

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1838.

No. 190.

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

ST. JOHN, N. B. Dec. 16.

On Friday the 8th inst. a deputation from the St. Patrick's Society, of Fredericton, consisting of the President, Vice-President, and a committee of ten Members, waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the following Address:—

To His Excellency Major-General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. H. and C. B., Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Address of the St. Patrick's Society in Fredericton.

May it please your Excellency—

At the present moment, when Lower Canada is in open rebellion, caused by the conduct of those factious demagogues who have led the unthinking and ignorant into the horrors of civil war—it becomes the duty of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects to express their detestation of such attempts to overthrow the British Government. We therefore, as Irishmen and British subjects beg to approach your Excellency with hearts full of loyalty and devotion to our beloved Sovereign; and to assure your Excellency, that fully conscious as we are of the blessing we enjoy under the British Constitution we are ready to defend the same to the last extremity. Should therefore, circumstance arise which may require our best exertions be assured, Sir, that we shall call upon all our Countrymen, confident of the result, in British North America, to join with us in maintaining at whatever sacrifice, the British Rule in these Provinces against anarchy and confusion.

We therefore respectfully pray that Your Excellency will whenever you may see fit, be pleased to call upon us to defend the British Flag with our lives and property.

Signed on behalf of the Society,

THOMAS BAILLIE,

President.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

To the St. Patrick's Society of Fredericton—

GENTLEMEN,—Your Address is truly Irish—it goes direct to the heart, from whence it evidently proceeds.

Though not an Irishman myself many years of my public life have been passed (and I will add happily passed) in Ireland. At an early period of my residence in that Country, the circumstances in which I was placed gave me peculiar facilities for correctly appreciating the worth of the Irish character. I have publicly said upon another occasion, "treat an Irishman with strict justice and a little kindness and you will attach him to you with all the ardour of his warm-hearted nature." Justice, he, common with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, feels a well founded confidence of receiving under the protection of our unrivalled Constitution, in every part of the British dominions; and kindness, when needed, he feels equally assured of experiencing from the Throne; hence his ardent loyalty the one and devoted attachment to the other.

In the name of our youthful Sovereign, I thank you gentlemen, for this Address. As Her Majesty's Representative, I will accept your proffered services and I will put myself at your head, if circumstances should render it necessary for the Militia Forces of this Province, or any considerable body of them, to follow the Queen's troops to the aid of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Lower Canada.

J. HARVEY,

Lieut. Governor,

Government House, Fredericton.

December 8, 1837.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 8.

The Senate held no sitting to-day. In the House a message from the President was received, relative to the Canada troubles, regretting to inform the House that an outrage of a most aggravated kind, the attack on the steam boat Caroline, had happened, and that the excitement before existing in that quarter, had been greatly increased. In consequence of this act, the President had ordered out the Militia, to repel any invasion of our frontier, and asked for the necessary appropriations to meet the unexpected circumstances in which the country is placed.

The accompanying documents were read, showing the great excitement prevailing on the frontier, which were communicated from the District Attorney. The captain of the Caroline testifies that the boat was employed to run between Buffalo and Schlosser—that as she passed below Black Rock, a volley of musketry was fired on her, but did no injury,—that she made 3 trips from Schlosser, to N. Island, and returned to Schlosser, where she was moored, and that 23 persons came on board to sleep. They were attacked in the night by five boats, who took possession of the steamboat, killing one man, and setting the boat on fire. The captain has found but 21 out of 33. Twelve persons missing, he supposes are killed, besides Durfee, who was shot. Eleven other persons, who were on board the Caroline, affirm the statement of Captain Appleby. Accompanying the message was a communication from Mr Poinsett to Gen. Scott to proceed to the frontier, and call upon the Governors of New York and Vermont to furnish the necessary quota of troops, recommending that they be taken as far as convenient from the scene of excitement. The soldiers are to be called into service for three months. The utmost caution and prudence is recommended to Gen. Scott.

There was also a communication to the Governor of New York, requesting him to call out such militia force as Gen. Scott may require. The same to the Governor of Vermont, and a communication from Mr. Forsyth to the British Minister at Washington, calling his attention to the outrage at Schlosser.

Mr. Howard, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved a reference to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Thompson of South Carolina objected to it. It should go to the committee on Foreign Affairs. He insisted that an explanation

was no atonement. It was a murder, and we should cease to command the respect of other nations if, after this invasion and outrage, we did not demand the murderers. He was sensible of the tremendous consequences of a war with Great Britain, but he should no longer deserve the name of an American, if he could submit to such an outrage without ample atonement. He moved that so much as relates to appropriation go to the committee of ways and means, and the rest to Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Cambreleng thought a discussion now premature. When it came he was as ready as any one to vindicate the honor of his country.

At the request of Mr. Gray of New York, an insolent letter of McNab, dated Dec. 29, to the District Attorney, at Buffalo was read, disclaiming any intention to land on our territory, and pretending that he had been fired on by the privates on Grand Island, & that the first aggressions came from the Americans. He thought the letter of Mr. Forsyth to the British Minister too tame.

Mr. Fill more of New York asserted that this was no apology or explanation at all, and he was surprised that a citizen of New York should bring it forth as such, for that same night on which McNab pretended he did not intend to invade our territory, this outrage on the Caroline was committed. Mr. F. stated another fact, that a beacon light was kept burning at McNab's camp evidently for the purpose of lighting back the murderers who had sent the Caroline over the falls. Mr. F. was surprised that the message alluded to no defence of our forts on the frontier. He had no doubt that the U. S. cannon had been taken from unoccupied forts and carried on to Grand Island, and he considered it culpable in not preventing these cannon being used to provoke a war with Great Britain.

Mr. Gray repelled the idea of apologising for the outrage at Schlosser, but he was desirous of avoiding declaring war at the north while we had war at the south. We should first get full information of the facts.

Mr. Tillinghast of R. Island, & other federalists joined in this debate for the sole purpose of doing what they did in the war of 1812, finding fault with the Government, and making war on that instead of fighting its enemies. Mr. T. found no fault with the British. He was not afraid of any war growing out of the relations of the two countries, and deprecated the idea that any such impression should be given to the country from what might be said on this

floor. He then went into an attack on the administration, and complained that they had not fortified the frontier in anticipation of this event. That the President ought to have foreseen it and ordered troops there in season to have repelled any attempt at the violation of our territory.

Mr. Bronson of New York very properly replied to all this tirade, that the opposition seemed to care little about a war between the U. States & Great Britain, if they could only make a war on the administration. He went on to show that within 30 days every thing was quiet on the frontier, & the assembly of an U. S. force there would have been the signal of disturbance. Besides, where were the administration to get the troops to man those forts. The troops were all the south, defending that frontier. The Government had done every thing that by law the administration could do to provide against this exigency, by employing all its civil force, and only when it became necessary had the President applied to Congress for aid. He could hardly conceive why gentlemen should be so eager to assail the administration on this thing. It was wholly gratuitous to make this attack. The gentleman from S. C. Mr. Thompson, had complained of the tameness of Mr. Forsyth's letter to the British minister. What would he have? We were living in a glass house, and should not throw stones. There were now 1000 citizens of the U. S. in arms of navy Island. It was true we had no power over them there, but if gentlemen were sincere in wishing to preserve our neutrality they should be willing to make some allowance for excesses on the other side. The murder at Schlosser was an outrage that should make the blood of every American tingle to his finger's end. He would go any length honorably to vindicate our rights, but he was not for precipitous action to involve the two countries.

Mr. Rhett of S. C. indignantly repelled this attempt of the opposition to throw blame on the administration, and showed that all had been done that could be done without the aid of Congress which was asked as soon as it was needed. If the Caroline was employed to carry troops and ammunitions to navy Island, he should have done as Col. McNab had done. He referred to the acts of McKenzie at Buffalo, &c. and concluded that more had been done to justify the destruction of the Caroline than had on a former occasion been done against the U. S. when we took possession of Pensacola. He deprecated the idea of getting up a war with Great Britain, and inti-



mated that more energetic measures might have been taken to prevent our citizens turning pirates as they had done on Navy Island.

Mr. Menifée of Ohio, thought that a direction should be given to this subject from this House, of statesman-like and elevated character, looking to a just and honorable termination of the contest.—He rebuked the intimations thrown out by gentlemen tending to irritate feelings and give an improper direction to this matter. The course of his remarks went to censure Mr. Tillinghast and his federal associates, who had stirred this thing to make charges upon the administration. He said gentlemen forgot who Great Britain and the United States were. That they were the two foremost nations on earth, and could not go to war on a little matter like this, involving no principle. You cannot until you roll back the very spirit of the age and of civilization itself make a war between the United States and Great Britain. They were friends for the great purposes of civilization, and they would continue such. After going on quite patriotically so far, he then turned round, like a true hatter of his country, to abuse the government, evidently with the design to make a new panic out of the Canada matters to hurt the administration. The administration of the United States he held responsible to the most atrocious extent for all the consequences that were to follow. For the last four years the government had been guilty of the most cowardly non-observance of neutrality in the history of civilized administrations. He then went into the old tirade against the government, alluding to Texas and Mexico, and sundry matters. He was willing that the power and dignity of England should come in and force from us the rights of justice and equality which we had denied to the weaker nation of Mexico. He talked of the administration that had signalled and "infamised" (a new word) our foreign relations for the last year. He ended with praying for the regeneration of the administration which he expected was coming.

(see last page.)

The prayer of the following Petition appears to us to be founded upon a just conception of the increasing importance of the British Colonies to the Parent State and of the necessity of creating a department in which the numerous and diversified interests of the several dependencies shall be more fully comprehended, and more wisely and efficiently controlled, than it is possible they can be under the existing system.

We think there would be some difficulty in the way of a Parliamentary representation of the Colonies; but the formation of something like a Board of Control to consist of not less than twelve members of the Imperial Parliament, might not only be acceptable, but infinitely preferable to the present system. The question, however, is one of grave importance, and demands the most serious consideration.—*Ledger, Feb. 2.*

#### COLONIAL PETITION.

[The following Petition when signed in London, and the Outports, will be presented to both Houses of parliament and Committees moved for, to take the Premises into consideration.]

The Humble Petition of the Undersigned Merchants, Traders, and others interested in the Peace and Prosperity of the Colonies and in the Preservation of the British Empire—

SHewETH,

I. That the Colonies and transmarine territories under the dominion and protection of the British Empire are of immense extent, and of the highest importance politically, commercially and socially, and therefore deserving the serious and sedulous attention of your Honourable House.

2. That these colonies and transmarine territories are situated in both hemispheres,—under every zone, and beneath various climes; with a diversified population, speaking many languages,—unassimilated in laws, habits and religion,—subject to different forms of Local Government, and therefore demanding a wise and uniform system of Administration for their Imperial Rule.

3. That the inhabitants of those Colonies and Territories, altho' embracing numbers wealth and intelligence, are unrepresented in the Parliament of the United Kingdom: their complicated affairs being entrusted to the care of a Secretary of State, changing with every administration in England,—selected for office with reference rather to an identity of party feeling than to a knowledge of Colonial and Mercantile affairs, and acting therefore on no defined and permanent system,—without any known fixed principles,—and by reason of the precarious and temporary tenure of office inspiring no useful confidence either in

the Colonies or in the merchants and others trading to—and interested in—the peace and prosperity of those distant dependencies of the Empire.

4. That when the Colonial Office was formed, our transmarine Possessions were of minor consideration compared with their value at the present day: the additions by conquest, cession and colonization, since the commencement of the present century manifestly therefore require an altered and improved mode of conducting the Colonial Government at home.

5. Your Petitioners abstain from pointing out the reasons for the inadequacy of the Colonial Office to execute efficiently the momentous duties entrusted to its charge;—they advert not to the anomalous power and patronage vested in a single individual subject to so trivial a responsibility as that which now exists, neither will they refer to the causes for the dissatisfaction and party spirit which more or less pervades each of our Colonies—destroying their social concord,—retarding their trade,—and weakening their connection with the Mother Country.

6. Your Petitioners relying on the wisdom of your honourable House for an inquiry into and a redress of—the grievance of which they complain, presume not to indicate the course which parliament should adopt, further than to observe that there are many retired Colonial Governors, Judges, Civil Officers and Colonial Gentlemen now in England, whose local knowledge and experience might be rendered beneficial should it be deemed proper to form an Administrative Department for the efficient management of the vast and paramountly important interests of the Colonies of this maritime and commercial Empire. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

## RULES

### OF THE Mutual Insurance Society OF CONCEPTION BAY, FOR THE YEAR 1838.

RULE 1.—This Scheme of Insurance shall be Mutual; and shall consist of Owners or legal representatives of Decked Vessels, who shall sign and seal these Rules, (and the Power-of-Attorney to the Secretary) previous to their Vessels being admitted or Insured in this Scheme.—The scheme shall insure such Vessels, from 12 o'clock at Night on the 1st day of March; until 12 o'clock at Night, on the last day of November ensuing: no Vessel shall be admitted after the 1st day of September. It shall remunerate the Owner for a total loss, occasioned by the Winds, Seas, Rocks, Shoals, Ice, Lightning, Fire, Enemies, Pirates, Thieves, or by any other means whatsoever (in Port and at Sea), while engaged on the Fishing, Sealing, and Coastwise Voyages, within the limits of this Government and its Dependencies; including Vessels that may be employed on the Bank Fishery, and on any Foreign Voyages to any other Country, excepting the West Indies, in the hurricane months—July, August and September. This scheme shall also pay the Owner for such part at average losses, as shall, with the incidental charges, amount to 15 ¢ cent. on the value of the Vessel; provided the Vessel be stranded at the time of sustaining such partial loss, but not otherwise: but it will not make good any loss arising from Barratry of the Master or Mariners; neither will it pay for any loss occasioned by Smuggling, or any other Illicit Trade.

II.—The scheme shall not insure more than ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Currency on any one Vessel. The Owners of Vessels to be Insured, shall give to the Secretary, the name, age, and tonnage of each Vessel; and the sum in Currency, for which they would wish to have each of them Insured; so that the Secretary may lay the same before the Committee, for their approval. If the Committee should disapprove of the Owner's valuation of any Vessel, the Secretary shall notify the same to the Owner. All Vessels, the value of which is approved of by the Committee, shall, after having been properly surveyed, be entered in the scheme; and the Secretary shall give to the Owner a Certificate of such entry; which shall be considered a proof of such vessels being Insured; and, in case of loss, shall form the ground-work of the Policy.

III.—The under-mentioned 20 Persons are nominated to represent every individual member of the Society, in a Committee, viz.—Messrs. Robert Pack, Geo. Forward, William Best, Thomas Marten, John Jacob, Thomas Chancey, W. W. Bemister, J. W. Martin, Simon Levi, Edward Pike (of Francis), Francis Pike

(son of Francis), James Forward, Richard H. Taylor, Felix McCarthy, James Legg, John Penny (of John), Edward Dwyer, W. H. Taylor, S. O. Pack, and Wm. Brown; by whose judgment, or any seven of them when regularly convened; and when given in writing on the Records; we engage to abide, each person, for himself, his heirs, and assigns, as regards the particular share of every individual Underwriter. But, notwithstanding that such power is vested in the Committee yet they are to govern themselves by these Rules. The Committee are to hold their first Meeting, for the admission of Vessels, on the 28th February. No Member of the committee shall be competent to vote at a Meeting, to consider of a loss in which he may be interested, as Owner or representative of Owner.

IV.—The following persons are appointed Surveyors:—Messrs. W. H. Taylor, John Pike (of John), Felix McCarthy, senr., and James Legg, for Carboner, Harbor Grace, and adjacent Coves; and Messrs. Abraham French, Nathaniel French, John Churchill, John Snow, senr., John Richards (of Isaac), William Andrews, (of Robt.), and capt. W. Smith, for Brigus, Bay Roberts, Spaniards Bay, and Port-de-Grave, Daniel Dwyer, William Welch, and James Pitts, jun., for St. John's, and Thomas Rowe, Wm. Legg, and Mark Rockwood, for Trinity Bay.—Whose duty it is to see that the Vessels are well found in anchors, cables, sails, and every other requisite for the Voyage, and particularly to ascertain that the hull is tight, staunch, and strong, and in all respects fit to encounter the difficulties it may be liable to, in the intended voyage—previous to their proceeding on the sealing voyage, and again before they proceed to the Labrador or on any Foreign Voyage as well as those that may experience damage and consequent repairs. They are to observe that a spare Rudder-post, with the lower pintle fixed on, is carried in each Vessel on the sealing voyage, and that one Boat, marked with the initials of the society, is included in the valuation of the Vessel. It is also their duty to judge of the qualifications, and approve or disapprove, as may be, of any Master that may be proposed, who has not been a Master in the scheme before. They shall grant a Certificate for every Vessel they survey and approve of: stating the name of the vessel, the name of the Owner, the name of the Master, and the date of the survey; which certificate shall be signed by two of the Surveyors; and shall state that they have surveyed and approved of such Vessel, and shall be handed to the Secretary by the Surveyors. Two Surveyors only shall be necessary for each Vessel, and their Fees are to be THREE SHILLINGS each, for every Vessel they survey; but there shall be no charge for any survey but the first.

V.—Mr T. NEWELL is appointed Secretary, who is to attend all the Meetings of the Society; settle and collect the amount of all losses allowed by the Committee. He shall provide and fill up a Policy in accordance with the Rules within ten days after having been called on for the same, signed by him, on behalf of each insurer, consonant to a Power of Attorney, to be giving him for that purpose: in default of which, he shall forfeit a fourth part of his fees. He shall give to each insurer a copy of these Rules. If any Underwriter shall refuse to pay his proportion of any loss (allowed by the Committee), to the Secretary, on demand, after it becomes due, the Secretary shall sue for the same, at law, in behalf of the sufferer.—Shall do all other things required of him according to the Rules, and provide what Books and Stationery may be required: for doing all which faithfully, he shall be paid FIFTEEN SHILLINGS for each vessel entered in the Scheme. One shilling shall be paid by each vessel to the Secretary, for the use of a Room, in which to hold the Meeting.

VI.—The following persons are appointed Treasurers, viz.—Messrs. Robert Pack, Thomas Chancey, J. W. Martin, Wm. W. Bemister, and George Forward, who agree to make no charge for any trouble the office may give them.—They shall have access to the Records, and any other documents in the hands of the Secretary, whenever they desire it; and shall be borne harmless by the Society for any loss or damage the Office may occasion them.

VII.—Any vessels that may enter the scheme after the first day of May shall be rated for their proportion of losses from the date of their respective Certificates of entry. Any vessels entered in March may between the 20th May and 10th June, be withdrawn from the scheme on the Owner or his agent giving notice thereof in writing to the Secretary which notice shall be entered in the Records, and shall take effect from the date of its being received; but notwithstanding Vessels that may be thus taken out

of the scheme, shall contribute their subscription for all losses that may take place in the seal fishery, even should such losses happen after the receipt of the aforesaid notice, with the exception of vessels which may have had a crew engaged to be continued in the seal fishery, during the summer. All losses on the sealing voyage allowed by the committee, shall be collected by the Secretary from such Underwriter; paid into the hands of the Treasurers, and paid to the persons sustaining such losses by the end of June. All other losses allowed by the committee, shall be collected, and paid in like manner by the 20th day of December. The payments are to be made in currency, (dollars at five shillings each.) All vessels lost on the sealing voyage shall be considered as withdrawn at the end of that voyage; and liable for their proportion of losses on that voyage only.

VIII.—Every Insurer shall Underwrite on each vessel (admitted into the scheme agreeably to the Rules) according to the sum Insured on the vessel, relative to the whole amount Insured in the scheme, and to the vessel so to be Insured.

IX.—In case of a total or average loss the master shall note a protest, call in two or three special Surveyors, if need be, and if wreck be saved employ an auctioneer to sell it by public vendue, for the benefit of the Underwriters: or if it should appear to be for their interest he shall freight it to Carboner or St. John's; preferring Carboner, where it shall in like manner be disposed of if in Carboner, by order of the committee, and at some time previous to the close of the year. The net proceeds shall be giving to the treasurers within a month at latest, and shall be divided among the Insurers, rateably with the amount each Insurer may have in the scheme. The expence of surveying noting, and extending protest, shall be borne by the owners of the vessels, requiring such documents. All accounts of sale wreck, shall be copied in the Records.

X.—Should a vessel, deserted by her crew, in consequence of being in danger of perishing amongst Ice, Rocks, &c. be afterward recovered and found to have sustained damage to the value of forty per cent on the sum she is insured in the scheme: and on regular survey and just appraisal, the owner may abandon, if he do thus abandon it must be declared within three days after the arrival and after it comes to his knowledge.

XI.—In case a vessel be lost, and any of the wreck or materials saved, the master shall furnish the Secretary with an inventory thereof, immediately on his arrival at home.

XII.—Owners of vessels to be entered in the scheme, may if they please, take on themselves the risk of any part of the valuation of their vessels; if they take such risk on their own account on any vessel that may be lost, they are to receive of any wreck that may be saved, a share proportioned to such risk; and the certificate of entry shall in all cases, specify what proportion of risk the Owner has taken on his own account.

XIII.—No vessel shall be Insured in this scheme but those surveyed in Conception Bay with the exception of the Superb and Juno, at St. John's, and two Schooners at Hants Harbour called the Mary.

T. NEWELL.  
SECRETARY.

Carboner, 16th Feb.

#### MIDDLE-BIGHT PACKET

ROBERT and JOHN HINDS, of Middle-Bight, begs most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have a safe and commodious Four-sail BOAT, which they intend running the Winter, as long as the weather will permit, between Middle-Bight, Brigus and Port-de-Grave. One of the Owners of the Packet will call every Tuesday morning at Messrs. PERCHARD & BOAG's for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay as soon as wind and weather will allow; and in case of their being no possibility of proceeding by Water, the Letters will be forwarded by Land, by a careful Person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

They beg to state, also, that they have good and comfortable Lodgings, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on reasonable terms.

#### TERMS:

Passengers ..... 5s. each  
Single Letters ..... 1s. "  
Double Ditto ..... 2s. "  
Packages in proportion.

Not accountable for cash or any other valuable property put on board.  
Letters will be received at Mr. Mc-Ieer's Bookseller, for the above Places, and for Harbor Grace and Carboner, January 20, 1839.



## On Sale

On Low Terms for CASH,  
To Close Sales of Sundry  
CONSIGNMENTS

- 7 Puncheons Superior Molasses  
20 Barrels Fresh Corned Beef (New York)  
1 Hoghead Sugar  
2 Butts Prime Leaf Tobacco  
3 Barrels Pitch  
10 Barrels Tar  
2 Three Almude Casks Port Wine  
6 Qr.-Chests Congo & Souchong Tea  
10 Barrels Superior Boiling Peas.

WILLIAM DIXON &amp; CO.

Harbor Grace,  
Feb. 21, 1838.BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,  
JUST RECEIVED,Per Brig Hit or Miss, from  
Bristol,

- Patent Cordage  
Rice, Tea  
White and Yellow Soap  
Dip Candles  
Blanketing, Serges  
Earthenware, Tinware  
Boots and Shoes, Leather  
Belows, Brushes  
Sheathing Iron 6 1/4  
Stemplates  
Gunpowder in 1/4 Barrels  
Bread.

THORNE, HOOPER &amp; Co.

Harbor Grace,  
January 17, 1838.

## Contract.

Persons desirous of Contracting for the Repairs of the ROAD between Harbor Grace and Carbonear, are requested to send Sealed Tenders for the same, to me, by the First day of April next.

By order of the Commissioners,  
L. MOORE,  
Secretary.

## PARTICULARS.

Opening the Drains on each side Two Feet by Two—cutting through all hillocks, and filling up the hollows—cutting off Eight Feet of the SADDLE-HILL, to the Eastward of the present Road—putting Rubbish where it is soft and muddy, so as to make a firm bottom, leaving the whole line of Road in a proper state for Graveling. Security will be required from the party Tendering, and the Work to be approved by the Commissioners and the Surveyor.

The party Contracting, to satisfy in every respect, the Board of Control at St. John's, before the last instalment is made.

JAMES HODGE  
Of Kellygrews,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has a most safe and commodious FOUR-SAIL BOAT, capable of conveying a number of Passengers and which he intends running the Winter as long as the weather will permit between Kellygrews, Brigus, and Port-de-Grace. The Owner of the Packet will call every Wednesday morning at Mr. John Crute's and Mr. Thomas Doyle's for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay as soon as the wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by Water the Letters will be forwarded by Land by a careful person and the utmost punctuality observed.

James Hodge begs to state also that he has good and comfortable Lodgings, and every necessary that may be wanted and on the most reasonable terms.

TERMS OF PASSAGE:  
One person or three, to pay 15s.; and above that number 5s. each.  
Not accountable for Cash or any other valuable property put on board.  
Jan. 12, 1838.

WANTED, a PERSON to act as an Assistant to the Harbor Grace Island Light House.—Application to be made to R. OKE, Keeper.

Harbour Grace Island,  
Jan. 10, 1838.

## For Sale or to Let

For such a term of Years as may be agreed on,

ALL that Valuable piece of highly cultivated LAND, formerly the Property of the late Henry Webber, sen. and now the Fee-simple Property of the Subscriber. Situate on the West of the Widow Cawley's premises, in this Town. The Property will be Sold or Let in from One to Three Lots, as it may suit the parties, and possession given the First day of May next. Terms accommodating.

Further particulars may be known, by applying to the Subscriber.

HENRY WEBBER.

Harbour Grace,  
Dec. 13, 1837.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

## TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a powerful FIXED LIGHT will be exhibited from Sunset to Sunrise on and after TUESDAY Evening next, the 21st inst., on HARBOUR GRACE ISLAND, in Conception Bay, extending Eastwardly, or Seaward, in a direction by compass from North to South-west.

W. STIRLING,  
JAMES BAYLY,  
THOMAS RIDLEY,  
WILLIAM PUNTON,  
THOMAS CHANCEY,  
Commissioners.

Harbour Grace,  
November 13, 1837.

ALL Persons having any Claim or Claims on JAMES HIPPLEY of Bristol, (England), but late of Harbor Grace, Merchant, Deceased, are hereby requested to present the same to the Subscriber without delay; and all Persons indebted to the said JAMES HIPPLEY, are required to make immediate payment to

GEORGE HIPPLEY,  
Sole Executor.

Harbor Grace,  
Sept. 6, 1837.

## On Sale

BY

JOHN STEVENSON

The Cargo of the Louisa & Frederick,  
from Richebucto,

CONSISTING OF

- 45,000 Feet Merchantable Pine Board  
5,000 Feet Deals  
13,000 Shingles  
Spars from 6 to 12 inches  
4 Tons Hardwood Balk  
13,000 Ash Billets.  
Harbour Grace,  
December 6, 1837.

BY

Thorne, Hooper &amp; Co

- 30,000 Feet Merchantable Pine Board  
10,000 do. do. 1 1/2 inch do. Plank  
6,000 do. do. Plank for Decking  
3,000 do. Hardwood do. 3 inch  
3,000 Scantling  
Hardwood Balk & Spruce & Pine Spars

Being the Cargo of the Brig ANN, N DAVIS, Master, from Miramichi.  
Harbor Grace,  
November 22, 1837.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

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

Offers for Sale,

Cheap for CASH

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

WM. HENDERSON.

Harbor Grace,  
Sept. 20, 1837.

## SEALERS

## Agreements

FOR SALE

At the Office of this Paper.  
Harbor Grace,  
December 6, 1837.

## Indentures

For Sale at this Office.  
Harbor Grace,  
Dec. 27.

## STOP READ!

At considerably Reduced Prices.

## The Subscriber

HAVING JUST RECEIVED  
HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

The under-mentioned Articles, recommends them as worthy the attention of the Public, as he intends to dispose of them at a very low figure above the Invoice Cost, viz.:

- Linen Bed Tick  
Brown and White Serge  
Printed Cottons  
French Gingham  
Wide and Narrow striped Checks  
Extra stout Ditto  
Black, Brown and Coloured Merinos  
Bombazets, Plaids  
Thibet Wool Shawls  
Plain Middle Ditto  
Fancy Ditto  
Thibet Wool Handkerchiefs  
Black Barcelona Ditto  
Fancy Ditto Ditto  
Gauze Ditto  
Cross-bared, Corded and Book Muslins  
Jaconet and Mull Ditto  
Ladies' Work'd Lace and Muslin Collars  
Colored Jaconets  
Laced Edgings  
Men's Braces  
Men's stout Yarn Hose  
Men's Worsted Ditto  
Men's Lambswool Ditto  
Women's Black Ditto Ditto  
Men's Cuff'd and Milled Gloves  
Men's Fleece Ditto  
Women's Fine Ditto  
Women's Black and White Cotton Dc.  
Cotton and Regatta Shirts  
Men's Drawers  
Boy's Cloth and Plush Caps  
White and Grey Shirts  
White Counterpanes  
White Flannels  
Women's White and Colored Stays  
Men's and Woman's Shoes and Boots  
A few Martin Boas  
Swansdown Ruffs, Wadding  
Men's Beaver Hats  
Men's Guernsey Frocks  
Canvas Frocks  
Whitney Blankets  
Petershams, Pilot Cloths  
Superfine Brown, Blue & Olive Cloths  
Moleskins  
Tea Trays  
Rum, Molasses, Sugar, Teas  
Pork, Butter  
Soap by the box  
Upper and Sole Leather  
Earthenware, Pipes  
Tobacco and Snuff, in large and small quantities  
And Sundry other Articles.

GEORGE W. GILL.

Cardonear,  
November 22, 1837.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Brigs Caroline from Hamburg,  
Ann from Bristol, and Emily  
from London,

## The undermentioned Goods

Which they offer at unusually low rates for Cash or Produce,

Bread 1st, 2nd, 3rd and quality,  
Hamburg

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

ALSO, ex-TRUSTY,  
From Demerara,

- 34 Puns. Superior Molasses } in Bond  
11 Ditto High Proof Rum }  
3 Hogheads Sugar.

THORNE, HOOPER &amp; Co.

Harbor Grace,  
November 8, 1837.

## Blanks

For Sale at the STAR, Office.  
Harbor Grace.

## On Sale

G. P. JILLARD

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

## AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

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

## HABERDASHERY

- Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Combs  
Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto  
Violin & Violoncello Bows & Bow-hair  
Ditto and ditto Strings, 1, 2, 3, 4  
Umbrellas, Pins and Needles  
Elastic Knitting Pins  
Gilt, and Silver-end Thimbles  
Slates, and Slate Pencils  
Table Knives and Forks  
Steels and Carvers  
Penknives, Scissors, Razors  
Awlblades, Shoe Knives, Nippers  
Cinder Sifters, Chamber Buckets  
Mops, Brushes, Pattens  
SCYTHES, Grass Hooks  
Wire Rat and Mouse Traps  
Irish and English Spades, Rakes  
Wood Screws, Brads, Door-springs  
Files of all sorts, Shoe Rasps  
Imperial Weights from 4lbs. down  
Ditto Pewter Measures  
Britannia-metal Teapots, Coffee Biggins,  
Plated and Britannia-metal Tea & Table,  
Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs  
Caddy and Salt Spoons  
Cases Mathematical Instruments  
Pocket Compasses  
Superfine Kerby Hooks  
Buttons of all descriptions  
Beads, Smelling Bottles  
London VINEGAR in cask and bottles  
PATENT MEDICINES  
Castor Oil, Epsom Salts  
Pocket Pistols and Ducking Guns with  
Percussion Locks and Caps  
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes  
Ladies' Ditto Ditto  
Children's Ditto Ditto

WATCHES, Watch Guards  
WEDDING and Fancy RINGS

TOGETHER WITH

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
JEWELLERY

Harbor Grace,  
July 19, 1837.

## Notices

## TO LET

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

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

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

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

PETER ROGERSON.

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

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

JULIA DOBIE,  
Administratrix.

Brigus.



## POETRY

## THE GRAVE

How sweet to sleep where all is peace:  
Where sorrow cannot reach the breast,  
Where all life's idle throbbings cease,  
And pain is lulled to rest—  
Escap'd o'er fortune's troubled waves,  
To anchor in the silent grave.

That quiet land where, peril past,  
The weary win a long repose,  
The bruised spirit finds at last,  
A balm for all its woes,  
And lowly grief and lordly pride  
Lie down like brothers side by side.

The breath of slumber cannot come  
To break the calm that lingers there,  
There is no dreaming in the tomb,  
Nor waking to despair,  
Unkindness cannot wound us more,  
And all earth's bitterness is o'er.

There the maiden waits till her lover  
comes—  
They never more shall part—  
And the stricken deer has gained his  
home,  
With the arrow in her heart,  
And passion pulse lies hushed and still,  
Beyond the reach of the tempter's skill.

The mother—she is gone to sleep,  
With the babe upon her breast,  
She has no weary watch to keep,  
Over her infant's rest,  
His slumbers on her bosom fall,  
Shall never more be broken—there.

For me—for me, whom all have left  
—The lovely, and the dearly loved,  
From whom the touch of time hath left  
The hearts that time had proved,  
Whose guerdon was—and is despair,  
For all I bore—and all I bear.

Why should I linger idly on,  
Amid the selfish and the cold,  
A dreamer—when such dreams are gone  
As those I nurs'd of old?  
Why should the dead tree mock the  
spring,  
A blighted and a wither'd thing?

How blest—how, blest that home to gain,  
And slumber in that soothing sleep,  
From which we never rise to pain,  
Nor ever wake to weep!  
To win my way from the tempest's roar,  
And lay me down on the golden shore!

(cont'd from second page.)

Mr. Thompson was not anxious to force the Country into war, but were we to be told that no principle was involved when an armed force enter our territory and murder our citizens? He was surprised to hear such a sentiment. If the facts were true there was but one course, redress by the surrender of the assassins or war. He deprecated the course of the gentleman from Ohio. Nothing could be stranger in these changing times than that (he Mr. T.) should become the apologist of this administration, but on a question of the honor of the country, he was an American not a partisan. He repelled the accusation of Mr. M. against the administration in relation to the Southern frontier. He was surprised to hear such accusations from such a quarter. He shewed the course of the administration to have been in strict accordance with law and the duties of neutrality, and entirely disagreed with his colleague, Mr. Rhet, who had seemed to censure the administration. What national offence was it for citizens to go into Canada, and expiate themselves? How could we prevent that, and Great God! was that to be compared to an armed band coming into our territory and murdering our citizens?

He would not be unjust to the administration where the national honor was involved. Though as much opposed to the administration as any man on this floor, he had full confidence in its conduct of our Foreign relations.

Mr. Wise thought this discussion premature. We had nothing but wars and rumours of wars, war on Mexico, war on Canada, war with the Abolitionists. Four men could make war, the President, Secretary of War, Governor Marcy, and Gen. Scott. If we armed the frontier to repel invasion, made appropriations, and gave all this power to the President, it was war de facto. (This was a direct contradiction of the ground of complaint, taken by the Rhode Island member.) As yet he should not hold the government of Great Britain responsible. It would not justify this outrage. It required moral courage in our leading and aspiring citizens at all times, to take ground against war. This was shown in the last war. Success followed those who then sustained the spirit of war. He wished gentlemen to remember this. [This was said for the Federalists of the present time.] Mr. W. then moved the previous question, which was seconded,

and the main question put, committing the documents to the committee of Ways and Means and Foreign Relations.

A message from the President in reply to a call of the House, stated that all the information on the Canada affairs had been communicated. The rest of the day was spent in petitions.

Our opponents will make nothing out of this attempt to charge the Canada troubles upon the Administration. It shows that they never think of their country, but only how they can benefit their party by her distresses. The would glory in a war at both ends, Mexico and Canada, and a servile war in the middle. Lucifer might then have to regain his seat of honor. This new movement in the House, started by the turbulent member from Rhode Island, was strictly an abortion. It only served to identify the opposition with the old war party in peace and war.

The Secretary of the House, Mr. J. M. Smith, has received from the Hon. J. M. Smith, a letter in relation to the proposed appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of land in the State of New York, for the purpose of establishing a school for the education of the children of the colored people of that State.

In the highly excited state of feeling on the Northern frontier, occasioned by the disturbances in Canada, it was to be apprehended that serious and complicated might arise on the line dividing the United States from the British Empire. The dominion of any pretension was therefore taken, and the troops of the existing law, and the troops of the provinces were withdrawn on the Canada side it was feared that a serious violation of the rights of the United States would be permitted to occur. I regret however, to inform you that an outrage of a most aggravated character has been committed, accompanied by a hostile though temporary invasion of our territory, producing the strongest feelings of resentment on the part of our citizens in the neighbourhood, and on the whole border line; and that the excitement previously existing have been alarmingly increased. No guard against the possible recurrence of any similar act, I have thought it indispensable to call out a portion of the militia to be posted on that frontier. The documents herewith presented to Congress show the character of the outrage committed, the measures taken in consequence of its occurrence, and the necessity for resorting to them. It will also be seen that the subject was immediately brought to the notice of the Minister accredited to this country, and the proper steps taken on our part to obtain the fullest information of all the circumstances leading to and attendant upon the transaction preparatory to a demand for reparation. I ask such appropriations as the circumstances in which our country is thus unexpectedly placed requires.

M. VAN BUREN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1838.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—Last week, Mr. James Maddock, of Leek, was married at Prestbury Church, to Miss Harriet Smith. The bridegroom calls himself 48 years of age, the public voice proclaim him to be 54. The bride, who is a sister to his first wife, is a fine looking woman of 19. The enamoured bridegroom, who goes upon crutches, is 34 inches in height; has two children now living by his former wife; the eldest daughter is an elegant girl, at least five feet tall. The party were conveyed to church in a cart, and Mr. Maddock, by reason of his dwarfish stature, was accommodated with a seat on his lady's lap.

A boy, three years of age, was particularly backward in his tongue, and his parents feared that he would never talk. Send him to a girl's school, said a friend. The hint was adopted, and succeeded beyond expectation.

MIND YOUR PUNCTUATION.—A person, who was advertised some time since, in a Virginia paper, was described as having "a nose turned up in the middle about six feet high!!"

An uninformed Irishman hearing the Sphinx alluded to in company, whispered to a friend, "Sphinx, whose he now?" "Oh a Monster Man!" I thought he was from Cannought replied the Irishman, determined not to seem totally unacquainted with the family.

## Notices

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

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

WHEREAS the said SIMON LEVI was, on the First Day of JUNE Ins., in due form of Law DECLARED Insolvent by the said Court of Our Lord the King; And Whereas ROBERT PACK, Esquire, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, Esquire, of Carbonear aforesaid, Merchants and Creditors, of the said INSOLVENT, have, by the major part in Value of the Creditors of the said INSOLVENT, been in due form chosen and appointed TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of the said INSOLVENT;

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the said ROBERT PACK, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, as such TRUSTEES, are duly authorized under such Orders of the said Northern Circuit Court, as from time to time deem proper to make therein, to Collect, Collect, and Receive the DEBTS and EFFECTS of the said INSOLVENT; And all Persons indebted to the said INSOLVENT, or having in their Possession any GOODS or EFFECTS belonging to him, are hereby Required to pay and Deliver the same forthwith to the said TRUSTEES.

By the Court.

JOHN STARK, Chief Clerk of Registrar.

WE HEREBY appoint for SIMON LEVI, Agent for the said Estate. ROBERT PACK, Trustee to the said Estate. WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, Trustee to the said Estate.

THE Subscriber would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodated in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the Midsummer Vacation: in both which Schools the instruction will comprise all the branches of a useful and respectable Education.

As proof of his capability, all he asks is a fair trial.

J. B. PETERS.

## DESERTED

FROM the service of the Subscriber, on the 18th day of NOVEMBER last,

MICHAEL COADY,

an APPRENTICE, (b and by the Supreme Court), about Five feet Seven inches high black hair, full eyes and pimply in the face, a Native of St. John's. This is to caution all Persons from harbouring or employing the said DESERTER, as they will be Prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES COUGHLAN.

Bryan's Cove,

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

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

## POST-OFFICE

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

## CARBONEAR.

Captain Tewkesberry, rig Mary Barry.  
John Barfoot Edwards, to be forwarded to Mr. Ayles.

John Snook, with Mr. Richard H. Taylor  
Captain William Hutchings, on board brigantine Elizabeth.

Mr William Collings, 3 papers.  
Mr Thomas Gamble.

Stephen Halfpenny, Ochre-pit Cove.  
Mr John McCarthy.

Martin Fleming, do. care of John Kelly, Carbonear.

## HARBOUR GRACE.

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

M Thomas Bartlett, Bears Cove.  
Mr John Sullivan.

S. SOLOMAN,

POSTMASTER.

St. John's, June 28, 1837.

## Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS St John's and Harbour Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her 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, Harbour Grace

PERCHARD &amp; BOAG,

Agents, St. John's

Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

## 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 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

## TERMS.

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

And PACKAGES in proportion.

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

Carbonear, June, 1836.

## THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHILAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

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

## TERMS.

After abin Passengers 7s. 6d.  
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single ..... 6d.  
Double, Do. .... 1s.  
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

Carbonear, June 4, 1836.

## TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

A PIECE of GROUND situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late captain Stann, and on the est by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,

Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

## Blanks

of Various kind for SALE at the Office of this Paper