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The polity of this Colony is composed of a Governor, Council, and House of Assembly, a form of Government for many years in operation in other of Her Majesty's Colonies. The Legislature is convoked by Royal Authority. The power of enacting Laws for their own government is recognised by the Imperial Parliament by the Act of 2 & 3 Wm. the 4th, Cap. 78. The Act of the Colonial Legislature passed accordingly, altering and amending the last inentioned Act. In regard to the general exercise of the Legislature functions by the Assembly, so constituted, it is on y necessary tof look into the important volume of Colonial Enactmen's which are almost hourly cited in our Courts of Law. The House of Assembly claims the exclusive right to adjudicate in cases of disputed elections, &c. Blackstone, (Com. 108.) in

satisfaction to myself, in regard to such a Body as the House of Commons, by adopting the following passages from Lord Ellenborough's Judgment in the case of Burdett vs. Abbott:—"The privileges that belong to them seem at all times to have been and necessarily must be, inherent in them; independent of any precedent it was necessary that they should have the most complete personal

CONCEPTION JOURNAL. BAY

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 23, 1839.

No. 238.

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:-Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W Dixon 's.

St. John's.

the public min i throughout the too a, was enforce the free and independent exercise of its own the decision to which it was not bable the met would come on the copyly imporatter involved in the case of KIEL-Y vs. CARSON and others of the be ren. whered, an action for talse imprisonment under colour of the Privileges of the House. - Public Ledger,

MR. JUSTICE DESDARRES JUDGMENT.

is an action of Trespass False imprison-This case, therefore, comes before the Court for Judgment in the like points as the case of

andly-Whether (supposing the House to have such authority in general) that authority has been well executed by the authority in question? -that is, whether the warrant stated in the plea of the defendants discloses a sufficient ground of

commitment in this instance? And thirdly - Whether the means which have been used for the execution of the Speaker's war-

rant are in law justifiable? The remaining points raised on the record, as regards certain of the defendants being subordinate and controlled by the same principle of law, will therefore be observed upon hereafter.

It appears to me quite unnecessary at present to enter largely into the luminous report of the case ett vs. Abbott, and Brass Crosby's case. decided in Easter Term, 11. Geo. 3d, after the very able comments made by the Counsel at the Bar on the language of the Learned Judges who presided on those occasions. The Judgment which followed in the case of Burdett vs. Abbott recognises the principle therein contended for -That the House of Commons in Parliament convened had lower to commit for eintempt as for Breach of Privilege, and that the Speaker's warrant in that form, unattended with certain common law cere-monia's, was admitted to be a sufficient authority in a Court of Law. After carefully perusing that important case. I have to express my unqualified concurrence in the then Judgment of the Court.—
The question to be determined at present is — Does the House of Assembly of this Colony possess the power to imprison for contempt as for s breach of

in the course of the argument used by Lord Ellenborough in the case of ourdett and Abbott, and Lord de Grey and the Judges in Brass Crosbe's case, I find some very cogent reasoning concerning the privileges necessary to and inherent in such a body as the House of Commons, and that of imprisoning for contempt being one; - and Coke, 4 a. 23, mentions the power of committing by such a Body (as the House of Commons) to be legal Now, by investigating into the constitution and functions of the clouse of Assembly, we may discover whether there be any analogy between it and the House of Commons, and what attributes are essential to enable it to work that part which is assigned to it as a co-ordinate Branch of the

describing the polity of H. M. Colonies observes,
The form of Government in most of them is borrowed from that of England;" and describes their House of Assembly as "their House of

I feel I cannot express my sentiments with more security to enable them freely to meet for the purpose of discharging their important functions, and also that they should have the right of self-

the Fall Term of the Supreme Court of their Parliamentary functions " And again, — closed at a late hour on Saturday " The right of self protection implies as a const. e original time prescribed for its sited practice on the subject, such a body mast, a The topic of all-engrossing interest in priori, be armed with a competent authority to proper functions, whatever those functions might places aforesaid. The 3rd, Section des be. On this ground it has been, I believe, very generally admitted in argument that the House of Commons must be and is authorized to remove. any immediate obstruction to the due couse eins of it will, which was, it will own proceedings. But this mere power of remov. ing actual impediments to its proceedings wo ill not be sufficient for the purposes of its full and | land, " &c., has reference to the Act paseffectual protection; it must also have the powerof protecting itself from insult and inlignity, whenever offered, by punishing those who offer it." And again: "And is not the degradation and disparagement of the two Houses of Parliament in the estimation of the Public, by contemptuous libels, as much an impediment to their efficient alting with regard to the Public as the actual obstruction of an individual dember by First—Whether the House of Assembly of this Colony in General Assembly convened has any authority to commit in case of contempt as for a Live to Court of Privilege?

Burded and Abbott, reported in 14 East bodily, force in his endeavour to resort to the place were Parliament is holden; and would it place were Parliament is holden; and would it consist with the dignity of such bodies, or, w. at consist with the d of their important functions, that they should wait the comparative tardy result of a prosecution in the ordinary course of Law for the vindication of their privileges from wrong and insult? The necessity of the case would, therefore, upou principles of natural reason, seems to require that such bodies constituted for such purposes and exercising such functions as they do, should possess the powers which the history of the earliest times shews that they have in facts possessed and used."

In corroboration of these sentiments my aften tion has been drawn to the recent and not unire quent exercise of the power of committat, as for a Breach of Privilege, by the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, Canada and Prince Edward Island. These Colonies have the same form of Government as Newfoundland, and their Representative Bradches are of course corresponding y constituted, yet their power of committing under such circumstances has never been declared illegal nor even questioned in a Court of Law, and which would not likely be the case, particularly at New Brunswick, were may be found as numerous, respectable, and talented a Bar as in any of Her Majesty's Colonies. I am therefore of opinion that such Bodies - which I understand to mean Bodies ! functions of the nature of the British House of Commons, and convoked by Royal Author tymust have the power of committing as for a Breach of Privilege necessarily inherent in them independent of any precedent. General convenience must always outweigh partial inconvenience. If it be warfanted by Common Law it cannot be shewn to be illegal by any consequences drawn from Magna Charta, and I will now examine into

the Law on the subject. It has been argued at the Bar, that the House of Assembly cannot claim by prescription or immomial custom any power of Commitment, and that no act of Parliament has expressly given it to them, and that therefore it cannot legally belong to them. It is quite unnecessary for me to follow the argument of Counsel as to the discovery and settlement of this Colony by English subjects, and to decide, according to his view, what laws shall be admitted and what rejected - at what time and under what circumstances. The fact that the general Common Law of England does operate throughout this Colony, is clearly manifested by reference to the proceedings of our Supreme Court, where may be learned that the Laws of the Land are liable to frequent and most sudden changes in their course from analogous points adjudicated differently in the superior Tribumais of England, and to which our Colonial Tr.bunals are required to comform. In the present case, for example, where the Counsel at the Bar argued for ten hours at least upon adjudicated cases in Engand, it would have been unn cessary trouble, had

not the principle or Common Law of England extended to the Colony. Notwithstanding so much care and attention has been bestowed upon this important case, the strongest and most advantageous position, in my humble opinion, yet remains unnoticed. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, now it force, this Court is made to determine according to the Laws of England, so far as the same can be applied. I must now occupy a few minutes in offering some observations on the applicability of the Statute Law of England to the subject under consideration.

By the 32d Geo. 3d, cap. 43, His Majesty, under the Great Seal, may institute a court of

criminal and civil Jurisdiction at Newfoundland. This Act describes the Jurisdiction and manner of proceeding of the Court in Criminal cases to be in the same manner as plea is holden of crimes and misdemeanors in that part of Great Britain called England." And also with "full power and authority to he delea, as hereinafter mentioned, of all suits and complaints of a civil nature arising within the Island of Newloundland, and in the Islands and Seas aforesaid, and on the Banks of Newloundland, and in the Islands and Seas aforesaid, and on the Banks of Newfoundland; which Court shall determine

the advice of the Chief Justice, to justitute Surrogate Courts, with full power, , which Courts shall respectively be Corts of Rec rd and shall determine according to the Law of England, as far as the same can be applied to suits and complaints arising in the Islands and ribes the mode of proceeding in the Supreme and Surrogate Courts. The next Act is the 49 Geo. 3.d. cap 27, entitlest " An Act for establishing Courts of Juli mane in the Island of Newfoundved 32d Geo. 3ed, cap. 46, which by subsequent acts was continued until the 25th March, 1809; states it is expedient that the provisions of the said act should be amended, and like Courts of Judica tune made perpetua; -- enacts that His Majesty by Commission under the Great crimes and misdemeanors committed, &c., to the same manner as plea is holden of such crimes and misdemeanors in that pert of Great Britain called England; and also with full power and authority to hold plea in a summary way of all suits and complaints of a civil nature arising within the Island of Newfoundlaund, &c .: which Court shall determine such suits elemplaints of a civil nature accord. ing to the Law of England, as far as the same can be applied to suits and complaints arising in the Islands and places

21 Sec. - The Governor may appoint Courts of Civil Jurisdiction called Surregate Courts, to be Courts of Record, and shall determine according to the Law of England, as far as the same can be applied to suits and complaints arising in the Islands and places aforesaid."-The constitutionally exercising Supreme Legislative next, 5 Gen. 4, cap. 67, entitled "An act for the better administration of Justice in Newfoundland and for other purposes," By virtue of this Act, the Royal Charter constituting the present Supreme Court issued the 19 h Sept., 1825. The Act sets out,-" Whereas it is expedient to make further provision &c"

Sec. 21st - Repeals so much of the Act passed in the 49 Geo. 3, as relates to the Courts thereby instituted. &c., and directs ail the records, &c. [That part of the act 49, Geo. 3, which directs all suits and complaints of a civil nature shall be determined according to the Law of England, is left in operation.]

The act of the 5 Geo. 4, cap. 67, is continued by 10 Geo. 4, cap. 17. Continued by 5 Geo. 4, cap. 67-5 Geo. 4, cap 68-10 Geo. 4, cap 17which are continued in force by the 21 and 3d Wm. 4, cap. 78, containing the following enactment :- " Whereas it is expedient the said Acts be further concinued in force until the same shall be repealed, altered or amended by any act or acts that may for that purpose be made by His Majesty, with the advice and consent of any House or Houses of General Asset bly which His Majesty may at any time see fit to convoke within the said Colony of Newfoundland.

21 Sec .- And whereas by virtue of divers acts of Parliament divers duties the said Island of Newfoundland.

Be it therefore enacted that when or so soon as any House or Houses of General Assembly shall have been convoked by His Majesty from among the Inhabitants of the said Colony, and shall have actually met for the despatch of the Public business thereof, &c.

I will now conclude with a few observations on our present Judicature Act.-By the 5th Geo. 4th, Cep. 67, his Majesindividual wrong, for poor and impotent indeed would be the privilege of Perliament if they could be applied to suit and complaints arising in the

not also protect themselves against injuries and affect affect to the aggregate body, which might Section empowers the Governor, with Kings's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, and high Court of Chancery in England have, or any of them hath."-In this manner the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is given to it by analogy. Now as the Court of Kings's Bench can take no enguizance of a commitment by the House of Commons for a breach of its privileges, it appears to me the Supreme Cours of Newfoundiand can take no cognizance of a commitment by the House of Assembly for a breach of its privileges. There is no Writ suitable to such a contingency, there is no Writ in the King's Bench, for it has no Jurisdiction to enter into the merit of a commitment by the House of Commons for Cortempt, as for breach of its Privilege.

I am of opinion that the warrant in t'i; case discloses sufficient ground of commitment, and an order to these officers to execute it, the justification for the

done as such, -and that the Speaker in issning the warrant which he has done by order of the House, did so act in the character of a member of the Housejudgment must be entered accordingly for the defendants

MR CHIEF JUSTICE BOURNE'S JUDGMENT.

In the able and elaborate arguments on this Demurrer not only the great lead. ing case of Burdett vs. Abbott and all the numerous authorities on Parliamens tary Privileges therein cited and comprehended, with numerous others to be found in Hargrave, Ratsell, and the Reports, were passed in review before us, but the Journals of other Colonial Assemblies were resorted to, to exemplify their practice, and First Principles were discussed to elucidate the nature of Legislative Bidies in general. Speculative opinions may vary as to the comparative advantage or danger of endowing Legislators with the power to imprison without hav. ing recourse to the medium of the ordipary Legal Tribunals; whilst some may consider this necessary, (especially to the Representatives of the People,) for their self-protection, their freedom of Debate, their full ability to inquire and collect facts and materials previous to discussion; others may fee! alarm that any body of men, (even though elected and trusted by a majority of their constituents,) should be the arbiters in their own case, and may fear lest so vast a power should not on all occasions be exercised in a a anper sufficiently discreet and temperate.-Leaving topics like these to be weighed by those who make and can alter Laws, Judges, (who can do neither) have only

to consider and interpret what the Law is. The Arguments addressed to us, and the Pleadings, as they appear on the Demurrer-book, present in substance three propositions for our consideration.

1st .- Has the House of Assembly of Newfoundland the power to arrest and to commit for contempt or for any insult and obstruction offered to any of its

members? 21.-How far can this Court inquire into the circumstances attending the ex-

ercise of such power? 31-Do the Pleas of Justification are now payable to His Majesty within sufficiently show that this power was regularly exercised ?

The first is the main and essential question: for, unless the House is entitled to such a privilege, no caution in the mode of applying it nor care in pleading it could avail.

The privilege of the House of commons of Great Britain to commit for contempt must be acknowledged to be completely established by the case of Burdett v. Abbott, 14, East, and indeed this was ty may institute a Supreme Court of conceded by the Plaintiff's Counsel in his Judicature, which shall be a Court of argument; but he contended that the Record, and shall have all Criminal and House of Commons possessed this power

a supposed statutable assignment, to none of which the House of Assembly could law any claim. LORD ELLEMBOROUGH in his judgment in Burdett v. Abbott, no coubt asserts that when the Houses of Lords and Commons began to sit apart, they each had the same privileges as the two together possessed before, and that these were statutable assigned to each, and he argues that-each having the privileges of the whole, and these privileges being included in the Law and custom of Parliament, and the Law and custom of Parliament being part of the Law of the Land—the provisions of Magna Charta, which says that no man shall be imprisoned but by the lawful judgment of his Peers or by the Law of Land, where not violated when a person was imprisoned by the latter alternative and without trial by Jury But though his Lordship states this prescriptive righ in the Commons, he distinctly affirms that independently of any privilege or recognized practice, such a Body must a priori be armed with compotent authority to enforce the free and independent exercise of its own proper functions and to remove impediments and obstructions and to protect itself from indignity and insult, wherever offered, by punishing those who offer it. And again he says, "the power of the House to commit for contempt stands upon the ground of season and necessity, independent of any positive authorities on the subject."

It is true, when his Lordship speaks of such a Body, he is speaking of the House of Commons, and not of a Colonial Legislative Assembly, which, though supreme in its sphere, must be admitted not to be equal but subordinate to the British Parliament, and subject to its controul, if it chooses to exercise it: but, if this was a sufficient distinction to remove the authority of his words from the present case, then would the Privy Council, through the mouth of Mr. BARON PARKE, not have decided that " they were very apposite to the inquiry as to the powers of a Colonial Assembly." The Assembly in question was that of Jamaica; and its privileges were examined and acknowledged in the case of Beauat v. Barrett by its own Judges whose decisiowas confirmed by the Privy Council. 1 Moorn Rep. Privy Council, p. 59. (June 1836.) The Journals of the Assemblies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Islands whose Legislative Assemblies can boast of no great antiquity and who own no higher powers than that of Newfoundland, show the exercise of such a privilege, and not only do the Journals of Jamaica furnish similar examples, but that Island supplies a very recent instance in the case above-cited of the Privilege, of a Colonial Assembly being exerted, being disputed being examined into, being scrutinized on appeal, and being confirmed The House of Assembly of Jamaica is certainly of older origin than that of Newfoundland: but the decision does not turn upon antiquity or usage, and the House of Assembly here has Legislative powers at least as great as those of the House of Assembly in Jamaica, inasmuch as in Jamaica the Acts of the Legislature were girected by its Royal Founder to be (as nearas conveniently may be) agreeable to the Law and Statutes of England, and in this Island they are to be ' not repugnant' to the same. -The House of Assembly of Jamaica indeed possessed precedents of Commitments for contempt previous to the committal of Mr. BEAUMONT, and here had been an act passed by the whole Legislature in 1728 adopting such laws of England as had been in use in that Island, amongst which was certainly the power of imprisoning persons for contempt of this House of Assembly. " On this ground" (says Mr. BARON PARKE) " the legality of the power in question might be supported, if it did not belong" (adds his Lordship) " to the Assembly, as we" (namely, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council) " think it did by Law, as a necessary incident to its Legislative

His Lordship goes on to remark that such a power may have been occasionally abused, and to express his believe that the wholesome controul and influence of public opinion will prevent the revival of such an evil, and to point out one circumstance atttending a Colonial Legislature, which does not belong to the Imperial Parliament, viz: that " if they do carry their power to the extent of interfering with the rights and liberties of the Queen's subjects, and to objects which do not fairly come within their province, the Supreme Legislative authority in England may repress or put an end to it."

2d.—It seems to me that this Court can inquire into the circumstances attending the exercise of such power, in order to learn and ascertain whether there be a question of Privilege or not; for, if it could not do this, a mere suggestion of Privilege on the Record in any case might oust it of its jurisdiction and a Plaintiff of his remedy, where in reality after all no legitimate privilege of the House was involved: and for this course the case of Stockdale v, Hansard decided by LORD DEN-MAN affords an authority.

3d. - The Pleas of Justification seem to hie sufficient to raise this question of Privilege or no Privilege,' and to show in the present instance that the power was duly exercised, so far as to bar this Court from further injury. The Justification states-that the House was sitting, that one of the Members made complaint to the House of insulting and threatening language and gestures used towards him by the Plaintiff in reference to this office as member of the House, that the House entertained the complaints, examined Witnesses and adjudged Plaintiff guilty of a breach of Privilege likely to deter Members from acting freely and independently, that the House resolved that the Speaker should issue his Warrant to the Serjeant-at-arms to bring Plaintiff to the Bar of the House, that the Speaker did so issue his Warrant, that the Serjeant-at-arms did so bring Plaintiff, that Plaintiff was required to apologize, refused, and was committed, &c. All these proceedings , are sent out at great length, and reems quite sufficient to show that the power in this instance was regularly exercised, according to the forms of open to the charge of either rank cowar- be either a coward or a traitor, and we this danger, and is more disposed

has, it has the like right to adjudicate upon Contempts, and is not to be obliged, any more than the House of Commons first to pray the aid of a Court of Law to investigate the alleged Contempt, and than itself resume the case into its own hands, and commit. On this point also, as well as on the main question the case of Beaumont v. Bar. rett, where a Colonial Assembly examined and adjudicated on a breach of its own privileges appears perfectly applicable. Judgment for De-

PROPERTIES OF GLOWWORMS. -The glowworm possesses the curiour property of causing its light to cease at will. Dr. Burmeister mentions the curious fact, that while catching some of the flying species in his, hat, they have so suddenly and entirely ceased to shine that he has fancied that they must have escaped. When disturbed these insects emit a bright but frequently interrupted light; and when laid upon their backs they shine without intermission, in consequence of the continual motion in the endeavours of the insect to regain its position.

(From the Morning Herald, Dec. 5)

It now becomes a question whether Lord Durham was acquinted with the progress of the preparations, for Rebellion during his administration of the affairs of Canada, or not? That all the arrangements for the renewal of the civil war were going on since Jung last we have the high authority of Sir JOHN COLBORNE. We had ourselves previously expressed our opinion that such must have been the case, inasmuch as a wide-spread rebellion cannot be organised to a moment; but we certainly aid not impute to Lord Durham a knowledge of what was going on. To our great astonishment, however, some of the advocates of Lord Durham's government, and the sympathisere with his sorrows, have chosen to set up his knowledge of the preparations for the present insurrection as the defence of his past conduct! The defence is as extraordinary as the conduct itself has been.

Our readers are aware that the ex-High Commissioner, in making a foolish speech in answer to a radical address at Devonport, spoke what has been set down in the following terms :-

"So far as it seemed to me imperatively necessary, in order to allay the most alarming irritation and excitement in the Canadas, and to lead men's minds from the contemplation of present evils to the prospect of future remedies, I have already explained the nature and scope of the policy which I pursued as Governor-General. Upon that subject I shall, when Parliament meets, be prepared to make a representation of facts wholly unknown here, and disclosures of which the parliament and people of this country have no conception; and I shall then fearlessly demand from the assembled legislature that justice which neither they nor the people of England ever will deny to a public servant who has faithfully and honestly discharged the duties assigned

In reference to the passage quoted the Standard says :- "It is scarcely possible to doubt that the mysterious circum. stances referred to thus darkly by Lord Durham are conected with the conspiracy exposed by Sir John Colborne." As our evening contemporary, in its former most zealous but very unsuccessful attempts to justify Lord Durham, on the ground | ment of danger-throwing the governthat his despotic ordinances were perfectly legal, did not hesitate to accuse the whole conservative party, including, of course, the Duke of Wellington and proclamation against his own government Lord Lyndhuist, of " pettifogging liberalism" in supporting the act of indemnity, which would not have been necessary if they had not been illegal, we cannot suppose that by an ironical defence it means to expose the ex-High Commissioner to more bitter condemnation than any which has yet been passed on him. No. We must believe the Standard to be serious when it imputes a knowledge of the rebellious preparations under his government to Lord Durham, and then in what situation does it place the dere-

liet functionary. If Lord DURHAM realy knew that, under the shadow of his government, a new MAJESTY's troops during the present winter was in preparation, he stands chargeable with the high and grievous offence. of having fled from his post at the very crisis when the explosion was about to take place! To have thrown down the

should be the same as that of the former delinquent officer, who was convicted of having, through "an error of Judgment," not done his utmost to sink, burn, and the enemy, but, vain of displaying his skill as a tactician, he thought hard | dant proof. fighting only fit for men who could not manœuvre as well as he could. But what is to be said of a "Captain-General," who, knowing that rebels organised under his own eyes are about to challenge the authority of his Sovereign, firlock and pike in hand, throws up his office, and avoids the necessity of placing himself at the head of the troops, to vindicate against traitors the supremacy of the British crown?

But then the Standard supposes he wrote home to ministers a full and true account of the rebellious preparations, and that ministers concealed the whole of that alarming intelligence from parliament, which would have "justified his ordinances and much stronger measures.' But let us give the statement in the words

of our contemporary :-

"Giving Lord Durham credit--however, no more credit than to believe him willing to discharge his most ordinary duties, when his doing so was for his own safety and advantage-we must believe that he had communicated to minislers those facts occurring under his government which would fully justify his ordinances, and much stronger measures -but facts preserved in such profound secrecy that even now 'the parliament, and people of this country have no conception of them;' and if Lord Durham had communicated these facts to the ministers, in what position do the ministers stand before the noble earl, and before the country?"

We do not entertain, as is known, a very high opinion of the wisdom or the virtue of her MAJESTY's ministers, but of Nicholas would fall upon the latter, we must require better evidence than the because he is of foregn crigio, or at dark and mysterious allusions of Lord least extraction. DURHAM to believe that they have acted with the egregious folly, the extravagant wickedness thus imputed to them. It was said by that depraved old diplomatist, TALLEYRAND, that " a blunder was worse than a crime," but in what is imputed to ministers on this occasion criminality and blundering are so mixed up together, that it is difficult to say which predominates. The scandalous iniquity of the proceeding would be capable of anch easy detection, that even if we suppose the Whig ministry to be monstrum nulla virtute redemptum, still, as long as we believe a single ray of reason or sane understanding falls through any chink upon the deliberations of the cabi ner, we cannot consider such an accusation credible. To attempt to mortify and harass Lord Durham in the way supposed would be to give him the means and power of utterly ruining them when-

ever he pleased. But, whatever the ministry may have done or omitted to do at home, it was the obvious duty of Lord Durham, who boasted of baving received his high office personally from his Sovereign, to take care that the commonwealth received no | pets and entered Sotcha without a blow, detriment. " Into whatever hands," said the gallant and patriotic Admiral Blake, "the government of our country may fail, it is our duty not to be fooled by the foreigner." But Durham, though a "vice-admiral" as well as "Captain-General," gave the rebel and the "foreigner" the opportunity which they wished, by acandoing his pest at the moment of the colony, as far as he could, into confusion most favourable to rebellious designs, and issuing a seditious in which, be it remembered, he made the following announcement: -".No impediment exists to the return of the persons who had made the most distinct admissions of guilt, or who had been excluded by me from the province on account of the danger to which its tranquillity would have been exposed by their pre-

If then the supposition of the Standard be correct, Lord DURHAM, knowing that a rebellion was then nearly organised, invited back the expatriated traitors to complete the preparations for civil war, he determining at the same time to run away from the post of danger, and leave rebellion for the employment of her others to bear the brunt of the approach- than a well defined plot is the per ing conflict !- he, too, having at the time the power to proclaim martial law if necessary, as Sir. JOHN COLBORNE has since done, and to take all the steps, civil and military, that rebellion might I the cleverness of the police, which render expedient. No, we cannot believe ensigns of authority, and have fled to the I this. We look upon Lord Durham as a shores of England, under such circum- vain, weak, conceited, and superficial sort stances, would have laid him deservedly of personage; but we dont believe him to Those forms this Court | dice or treachery to the interests of his | must suppose him to be either one or the | to exaggerate it than lose sight of cannot prescribe, non can it direct its process. On Sovereign and country. His crime other if we thought he knew that the prescribe that comme majus, continet in se missered in it the same power of committing that the House of Commons Byra or a Whitelock, though we should life. A suspicion, from which

be sorry that, even then, his punishment | those preparations were nearly completed, throwing before his departure an additional firebrand, in the shape of a seditious proclamation, among a combustible people. We believe he acted in ignodestroy the ships of the enemy, and shot | rance-a most culpable ignorance, no for the same. Byng did not fly before | doubt, of which that silly and mischievous proclamation seems to furnish abun-

> RUSSIA-THE CONSPIRACY-WHAT THE VIC-TORIES IN CIRCASSIA COST.

They write from Posen. Nov. 25:-"We have letters from St. Petersburgh, which announce that it is not only mongst the officers of the imperial guard in that capital that arrests have taken. blace, but that a great number of officers have been arrested in various parts of the empire. In the governments of Little Russia, and in the military colonies the number of arrests exceed 600; in the city of Odessa alone 26 officers were arrested, and immediately sent to the fortress of Orel. It appears, therefore, that this conspiracy had ramifications throughout the entire army. It is asserted that it was the cavalry general. Count de Witt. who first revealed its existence to the Czar.

"I have learned from an authentic source that the Autocrat is exceedingly discontented at the spirit which reigns amongst the Russian troops in Poland; that he has determined to replace these troops by others, and that he has written to Field Marshal Paskewitsch an autograph letter, in which he reproaches him in the bitterest terms with having allowed pernicious doctrines to penetrate into the barracks. It is even said that, immediately after the marriage of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, M. de Paskeiwick will be deprived of the Governor-generalship of Poland, and candidates for this high degnity are already named; these are that Generals Tholls, Karjenick, and Benkendorf. If is not probable that the choice

" Even before the receipt of the present letter, the German journals will have have already apprised you that the Russian General Rejewski has gained a victory over the Circassians, and taken from them the fortress of Soicha; but these papers will not have told you that this victory has been the most flicastrons that can be imagined, or, to express myself more clearly, it has been a great disaster for the Muscovites, and no victory. The Russian troops attacked the fort five times, and were five times re-

pulsed with considerable loss. "After expertencing these checks, and having had in the whole nearly 3.800 men killed and wounded, General Rajewski wished to try another attack; but his troops were so discouraged; so demotalised, that not a single man would march forward. The general then brought up five battations of marines, who, effect having exacted and obtained a promise that the fortress should be abandoned to them to pillage, consented to make the assault. This attack took place during the night. The marines climbed nig bly up the ramparts; they cleared the paraor meeting resistance or obstacle. But. what did they find? Nothing but thirty guns spiked or broken, and a hundred dead bodies lying on the ramparts and in the streets. The Circassians had left the fortress some hours before the last attack,. and, before abandoning it, had destroyed every thing they could not carry off .-Such is the capture of the fortress of Sotcha by the Russians

The Courier says -- "The following letter, which has been addressed to us from St. Petersburg, throws some light on the situation of Russia:- 'The Government has stifled all the report of conspi racy which have been circulated at Moscow and St. Petersburg; but the arrests, which it has been impossible to conceal, show that the reports were not without foun dation. It is clear that no one will be tried, because the officers. and other persons arrested are sent to Siberia. What they fear more manent conspiracy which exists in the hearts of the members of the associations, and which, spite of uses every means, leaves the Government still in the dark, The Emperor feels more than any one

few about his rules him in s does not belie would attemn thinks that th plots, know hi will let them that like so m his house he or avenged, ar really county feels that he ancient nobili long reigns; with all his po happy man i ... A div Bavaria. Ti her more an policy, at 1 a rare circui gust families as the two i ly very amia " (1) o no is printed on Persia, &c than they w

> Evacuati steamer St on the nig Civila Vec left on the vernment of the desp and could what has ! tion of A prefers to " of M. M. the Frenc who, with the Styx. ed his refu

> > Mexico.

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> " A re rent at event of defeat of Prince d ed at the

early completed irture an additihape of a sediti. g a combustible acted in igno-Ignorance, no lly and mischieto furnish abun-

-WHAT THE VIC-

en, Nov. 25:--St. Petersburgh, it is not only. e imperial guard ests have taken umber of officers ous parts of the meats of Little ry colonies the ed 600; in the sent to the for-, therefore, that erious througheral, Count de

its existence to

n an authentic is exceedingly t which reigns ops in Poland; o replace these vitsch an autoreproaches him having allowpenetrate into said that, imk, and Benken-

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-" The folis been ad-Petersburg, he situation jovernment. t of conspi circulated etersburg; it has been show that thout foun nat no one the officers. ted are sent y tear more it is the perch exists in bers of the h, spite of lice, which res the Goan any one e disposed ose sight of

his whole

m weich

thinks that they know of these their commander, appointing a plots, know his enemies, and that feels that he is not liked by the ancient nobility, who do not like long reigns; and the Emperor, with all his power, is the most unhappy man in the empire.

". A diversion comes from her more and more to Russian policy, at least they hope and, a rare circumstance, the two auas the two intended, who are real-

ly very amiable. " Do not readily believe what is printed on the affairs of lurkey, Persia, &c- Russia is cleverer than they would make you believe and England has not yet gained her end."

Evacuation of Ancona. The steamer Styx arrived at. Foulon on the night of the 26th, from Civita Vecchia, which port she left on the 24th Nov., and the government must be in possession of the despatches brought by her, and could tell us, if so disposed, what has been done in the evacuation of Ancona. But, perhaps, it prefers to wait the arrival at Paris of M. Marescalchi, attached to the French embassy at Rome, who, with his wife, has arrived by the Styx. This may have retarded his return to Paris.

Mexico. The French squadron will, ere this, have become truly formidable before their ports, as when the packet reached the Havannah, the additional blockading force under Admiral Baudin had sailed thence, which would, on its arrival, make the total amount of ships 30 in number, having on board 2,000 artillery, with all the requisites, for an effectual bombardment. This demonstration might appear quite sufficient to alarm the Mexicans, not withstanding the latter had determined on resistance; in such a case the conflict will be of an appalling nature. The almost impregnable fortress of St. Juan d'Ulloa can open a most destructive fire on the ships with an approach to impunity; and should the stormy element act in concert, the squadron's effortin their bombardment is not urlikely to prove a failure. The spirits of the Mexicans are described as being unanimously animated for the protection of their country, and are prepared in that respect for making a gallant repulse. Up to the period of the French subjects had been by no means molested, nor had any maligiant feeling been manifested towards them; but their fate car a shot be fired, as that act would rendered latterly still more famous as the at once arouse infuriated feelings soldiery and the populace, who, from a sense of injury, are not unlikely to seek revenge where objects can be found on whom to wreak it.

"A report was somewhat current at Vera Cruz, that in the a halo of romance round this ruffian

rules him in spite of himself; he had not, however, received credit. does not believe that every body At Tampico the garrison had rewould attempt his life, but he volted, at the same time dismissing successor, and declaring for a fede will let them act. He believes ral government, alleging as a reathat like so many other princes of son their not being able to obtain his house he will neither be aided the arrears of pay; the affair endor avenged, and that he can only ed quietly and happily without really count upon himself He bloodshel; the events detailed leaves the Texian matter in statu quo-a few troops only now being on the frontier. Had the treasury been affluent, a force could be quickly raised to march on the offensive. Santa Ana, who figured Bavaria. The marriage will attach so prominently in that campaign has not come forward from his resting place, perhaps, from a knowledge that his services would gust families are as much charmed not be accepted by the govern-

> Communications from Naples of the 17th now state the presence of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager of England at the Theatre of San Carlo, on the 14th, and her departure upon the following. day.

> Parliament, was yesterday further prorogued to Tuesday, the 5th February, when it will meet for "despatch of business."

> The Commerce states that the remaining members of Don Carlos's family who were still at Saltz burg were preparing to join the Prince in Spain, and that the French cabinet was aware of the

WHIG CONSISTENCY.

The Courier, last night, con- 3 Lavinia, Cadiz, Salt wine, cluded a sort of eulogistic running commentary on certain sayings & doinge of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, and his "precursors," by the following remarks:

"Upon the wise policy of making the most of existing means, and of doing the best which present circumstances allow the precursors 'cordially support the Whig ministry, though much dissatisfied with its backwardness in some points;' and they 'cordially support them rather than suffer the incalculable evils of admitting Amanda. Oporto, ballast. the tories to power through a breach in the ranks of the reform-

The " incalculable evil of ad- 19. Garland, Hambro', bread, flour, pork, mitting the tories to power!" WI.v. a week has not elapsed, since the Courier, in the most plaintive and submissive tones, besought some of the hard-hearted "tories" to relent, and to walk "into power," without insisting 26. Gipsey, Demerara, molasses. on kicking all the whigs out!

THE AMERICAN PIRATE, BILL JOHNSON. -" We passed, within a stone's throw, many lovely Islands, whose rich foliage drooped gracefully into the water in unpruned luxuriance, the rapids that hemmed them in protecting them from Swift's leaving Vera Cruz the the axe and plough of improving and dollar-making man. Other less happily but more usefully situated isles, are clear and inhabited, and dofted gracefully enough with flocks and herds. During the night of the 2d July we threaded the scarcely be calcu'ated on, should far-famed group of 'The Thousand Isles,' rendezvous of the notorious pirate and outlaw, Bill Johnson. As I stood on within the breasts of the Mexican | deck admiring their clustering forests, silvered with moon dew, or glancing occasionally with a feeling of awe into their dismal fastnesses, I almost expected, certainly wished to see the swift, lead-coloured chaloupes of the Lold buccaneer dart from the deep shade ot some gloomy isle; and unsuspecting the Tartar-like freight of the Brockville, attempt her capture. Rumour has attempted to throw event of actual hostilities, and the hero, his four stalwarth sons and beauti- 18 .- Lady Turner, Oporto, do. defeat of the Mexicans, that the leading characters. In truth there is a mysters in his mode, of life, and a wild be suty in his locality, that might afford

Margaret, Bristol, fish, oil, &c.

19.—Scotia, Trinidad, do.

21.—Sophia, Jamaica, do.

26.—Amanda, Cork, oil, &c.

few about his court are exempt, | conquered territoey - the rumour | no inappropriate materials for the imagination of a Cooper to work upon.— Bill Johnson has shown no little sagacity in the choice of his retreat. In his imperuious labyrinth of island, protected by dangerous rapids, he is perfectly secure from all external assault."—Letter in the United Service Journal.

> WHIG JOBBING AT BOMBAY.—The East India Magazine, a Liberal publication. by the way, contains some curious disclosures, under this head. Sir Robert Peas Grant, the Governor of Bombay, receives | Butter. it appears, the miserable pittance of £16, 000. a-year for his invaluable services. For so paltry an inducement he cannot, of course, be expected to reside more than three months of each year at the Presidency On the approach of the warm weather he retires to the hills, where he passes four months in seclusion; boring himself, of course, as little as possible with public business, and not tasking his faculties beyond the exertion demanded by a fantasia on the planosorte (he is a distinguished planist), or a canzonet, for he adds singing to his various accomplishments. During the rainy season Sir Robert resides at Poonah, where Biddle & Co., of Carbonear. he manages to get through another four months, returning to hir presidency in the cold weather, when he is enabled to devote a little attention to busines without risk to his health, which is, of course the first consideration. During his absence matters go on smoothly enough, under the direction of the Lieut, Governor, Major Felix; and, when he assumes the rupreme power, he has, course, only to do his duty under the direction of that office, who besides engrossing all the patronage , receives twice as much pay as any colonel commanding a regiment!

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1839

DEPARTURE .- In the Ann for Bristol, Mr. George Thorne.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbor Grace.

Dec. 1. Eliza, Halifax, molasses, &c. Mary Jane, Copenhagen, bread, flour,

pork, butter. Harriett Elizabeth, Halifax, molasses, casks porter, poultry, &c. Bermuda' Barbados, molasses, coals. Britannia, New York, bread, flour pork,

beef, molasses. Margaret Flizabeth, P. E. Island, potatoes scantling, &c.

Hope, Sydney, coals. 4. Douglastown, Trinidad, bread. 10. Lady Turner, Greenock, potatoes, ale,

Funchal, Opoato, salt, &c. Fanny, Greenock, molasses, bricks. Royal William, Bridgport, coals, &c. Blandford, Cadiz, salt. Sophia, Turks Island, rum. Trial, Sydney, coals. 12. Scotia, Oporto, salt. 14. Drake, Sydney, coals.

17. Nimrod, Oporto, salt. Catherine Anne, Oporto, wine, &c. 22. George, Robinson, London, chalk,

Amphion, Oporto, salt, &c. 24. Dove, Boston, flour molasses apples,

&c. John Stuart, Cork, potatoes, &c. Orion, Lisbon, salt. 27. - Helen, Greenock, potatoes, bricks,

Ariel, Hambro', bread, flour pork, &.

Dec. 1. Brig Stork, London, oil, blubber,

Schr. L' Avengeur, Bristol, oil. Nightingale, P. E. Island, herrings 5.-Harriet, P. E. Island, do. 7.—Douglastown, Viana, fish. Wave, P. E. Island, herrings. 8.- Garryone. Oporto, fish.

Catherine, Figueira, do. Nancy, Teignmouth, and sundries. Harriet Elizabeth, Sydney, herrings,

flour. 10.-Olinda, Cork, oil, molasses. 11.-Palmetto, Madeira, fish. Sarah, Bristol, oil, blubber, &c. 12.— Lexington, Brazils, fish. William, Halifax, fish, &c. 13.-Lavina, Greenock, fish, oil Hebe,

Demerara, do. 15 .- Mary Jane, Cork, oil, blubber. Hibernian, P. E. Island, herringe, &c. Midas, P. E. Island, do. 17.—Bermuda, Barbados, fish.

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munden, Master,

FROM HAMBURG, Prime Mess PORK

Also,

15 Tuns BLUBBER.

For Sale by THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear. Jan. 9, 1839.

The following Valuable Mercantile and Fishing Establishments situate at St. Mary's, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of Slade,

Will be offered For Sale

By Public Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next

At 12 o'Clock,

AT THE COMMERCIAL ROOM

(St. John's,)

HAT Eligible Room, known as RI-DOUT'S ROOM-consisting of a Large DWELLING-HOUSE, with COUNTING HOUSE adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP One COOK-ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKES, MEADOW, and GAR-

That Eligible Room known as PHIP-PARD'S ROOM-consisting of one DWELLING-HOUSE, One STAGE, One STORE. Extensive Meadow Ground with right and privilege of Piscary at Great Salmo-

That Eligible Room known as CHRIS-TOPHER'S ROOM-consisting of a DWELLING-HOUSE, FISH STORE, STAGE, FLAKES, BEACH, GARDEN, and MEADOWS. Aiso,

10 FISHING BOATS, carrying from 16 to 30 qtls Round Fish.

At St. Mary's. Together with sundry Skiffs, Punts, CRAFT, CASKS, &c.

Particulars of the Rooms may be made known on application to Mr. Lusu, at St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. Wood, at St John's or at Carbonear, to J. W. MARTIN.

Agent.

Carbonear, 9th Jan., 1839.

SEALERS Agreements

For Sale at this Office.

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD!

Cow Stolen.

HEREAS some evil disposed Person or persons did on the night of the 12th instant, or early on the morning of the 13th Instant, break open the door of the STABLE on the Premises of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. and STOLE herefrom a

MILCH COW,

Any Person giving information of the offender or offenders, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward There is also a further Reward of

offered to any person who will give information of the Persons by whom the Meadow and other FENCES belonging to said Estate, have been destroyed

JOHN W. MARTIN.

Carbonear,

HE Partnership heretofore subsistbetween us, the undersigned, carlying on business as Merchants, at this place, has this day been DISSOLVED. All Debts due to, or from, the said late Firm, will be received and paid by Mr. EDWARD WALMSLEY, who, alone, is authorised to settle the same, and who will continue the Business at CARBONEAR, under the Firm of ED-WARD WALMSLEY and Co.

> THOS. CHANCEY, WM. WILKING BULLEY, By his Actorney E. WALMSLEY

Witnesses,

W. BRANSCOMBE, WM. Bumister, Jr.

Carbonear, Newfoundland, 13th October, 1838.

A CARD

mirs, m. a. stewd

ESPECTFULLY begs to acquaint the Gentry and Public in general, that in compliance with the wishes of several of her Friends, she has opened SCHOOL for a limited number of Young LADIES.

The Branches she purposes to Teach

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic

Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery

Preliminary Lessons on the Piano Forte And Drawing.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 4, Saturdays excepted.

Terms can be known on application at Mrs. S's. residence opposite Mr. JACOB Moore's.

Harbor Grace, Nov. 14, 1838.

In the Honorable the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Newfoundland, Harbour Grace, October Term, Second Victoria.

In the matter of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle. late of Carbonear, Merchants, Copartners.

THEREAS the said Robert Slade. senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, were on the Thirtieth day of April last past, in due form of Law, declared Insolvents by the said Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And whereas JOHN McCAR-THY, of Carbonear, Merchant, WIL-LIAM RENDELL, of St. John's, Merchant, and JAMES SLADE, of Trinity, Merchant, Creditors of the said Insolvents, have by the major part in value of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, been in due form chosen and appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the said John McCarthy, William Ren-DELL, and JAMES SLADE, 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 realize the Estate, Dehts, and Effects of the said Insolvents; and all Persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or having in their possession any Goods or Effects belonging to them or either of them, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same forthwith to the said

By the Court, JOHN STARK, Chief Clerk and Registrar.

Court House, Harbor Grace, 9th Nov., 1838.

TE, the undersigned, Trustees to the Insolvent Estate of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. of Carbonear, in the Island of Newfoundland, Merchants, have appointed, and by these presents do of Parbonear, Gentleman, to be our AGENT, to transact and manage al matters connected with, and relating to the said Insolvent Estate.

> As witness our Hands, this 10th day of Novmber, 1838.

JOHN McCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL,

TO BE LET

ON A BUILDING

Lease,

About Two Acres of Cultivated Land, well Fenced, situated on the Carboncar Road, immediately in rear of the Court House.

> Apply to Mrs. CAWLEY.

Harbor Grace, Oct. 31.

On Sale EDWARD WALMSLEY & Co

> Offer For Sale THEIR PRESENT STOCK,

COMPRISING A VARIETY OF

GOODS,

Of every description, suitable to the TRADE, of this Island, to which is now being added,

THE CARGO OF

The Brig SARAH lately arrived from LIVERPOOL,

CONSISTING OF A Few Bls. Excellent Archangel PORK Hamburg BREAD A Quantity of TEAS CORDAGE HARDWARE, &c. &c.

> AND, A Choice Assortment of MANCHESTEB

GOODS,

Carefully selected, and which they intend disposing of on Reasonable Terms for Cash or Produce.

Carbonear, October 31, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Office of this Paper, Price 2s. 6d. (prompt)

A BECOED OF THE

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

IN THE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT

OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

Surgeon KIELLEY, AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST OF The Honorable Judge LILLY

AND THE High-Sheriff (B. G. GARRETT, Esq. For, (as the House has it!) "Breach of Privilege!!" Harbor Grace, October 10, 1838.

G.P. Jillard

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND, And just opened a handsome as-

sortment of PATENT LEVER and other WATCHES With a great variety of Watch Chains

and Ribbons Gilt, Silver, and Steel Guard Chains Seals and Keys Wemen's Silver Thimbles Silver Pencil Cases German Silver Table and Tea Spoons Gold Wedding Rings

Lady's Ear Rings and Finger Rings Very Superior Single and Double Bladed Pen Knives With a variety of other Articles, which

he will Sell very Low for Cash. Harbour Grace, July 4, 1838.

WILLIAM DIXO having a commodious Premises, which from its detachment is compara. tively secure from Fire, will be happy to receive GOODS of any description for disposal on Commission, by Private or Public

N. B. A Public Sale will take place weekly. Harbor Grace,

Dr Arnott's Stove

RIVER and METFORD beg to inthat they Manufacture the celebrated Dr. ARNOTT's Stove. This invention combines the greatest economy, safety and cleanliness, with the most effective operation of any mode of heating yet discovered, and is adapted to places of Public Worship, public establishments, halls, vestibules &c. May be seen in operation at their Stove Grate Manufactory and Iron Works.

Southampton, March 9, 1838. [DR. ARNOTT'S STOVE. - We see by advertisement that this useful and economical Stove is now manufatured to any size, by Driver & Metford, this town of The article has been so highly approved of by all who have seen or used it, that it is quite unnecessary for us to say a syllable in its favor .- Hampshire Telegraph, March 12, 1838.]

[From the contiguity of Southampton to Poole, orders from hence may readily be executed for this celebrated Stove. -ED. STAR.

FOR SAME

By Private Eargain

An excellent Dwelling House and a quantity of Land attached thereto situate on the South side of Carbonear, and lately occupied by William Thistle, Junr,

A large piece of cleared Land, at the Water-side of Aiusquitto, late the Property of Mr. Dennis Thomey deceased, being one half that extensive Plantation formerly belonging to his Father, the late Mr. Roger Thomey.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Ridley & Co. or to

> ALFRED MAYNE, Their Attorney.

Harbor Grace, J me 6,

MICHAEL HOWLEY

Sealers' Scalping Knives Men's Great and Pea Coats Hour, Haif-hour and Log Glasses Blanketings, Serges Flannels, Yarn Stockings Gun Locks and Gun Lock Vices American Coasting Pilots Nails, from 11/2 to 5 inches Scupper Nails, Pump and Tin Tax Men's Boots and Shoes Waist Belts Canvas Frocks & Trowsers Iron Pots & Rettles Hatchets, Shovels

Saws, Claw Hammers, Lanthorns ALSO, ON HAND, Rum, Brandy, White Wine Molasses, Sugar Green and Black Teas Coffee, Pepper Pork, Tobacco, Dip Candles Leather, &c. &c.

Carbonear,

THE Co-partnership Trade hithreto carried on by us under the firm of BENNETT, MORGAN & Co. is this day Dissolved by mutual consent.

All Persons having claims on said Trade are requested to present the same for payment, and all Persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment to C. F. BENNETT, who alone is authori zed to receive the assets of said Co-partnership Trade.

C. F. BENNETT. GEORGE MORGAN.

Witness,

GRORGE BEADEY BECK. THOMAS BENNETT. St. John's Newfoundland, 1st February, 1838.

The Business for the future will be carried on by C. F. BENNETT.

HE Public are hereby notified, that my signature to the Advertisement contained in the Gazette of Tuesday last, announcing the Dissolution of Co-partnership of BENNETT, MORGAN & Co. was obtained from me under a misconception of the term of its dutation, not having in my possession at the time the Deed of Co-partnership between us :- 1 now find by reference to a copy of the Deed of Co-partnership, which I have since obtained, that the Co-partnership does not terminate until the first day of

January, 1841.

GEORGE MORGAN.

Feb. 10, 1838.

Notices

CONCEPUED HAY PACKETS St John's and Harbor Grace Packest

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

FARES. Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d. Servants & Children 58. 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 or 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, May4, 1835

ors Grains Pucket-Boat between Carbongar and L'orlugat Cove.

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

The Nora CREINA will, until further notice, start from Curbonear on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, pesitively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, Rt 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those

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

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

Carboner, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATISTER

NDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that the has purchased a new and commodious Boawhich at a considerble expence, he has fit ted out, to ply between CARONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two abins, (part of the after rabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The forecabin 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 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 Sr. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d Fore ditto, ditto, 58. Letters, Single Double, Do. 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. 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 est by the Subscriber's. MARY TAYLOR.

Blanks

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1838.

Of Various kinds For Sale at the Office of this Paper.

Vol. IV

HARBOUR

The following cluding rei the Rev. Peter's, I a course c rable ser services o "I here sermons our Chur it not wi show that and that part of being abl expression difficulty even, upo which C out the to an ag earnestly you the all its pa to use it up to a jealousy use of il of t'e been lee courtes say, rich acquain been, I deeply i rit of b the sinn olly to

> Go l's 1 exalted blessed prayer and set as the t God a neve was of ety it p in its tone, a portun: -- 10W embrac worshi praise, Word. cause and to throug knew be tha called and h such

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