



An ACT to authorise the erection of a Colonial House in the Town of Saint John's, and the raising by loan of a Sum of Money for that purpose
[6th May, 1836.]

WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, on the part of His Majesty, to signify his Majesty's gracious intention of granting for public purposes, a certain piece of Land situate in the Town of Saint John's; And whereas it is expedient to build a Colonial House and Offices in which the Legislature may hold its sittings and transact its business, and also to erect a Market House and other Public Buildings, and for such purposes to authorise a loan of Money to be made on the credit of the Colony towards defraying the expense thereof and to make regulations respecting the same.

1—*Be it therefore enacted* by the Governor Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that in order to carry into effect the objects and provisions of this Act it shall and may be lawful for His Excellency the Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, to appoint nine persons as Commissioners who shall have full power and authority to superintend the erection on Church Hill in the said Town of Saint John's, of a Colonial House and Offices in which the Legislature may assemble and transact the business of the Colony which shall also be applied to the purposes of a public Market House, and such other public purposes as may be deemed proper; provided the same shall not exceed the total cost of Fifteen thousand Pounds—and upon the death, resignation or departure from the Colony of any such Commissioners from time to time, to appoint one or more persons in the place of the Commissioner or Commissioners so dying, resigning office or departing from the Colony.

2—*And be it further enacted* that the said Commissioners shall and may, and they are hereby authorised to negotiate with all and every person or persons having or pretending to have, any just claim upon the said piece of ground, and to adjust and settle with such person or persons the sum or sums to be respectively paid to him, her or them, in liquidation of such claims, and out of the monies to be raised for the purposes of this Act to pay off and satisfy the same, and in case the said Commissioners and any such Claimant or Claimants cannot agree upon the amount to be paid in liquidation of such claims, the same shall be referred to two indifferent persons as Arbitrators, one to be chosen by the said Commissioners and one by such Claimant or Claimants—and in case of disagreement between them, an Umpire to be appointed by the Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, and the award of such Arbitrators or of such Umpire respectively, shall be binding and conclusive on all parties interested therein: Provided always, that no such claim shall be deemed valid unless notice thereof be given to the said Commissioners within six months from the passing of this Act.

3—*And be it further enacted*, that the said Commissioners shall and may, and they are hereby authorised and directed upon giving six months notice to all persons known to have an interest therein,

or if such parties do not reside in this Colony, to their Agent or Agents, to take possession of any piece or pieces of land adjoining the piece of Ground hereinbefore mentioned, with all Buildings and erections thereon that may be found necessary to be taken for the purpose of the said intended Building, and out of the monies to be raised for the purposes of the said Act to pay for the same such price as may be agreed upon between the said Commissioners and any such person or persons cannot agree upon the price or sum to be paid for the same, then such price or sum shall be ascertained either by arbitration, in the manner directed in the preceding section of this Act to be had in other cases, or by the verdict of a jury, in an action to be brought for that purpose by such person or persons against the said Commissioners in either of the Superior Courts of this Island.

4—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for such three persons as His Excellency the Governor may nominate and appoint to take and receive from His Most Gracious Majesty a Grant of the said piece or parcel of Ground in question, and also to take and receive from all and every person or persons from whom any other piece or pieces of Ground may be purchased for the purposes of this Act, and in the manner hereinbefore directed a Deed or Deeds sufficient in Law for conveying the title of and interest therein, all and every the said pieces or parcels of Land, to be held by such three persons aforesaid and the Survivors of them, and the Heirs of such Survivors, in Trust to and for the purpose of the erection thereon of the said Colonial House and Building—such Grant or Grants and Conveyances to be made in such manner as shall be advised by His Majesty's Law Officers in this Colony.

5—*And be it further enacted*, that the said Commissioners shall, and they are hereby required to advertise publicly for the period of six months, for Plans and Specifications of the said intended Building, and for the encouragement of emulation, and to insure a suitable Plan, Sections, Elevations and Specifications thereof, they the said Commissioners, are hereby authorised to award and pay (from and out of the monies aforesaid) to the person furnishing at the expiration of six months, from and after the date of such public Advertisement as aforesaid, the plan, section, elevation and specification which may be approved and adopted; the sum of Fifty Pounds; and to the persons furnishing the two next best plans, sections, elevations and specifications, the sum of Thirty Pounds, and Twenty Pounds respectively.

6—*And be it further enacted*, that for the more faithful expenditure of the money to be raised for the purposes of this Act, the said Commissioners shall and they are hereby required to advertise by public notice for three months, for tenders for the performance of all or any part of the work necessary for completing the erection of the said Building, and for providing of materials necessary for the same, according to the plan and specification thereof, which may be adopted and approved, and they are hereby required to accept of the lowest and best tender or tenders which shall be made and offered for the above purposes; and

they are also required to take from the parties whose tenders shall be so accepted, sufficient security for the due and faithful performance of the contract or contracts which shall be entered into in pursuance of the said Tenders. Provided, that there shall not be paid to any Contractor or Contractors more than two thirds of the amount in value of the materials supplied, or of the work performed by him or them, until he or they shall have completed his or their contract.

7—*And be it further enacted* that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners, or the majority of them to appoint a person of competent professional knowledge and skill, to be the Superintendent and Inspector of the erection of the said intended Building under such orders and directions as the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall from time to time give and make; and such Superintendent shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty, and shall receive for his labour and trouble therein, four per cent upon the monies expended under his superintendance for the erection of the said building: *Provided always*, that neither of the said Commissioners, nor such Superintendent, shall be in any manner, directly or indirectly, concerned in any contract for the erection of all or any part of the said intended Building, or for the supply of materials for the erection of the same, under a penalty of one thousand pounds to our Sovereign Lord the King, to be recovered by bill, plaint or information in any Court of Record in this Colony, and to be paid one moiety thereof to the Treasurer of this Colony, and to the use of Our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety thereof to the person who shall inform and sue for the same.

8—*And be it further enacted* that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners, or the major part in number of them, and they are hereby authorised, to raise by loan from such person or persons, or body corporate or politic, as will advance the same, a sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of fifteen thousand pounds in such amounts and proportions, and at such times as they may require the same chargeable upon and to be repaid out of the public funds of this Colony, together with interest not exceeding the rate of six per centum per annum thereon—such sum of money to be applied and appropriated by the said Commissioners towards the carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

9—*And be it further enacted*, that the Treasurer of this Colony shall be and he is hereby authorised and empowered to grant and issue to the respective persons who shall lend and advance money for the purposes of this Act, one or more Debenture or Debentures, in the form and to the effect hereinafter set forth, which Debentures shall not be issued for sums of less than fifty pounds respectively, and shall express therein the rate of interest agreed to be paid, and the day of the month and year in which they shall respectively be issued, and shall be numbered in succession from one upwards, and shall be signed by the Treasurer for the time being, and countersigned by the Colonial Secretary, and shall be assignable and transferable by endorsement of

the parties to whom the Debentures shall respectively be issued.

10—*And be it further enacted*, that the interest on the said Debentures shall be payable half yearly, on the last days of June and December in each year, at the office of the said Treasurer.

11—*And be it further enacted*, that when and so often as the Rents or other profits accruing from the said Public Buildings shall exceed the interest payable on the said Debentures, or as soon as the Colonial Legislature shall grant any sum or sums of money for that purpose, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners, or the major part in number of them, to appropriate any such sum or sums of money so granted, or any such surplus Rents or monies, to the payment of the principal monies lent on such Debentures as aforesaid and on giving six months public notice from time to time to pay off such Debentures, so far as the funds at the disposal of such Commissioners will admit.

SCHEDULE.

(FORM OF DEBENTURE)

No. _____
By virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of Newfoundland, passed in the 6th year of the Reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled "an Act to authorise the erection of a Colonial House in the Town of St Johns and the raising by loan of a sum of money for that purpose." I, the Treasurer of the Island of Newfoundland, do hereby certify and declare, that by virtue of the power and authority in and by the said Act vested in me, I have borrowed and received by way of loan from (name and description of lender) the sum of _____ pounds Sterling, bearing interest from the date hereof at the rate of _____ per centum per Annum, which interest is payable half yearly, on the last days of June and December in each year; and I do declare that the said sum of money has been paid and received by me towards defraying the expense of erecting a Colonial House as provided by the said Act: and I do further certify that the said principal money and interest will be paid and payable to the said (lender's name) or his Assigns or Indorsees, on the production of this Debenture at my office in Saint John's at the time and in the proportions provided in the said Act. Given under my hand, at Saint John's, Newfoundland, this _____ day of _____ in the year of Our Lord 18____.

An Act for the encouragement of Education in this Colony.
[9th May, 1836]

WHEREAS, for the encouragement of education, it is expedient that the following sums of money should be granted for the establishment and support of Elementary Schools throughout this Island, and that regulations should be made concerning the same.

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that for the purposes of this Act, from and out of such Monies as shall from time to time be and remain in the hands of the Treasurer of this Island, and not appropriated, there shall be granted and paid to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, annually for the period of Five years from and after the

passing of this Act, the sum of two thousand and one hundred pounds sterling; which said sum of money shall be annually distributed and applied in the following manner and proportions, that is to say—Towards the support of the Schools established in this Island by the Newfoundland and British North America School Society, the sum of Three hundred pounds; in aid of the Orphan Asylum School at St. John's, the sum of one hundred pounds; and in aid of the St. Patrick's Free School at Harbor Grace the sum of one hundred pounds; in aid of the Presentation Convent School at St. John's the sum of one hundred pounds which said sums of money shall be paid to and applied under the directions of the Superintendent for the time being of the Schools of the Newfoundland and British School Society, and of the respective Trustees or Committees of management for the time being of the said other Schools; and towards the establishment and support of Elementary Schools throughout the Island, to be appointed and expended under the superintendance of Boards of Education, to be appointed in the several Electoral Districts in the manner hereinafter provided the sums following, respectively, that is to say—For the District of St. John's, Two hundred Pounds; the District of Conception Bay, Four hundred pounds; the District of Ferriland, one hundred and twenty five pounds; the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, Two hundred pounds; the District of Trinity Bay, one hundred and twenty-five pounds; the District of Bonavista, one hundred pounds; and the District of Fogo, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

2d—And be it further enacted, that shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, immediately upon the passing of this Act by warrants under his hand and seal, to nominate and appoint, in each of the nine Electoral Districts of this Island, thirteen persons who shall be a Board of Education for every such District, in which Boards shall be included the senior or superior Clergyman of each of the several religious denominations, being actually resident within the District; and such Boards of Education shall respectively have full power and authority, so soon after their appointment as may be, from time to time to meet and assemble together in their respective Districts for the purpose of making Bye-Laws, Rules and Regulations for the establishment and management of the Schools within their respective Districts, and the apportionment and Distribution of the respective sums of money hereby granted for the purposes of Education in their respective Districts, and of such further sums as may from time to time be granted towards the maintenance of such Schools; Provided always, that seven at least of such persons shall be present at such meetings, and that five at least of the Members of each Board shall consent and agree to such Bye-Laws, Rules and Regulations, which shall forthwith be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor for approval.

3d—And be it further enacted, that an annual meeting of each respective Board shall be holden on the first Wednesday in July in each year for the purpose of choosing Chairmen and other Officers, auditing accounts, and transacting all other business connected with their respective Institutions, and that the Chairman of the said Boards of Education respectively shall as soon thereafter as may be, transmit to His Excellency the Governor, or the Administrator of the Government for the time being, for the information of the Legislature, a report of their proceedings and a detailed account of the number of schools and scholars, and the cost and expenditure attending the same.

4th—And be it further enacted, that the annual and general meetings of the said Boards of Education shall be holden at the following places, that is to say—At the Town of Saint John's, for the District of Saint John's; at Harbour Grace, for the District of Conception Bay; at Trinity for the District of Trinity Bay; at Bonavista for the District of Bonavista; at Twillingate for the District of Fogo; and at Ferriland for the District of Ferriland; at Great Placentia for the

District of Placentia and St. Mary's; at Burin for the District of Burin; and at Harbour Britain, for the District of Fortune Bay; and that General meetings of the said Boards of Education may be held at any time on the requisition of three or more members of the respective Board.

5th—And be it further enacted, that the said sum of money hereby granted shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Colony in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall from time to time be issued by the Governor or Administrator of the Government, in favor of any person or persons to be applied to the purposes of this Act.

A TRUE MISSIONARY.—Although Archdeacon Wix is a Minister of the Established Church, and supported more than by the spontaneous contributions of his flock, yet he strikingly illustrates the enthusiastic power of the voluntary principle, and by contrast, the humbling effects of great riches. Employed as a Missionary by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he has lately been appointed to Newfoundland; and he felt it part of his duty to visit his province, not for the sake of overlooking his clergy,—for there are few of them,—but in order to administer spiritual consolation, and to perform the necessary religious offices to his scattered flock. A visitation in Newfoundland is however, a very different thing from that in England. Instead of bowing, kneeling, and protected from the slightest breeze, the Archdeacon started on foot, at the latter end of winter, as travelling over the snow is less difficult than in the month of March than walking over land is at any other season of the year. This spiritual overseer carried his own knapsack, which his guide restricted to fourteen pounds weight. As long as the snow was hard, they marched pretty merrily, save when its slippery state or the descent of precipices induced falls; but in crossing arms of the sea to escape a lengthened detour, they had continually to leap interstices in the ice, at great personal exertion, and with the probability of a ducking. Where the sea was open enough to allow the use of a boat, and a boat could be procured, the swell of the Atlantic on that rocky coast, generally drenched the Archdeacon before he reached his destination. As the season advanced and the snow became soft, the labours of walking increased; and the power of the sun being so considerable in the middle of the day as to render the cloak a burthen, the contrast was far from pleasant when our spiritual traveller and his party had to dig a hole in the snow, light a fire with forest wood, and sleep in the open air. To the elements Archdeacon Wix was also exposed; he could rarely have a dry rag upon him, and when he arrived at the end of his journey, he was contented if he lodged even as well as a pauper,—although sometimes in the larger stations, he might meet with a degree of colonial comfort. Add to all these hardships an occasional attack of illness, an inflammation of the eyes from the reflection of the snow, and a constant round of praying, preaching, marrying, christening, churching, or burying,—with exhortations to the dram drinking and dissolute man in their lives—and the reader will have a truer picture of an apostle than would be yielded by the whole Bench of Bishops.

INFLUENCE OF NAPOLEON IN FRANCE.—M. Thiers did not fully explain what he thought in the Tribune, for in the Hall of Conferences he said, "I desire no better than to have the mortal remains of Napoleon brought to France; but then you will first of all assure me that three millions of people will not accompany them from the place of landing to the column in the place of Vendôme." These words, which are the fairest tribute to the memory of Napoleon, are not destitute of truth. The French have an extremely lively imagination, and it is impossible to say what a powerful effect might be produced at a given time by the presence of the mortal remains of Napoleon. The Dutch Papers contain accounts

from Bosnia which state that in consequence of the extremely unsettled state of that principality, produced in a great degree by Russian intrigues, Prince Michael had declined the Sultan's invitation to be present at the festivities of his daughter's marriage at Constantinople.—The Prince was laboring incessantly to organize a force to put down the disturbers and restore tranquility. On the subject of Cracow, the SWABIAN MERCURY, in a sort of apologetic article, assumes to take credit for the forbearance with which the Great Powers had acted, since so serious has the danger been so long felt in that quarter, that it had been decided to alter the place two years before. That step was now precipitated by the Poles themselves; but those inculpated had been treated with great mildness. It is thought that this explanation will satisfy England and France as regards Cracow; but the Mercury seems to expect that very urgent remonstrances will soon be made by the other owners against the new Russian settlement at the Sulina, in the mouth of the Danube; and in this Austria is likely to concur, as it thinks its commerce will be injured by that settlement.

The Belgian Papers state that Baron Evian's resignation of the War Ministry was certain. It would seem that some changes connected with the management of the army will have led to this step. His probable successor is M. Rogier.

SOCIETY AT SIERRA LEONE.—The white men are chiefly bachelors. Of those who are married all do not desire to expose their ladies to the chances of the climate or the tedious of a small and dispersed community, but, leaving them at home in Britain, live as bachelors. The tone of society is affected by this circumstance. The ten or twelve ladies who have had the heroism to accompany their lords to this part of Africa have little opportunity of intercourse amongst themselves, partly from etiquette, which even here intrudes to split the number, already so small, into different circles. During my continuance in Freetown I never on any occasion had the happiness of meeting so many ladies as four, even at parties at Government-house; and one unmarried white lady only existed throughout Sierra Leone.—Major Rankin's Visit.

THE CROUP.—The American Medical Surgical Journal recommends to mothers and nurses, when a child is seized with that dangerous disease, the croup, to apply immediately and perseveringly, until medical aid can be obtained, to the throat and upper part of the chest, sponges or napkins dipped in water as hot as can be borne, and wrung out so that the water may not ooze from them. The remedy was first suggested by a German physician, and has been practised with decided and uniform success. A new Club is in contemplation, to be called "The Commercial Club;" it will be erected in an eligible site in the city of London. It is principally intended as a place of resort, where reference can be made, in those numerous and bustling interests which are called into action in this great mercantile country, and where the most ready, extensive, commercial information can be depended upon. It has this novel feature over all other Clubs, that it is intended not only to include all the accommodation usual to Clubs, but likewise a dormitory of at least one hundred beds, each bed-room to be so formed as to be used, if required, as a sitting-room. The members are to consist of one thousand two hundred.

When the navy estimates came before the House of Commons, we observed that no provision was made for the Navy Pay-office. It is now understood that that department is to be wholly swept away; and that in future seamen's wages are to be paid by pursers of ships, under the inspection of the Commanding Officers and the Admiral or Captain Superintendants of the various ports. Pensions of all descriptions and allotments, are to be paid by the collectors of Customs, and Dock-yard wages most probably by checks on the branch bank of England.

In doing away with the Ordnance Establishment, it is the intention to put its civil Departments, of Barracks and Commissariat, under the charge of a

Board of Commissioners, the President of which is to be a Cabinet Minister.—The same board, strange as it may seem, is to have the entire superintendance of the Post-office Establishment, to the exclusion of the Postmaster General, Secretaries, and the most highly paid officers. The regiment of artillery and engineers will be transferred to the Horse Guards, and one of the first reductions will be to place on half pay two thirds of the Field officers, who, though at present receiving full pay and allowances, have no duty to perform. Nothing is known of gun wharfs, but as their principal use is a naval depot, they will most probably be transferred to the Admiralty.

WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly meeting of the preachers, leaders, and officers of this association was held, last Monday morning, in the Committee-room. The business connected with the objects of the society exhibited the most satisfactory and gratifying results. The total number of members in Liverpool and its subsidiary branches at Prescott and St. Helens was ascertained to be 1281, which shows a net increase of 149 upon the quarter. The financial statement was such as will satisfy the most sceptical minds as to the means and capabilities of the association. During the quarter the amount received in subscriptions, quarterage, and class money was £484; and, after discharging the out-standing demands upon the association, there remains a balance of £70 in the hands of the next treasurer and stewards, to be carried to the account of next quarter, besides £300 in book debts owing to the association at the present time. Accounts have been recently received, that the association is rapidly extending itself throughout the kingdom; and there is now the utmost moral certainty, that the reforms which it contemplates in the Wesleyan body must very speedily be conceded to.

THE REVENUE.—We are glad to hear that there is a very considerable increase of the Quarter's Revenue, to the amount of the month, over that of the corresponding quarter for last year. The Revenue for the whole of last year will turn out to be of much greater amount than that of the preceding year.

Two Turks recently arrived in this country, are to be entered in the Portsmouth Naval College, to be instructed in the branches common to the establishment; and two others have proceeded to Woolwich for the purpose of making themselves familiar with machinery, &c. They are not ignorant of the English language.

PRAGUE, April 3.—Charles X lives most retired at Headsca, where he will probably remain until the preparations for the coronation be made. He will then go to Toplitz, and afterwards to Buschitschrad. The Duke of Bordeaux, who now goes out much oftener, is growing up and appears to enjoy the best health. The Duke and Duchess d'Angoulême, and even Mademoiselle, seldom appear in public. The Duchess de Berri is said to lead a very pleasant and bustling life at Gratz, where she receives all the nobility of the capital and of Styria. It is not thought she will return to Brant, though all her effects and several works of art of great value be there. The Chevalier d'Hardivilliers, formerly painter to the King, and who has since fallen into disgrace through his attachment to the little Court at Brandeis, has repaired to France, and thence goes to Scotland.—Augsburg Gazette.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1836.

The JULIA, Nathaniel Taylor, Master, being the last of the vessels out from this port on the sealing voyage returned yesterday. The master reports that fields of heavy northern ice still continue to block up the coast of Labrador and a part of the French shore. The weather there, still continues very cold, and several of the Harbours on the French Shore remain frozen over, not having been broken up this spring.—Numbers of French Fishing Vessels are waiting for the ice to be blown from the coast so as to admit them into their fishing sta-

tions. The JULIA was out on a second trip, and has brought in only 40 or 50 seals.

The Circuit Court for the NORTHERN District will be opened and holden at *Trellingate*, on Monday the Twenty-sixth of *September* next, and there continue until Saturday the First day of *October* following;

At *Greenspond* on Tuesday the Fourth day of *October*, and until Thursday the Sixth day of the same month;

At *Bonavista* on Saturday the Eighth day of *October*, and until Thursday the Thirteenth day of the same month;

At *Trinity* on Saturday the Fifteenth day of *October*, and until Wednesday the Nineteenth day of the same month; and

At *Harbour Grace* on Saturday the Twenty-second day of *October* and until Tuesday the Fifteenth day of *November* following.

The following are the respective stations of the Wesleyan Missionaries, for the ensuing year:—

St. John's,	Rev. John Smithies
Harbour Grace,	John Haugh
Carbonear,	George Ellidge
Brigus,	John Pickevant
Port-de-Grace,	Thomas Anquin
Black Head,	William Faulker
Perlican and Hunts Harbor,	Ingram Sutcliff
Trevelly,	William Ellis
Bonavista,	Acorn Nightengale
Grand Bank,	— Addy
Burns,	J. G. Hennigar.

SHIP NEWS

Custom-House, Port of Carbonear.

CARBONEAR.

June 8.—Brig *Everton*, Brown, Liverpool, 5950 bushels salt, 30 tons coal, 2 tierces rice, 1 hhd. leaf sugar, 1 hhd. brandy, 1 hhd. geneva, 1 hhd. olive oil, 2 tierces coffee, 10 chests tea, 14 boxes candles, & sundries.

Brig *Hope*, Turner, Liverpool, 219 tons salt, 20 tons coal, 3 crates earthenware.

June 10.—Cleared. Brig *Rose*, Graves, Quebec, ballast.

Custom-House, Port of Harbor Grace.

HARBOR GRACE.

June 6.—Schooner *Lord Nelson*, Bristol, 60 tons coal, 53 bags nails, 24 grappnels, 2 packages shoes, 2 crates earthenware, 2 bds. unwrot. leather, 1 truss woolens, 2 casks blacking, 4 packages cotton manufacture, 1 hhd. leaf sugar, 15 kegs paint, 49 qr.-boxes dried plums, 32 boxes crown glass, 2 casks ironware, 1 cask ochre, &c. &c.

8.—Brig *Ann Louisa*, Forbes, Lisbon, 436 mays salt.

May 28.—Cleared. Schooner *Fly*, Soper, Figueira, 850 qds. fish.

June Schooner *Reform*, Leader, Figueira, ballast.

WILLIAM DIXON & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

On very Low Terms,

- Bead, Flour
- Pork, Butter
- Rum and Molasses
- Wines, Sugar
- B-bea
- Coigo
- Souchong } TEAS
- Green and
- Hyson
- Rice, Sago, and Arrowroot
- Soap and Candles
- Window Glass
- Whiting, Nails
- White and Black Paints
- Pitch and Tar
- Pepper, Allspice, &c.
- Starch and Pipes (in small packages)
- Flat Canvas
- Lines, Twines, Hooks, &c.
- With a general variety of LONDON, MANCHESTER, and IRONMONGARY GOODS, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

20 Drums Superior TURKEY FIGS. Harbour Grace, June 15, 1836.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the REGISTRAR OF DEEDS at *Harbour Grace*, addressed to us, until MONDAY, the 4th day of JULY next at Noon, from Persons willing to Contract for any part of the undermentioned Work, viz:—

To make a New Road from HARBOR GRACE to CARBONEAR, the Trees to be cut down and Stumps to be taken out to the width of Sixty feet—the Road to be Thirty feet wide with a clear Drain upon each side thereof, of Two feet wide and Two feet deep—the same to be filled up and completely levelled with small stones or gravel—the abutments of the Drains to be filled up and to pass Survey in this state. Then Fifteen feet wide in the centre of the said Road to be gravelled—the gravel to be twelve inches deep at the centre part, rounding off to six inches deep at the sides thereof—state the rate per mile for this Road.

To make Cross Drains upon the above Road where required—say so much for Stone Drains.

To build a Bridge across the GUT AT CARBONEAR—say so much for a Wooden Bridge with Stone Piers or so much for a Stone Bridge—a plan and specification to accompany the Tender—the abutments to be filled up.

To open a New Road from HARBOR GRACE to the Head of NORTHERN GUT PORT-DE-GRAVE—cut down the Trees, level, and take out the Stumps to the width of Thirty Feet—so much per mile.

To build Two Wooden Bridges across the two Branches of the River at the River Head at HARBOR GRACE, with Stone piers—say also how much for a small Bridge across the (centre) Rivulet, or so much for Wooden Bridges.

To build a Wooden Bridge across the Northern Gut, and also a Wooden Bridge across the Southern Gut of PORT-DE-GRAVE—plans and specifications to accompany the Tender—the abutments to be filled up.

To build a Wooden Bridge across SPANARDS BAY RIVER—abutments to be filled up, and a plan submitted.

To open a New Road from Northern Gut PORT-DE-GRAVE to COLLIER'S BAY—to cut down the Trees, level, and take out the Stumps to the width of Thirty feet—so much per mile.

To open a New Road from COLLIER'S BAY to HOLY ROOD—cut down the Trees, level, and take out the Stumps, with Thirty feet—so much per mile.

To build a Stone Bridge at BRIGUS across the Gut there with a Draw or Moveable Bridge in the centre, say so much—or so much for a Wooden Bridge. Tenders to be accompanied by a plan and specification.

To make Cross Drains upon any part of the above Line of Road when required—say so much per Drain.

To Repair the Roads from HARBOR GRACE to RIVER HEAD so much per mile; but not to exceed Thirty Pounds Currency per mile.

Contractors for the above described work, must have their Contracts completed on or before the 1st day of December next.

Any further particulars, as to the Line of Road or otherwise, may be known upon application at the Registrar of Deeds Office, HARBOR GRACE, or to JOSHUA GREEN, Esq., Deputy Crown Surveyor, *Port-de-Grace*.

THOMAS RIDLEY
THOMAS CHANCEY
JOHN ELSON
JOHN STARK
Commissioners of Roads and Bridges from Carbonear to Holyrood inclusive. Harbour Grace, 14th June, 1836.

Sale by Public Auction AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, THOMAS CHANCEY, TROUBADOUR.

THE 16th INST. At 11 o'clock, 30 Barrels Prime Hamburg Pork
20 Barrels Superfine Hamburg Flour
19 Kegs Butter
20 Boxes new Prunes, (each weighing 28 lbs.)
1 Cask Vinegar, (in quantities to suit Purchasers). ALSO,
45 Oil Hogsheads
Belonging to the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Robert Aytes.

JAMES HIPPISELY, Harbour Grace, June 15, 1836.

On Sale

THOS. RIDLEY & CO.

Have Just Imported,

By the CERES and RESOLUTION from HAMBURG, HEBER from COPENHAGEN, MANLY from LIVERPOOL, and PEARL from TRIGMOUTH,

THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS, Which they will Sell Low for CASH or PRODUCE,

- Bread, No. 1, 2, & 3
- Flour, Superfine
- Pork, Hamburg & Copenhagen
- Butter
- Cordage all sizes
- Spinnarn, Marline, & Oakum
- Canvas, No. & Flat
- Seines, Nets, Lines, Twines
- Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Varnish
- Paints, Paint Oil, Spirits Turpentine
- Loaf Sugar
- Leather
- Window Glass
- Lead, Tinware, Grapnels
- Bar, Bolt & Sheet Iron
- Nails all sizes
- Iron Mongery well assorted
- Deck Boots, Wellington Boots
- Shoes all sorts
- Whiting, Chalk, Glue, &c

With an extensive Supply of British Manufactured

DRY GOODS,

ALSO ON HAND,

A few Casks Shoes, well assorted & Cheap Superfine States' Flour 1 1/2 Inch Chain Cable Chain Topsail Sheets & Ties Hawse & Deck Pipes, &c. &c. &c.

Harbour Grace, June 8, 1836.

For QUEBEC.

To Sail about the 25th Instant,

THE FINE FAST-SAILING BRIG



ANN LOUISA,

300 Tons Burthen.

JOHN FORBES, Commander,

WILL take FREIGHT very low, and can afford comfortable ACCOMMODATION to a few Cabin or any number of STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Apply to the Captain or Board, or to

THOS. RIDLEY & Co.

Harbour Grace, June 8, 1836.

Notices

UNION HOTEL.

T. MARKS

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has commenced in the above line of BUSINESS, and confidently hopes that by the strictest attention, and a disposition to give general satisfaction he trusts to merit the support of a generous public.

Carbonear, June 15, 1835.

SAIL-MAKING.

JOHN FOOT

LATE SAIL-MAKER to Messrs. SLADE, ELSON & Co. (in whose employ he has been engaged these last eleven years.)

Begs respectfully to acquaint the Merchants and Ship-owners of CONCEPTION BAY, that he has taken the extensive SAIL LOFT, lately occupied by Messrs. SLADE, ELSON & Co. in CARBONEAR, (they having declined that Business), in which he intends carrying on SAIL-MAKING in all its branches.

J. F. trusts that by a strict application to business, MODERATE PRICES, and a careful attention to orders entrusted to him for execution, to merit support.

Carbonear, June 8, 1836.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

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

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.

Ladies & Gentlemen	7s. 6d
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3	6
Single Letters	6
Double do.	1 0

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

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET, BOAT; having two 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 very gratification possible.

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

After Cabin Passengers	7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto	5s.
Letters, Single	6d.
Double, Do.	1s.

Packages in proportion to their size or weight. The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

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 Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and *Portugal Cove* on the following days.

FARES.

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

And Packages in proportion.

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

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, HARBOR GRACE

PEROARD & ROAG,

Agents, St. John's.

Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

On a Building Lease, for a Term of Years,

A Piece of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late Captain STRAN and on the West by the Subscriber's Land MARY TAYLOR

Carbonear, Feb. 26, 1836.

POETRY

TO THE IVY.

Oh! how could fancy crown with thee
In ancient days the god of wine,
And bid thee at the banquet be
Companion of the vine.

Thy home, wild plant, is where each
sound
Of revelry hath long been o'er;
Where song's full notes once pealed
around,
But now are heard no more.

The Roman, on his battle-plains,
Where kings before his eagles bent,
Entwined thee with exulting strains,
Around the victor's tent;

Yet there, though fresh in glossy green,
Triumphantly thy boughs might wave,
Better thou lovest the silent scene,
Around the victor's grave.

Where sleep the sons of ages flown,
The bards and heroes of the past;
Where through the halls of glory gone,
Murmurs the wintry blast;

Where years are hastening to efface
Each record of the grand and fair;
Thou, in thy solitary grace,
Wreath of the tomb! art there.

Thou o'er the shrines of fallen gods,
On classic plains dost mantling spread
And veil the desolate abodes
And cities of the dead;

Deserted palaces of kings,—
Arches of triumph long o'erthrown,—
And all once glorious earthly things,
At length are thine alone.

Oh! many a temple once sublime
Beneath a blue Italian sky,
Hath nought of beauty left by time,
Save thy wild tapestry.

And reared midst crags and clouds 'tis
thine
To wave where banners waved of yore,
O'er mouldering towers by lovely Rhine,
Cresting the rocky shore.

High from the fields of air, look down,
Those eyeries of a vanished race,
Homes of the mighty, whose renown
Hath passed and left no trace;

But thou art there! thy foliage bright
Unchanged, the mountain storm can
grave;
Thou that wilt climb the loftiest height,
And deck the humblest grave.

The breathing forms of Parian stone,
That rise round grandeur's marble
halls,—
The vivid hues by painting thrown,
Rich o'er the glowing walls;

The Icanthus on Corinthian fanes,
In sculptured beauty waving fair;
These, perish all—and what remains?
Thou, thou alone art there!

'Tis still the same—where'er Iwe tread,
The wrecks of human power we see;
The marvels of all ages fled,
Left to decay and thee!

And still let man his fabrics rear,
August in beauty grace and strength,
Days pass, thou Ivy never seer,
And all is thine at length.

American Tale

THE FATE OF JANE M'C

The heroine of this tragic tale, was the daughter of a respectable farmer of New York, who previous to the American Revolution, owned a fertile and beautiful property in the inland part of that imperial state. She was an only daughter and a favorite one. Her parents did not love merely they idolized her; and their feelings of parental pride were not excited so much by the surpassing beauty, as by the sterling and attractive qualities of her heart. It is not possible for a human nature to be perfect—but in symmetry of form, in outline and delicate coloring of feature, in tenderness of feeling and in religious firmness of prin-

ciple Jane — came as near to perfection as possible among her erring sons and daughters of a sinful race. In the immediate neighbourhood of their residence dwelt Captain D—, an old, approved, and respected friend of Jane's father. He was a half pay captain in the British service. He had long fought in the battles of his country; and had acquired distinction enough in his prime to shed around the evening of his days a halo of military glory. But he had a large family, and in the expectation of riding prosperously upon the golden flood which was said to be flowing over the young and thriving Colony, he had emigrated from England, long before an hostile feeling had exhibited itself in the American dependencies. With his remaining funds he purchased an estate, partly cultivated, in the back country whither he retired. He soon improved and enriched it. His family grew around him—they bloomed and then matured to marriage. The elder of these Henry—in his twentieth year, became the acknowledged lover of the beautiful and charming Jane. They had been reared together from childhood, and had associated so long that love had wove its adamant link around their hearts. There was no inequality in their situations or fortune; and after the covens of love had been surmounted, and the eloquent, though silent offer was made and accepted, the consent of their parents was speedily obtained for the consummation of their wishes. Their happiness, like the azure meridian of a summer sky, smiled radiantly and was all brightness and peace. At this time a troubled star dawned on the colonies. All men lived in peace with one another, but the politics of the times had begun to insinuate themselves into every bosom, and as the clouds muster before the storm breaks so they were silently preparing for the grant political change which afterwards ensued. Time flowed on apace. Remonstrances were made and a deaf ear was turned to them. Taxes were imposed and their legality was denied. Force was used to subdue the aspirations of Britons, by descent or birth for national liberty. It ended—the page is written in history. Resistance was made against military rule—the Colonies shook off their allegiance to the parent state,—loyal men became rebels, and the young states a theatre of a deadly desperate civil war. The brightest gems of the English crown were obstinately flung away by the sin and obstinacy of ignorant Council. Unfortunately Jane's father declared openly on the side of the Colonists,—Captain D— as might be expected, stood true to old King George. There is nothing which so speedily cuts to the root even the oldest and closest friendship, as a dissimilarity of political opinion. Men with a perfect good fellowship may hold different creeds, indulge in opposite philosophical theories, profess contradictory opinions in criticism or literature—but let them quarrel about Kings and Constitutions, and their friendly intercourse is at an end. The Colonel and his friend in the early part of the controversy took their sides and battled the argument stoutly. As the plot thickened—they met seldomer, and parted always with a diminution of regard. But after Franklin's letters had been received, after the meeting of the Delegates had been called, and the Act of Independence resolved upon, the Colonel broke off the connection with his neighbour; and like a hearty old Englishman swore, "his son should sooner be buckled to a she-imp of the d— than to the daughter of such a rebellious yankee scoundrel." For some time previous to this the lovers had only met, by stolen and secret interviews—but these, which came like angel visits, few and far between, were sweetened perhaps by their very rarity. It is the fruit which hangs on the outer edge of the highest branch, that when obtained delights the daring youth best. When the parents quarrelled however, even these were rendered impossible; and Jane, like the beautiful Rebecca, openly felt that her father's expressed wishes ought to be as binding on her in his absence as in his presence. For her duties she was answerable to her God, and the eye of omnipotence could not be

closed. She consented to meet Henry once, and for the last time—poor girl! she knew not the weakness of her own heart. In that meeting the lover pleaded so eloquently, that she swore on the Bible (ah! it was a fearful mockery of heaven) that come weal or woe, she would never marry another. We pass over months and years. Suffice it to say, that Col. D— and his family fled to Canada. Jane's father fell a victim to the love of liberty. Henry in the Spring of 1777, had joined as a volunteer, a gallant but unfortunate army of Burgoyne. He was present at the investment of Ticonderoga—fought at the brilliant affair at Fort Anne,—and persevered in their difficult march from Port Edward. As soon as he arrived on this ground, and in the neighborhood of his betrothed, he determined to adopt some measures to gain the possession of his mistress. Accordingly, with the permission of the General he despatched one of the most trusty of the Indians with a letter to his Jane, binding him to deliver it in to her own hands, and bring back her answer. That letter entreated her to leave her friends—to leave their habitation, which must soon be surrounded by the deadly terrors of war, and to come to him where he would receive her with open arms and have their union instantly consummated. To this letter he received a favourable answer. She agreed to leave home, in the course of a week, provided he could send a secure escort to conduct her. Henry received this intelligence with the liveliest emotions of pleasure. He would readily have gone himself—but he was aware he could neither receive consent of his superior officer, nor could he have gone beyond the line occupied by the English troops, into that which had been so lately transformed into an enemy's territory without risk of detection and imprisonment—perhaps something more tragic! Accordingly he selected a fair stranger's skull with a bloody tomahawk. The poor innocent uttered one piercing cry, and falling lifeless on the sod, expired. No requiem was sung over her, and only one fact remains in this tragedy to tell;—her head was cloven in twain, and the remnants of each party bore a half to the fond and anxious lover. She fell at the root of a lofty pine tree which still spreads out its branches into a shadowy and graceful foliage. There her friends buried her and by her side the waters of the spring sweep murmuringly by. They clothe it in spring with a verdant foliage, and in summer the wild rose and the rododendron bloom over it. It is a sweet and sylvan spot, and altho' the mausoleum of a hero and patriot had been there erected, it could not have attracted more numerous visitors nor have been approached with a more solemn and respectful awe. Jane's grave and the battle field of Saratoga are seen by every traveller. What became of Henry? He bore up for two years from a strong sense of religious duty, against the blow which heaven had struck at him. But life stagnated. He emigrated to Europe. Distance had no effect in relieving his sorrows—the image of Jane was deeply and indelibly fixed upon his memory. He entered into foreign service and on the first occasion, volunteered for the "forlorn hope." He was the first to mount the breach and the first to fall. He however, was not the victim of military glory—he was a true martyr to Love!

Humor.—The following droll advertisement is copied from the Paterson Intelligencer: "To Creditors and Constables.—As the subscriber has been under the necessity of being waited upon by the Constables oftener than he would wish, and has put them, to some trouble of finding him this is to inform them that he will be at the fair European was in possession of his residence John Street, Paterson, on the former, and that they would lose Sunday, the third day of November, their reward, for which they had been induced to undertake so perilous a journey, they began to burn with envy and indignation and their eyes to glance with fire. The chief of the second party was induced by his associates to hold par-

He who never courts solitary reflection, knows none of the pleasures of an intellectual being.

his
PATRICK M KEENAN,
mark.