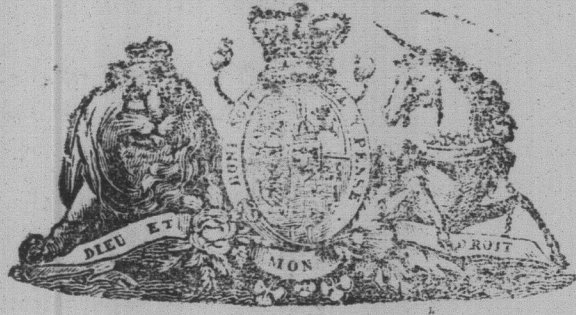


THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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No. 123.

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by J.C.N. T. LUTON at his Office, opposite Messrs. W. Dixon, & Co's.

The Morning Chronicle says of M. Armande Carrel editor of the (Paris) *National*, who was killed in a duel with M. de Girardin—He was almost the only one of those distinguished writers who raised the French against Charles X., and accomplished the revolution of 1830. That continued his illustrious though honorable profession of journalist. One of his co-editors of that journal is Prime Minister. His brothers of the pen had all long since grown into Ambassadors, Secretaries and Counsellors of State. Carrel alone, true to his democratic principle which he first adopted and to which he rigidly adhered, was in 1830 precisely where you find him in 1836. His ideas of republicanism were not exaggerated, being of the American school, and as such were repudiated by perhaps the greater number of those, styling themselves republicans of France. But such was the ascendancy of his character, that he was respected and looked up to as a leader by those who differed widely from him; and even his direct political antagonists join in the universal regret excited by the premature death of one so highly gifted and so full of promise.

The Editor of a journal called the *Sceno-graphic* has, in which were published the Lectures of the Professors of the School of Medicine, from notes taken in short hand was subjected to fine, and the principle settled that such publication was a violation of literary property. This decision is remarkable inasmuch as a similar trial in England led to the conclusion that lectures became the property of those that heard them, and might be published from notes with impunity. No case of the kind has ever been tried in this country.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—The slave trade is very far from being put down in the West Indies, and especially in and about this island. Many ships from the United States are sold here for the purpose of being made slavers of. Instead of the Baltimore copper, and fast sailers hitherto bought, the slave traders are now buying leaky, unsuspicious ships which are sent to the Slave Coast for *spinn out*, which means for negroes. There is an anchorage ground near Matanzas, where the slave ships are in, very often full of negroes, from the coast of Africa. There they are landed and unwillingly marched to Matanzas, where they are put in the slave market,—the authorities winking at this violation of the laws of nations. If the abolitionists, instead of making so much useless and injurious effort in the United States, would direct their attention to the slave trade, as carried on here, and expose the manner in which American vessels are built and sold for the purposes of making slavers of them, they would do essential service to the human race.

FROM TEXAS.—We have New Orleans papers dated 13 days since, (which by the way is unusual now a-days) which gives information of some importance from this new and interesting country. Our news reaches us through the *Atlas* Casar, which arrived from Bazzora to New Orleans a fortnight since. The political character of the country is represented as being more tranquil; and the crops, considering the neglected and agitated state of the country, very propitious. Most parts of the province, it is thought, will yield enough to supply the real wants of the inhabitants.

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE SANTA ANNA.—In New Orleans for a long time past, attempts have been made to rescue Santa Anna; several of these attempts, strange as it may seem, have originated in *New Orleans*. But a short time since a schooner named the *Passaic*, left the city for this express purpose, having been hired and corrupted to do so by Mexican gold. It was the intention of the officers and crew to play the part of spies, and thus gain access to Santa Anna's person, whom they intended to secretly place on board the *Passaic*, and then convey him to some place of safety. The plot, however, was discovered, and those who un-

dertook to put it in execution have been secured and imprisoned. Santa Anna has also been conveyed to a place of greater safety, and more strongly secured than ever.—Thus his friends have proved his worst enemies.

THE MEXICAN AND TEXAN NAVY.—It is said that the few vessels of war composing the infant navy of Texas, are more than sufficient for the Mexican marine. Without the protection of the United States marine on the coast, Mexican commerce would be destroyed, and their few vessels soon fall an easy prey into the hands of their enemies.

The Mexican forces at Matamoros are represented by an eye witness to be greatly reduced in numbers, and desertions continually thinning the ranks. In all respects, they seem wretched and miserable. Tyranny and gold are their only stimulants to war and butchery.

THE POOR LAW.—On Friday the second annual report of the poor law commissioners was presented to the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne. It now appears that the savings during the year 1835 were 800,000. During the parochial year ending in March, 1836, the savings were, in round numbers, £1,800,000. The savings in the expense of litigation alone were upwards of £86,000, during the last year, or just double the whole expenses of the new central machinery of commissioners, the secretary, assistant secretaries, &c. The report, it is said, settles the problem of a surplus population, by showing the entire absorption of the apparent surplus, and the general employment of the agricultural labourers at good wages, together with the employment of their children. So scarce has labour been in some of the dispauperised districts notwithstanding the absorption of the alleged surplus, that the farmers have been compelled to bring into use again the machines which were put aside in consequence of the agricultural riots of 1830. This has been accomplished in districts which were but recently complaining loudly of distress; and where there has been no assistance from the demand for labor in the new railroads, or from emigration. Districts in Essex and Norfolk, and other places, which have not yet received the aid of the new measures, are as deeply pauperised as ever. In some of the negro law parishes nearly three-fourths of the rates will be saved, and reductions equally great in several of the rural districts. The great sufferers by the new measures, are the beer shop keepers and brewers in the country, the gin shop keepers in towns, and the professional gentlemen and the jobbers everywhere.

(From the Halifax Royal Gaz. Oct. 12.)

UPPER CANADA, SEPT. 21.

KINGSTON SEPT. 9.
A report is rife in town, that were its import not circulated for the hundredth time we might attach some credit, viz:—that the British Government are again taking into their serious consideration the long contemplated project of re-uniting the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. How this report has got wind we are unable to say, but we believe the recent visit to this country of Mr Gillespie, of London, who it is said came here upon a political mission, has in great measure given rise to it.

It is perhaps immature in us to speculate upon this important project, since its very existence is so doubtful; but we cannot help painting to our imagination one sure and happy result. The French party would be thereby annihilated. However much our Upper Canada democrats may affect to approve of the measures of the Papineu clique, and to effect their own immediate purposes, join hand in hand with their leaders, yet once put into direct collision, their national jealousies would burst forth, to the total destruction of their political friendship.—Our democrats, who are mostly of British and American origin, are adventurers, speculative and enterprising; fond of impr ve-

ment, they would always have in projection some great provincial work. In the prosecution of their laudable plans, they would constantly be opposed by the French of Lower Canada, who, void of generous ambition, and destitute of any wish to see their country improve in population, arts and agriculture, are contented with voting the public money in trifling individual grants to themselves and favorites. The Upper Canadians, thus thwarted in their views, many doubtless of personal interest to themselves and friends would be thrown back upon their more loyal brethren, and would be forced to see the necessity of making common cause with them. Of this truism an exemplification is to be seen in Lower Canada itself, where the natives of the United States settled in that Province, despite their republican education, are almost to a man found in the ranks of the British party. The political influence of the French in Louisiana ceased the moment that State became an integral part of the great Republic and so, we confidently predict, will that of our nigher neighbours virtually do the same, that instant the British Parliament repeals the Act, dividing the Provinces of Quebec.

We look upon the Union of the two Provinces as the certain panacea for Canadian ills. The argument used above is one out of a thousand that might be brought to bear upon the subject.

NEW YORK, OCT. 4.

LOWER CANADA.

In fulfilment of his pledge, Lord Gosford has communicated to the House of Assembly the answer of his Britannic Majesty to the address voted by the House at the last Session, and also a full copy of his instructions as Governor in Chief. The latter has not reached us, but the former is published in the Montreal Courier of the 30th ult.

The answer commences with an expression of regret at the ill success of his Majesty's endeavours to remove the distrusts with which the minds of the people and representatives appear to have been affected, and another of confidence that the misconceptions of the moment will ultimately pass away, and his Majesty's labors for the welfare of the Province be repaid by the confidence of its inhabitants.

His Majesty then adverts to the demand put forward by the House, for a close investigation and reform of abuses, especially in the constitution and operation of the Legislative Council as shall at once enjoy a due share of public confidence and the full exercise of an enlightened and independent judgment; but intimates a decided unwillingness to depart in any manner from the existing constitution of the Provincial Government—which we understand to signify a negative to the demand of the House for an Elective Council.

As to the general conduct of the Provincial Government, it is announced to be His Majesty's injunction.

“That full and early explanations should be afforded to the representatives of the people, of all important measures adopted by the government—that the Assembly should enjoy the most ample opportunity of explaining both to the King himself and to his Majesty's representatives in the Province, their opinions and their wishes respecting every such measure; that the imputed misconduct of any public officer with the exception, of course, of his Majesty's representative, the Governor, who must be responsible directly to the King and the Imperial Parliament, should be closely and impartially investigated—that means should be devised for bringing to trial and punishment, within the Province itself, every such officer to whose charge and malversation in office may be laid—and that effectual security should be taken for the zealous co-operation of all subordinate officers in every measure advised by the legislature and sanctioned by the King, for the general welfare of his Majesty's subjects.

The demand of the House for the repeal of the British statutes respecting tenures of land, is negatived; as is also the other de-

mand for a repeal of the act and revocation of the charter under which the British North American Land Company is incorporated, and for a resumption of the lands which have been sold to that company. It is distinctly stated that his Majesty's Government cannot proceed to the consideration of this last demand, unless it can be first established, in due course of law, that the claim of the company to its corporate character and to the possession of its lands, is invalid.

The conclusion of the answer is in these words:

“And now referring to the preceding remarks, I conceive myself entitled to state there did not exist during the last session any real or substantial difference of opinion between the ministers of the crown and House of Assembly, on any question regarding which his Majesty's Government felt at liberty to take any immediate proceedings. No single complaint had been alleged, which had not been either promptly removed, or made the subject of impartial inquiry. No mal-administration of the affairs of the Province was imputed to your Lordship.—Without any actual controversy with the Executive Government, the House, however declined the compliance with the proposition to provide for the arrears and the supplies pending the inquiry. His Majesty does not deny that this is a power that the law has entrusted to the representatives of the people. But he cannot admit that on the part of his Majesty to accord the fullest measure of justice to his Canadian subjects. On a review of all the circumstances of the case, his Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion, that the course pursued by the House is to be ascribed to the misapprehension of the tenor of your lordship's instructions, induced by the publication of a few detached passages from them. Your lordship will, therefore, communicate to the House a complete copy of those instructions, and will renew your application for the arrears now due to the public officers, and for the funds necessary to carry on his Majesty's service.

It is rumoured that the Spanish Charge d'Affairs here, rather than swear to the Constitution of 1812, has intimated an intention of sending in his resignation, which it is said will be forwarded by express to-morrow to Madrid.

PARIS, SEP. 6.

The Ministry, it is expected, will be complete to-morrow—There appears to have been much difficulty in making the necessary arrangements.

The Tigris, steamer, which recently foundered in the Euphrates, has been recovered.

All idea of the French government interfering in the affairs of Spain is put an end to for the present by the dissolution of the ministry.

There are thirty Banks in Boston. On the 3d instant, Three Hundred and Twenty Directors were chosen for the management of them.

BOSTON, OCT. 5.

By the following extract from the New-York Gazette, it will be seen that the thirty nine thousand dollars, stolen on board the Rhode-Island, have been recovered.

THE GOLD FOUND.

We are gratified in having it in our power to state that the thirty nine thousand dollars in gold, which was stolen from the Captain's office of the steam-boat Rhode Island, on the night of the 19th ult. on her passage from this Port to Providence has all been recovered.

The quarrel between France and Switzerland or rather the canton of Basle, seems to be growing serious. We are not advised of the origin or cause of the difficulty, which appears to be of an individual rather than a national character.

A TRAVELLER'S VIEW OF LIVERPOOL.

On approaching the great emporium of commerce, from the pure and exhilarating breezes of the English lakes and mountains, and while passing along Dale Street to the hotel, our olfactories were saluted with a copious odour of strange odours, such as I had never experienced in any part of the world. As cholera was rife, some of the party became alarmed, lest we should be inhaling the mephitic effluvia of the "black death." But on reconnoitering the locality, I became convinced that the source of the strange perfume had little to do with the epidemic. The dense mass of shipping that seemed an impenetrable forest between a broad river and a magnificent city—and the long line of stupendous warehouses, in close proximity with the docks, containing immense deposits of every article of commerce which the four quarters of the globe could furnish, afforded a clue to the complication of smells that impregnated the atmosphere. Here we have exhalations from Mecha coffee and Virginia tobacco—from the cloves of Banda and the cod fish of Newfoundland—from the cinnamon of Ceylon and the whiskey of Scotland—from the rum punchions of Jamaica and the barrels of Norway—from the molasses of the West Indies and the pitch casks of Pinnares—from the opium of the Indies—from the tea chests of Canton and the pitch casks of Pinnares—from the brimstone of Solfaterra, and the vanilla of the Hebrides—from the opium of Bengal and the herrings of Lochfine from the nutmegs of the Celebes and the turpentine of the Canadas—from the tamarinds of the Antilles and the train oil of Greenland—from the hops of Kent and the juniper of Holland—from the logwood of Honduras and the pine planks of Sweden—from the pepper of Sumatra and the cotton bales of Bombay; in short, from every species of odorous and malodorous materials that load the ships, line the quays, and crowd the warehouses of one of the greatest emporiums of commerce in the whole world.

The Englishman who can traverse the almost interminable series of docks or rather harbours—hewn, literally as well as virtually, out of the solid rock, without experiencing strong emotions of surprise as well as pride, is insensible to the works of art and the wonders of wealth, from ignorance of what exists in other countries. The stranger can appreciate these stupendous constructions, and one of which would contain, without inconvenience, the united commerce of Venice or ancient Genoa!—docks, which daily cause the Frenchman to stare, the Dutchman to weep, the Spaniard to sigh and the Yankee to murmur. Liverpool seems disposed to distinguish itself on its eastern as well as on its western bound:—by a magnificent cemetery for its citizens' bones on one side—by stupendous docks for its merchants' shipping on the other. The latter are more useful, if not more ornamental than the former. But I must not leave Liverpool, without paying to its enterprising spirit, its commercial wealth, and its distinguishing intelligence, the homage of a stranger, who has visited many a city and site of commerce—

—A Gallibus usque
Auroram et Gæcyon;

but never an equal to this—if I except the metropolis of the British Isles. Nature seems to have determined, many thousand years ago, that Liverpool should not be a commercial port; and to effect her design, she placed at the mouth of its river a congregation of shifting sands and dangerous channels, that might deter mankind for ever from attempting the navigation of such frightful Syrtes. But he has conquered the dread, if not entirely the danger, of these quicksands; and the Transatlantic sailor approaches them with as much confidence as he would sail up the Mississippi of the Chesapeake!

A letter from Madrid states that Queen Christina, widow of Ferdinand VII., is married to the favorite Maria, and has three children by her.

It is expected that the King of Prussia will return the visits of the French Princes, by going to Paris in August. If this visit takes place, it will of course in the Louis Philippe cordially in the policy of the Northern Powers.

In Spain the want of money is most sensibly felt. The ministry have hard work to sustain the army, but Gen. Rotten has been able to muster an army of nearly 100,000 men, with which it was thought he would be able to terminate the war, and clear the country of the bands who put every thing to the test of fire and sword.

News from the Isle of Bourbon speak of a dreadful hurricane there, which destroyed many negro camps, sugar cane, &c. The King of Saxony died at Pillnitz on the 6th of June, in the eighty-first year of his age. The London papers announce the death

of Barry Edward O'Meara, surgeon to the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena. The Cortes of Portugal had been again dissolved after a session of five days.

The following beautiful epitaph is inscribed on a tombstone at Rheims. "Here lieth the body of Etella. He transported his fortune to heaven in charity, and has gone thither to enjoy it."

Two large steamers are about to commence running from Calcutta to Cape Good Hope. They will have an important bearing upon the commerce of India. Cape Town will soon be the grand depot of Calcutta goods.

A wood fire in France costs a shilling a day, and is very inferior to fires of coal.—On account of the sparking of the wood, carpets cannot be used, and for the same reason tile floors are preferred to timber ones.

Such is the scarcity of seamen in this port, that several new ships now lying here cannot get men under Ten Pounds sterling, and upwards for the run to Britain; and in fact, many ships have been detained several days to make up their crews even at that rate.—Seamen in other places, wanting employment, would do well to come this way.—*N. B. Courier.*

QUEBEC, SEPT. 26.

The Assembly's Address in Answer to Lord Gosford's Speech at the opening of the Legislature.

We have copied from a printed paper the Address of the House of Assembly in answer to the Governor's Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature, as reported by the committee to whom the Speech was referred. We have heard that it was adopted without alteration.

Our remarks refer to the French version, which we understand was the original. It has one merit which was foreign to some of the productions of the Assembly: the language is not generally disrespectful. The same cannot, however, be said of the manner and the matter. It sets out by intending to be flattering to the Governor. It thanks him for the speed with which the British Government has replied to the address of the House of last spring. It then begs him to believe that the House was sincere in that address, and compliments itself on its liberality.

His Excellency had promised a copy of the answer of the British Government. The House does not, however, wait to become acquainted with it, but presumes its contents and then reasons on them.

After complimenting the members on their disposition to submit to personal sacrifices (sacrifices individuals) for the remedy of abuses, and particularly for protecting the people against the effects of the system which has "corrupted the Provincial Government, and induced the highest authorities of the Empire to violate the liberties of His Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects;"—it tells His Excellency that it has not thought proper to consider the subjects indicated by his Excellency, till he should inform them more fully of the reasons which induced him to summon the Provincial Parliament!

It then presumes to know what were His Excellency's motives for not calling their attention to other matters; makes him pay a compliment to the zealous labours of the House for the good of the country in the long session of last winter and condemn the Legislative Council. It asserts that it cannot be supposed that the Royal authority intends that they should fatigue this country by the repetition of the scenes of last winter, "to the great discredit of the vicious Constitution which it has been attempted to maintain."

The address then makes His Excellency and the authorities of the mother country declare, that they are "convinced" that all attempts at minor reforms must be fruitless, while the Assembly, on the one hand, "supported by the mass of the Canadian people of all origins," and the Legislative Council on the other, supported by a part of the people, (which is every thing that is bad,) remain irreconcilable; and the House concludes that His Majesty's Government has pronounced between the two "in a way conformable to our humble prayers." In that case, they inform his Excellency, that his "caution, forbearance, and liberal policy" cannot fail to have their effect.

The rest of the address assures his Excellency that the House is persuaded that he is "sincere" in his declarations, and notwithstanding their conviction, as before expressed, the House thinks it necessary to warn him against trusting to minor reformers, but begs him to become the "bienfaiteur perpetuel" of the country, by aiding, to his utmost, in obtaining the changes asked for by the House and "the people;" particularly in the legislative council.

Such is the address; such the fruits of conciliation and indelicacy. A more unparliamentary, undignified, and disingenuous document, has rarely issued from a legislative body.

Taking it in conjunction with the intro-

duction of a bill, (without even complying with the rules of the house, and in defiance of the Act under which they are assembled,) for taking away the legal right of the King to a call to the legislative council, and giving it to their electors, or rather themselves; in short, for changing the whole constitution of the Provincial Legislature, and increasing their own power, we must consider the session as ended; unless indeed, "We, his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the commons" of a country where there are no Lords, have the power of erecting themselves into a *Constituent Assembly*, or a *Convention Nationale*.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1836.

STATE OF THE POLL YESTERDAY.

Peter Brown, Esq.,	76.
Robert Pock, Esq.,	75.
James Power, Esq.,	73.
Anthony Godfrey, Esq.,	72.
Thos. Ruley, Esq.,	5.
Robert Prowse, Esq.,	2.

The Bonavista Election has terminated; and ROBERT JOB Esquire, has been chosen member for that district.

SHIP NEWS.

Custom House, Port of St. John's.

- ENTERED.
- Oct. 13.—Spanish brig Eolo, Urrutia, Matanzas, ballast.
 - American brig Baron, Gilly, New York, beef, coffee.
 - 14.—Dash, Butler, Liverpool, sundry merchandise.
 - schr. Albion, Whiteaway, Newport and Dartmouth, coal.
 - 17.—Schr. Price, Cape Breton, coal.
 - Vulture, Guber, Danzig, flour, bread, peas, oakum.
 - 18.—Resolution, Swan, Bermuda, rum.
 - 20.—Spanish brig Joven Enrique, Goyarrola, Havana, ballast.
 - American ship Seaman, Ryder, Boston, ballast.
 - American schr. Annawan, Paine, Boston, beef, chatts.
 - 22.—schr. Butterfield, M'Cluskey, Nova Scotia, cattle.
 - 24.—Ocean, Moyes, New Brunswick, seal-lug.
 - Dame, Wilso, Nova Scotia, sugar.
 - brig Chris. ana, Lawson, Oporto, salt.
 - barque Britannia, Short, Liverpool, coal, flour.
 - 25.—schr. Rob Roy, Tynes, Nova Scotia, ballast.
 - brig Persia, Hatchard, London, flour.
 - schr. Radiant, Gosbit, Nova Scotia, molasses, rum.
 - brig Duan, Curtis, Boston, ballast.
 - 26.—schr. Persa, Pengilly, Nova Scotia, sugar.

NOTICE

TO the ELECTORS. Some of the gentlemen of the liberal party having visited my house last night, and left such marks of distinction, that I shall consider myself sufficiently honoured and decline the pleasure of hearing their plaudits from the hustings.

The people of this Bay have no protection but the mighty arm of Him, who saved last night, my life and the life of my little ones.

THOS. NEWELL.
Carbonear, Oct. 28, 1836.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

SEVENTEEN YEARS UNEXPIRED LEASEHOLD. Of those desirable **MERCANTILE PREMISES**, situate at CARBONEAR, and lately in the occupation of MR. WILLIAM BENNETT, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, COUNTING HOUSE, Four STORES, a commodious WHARF, and Two OIL VATS sufficient to contain about 8000 Seals. For particulars, apply to BULLEY, JOB & Co. John's, June 28, 1836.

On Sale

G. W. GILL
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per Lark from Liverpool,
PART OF HIS FALL SUPPLY OF
MANCHESTER GOODS,

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

FEE SIMPLE PROPERTY TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THURSDAY, THE 10th NOVEMBER NEXT, At 11 o'clock in the Forenoon.

ALL That and those desirable Freehold Premises and PROPERTY Situate in ADAM'S COVE, consisting of an excellent Dwelling, 40 feet long, containing 3 good fire-places.—An excellent frost-proof Cellar. A STORE 40 feet long, part of which is fitted into a commodious Shop. Quarter of a large STAGE at the Head of which is about 2 fathoms water.—An extensive FLAKE, a good Kitchen Garden, and Potatoe Fields, the whole admeasuring EAST and WEST 65 feet and North and South 600 feet, and substantially fenced. These Premises are now in the occupancy of Mr John Rorke for the unexpired term of 3 years, at the Annual Rent of £10.

THE above Premises may be examined, and all particulars known on application to Mr RORKE, at Adam's Cove, or,

JOHN EALES,
J. B. PETERS,
Auctioneer.

Carbonear,
October 29, 1836.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

TENDERS will be received at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Chancey & Co. until TUESDAY, the Eighth day of NOVEMBER at Noon, from Persons willing to Contract for the performance of the following WORK, Viz—

To Make One Mile of ROAD, on the New line of ROAD leading from CARBONEAR to HEART'S CONTENT; to commence at CARBONEAR, to be Sixteen clear Feet wide, to have sufficient side DRAINS and cross DRAINS where they may be required; to be properly gravelled and sufficiently raised in the middle, and be finished to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, by the Tenth day of DECEMBER next.

To Build good and substantial BRIDGES over Great Beaver Pond Brook, and another over Little Beaver Pond Brook. And to Build Two other BRIDGES that are required farther on the Road, towards HEART'S CONTENT; all of which are to be finished to the satisfaction of the Commissioners by the Tenth day of DECEMBER next.

THOMAS CHANCEY
THOMAS NEWELL
ROBERT OLLERHEAD.

Commissioners for the Road leading from Carbonear to Heart's Content.

Carbonear,
October 19, 1836.

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co ARE LANDING

Ex Brig Maria, from Liverpool, AND WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,

THIR FALL SUPPLY OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

(Extensive and well assorted to suit the Season.)

With a large stock of IRON MONGARY Bar and Bolt Iron, Steel Cabin Stoves, Sheet Copper Sheet Lead, Nails, Grind Stones Linseed Oil, Pitch and Tar 50 Barrels Prime Pork Lard Sugar, Bottled London Porter Mould and Dpt Candles, Pepper 80 Tons best Household Coals, &c. &c.

ALSO ON SALE,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.

Harbour Grace,

Harbour Grace, 25th October, 1836.

Sir,
WE, the undersigned Electors of the District of Conception Bay, from a knowledge of your extensive Commercial experience, and truly independent principles, earnestly request that you will suffer yourself to be put in nomination at the ensuing Election, as one of the REPRESENTATIVES for this populous and important District, in the next House of Assembly.

In the event of your offering yourself as a CANDIDATE, we pledge ourselves to use our influence to secure your Election, feeling assured that you will use your talents and interest for the improvement of this Country and for the benefit of its Inhabitants.

T. THOMAS RIDLEY, Esq.

- John Munn, George Thorne, Thos. Chancy, George Forward, Joseph Soper, John Stark, Nicholas Stubb, John T. Burton, Wm. Stirling, J. Burt, W. W. Remister, G. W. Gill, James Bayly, Alfred Mayne, John Haigh, Thomas Gamble, John C. Nuttall, Richard Anderson, Simon Levi, James Legg, Geo. P.illard, Henry Heider, Wm. Collings, Wm. Howell, John Butt, C. Thompson, John Trapnell, J. E. Churchhill, Stephen Cole, Martin Sheppard, James Higgins, Thomas Farrell, Wm. Butt, James Pin-ston, Robert Slute, John Roide, John Sheppard, John Gillard, Wm. Noel, John Clavey, Wm. Parsons, John Custeen, John Yeatman, Charles Pike, Edward Peters, Charles Nicholas, Wm. Decker, James Drover, Thomas Drover, Joseph Bishop, Hugh Gordon, Thomas Summers, Wm. French, Nathaniel Gosse, Wm. Gosse, Thomas Murrin, Nath. Barrett, Wm. Barrett, Jacob Barrett, Abraham Smith, Matthew Martin, John Ash, Nicholas Madden, Samuel Lilly, Philip Brown, Robert French, John Williams, Edward Monohan, J. seph Butt, Robert French, Edward French, Solomon Knight, Robert Howard, Wm. Martin, Jonathan Martin, John Parsons, Richard Addis, Thomas Cashin, Benjamin Brazill, Matthea Stevenson, Richard Condon, Charles Sweetapple, Joseph Verge, James Ash, Edward Parsons, Edward Parsons, George Neal, Timothy Hearn, George Butt, Wm. Pynn, Wm. Gordon, Samuel Gordon, Wm. Piddle, Thouras Kitchen, Nicholas Payne, Stephen Tucker, Wm. French, John Sparks, Nicholas Ash, Charles Butt, Samuel Pkie, Joseph Taylor, Wm. Pike, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Cake, Israel Dove, Jonathan Parsons, Jonathan Newell, Solomon Shepard, Clement Newell, John Kingwell, Samuel Bennett, Thomas Godden, John Lynch, Wm. Parsons, John Adams, Jonathan Kennedy, Joseph Newell, Charles Parsons, Charles Parsons, Wm. H. Taylor, J. Lappen, Geo. Stephens, Wm. H. Parsons, Wm. Parsons, Jobz Warford, Thomas Baker, Wm. Warford, Geo. Herald, John Herald, Wm. Winslow, Henry Trapnell, Geo. Hippisley, Wm. Pynn, Robert Marshall, John Higgins, George Hix, Henry Sheppard, Matthew Wilson, Thomas Scudde, Wm. Sheppard, Henry Taylor, Francis Sheppard, Clement Noel, Jonathan Sheppard, Robert West, Amos Smart, Patrick Walsh, John Hearn, Thomas Grant, Thomas Hawkins, Thomas Nicholas, Edward Pike, Joseph Drover, John Youngs, Wm. Baker, George Winsor, Wm. Wills, John Curryall, Wm. Gosse, Solomon Brown, Abraham Smith, David Barrett, Joseph Barrett, Wm. Smith, Thomas Martin, John Barrett, Richard Rigglar, Joseph Yeatman, Roger Snellgrove, Isaac Bradbury, Joseph Boon, Garland Bradbury, Wm. Kennedy, Geo. Pynn, Arnold Webber, Henry Garland, George Tapp, John Stowe, Samuel J. nkirs, Wm. Parsons, Charles Martin, James Coolen, Jonathan Brazill, Wm. Molloy, Thomas Davis, James Hippisley, Robert Courage, Elias Ford, John Stone, Joseph Parsons, Thomas Moriarty, Peter Saery, Thomas Yeatman, Wm. Pynn, Sheppard Pynn, Joseph Peppy, George Gordon, John Mention, Charles Martin, Robert Andrews, John Payne, Wm. Thomas, Wm. Martin, Thomas Snow, James Waters, Charles Pynn, John Taylor, Moses Pike, John Taylor, Joseph Cake, John Harris

- Hugh Penny, James Piddle, James Simmons, George Smith, Jonathan Brown, Wm. Smith, Abraham Smith, Thomas Smith, John Smith, John Gosse, Wm. Vokey, Henry Yeatman, Wm. Noseworthy, Wm. Noseworthy, John Noseworthy, James Noseworthy, Wm. Jones, Michael Northcot, Wm. Adams, Henry Crane, Wm. Hussey, Joseph Hussey, Robert Lee Whiting, Abraham Barrett, John Barrett, John Rogers, William Stowe, Thomas Hussey, Thomas Messer, Francis Bishop, Thomas Ansburn, John Landerigan, Joseph Landerigan, John Duggan, Moses Shepherd, John Dear, Jonathan Shepherd, Levi Pike, James Colburn, Wm. James, Jonathan Hussey, George Youngs, George Messer, Moses James, Joseph Messer, Thomas Messer, James Bradbury, James Nicholas, Wm. Nicholas, Wm. Brown, Henry Davis, Charles Davis, Thomas Fahey, Wm. Mitchell, Wedow Burke, Nicholas Bove, James Francis, Thomas Parsons, Tobias Parsons, Robert Parsons, Henry Sullivan, Wm. Sheppard, Dennis Sighrue, Richard Hickey, Edward Snow, Henry Andrews, Thomas French, William Ash, Francis Lynch, Wm. Curtes, Wm. Andrews, Jacob Moore, James Knight, Thomas Woolfrey, John Smith, Edward Snow, John Shean, Patrick Hart, Charles Bradbury, Wm. Cake, Thomas Piddle, Charles Pynn, Francis Smith, Jacob Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas Smith, John Hutchings, Israel Gosse, Joseph Barrett, Aaron Vokey, Thomas Yeatman, Thomas Noseworthy, Wm. Anstice, Charles Noseworthy, Wm. Potle, Henry Wisenian, James Umbersone, John Jeas, Isaac Bradbury, Robert Hussey, Jonathan Hussey, Henry Stowe, Jonathan Mention, Abraham Smith, John Nicholas, Geo. Purchass, Wm. Power, Joseph Hussey, Joseph Lynch, Henry Bishop, George James, Henry Bishop, James Duggan, James Higgins, Martin Shapherd, Zacharias Saery, Emmannuel Stowe, John Haliday, Israel James, Wm. Jones, Elias Graley, John Messer, Wm. Messer, Wm. Messer, James Ansburn, James Youngs, Wm. Richards, John Filere, Bishop Bradbury, John Bradbury, Geo. Trapnell, Dennis Sullivan, Robert Goss, Jonathan Jokes, Patrick Higgins, James Morrissey, George Parsons, Moses Parsons, John Canty, James Glarin, John Sullivan, Wm. Mulcahey, Wm. Puddicomb, John Cadwell, James K. Thompson, Ebenezer Alcock, William Snow, John Snow, John Snow, H. G. Clow, James Sharp, Francis Herald, Philip Herald, Geo. Herald, Charles Saetland, Strutton Parsons, John Parsons, John Currie

To the Independent Electors of Conception Bay.

GENTLEMEN,
A highly flattering Requisition, just presented me, by some of my valued friends, requesting me to permit myself to be nominated as a CANDIDATE at the approaching Election, is such, that I am induced, although at so late a period, and contrary to my previous intention, to come forward, even at the sacrifice of interest, and domestic comfort, to offer myself as one of the CANDIDATES for this populous and important District.

In the event of my return, you may rest assured that I will go into the House, on the most independent principles, and as the Representative of all classes of the community. The trade, fisheries, and agriculture shall have my most strenuous support. My votes will always be guided by what I conceive to be for the good of the Colony at large, and for this District in particular.

I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
THOMAS RIDLEY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE CREDITORS of the Estate of ROBERT AYLES, Merchant, Carbonear. Insolvent, are informed that in pursuance of an Order of the Northern Circuit Court, a Dividend of NINE PENCE in the Pound will be paid to such Creditors who have proved their Claims on the said Insolvent Estate, upon application to
J. FITZGERALD & JAMES HIPPLISLEY Trustees
Harbour Grace,
July 13, 1836.

SIR,
THE Legislative Assembly of this Island being now dissolved, and a GENERAL ELECTION of Members advertised to take place in the course of a few weeks, the trust which had been reposed in you as a REPRESENTATIVE, has consequently ceased.

We, the subscribing Electors of Conception Bay, after a careful and impartial Review of your Parliamentary career, do now feel ourselves called upon to state that we have the greatest satisfaction in bearing testimony to the firmness, consistency, and circumspection with which your onerous duties have been discharged, and more particularly to the manner in which the immediate interests of this Bay have always received your advocacy and attention. And We are persuaded, Sir, that we cannot afford you a more unequivocal proof of the sincerity of these declarations, than by soliciting you again to present yourself as a CANDIDATE for the Representation of this populous and important District, at the approaching ELECTION.

To PETER BROWN, Esq., &c., &c.
We are, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

- Charles Dalton, Thomas Danson, Joseph Soper, J. Buckingham, William Stirling, Robert L. Whiting, Thomas Godden, Thomas Woolfrey, Benjamin Brazil, John Snow, John Halliday, Richard Addison, Michael Dooling, Henry Stowe, Edmund Quinn, Wm. Stephenson, Jacob Moors, Robert Walsh, Francis Roman, James Hippisley, George Hippisley, Francis Parsons, Edmond Shelly, John Currie, Jonathan Martin, John T. Burton, Edward Jones, John Connell, Daniel Green, William Molloy, Rendal Donovau, Michael Bryne, Henry Trapnell, James McD. rald, C. Thompson, Maurice Power, Peter Rogerson, James Walters, Charles Davis, Elias Ford, William Andrews, Thomas Cushier, George Earle, William Ryan, John Martin, George Parsons, George Martin, Wm. C. St John, Jonathan Sheppard, Joseph Verge, Charles Sweetapple, Joseph Butt, Wm. Martin, Edward Pynn, John Snow, John Brazill, Edward Peters, John Alcock, Richard Power, James Gorman, John Higgins, George Thorne, John Munn, Alfred Mayne, J. C. Nutall, Thomas Foley, John Smith, James Fox, Roger Hanrahan, William Brazil, Andrew Drysdale, William S. Comer, Wm. Waterman, Arthur Grubert, George Tapp, Thomas Kitchen, Wm. Mitchell, Walter Puelan, Wm. Parsons, Garret Condon, Richard Lahy, John Sparks, William Thomas, Francis Ash, William Ash, Stephen Tucker, Robert Ash, John French, Edward Snow, William Ash jr., Charles Butt, Robert Andrews, Henry Andrews, E. Alcock, John Calwell, James Cooling, James Alcock, Robert West, Jacob Smith, Frs. Sheppard, Robert Andrews, Frs. French, Wm. French, William Payne, Richard Codd, John Payne, Henry Tylor, Charles Snow, Wm. Sheppard, Nicholas Bove, George Parsons, Martin Kelly, Wm. Talbot, John Martin, Edward French, Henry Martin, Wm. Curtis, Thomas Snow, Martin Shepherd, Edward Monahan, John Higgins

To the Independent Electors of Conception Bay.

GENTLEMEN,
IT is highly gratifying to me, to find that the line of conduct I pursued during the late Assembly, has met the approbation of so many of my fellow-townsmen.

I duly appreciate the compliment paid me, by again inviting me to offer myself as one of the REPRESENTATIVES for this highly respectable and populous District, being well aware of my want of ability to do justice to such an important situation. But, however, if I have been so fortunate in the line of conduct I have heretofore followed (as one of the Members for this District) as to gain your confidence, I will have much pleasure in doing myself the honour of again Representing you in the next Assembly if returned by you, and with a full determination to follow the same line of Policy which I pursued during the late Assembly.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
PETER BROWN.
Harbour Grace,
October 26, 1836.

To the Independent Electors of the District of Conception Bay.

GENTLEMEN,
Having been requested by many of the most respectable Householders of Brigus, Capids, Port-de-Grave, and Bay Roberts, to allow myself to be put in nomination at the ensuing Election, as a CANDIDATE for the Representation of the District of Conception Bay, I am induced to forego my own desire to remain in private life, and, from a high sense of duty, have yielded to their wishes.

Should you Gentlemen, think proper to confer so high an honor as to return me a Representative of this important District, I shall go forward independent of every other consideration than that of the good of all classes, and fearlessly maintain the principles of our most excellent Constitution.

You may rely on my supporting such measures as may conduce to the advancement of this District, and promote the interests of the Island generally.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
ROBERT PROWSE.
Port-de-Grave,
24th October, 1836.

To the Independent Electors of Conception Bay.

GENTLEMEN,
I beg to assure you that it was my full intention to remain in private life until yesterday, but then being called upon for the third time this autumn to stand as a CANDIDATE for a seat in the House of Assembly at the approaching Election, by my friends and brother freemen, I accepted the invitation; and, am therefore now before you soliciting in the most respectful manner your support.

I need not say much upon the line of conduct I mean to pursue, or of my political principles, but as to the first I declare to you it shall be independent, and as to the second they are to be found in the Journals of the late House of Assembly; but whoever I may be permitted to observe that I remain as always, the advocate of the Rights of Man--be he rich--be he poor--be he in office or out of office--all and each--be he Tory or Whig shall have my humble support in the cause of Truth and Justice.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to subscribe myself,
Your devoted Servant,
ROBERT PACK.
Carbonear,
October 25, 1836.

To the Independent Electors of the District of Conception Bay.

GENTLEMEN,
BEING called on by many respectable and influential persons of this DISTRICT, to offer myself to you now, for the second time a CANDIDATE to be one of your Representatives in the next General Assembly. I have respectfully, but reluctantly acceded to your request. However, should you in your wisdom, think proper to Elect me, my principles shall be as heretofore, the strenuous advocate, to the best of my ability, of Civil and Religious Liberty, Economy, and Justice to all men.

Gentlemen,
I have the honor to remain, Your humble Servant,
JAMES FOWLER.
Carbonear,
October 26, 1836.

THE WORLD AS IT IS.

BY BELWER.

He sat himself down in an armchair, and looked over the initials, the dates, and the whimsicalities that had long since...

A gay party were strolling by this retreat their laughter and their voices preceded them. "Yes," said a dry sharp voice, which Nugent recognized as belonging to one of the wits of the day.

"Ah! poor young man! he is certainly a *beau geste*, with his fine phrases, and so forth; but 'tis a good creature, on the whole, and exceedingly useful!"

"Yes, fills up a vacant place at one's table, at a day's warning; lends me his carriage horses when mine have caught cold; subscribes to my charities for me; and supplies the drawing-room with flowers. In a word, if he were more sensible, he would be less agreeable: his sole charm is his foibles."

What a description by the most sentimental of mothers, of the most talented, the most interesting of young men! Nugent was thunderstruck; the party swept by; he was undiscovered.

He raved, he swore, he was furious. He went to the dinner to-day! No, he would write such a letter to the lady—it should speak daggers! But the daughter; Charlotte was not of the party. Charlotte—oh! Charlotte was quite a different creature from her mother—the most natural, the most simple of human beings, and evidently loved him.

He went to Lady Lennox's. It was a large party. The young Marquis of Austerly had just returned from his travels. He was sitting next to the most lovely of daughters. Nugent was forgotten.

After dinner, however, he found an opportunity to say a few words in a whisper to Charlotte. He hinted a tender reproach, and he begged her to sing "We met, 'twas in a crowd." Charlotte could not sing. Charlotte was hoarse—had caught cold. Nugent left the room and the house.

When he got to the end of the street, he discovered that he had left his cane behind. He went back for it, glad (for he was really in love) of an excuse for darting an angry glance at the most simple, the most natural of human beings, that should prevent her sleeping the whole night. He ascended to the drawing room; and Charlotte was delighting the Marquis of Austerly, who leaned over her chair, with "We met; 'twas in a crowd."

Charlotte Lennox was young, lovely, and artful. Lord Austerly was young, inexperienced, and vain. In less than a month, he proposed and was accepted.

"Well, well!" said poor Nugent one morning, breaking from a reverie; "betrayed in my friendship, deceived in my love, the pleasure of doing good is still left to me. Friendship quits us at the first stage of life, love at the second, benevolence lasts till death! Poor Gilpin! how grateful he is: I must see if I can get him that place abroad. To amuse his thoughts, he took up a magazine. He opened the page at a violent attack upon himself—on his beautiful tale in the 'Keepsake.' The satire was not confined to the work; it extended to the author. He was a top, a cockcomb, a ninny, an intellectual dwarf, a miserable creature, and an abortion! These are pleasant studies for a man out of spirits, especially before he used to them. Nugent had just flung the magazine to the other end of the room, when his lawyer came to arrange matters about a mortgage, which the generous Nugent had already been forced to raise on his estates. The lawyer was a pleasant, entertaining man of the world, accustomed to the society, for he was accustomed to the wants of young men. He perceived that Nugent was a little out of humour. He attributed the cause naturally enough, to the mortgage; and to divert his thoughts, he entered first on a general conversation.

"What rogues there are in the world!" said he. Nugent groaned. "This morning for instance, before I came to you, I was engaged in a curious piece of business enough. A gentleman gave his son-in-law a qualification to stand for a borough: the son-in-law kept the deed, and so cheated the good gentlemen out of more than three hundred pounds a year. Yesterday I was employed against a fraudulent bankrupt—such an instance of long premeditated, cold-hearted rascality! And when I leave you, I must see what is to be done with a literary swindler, who, on the strength of a consumptive cough, and a suit of black, has been respectably living on compassion for the last two years."

"Ha!" "He has just committed the most nefarious fraud—a forgery, in short, on his uncle, who has twice seriously distressed himself to save the rogue of a nephew, and who

must now submit to the loss or proclaim by a criminal prosecution the disgrace of his own family. The nephew proceeded of course, on his knowledge of my client's goodness of heart; and thus a man suffers in proportion to his amiability."

"Is his name Gil—Gil—Gilpin?" stammered Nugent. "The same! O ho! have you been bit, too, Mr Nugent?"

Before our hero could answer, a letter was brought to him. Nugent tore the seal; it was from the editor of the magazine in which he had just read his own condemnation. It ran thus:—

"Sir,—Having been absent from London on unavoidable business for the last month, and the care of the Magazine having thereby devolved upon another, who has very ill discharged his duties, I had the surprise and mortification of perceiving, on my return this day, that a most unwarrantable and personal attack upon you has been admitted in the number for this month. I cannot sufficiently express my regret, the more especially on finding that the article in question was written by a mere mercenary in letters. To convince you of my concern, and my resolution to guard against such unworthy proceedings in future, I enclose you another and yet severer attack, which was sent to us for our next number, and for which I grieve to say, the unprincipled author has already succeeded in obtaining from the proprietors, a remuneration. I have the honour to be, sir, &c., &c.

(To be concluded in our next)

POETRY

TO MATHILDA.

I think of thee in the night When all beside is still, And the moon comes out, with her pale sad light, To sit on the lone hill:— Where the stars are all like dreams, And the breezes all like sighs; And there comes a voice from the far off streams Like thy spirit's low replies.

I think of thee by day, 'Mid the cold and busy crowd; When the laughter of the young and gay, Is far too glad and loud; I hear thy low sad tone, And thy sweet young smile I see; My heart, my heart were all alone, But for its thought of thee.

CLING NOT TO THE EARTH.

Cling not to earth; there's nothing there, However lov'd, however fair, But on its features still must wear, The impress of mortality.

The voyager on the boundless deep, Within his barque may smile or sleep, But bear him on—he will not weep To leave its wild uncertainty.

Cling not to earth; as well we may Trust Asia's Serpent's wanton play, That glitters only to betray To death—or else to misery.

Dream not of friendship; there may be A word, a smile, a grasp for thee, But wait the hour of need, and see— (But wonder not) their fallacy.

Think not of beauty—like the rest, It bears a lustre on its crest, But short the time, ere stands confest Its falsehood or its frailty.

Then cling no more so fondly on The flowers of earth around thee strewn, They'll do awhile to sport upon, But not to love too fervently.

THE PLEDGE.

Come let your cup flash sun-shine like To friends now far away: "Here's to the absent and the lov'd!" The absent, did you say?

And wherefore should we drink to them! It is a weary toast: What boots it to recal the friends Whom we have lov'd and lost.

Fast cuts our good ship through the sea— What does it leave behind? There is no path upon the wave, No track upon the wind.

Like that swift ship have we passed on, And left no deeper trace; The circle parted from at home, Has now no vacant place.

Fewer and happier years than mine On thy young brow are set; Soon thou wilt learn Time's easiest task In teaching to forget.

I'll fill as high, I'll drink as deep— Or, must a toast be said? Well, here are all I ever pledge— "The present and the dead!"

District of Conception Bay, Newfoundland.

ROBERT JOHN PINSENT, do hereby give notice, that in pursuance and execution of a certain writ of our Lord the King, to me directed, for the Election of Four Members to serve in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEWFOUNDLAND for the District of CONCEPTION BAY, I the RETURNING OFFICER above-named, shall proceed to the said ELECTION at HARBOR GRACE in the said District, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the Forenoon of TUESDAY the 1st day of NOVEMBER now next ensuing: And the said Election will be further holden within the said District at the Places and on the Days hereunder specified, unless the Members so to be Elected as aforesaid, shall be duly elected and returned in such wise that the same Election shall be determined without taking the Polls at all or any of the said following places—

At HARBOR GRACE, from TUESDAY the 1st November to FRIDAY the 4th November, both days inclusive.

At PORT-DE-GRAVE, from MONDAY the 7th November to WEDNESDAY the 9th November, both days inclusive.

At BRIGUS, from THURSDAY the 10th November to SATURDAY the 12th November, both days inclusive.

At HARBOR MAIN, from TUESDAY the 15th November to THURSDAY the 17th November, both days inclusive.

At WESTERN BAY, from TUESDAY the 22nd November to THURSDAY the 24th November, both days inclusive.

At CARBONEAR, from TUESDAY the 29th November to FRIDAY the 2nd December, both days inclusive.

Hours of Polling from 10 until 4 o'clock each day.

ROBERT JOHN PINSENT,

Returning Officer.

Brigus, September 30, 1836.

PROSPECTUS

OF A

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

TO BE CALLED

The Carbonear Sentinel,

And Conception Bay Advertiser.

IT is customary, upon the appearance of a new Periodical, such as the present, to inform the Public of what may be its probable contents; as also the politics and interests which it is the intention of the Editor to advocate.

The contents of the CARBONEAR SENTINEL AND CONCEPTION BAY ADVERTISER will be—Local Intelligence—a summary of British, Colonial, American, and Foreign News—Original Communications—Literature, Poetry, Wit, &c. &c.

In politics, the SENTINEL will be independent and moderate—free and candid in its remarks—guided by no influence of Party—determined in its course—exposing the tyrant and protecting the oppressed, whatever be their politics, their country or their creed. Such are the principles upon which the SENTINEL will be conducted, and upon such principles it will stand or fall.

The interests the SENTINEL will strenuously advocate are those of the Island—the interests of the Fishery and those of the Fisher, who will always find this Journal ready to represent his wrongs, and to endeavour to procure him redress.

This, then, is the course the CARBONEAR SENTINEL AND CONCEPTION BAY ADVERTISER will pursue;—it will be strictly and honestly speaking, a faithful expositor of passing events—and it is hoped it may meet the countenance and support of the Inhabitants of the Island.—CARBONEAR has already given its faithful promises to support the SENTINEL which will, in return, ever study to promote the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the Inhabitants of this important Mercantile community—a community which notwithstanding its rapidly increasing population, and its vast importance in a Commercial point of view, does not, it is strange to say, possess a single Printing Establishment!—a fact which induces the Proprietor to believe that his labours will not be altogether fruitless.

The SENTINEL will be published at Carbonear on THURSDAY the 27th inst. and every succeeding Thursday by THOMAS W. SPRY. Advertisements and all other orders in the Printing line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Terms—One Guinea per annum. Carbonear, Oct. 12, 1836.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKET

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

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

Fares.

Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d. Servants & Children 5s. Single Letters 6d. Double Do. 1s. and Packages in proportion.

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent, HARBOR GRACE. FERCHARD & ROAG, Agents, St. John's, Harbour Grace, May 1, 1835.

NOTICE

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and

JAMES DOYLE, is returning his last thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, and to solicit a continuance of the same in favour of the

The NORA GRANA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the morning of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, postively 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 these days.

TERMS.

Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d. Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d. Single Letters 6d. Double do. 1s. 0d. 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 fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

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

After Cabin 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 Kilty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cnet's, Carbonear, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

Our Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR, Widow

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1836.

BLANKS of various kinds for Sale at this Office. Harbour Grace.