



THE

STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1839.

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Harbour Grace, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W. Dixon's.

THE GREAT WESTERN—Our Great Western has been productive of numerous small wonders; amongst others, several of the citizens of Bristol have had upon their tables a brace of quails from America, quite fresh, and every way in good condition. Who, a year ago only, would have dreamed that such an importation would be possible—that the actual contents of a sportsman's bag in the New World would be consumed fresh in England? The birds, in their feathers, just as killed, were hung up by the legs, and exposed to the spray and sea breeze. There were various fowling sea stores packed in ice; these were not.—*Bristol Mirror.*

UNITED STATES—Several extensive defalcations among public officers connected with the general government of the United States have been discovered. Mr. Swartwout, the late collector of the port of New York, has privately sailed for England, under peculiar circumstances, which all the papers on both sides attribute to immense defalcations. Since that event, the sudden departure of Mr. W. M. Price, the United States' district attorney for New York, through whose hands much of the public money passed has created much astonishment, and given rise to a thousand rumours. He says, in a letter which has been published, that the amount of costs due for the unfinished business of his office will far exceed that which he had recently received from the debtors of government, and confidently affirms that he is no defaulter. Mr. Price left England in the *Liverpool*. His most intimate friends knew nothing of his intended departure; and although he was with Mr. Hoyt, the present collector of New York, until nine o'clock the previous evening, the subject is said not to have been mentioned to Mr. Hoyt. Since these events, there are rumours of large government defalcations at Washington and at Boston. In short, the people are astounded at the sudden decampment of the New York functionaries, and suspicion is the order of the day. The *New York Courier and Inquirer* estimates the probable defalcation by officers of government, since the first election of General Jackson, at 20,000,000 dollars. This is probably an over estimate. General Gratiot, of the United States army, is said to be also a defaulter to the extent of 35,000 or 35,000 dollars.

CALCUTTA, July 13, 1833—The aspect of affairs at the present moment is fraught with matter of serious consideration. Whether it be the result of a concerted plan, or a purely accidental combination of events, it is certain that we are more or less threatened on all sides. To the north-west, the movements of Persia upon Herat, and the attitude of the Sovereign of Cabool, promise to bring to a speedy termination the oft mooted question of propriety of extending our frontier to the banks of the Indus. To the south-east, our new resident, Colonel Besson, is engaged in settling the relation friendly or unfriendly, which are hereafter to subsist between the usurper of the throne of Ava and ourselves.—Along the eastward line of mountains we have the Nepalese, who by incursions into our territories, and the despatch of several missions to Runjeet Sing, are manifesting a disposition to put an end to the treaty of amity which was entered into at the close of the last war.

Thus, look which way we will, we behold a gathering, and it seems to be admitted on all hands that we have no master spirit at the head of affairs to avert the storm, or bravely to breast it if it bursts over our heads.—Negotiation and precaution are the order of the day, but it is questionable whether half measures and a temporising policy will at this juncture prove of the slightest avail. An imposing and a determined attitude must be assumed at once if we wish to avoid long and

expensive campaigns, and the ultimate necessity for extending our overgrown territory.—Thus much of our foreign relations in this hemisphere.—*Liverpool paper.*

NEWFOUNDLAND. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.

We have been obliged with the perusal of the Memorial which the Chamber of Commerce, at St. John's Newfoundland, have dispatched by one of their body to present to Her Majesty the Queen. This document is important and instructive—important, as it supplies us with a sketch of the actual condition of the Colony, drawn by the men who are best qualified accurately to depict it—the wealthy, peaceful, and unprejudiced portion of its resident merchants; and instructive, as it affords an additional and unerring indication of the gripping rapacity, unblushing exaction, insatiable ambition, and dastardly meanness, which distinguish and disgrace the unhallowed policy of the Romish Priesthood. The Memorial itself, we regret to add, is unusually lengthy. It is published, in fact, in the form of a pamphlet, and those statements which, had they been condensed within the limits of a narrower compass, we might have been enabled to quote without mutilation, we are reluctantly compelled to abridge.

The Memorial acquaints us that the Chamber of Commerce is composed of 13 Members, who are elected by ballot from the general community. The association during the period of its existence have cautiously and as comported with the avocations its Members pursue, abstained from all interference with the proceedings of the civil government, and from allowing themselves to intermeddle with the business of local and party politics. The personal pearl with which existing circumstances appear fraught has urged them to cast off the reserve which they have hitherto maintained, and they conceive themselves driven to the alternative of laying a narrative of their grievances at the foot of the throne. They submit that the propinquity of Newfoundland to the States—the invaluable resources its hardy population affords to the British navy, and the circumstance that upwards of £400,000 worth of English manufactures are annually imported into the Island, entitle the Memorialists to respectful consideration and attentive regard. The greater portion of the inhabitants, we are informed, are unable to devote any considerable portion of their time to the duties which the acceptance of public offices would entail on them. Of the lower class the majority are engaged in the business of the fisheries, and the proportion of re-

sident agriculturists is consequently trifling. With the expectation of merchants and professional gentlemen, the mass of the inhabitants are fishermen who are not attached to the island by any tie, and are ready, should a depression in trade occur or should their any individual caprice instigate them, to remove to the States. The emigrants to the colony are chiefly supplied from the south and west of Ireland. They are Roman Catholics, "peaceable and well-disposed," says the memorial, when left to themselves, but for the most part uneducated and bigoted, and consequently are completely under the dominion of the priests, as if they were so many automata. To this people, based as they were by savage ignorance, untrained as they must be by the wholesome restrictions which a personal interest in the welfare of the colony would impose, in an evil hour the Whig government offered in 1832 a colonial legislature. The only qualification which was exacted from a candidate was a residence of two years—from a voter of one. It was dreaded that those beggarly requirements eventually render the representative assembly the nominee of the Popish clergy. The anticipations of the most gloomy and timorous prognosticators have too sadly been realised. The usurping priests desecrate the altar which they serve by publicly announcing the names of the candidates whose election they seek to secure. Nay, more—should any contumacious auditor manfully refuse to support the implicit minion of his spiritual adviser, he is forthwith denounced as opposed to the interests of the Holy Church, the congregation are solemnly charged to abstain from intercourse and trading with him, "and, blasphemous maledictions, he is held out to public detestation." "The very dead bodies of those are refused Christian burial." Is it any wonder, then, that, scared into submission by the awful horrors of the dreaded curse—coerced and banned by the wily artifices and imperious demeanour of their ruffian clergy—the majority of the voters—

"The scum of Brittany,
Whom their o'er cloyed country vomits
forth
To desperate venture,"
should return an assembly, "the breath of the nostrils," of the fetid priesthood who have appointed them an assembly whose acts are more recklessly tyrannical than were the most vaunting aggressions of the Long Parliament, and whose disgusting incapacity for the office to which they aspire is more ridiculously contemptible than even that of the Barebones' parliament itself? The Memori-

alists state, that in defence of the positions they advance they have supplied the Secretary of State with a mass of evidence, for the production of which we sincerely hope some staunch Conservative legislator will move.

Since the creation of the legislature the expenses of the colony have increased, discord has spread and justice has been outraged in the lawless arrest of its administrators. The Memorial, after warning Her Majesty that the patience of the loyal population may at length be worn out under the protracted infliction of the grievances, the redress of which they crave, prays Her Majesty to abolish that detected imposture and proclaimed curse, the House of Assembly.

Is it to be borne, or can the most devout regard to order long endure it, that the peace and prosperity of the most ancient British colony shall be endangered by the frantic excesses of 15 creatures, the crawling tools of an exported Maynooth gang, whose capabilities and attainments would with difficulty qualify them in their mother country for the performance of the most drudging and degrading duties, and who, suddenly elevated at the behest of a stolid and surfeited firebrand into the office of a legislator, "play such fantastic tricks," as the most drivelling idiot could ape?

Important Fact. Potatoes raised from Cuttings—Mr. Costell, of Stapleton, near Bristol, has succeeded in raising this valuable root from cuttings. Mr. C. says, "reasoning upon the analogy of the potato to the dahlia, I was induced in the spring to try an experiment on cuttings, and have succeeded admirably, having from White Apple and Foxe's seedlings an early potato, produced a full crop of good sized potatoes, many of which weigh half a pound. The method was thus: When the potatoes were about 9 inches high, I cut off the tops about 6 inches long, planted them in a line about 8 inches apart with a flat dibble, pressing the earth carefully against them, gave them water and afterwards hoed them as an ordinary crop. I produced this way at the rate of 140 lbs. the rod." The deficiency in the wheat crop, and the consequent high price of bread, must cause a more than usually large demand for potatoes; and if, by means of this plan, one half the quantity of food, Mr. Costell will richly deserve the thanks of those to whom an abundant supply of potatoes is of such vital importance. *Wiltshire In.*

Portarlington is literally sacked by the fury of the late gale in the land.

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The following orders of the House of Commons in the 17th century, will serve to contrast the ancient with the modern practice of the House:—"1614, 31st May—that this House shall sit every day at seven o'clock in the morning, and being to read bills secondly at ten o'clock." "1642, 19th April—That whosoever shall not be here at prayers every morning at eight o'clock shall pay 1s to the poor." "1659, 31st May—That Mr. Speaker do constantly every morning take his chair at eight o'clock, and that the Council of State and Committee of this House do forbear to sit in the morning after eight o'clock, and do then give their attendance on the service of the House; and that the House do rise every day at twelve o'clock." As late as 1696 the House resolved to proceed to business at ten o'clock. Committees sat in the afternoon and evening, as well as very early in the morning.

DEATH OF MRS MACLEAN (L. E. I.)

With a feeling of sorrow which thousands will in some measure share, though few can perfectly estimate its depth or sacredness, we this day announce the death of Mrs Maclean, the wife of George Maclean, Esq., Governor of Cape Coast Castle. She died suddenly on 15th October last, soon after her arrival on that fatal shore, which is the grave of so many valuable lives, but of none more valuable than hers. The qualities which gave to "L. E. I." so proud and permanent a claim upon public admiration, were not those which constituted the chief charm of her character in the estimation of her more intimate and deeply attached friends. Brilliant as her genius was, her heart was after all the noblest and truest gift that nature in its lavishness had bestowed upon her—upon her, who paid back the debt which she owed for these glorious endowments of heart and mind, by an indefatigable exertion of her powers for the delight of the public, and by sympathies the most generous and sincere with human virtue and human suffering. More perfect kindness and exquisite susceptibility than hers was never supplied a graceful and fitting accompaniment to genius, or elevated the character of woman. We cannot, however, write her eulogy now—we can only lament her loss, and treasure the recollection which a long and faithful friendship renders sacred.

The feeling with which we record this mournful intelligence at the commencement of a new year, will be respected, when we state that only yesterday morning we received from Mrs. Maclean a most interesting and affecting letter, which sets forth at once with the animating assertion, "I am very well and very happy." "The only regret," she proceeds to say, "the only regret (the emerald ring that I fling into the dark sea of life to propitiate fate) is the constant sorrow I feel whenever I think of those whose kindness is so deeply treasured." She says that her residence at the castle of Cape Coast is "like living in the Arabian Nights—looking out upon palm and coconut trees." And she then enters into a light-hearted and pleasant review of her housekeeping troubles, touching yarns and plans—and a not less interesting account of her literary labours and prospects—intimating that the chip which brought the letter she quotes, brought also the first volume of a novel, and the manuscript of another—both to be published periodically. To the last her friendly gossip is full of life, cheerfulness, and hope. The next ship that sailed—how very, very, soon afterwards—brought to us the tidings of the sudden sacrifice of that life, the memory of which should be dear to all who can appreciate poetry, and wit, and generosity; the refinements of taste and the kindly impulses of the heart, that made human nature—and woman's nature especially—most worthy to be regarded with admiration and affection.—London Courier.

THE BATTLE OF GROKOW.

(From Stephens' "Incidents of Travels.")

The account of this battle, collected on the spot, and from parties who were engaged in it, is a spirit-stirring narrative:—

"The battle of Grokow, the greatest in Europe since that of Waterloo, was fought on the 25th of February, 1831, and the place where I stood commanded a view of the whole ground. The Russian army was under the command of Diebitsch, and consisted of one hundred and forty-two thousand infantry, forty thousand cavalry, and three hundred and twelve pieces of cannon. This enormous force was arranged in two lines of combatants, and a third of reserve. Against this immense army the Poles opposed less than fifty thousand men and a hundred pieces of cannon, under the command of General Skrzynecki. At break of day, the whole force of the Russian right wing, with a terrible fire of fifty pieces of artillery and columns, of infantry, charged the Polish left, with the determination of carrying it by a single and overpowering effort.—The Poles, with six thousand five hundred men and twelve pieces of artillery, not yielding a foot of ground, and knowing they could hope for no succour, resisted this attack for several hours, until the Russians slackened their fire. About ten o'clock, the Polish left was suddenly covered with the Russian forces issuing from the front the cover of the forest, seeming one undivided mass of troops. Two hundred pieces of cannon, posted on a single line, commenced a fire which made the earth tremble, and was more terrible than the oldest officers, many of whom had fought at Marengo and Austerlitz, had never beheld. The Russians now made an attack upon the right wing; but failed in this, as upon the left. Diebitsch directed the strength of his army against the

Forest of Elders, hoping to divide the Poles into two parts. One hundred and twenty pieces of cannon were brought to bear on this one point, and fifty battalions, incessantly pushed to the attack, kept up a scene of massacre unheard of in the annals of war. A Polish officer who was in the battle told me that the small streams which intersected the forest were so choked with dead that the infantry marched directly over their bodies. The heroic Poles, with twelve battalions, for four hours defended the forest against the tremendous attack. Nine times they were driven out, and nine times, by a series of admirably-executed manoeuvres, they repulsed the Russians with immense loss. Batteries, now concentrated in one point, were in a moment hurried to another, and the artillery advanced to the charge like cavalry, sometimes within a hundred feet of the enemy's columns, and there opened a murderous fire of grape. At three o'clock the generals, many of whom had their horses shot under them, and fought on foot at the head of their divisions, resolved upon a retrograde movement, so as to draw the Russians on the open plain. Diebitsch, supposing it to be a flight, looked over to the city and exclaimed, 'Well, then, it appears that, after this bloody day, I shall take tea in the Belvidere Palace.' The Russian troops, debouched from the forest. A cloud of Russian cavalry, with several regiments of heavy cuirassiers at their head, advanced to the attack. Colonel Pienko, who had kept up an unremitting fire from his battery for five hours, seated with perfect sang froid upon a disabled piece of cannon, remained to give another effective fire, then left at full gallop a post which he had so long occupied under the terrible fire of the enemy's artillery. This rapid movement of his battery animated the Russian forces. The cavalry advanced on a trot upon the line of a battery of rockets. A terrible discharge was poured into their ranks, and the horses, galed to madness by the flakes of fire, became wholly ungovernable, and broke away, spreading disorder in every direction; the whole body swept helplessly along the fire of the Polish infantry, and in a few minutes was so completely annihilated that a regiment of cuirassiers who bore inscribed on their helmets the 'Invincibles,' not a man escaped. The wreck of the routed cavalry, pursued by the lancers, carried along in its flight the columns of infantry; a general retreat commenced, and the cry of 'Poland for ever' reached the walls of Warsaw to cheer the hearts of its anxious inhabitants. So terrible was the fire of that day, that in the Polish army there was not a single general or staff-officer who had not his horse killed or wounded under him; two-thirds of the officers, and perhaps of the soldiers, had their clothes pierced with balls, and more than a tenth part of the army were wounded. Thirty thousand Russians and ten thousand Poles were left on the field of battle; rank upon rank lay prostrate on the earth, and the Forest of Elders was so strewn with bodies, that it received from that day the name of the 'Forest of the Dead.' The Czar heard with dismay, and all Europe with astonishment, that the crosser of Balkan had been foiled under the walls of Warsaw. All day, my companion said, the cannonading was terrible. Crowds of citizens, of both sexes and all ages, were assembled on the spot where we stood, earnestly watching the progress of the battle, sharing in all its vicissitudes, in the highest state of excitement, as the clearing up of the columns of smoke showed when the Russians or the Poles had fled; and he described the entry of the remnant of the Polish army into Warsaw as sublime and terrible: their hair and faces were begrimed with powder and blood; their armour shattered and broken, and all, even dying men, were singing patriotic songs; and when the fourth regiment, among whom was a brother of my companion, and who had particularly distinguished themselves in the battle, crossed the bridge, and filed slowly through the streets, their lances shivered against the cuirassiers of the guards, their helmets broken, their faces black and spotted with blood, some erect, some tottering, and some barely able to sustain themselves in the saddle, above the stern chorus of patriotic songs rose the distracted cries of mothers, wives, daughters, and lovers, seeking among this broken band for forms dearer than life, many of whom were then sleeping on the battle-field.

IRELAND.

The meeting at Thurles was most numerously attended. The Earl of Donoughmore and the Earl of Glengal both spoke in terms of strong indignation of the conduct of Lord Normanby's government, and the following

memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, which was agreed to without a division, proves that they spoke in accordance with the feeling of the assembled magistrates:—

"We the undersigned, magistrates of the county of Tipperary, assembled at Thurles, on Wednesday the 31st of October, beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that on the 20th of November last, many of those who now have the honour of addressing you, gave it as their opinion that there was neither security for life, or property in districts of this county, and at the time they furnished your Excellency with a statement of outrages perpetrated in one barony only, in the short period of seven weeks on which they relied for the truth of their allegation.

The magistrates, on the murder of a highly respectable and unoffending gentleman—we allude to the late Mr. Cooper—again reiterated their former opinion, that neither life nor property was safe in certain districts of this county.

"We beg leave now most respectfully to state to your Excellency, that on Tuesday, the 23d instant, Mr. Charles O'Keefe was barbarously murdered in the populous town of Thurles; and only a few days previous, Mr. Johnston Stoner, a magistrate, was fired at and severely wounded, near Loughton, the residence of Lord Bloomfield. With these strong corroborative facts, fearfully pressing on our attention, we see no reason whatever to change the opinion which we submitted to your Excellency so far back as last November; and we again assert that neither life nor property is safe in this county.

"Under the circumstances in which we are placed, having so frequently offered to your Excellency our suggestions, and bearing in mind the reply which your Excellency was pleased to give to our memorial of the 7th of April last, we on the present occasion abstain from recommending to your Excellency any remedial measures whatsoever, as emanating from yourselves. But we call on your Excellency, as the head of the executive government, to protect us in our lives and properties; and we beg leave most respectfully to assure your Excellency, that whatever measures you may think proper to adopt for the pacification of this county, each of us, in our individual capacity, will give your Excellency our most zealous and strenuous support."

It was stated at the meeting by a magistrate, and not denied by any one, that there had been TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR coroners' inquest in the county the last year, and NOT ONE CONVICTION FOR MURDER.

This is the county which, as Mr. Ashton Yates says, people sleep with unbarred doors: this is the county which Lord Normanby represents as tranquil, and here it is that the Lord Lieutenant and his friend Mr. O'Connell are labouring to blow the flames of a new agitation.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

(From the World of Fashion.)

HATS.—We may cite among the most elegant a hat of marsh mallows lilac velvet, the crown trimmed with short feathers to correspond; they are placed quite drooping on one side; the interior of the brim is trimmed with cabbage green terry velvet, tastefully intermingled with blood lace; a demi veil of blood lace of the most exquisitely delicate pattern edges the brim. Another hat worthy of notice is of a new colour, mauve souffre; the crown is trimmed

with two feathers to correspond, and the interior of the brim with maroon velvet flowers. Black velvet hats, decorated with dark blue feathers, and the interior of the brim with blue flowers, are also much in request. Another very favourite style of trimming for black velvet hats is a bouquet of pensées of different colours placed on each side of the crown.

BONNETS.—Satin ones wadded and quilted are a good deal adopted in dress, the cottage shape is in general preferred, the bonnet is generally closer in the brim than others. A peculiarly elegant style of bonnet is composed of either black or rich brown velvet, the interior of the brim is trimmed with wreath of roses without leaves; they are of various shades, either red or yellow, but each flower is encircled with blonde illusion.

PROMENADE DRESS.—The costume the most striking for its novelty and elegance is a black satin shawl glace; and a white satin hat; it is small, and of capote form but with the brim not so closely cut; it is entirely covered with gauze, as are also the flowers under the brim; the effect is equally novel and beautiful.—The robe is composed of black pou de soie, with black shaded pouceau stripes, and trimmed with two flounces, and surmounted by narrow pouceau rofeaux. The sleeves are a la chevalier, and the corsage high, plain, and descending at the waist in a point.

MORNING DRESS.—The corsage is made with less fullness than in the summer, but this is owing to the difference of the material, cashmere being substituted for muslin. The sleeves remain the same. Robes de chambre are always wadded, and several are fastened down by fancy silk buttons.

EVENING DRESS.—One of those distinguished for its elegant simplicity is an Indian muslin robe trimmed with a flounce of embroidered tulle; it is surmounted by two bouillons, one placed immediately above the flounce, and the other about half a quarter higher. A broad blue satin ribbon is drawn through each bouillon, and forms a full knot at the left side, but the knots are placed in an oblique direction, corsage a la Vierge bordered with a bouillon, the ribbon forming a knot in the centre of the bosom; a fall of embroidered tulle is attached to the bouillon, and descends upon the corsage. Short sleeve, the shortest indeed that we have seen, composed of three bouillon of tulle drawn with ribbons, each ornamented with a knot on the outside of the arms; a long floating centre of blue satin ribbon tied on one side completes the ornaments of this truly elegant robe.

SOLAR SPOTS.—There is now on the eastern limb of the sun a very fine spot, nearly large enough to be seen without a glass. With a power of 150 to 200, it appears nearly oval, of a dark black, and separated by two bright lines from the northern side—the one to the north west extending to the centre and there forming a bright spot of considerable size, equal in brightness to the rest of the sun. By the angle this spot subtends, it cannot be much inferior in size to the whole earth. There are likewise more than 20 other small spots on various parts of his disc, all of which seem to be confined to within 30 degrees of the sun's equator. As the spot will approach near the sun's centre, it should be carefully watched until its disappearance and on its return compared with its previous place—if it still continues in its exact situation—or whether its motion coincides with the sun's rotation on its axis. By a careful observation from day to day, it may be the means of bringing in some degree to light the physical construction of that luminary, which is at present so contradictory.

BUCKLINGS.—A new method of curing herrings, under the denomination of bucklings, has been recently introduced into this town, which we have little hesitation in saying likely to be attended with complete success. We understand the same method of curing is practised in the northern part of Germany, where the consumption of these bucklings is very great. They are so prepared as to render further cookery superfluous, and by the delicacy of their flavour, their richness and mellowness, will afford a most agreeable variety to the breakfast or luncheon table. They only require, in our opinion, to be more generally known to command that sale which they so decidedly merit, being infinitely more piquant than the Yarmouth herrings, which they are, to a great extent, we may predict, destined to supersede.—Lancaster Guardian.

It may not be generally known to our agricultural readers, that the vegetative powers of wheat are greatly increased by its being kiln-dried previously to being sown. A friend of ours, an extensive farmer in this district, in the month of October last, thrashed out a quantity of

wheat from the stook that cut, but finding it too small as seed, was induced to kiln. A field of considerable size with the grain an exception of two ridges which were sown a few weeks in the stook and soon. The idea of sowing had been kiln-dried was and ridiculous by several hours, and an eminent agriculturist asked in plenty of wheat that he ground a second time. This unfavourable opinion persevered and sown more, until he had two red. Experience is the improvement, and his friend has had his realised. It is a real wheat thus prepared on the kiln, has not of thickly, but is much thicker in appearance, sprung from the operation of the elevator.

WEDNESDAY.

We had hoped by this day before our readers from the to them country of our neighbourhood, and the Atlantic; but owing to the weather, and to the coast, foreign vessels appearance. Conception Bay has been last fortnight: scores of been desolated drifting about. We have reason to believe any of them, belong to the fleets belonging to the fortune to clear the land.

Upon the whole, the up to the present, are we flattered; but it must be reflected, that no part of calamity occur, which be chargeable upon them. Membrance were the more speedily or more without at all detracting "former times," never particular, evince more At Bay Roberts also made: the incredibly she of nearly two miles in ice of immense thickness, dit upon the skill and per Pack, Esq., and of the of the ice Cutting Act.

Those two great a riot and Newfoundland on a great question.

"When doctors differ. Altho' it is not our controversy with our two learned, we not help expressing our indignation in the "when his lord" "the political strife" "compelled to beat" "into the craven's" "lent," because action not only just particularly season moment, coming it does. It is what we again insisted upon that such was the conduct of the "Venez" out the eventual well and truly has sized that conduct. temporary," a safe March 13.

BRIG MARNHULL under the head "The Gazette of the 17th" reported that here, had fallen in w from Leghorn for L the captain dead, a wildly. We likewise cluded the brig to WHITE, which sailed 20th December, with for Liverpool. The day reported at Lloyd "The MARNHULL Leghorn for Liverpool Min-roca 9th instant and most inefficient.

BY AUTHORITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY BARRISTER-AT-LAW, of Chancery in the Strand; and also, of Chancery attends Council, during the absence of ROBINSON, Esquire.

Secret. —Gaz., March 19.

wheat from the stook the day after it was cut, but finding it too damp to be used as seed, was induced to dry it in the kiln. A field of considerable extent was sown with the grain so prepared, with the exception of two ridges on each side, which were sown a few days afterwards with wheat after it had remained a full week in the stook and been properly *novia*. The idea of sowing wheat after it had been kiln-dried was treated as absurd and ridiculous by several of his neighbours, and an eminent and extensive agriculturist asked him if he was so plenty of wheat that he meant to sow his ground a second time. Notwithstanding this unfavourable opinion, the farmer persevered and sowed several bushels more, until he had twenty acres completed. Experience is the surest test of any improvement, and in this instance our friend has had his hopes more than realised. It is a remarkable fact, that the wheat thus prepared, by being dried on the kiln, has not only braided more thickly, but is much stronger and healthier in appearance than that which sprung from the wheat dried by the operation of the elements—*Keiso Chronicle*.

THE STAR
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1839.

We had hoped by this time to be enabled to lay before our readers some recent intelligence from the nothern country, as well as from some of our neighbouring sister colonies, on this side of the Atlantic; but owing to the unusual severity of the weather, and to the quantity of ice upon the coast, foreign vessels have not yet made their appearance.

Conception Bay has been filled with ice for the last fortnight: scores of our Sealing craft have been despoiled drifting about in it from the hills.—We have reason to believe however that few, if any of them, belong to this port or Carbonear, as the fleets belonging to these places had the good fortune to clear the land before the ice pressed in.

Upon the whole, the prospects of the voyage, up to the present, are we regret to say, far from flattering: but it must be consolatory to the spirited and enterprising capitalists of this Bay, to reflect, that no part of the failure (should such a calamity occur, which may Heaven forbid) can be chargeable upon them. Never within our remembrance were the various fleets of the Bay more speedily or more efficiently fitted out; and, without at all detracting from the celebrity of "former times," never did HARBOUR GRACE, in particular, evince more activity or spirit.

At Bay Roberts also the utmost exertions were made: the incredibly short time in which a channel of nearly two miles in length was cut, through ice of immense thickness, reflects the highest credit upon the skill and perseverance of SERGEANT O. PACK, Esq. and of the other gentlemen who carried the ice Cutting Act into operation.

Those two great authorities, the *Patriot* and *Newfoundlander*, are at issue on a great question of privilege!—

"When doctors differ, who shall decide?"

Altho' it is not our intention to enter into the controversy which has arisen between our two learned contemporaries, we cannot help expressing our admiration of the castigation inflicted upon him "who when his loud voice was wanting in the political strife which others were compelled to bear the brunt of, slunk into the craven's corner and was silent," because we think such castigation not only just and well-merited but particularly seasonable at the present moment, coming from the quarter it does. It is what we have over and over again insisted upon—and we are aware that such was the general opinion of the conduct of the *Newfoundlander* throughout the eventful crisis alluded to—and well and truly has the *Patriot* characterized that conduct. We wish "our contemporary," a safe deliverance.—*Times*, March 13.

BRIG MARNHULL.—On Monday last, under the head "Toulon," (the *Shipping Gazette* of the 17th January observes) we reported that the *Fulton* (s), arrived here, had fallen in with an English brig from Leghorn for Liverpool, off Mahou the captain dead, and the brig steering wildly. We likewise added that we concluded the brig to be the MARNHULL WHITE, which sailed from Leghorn the 20th December, with a cargo of wheat for Liverpool. The following is this day reported at Lloyd's:—

"The MARNHULL, late White, from Leghorn for Liverpool, was taken into Minerva 9th instant, the Captain dead and mate inefficient."

BY AUTHORITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint

GEORGE HENRY EMERSON, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be a *Master-in-Chancery* in the Supreme Court of this Island; and also, to be *Acting Master-in-Chancery* attendant on Her Majesty's Council, during the absence of BRYAN ROBINSON, Esquire.

Secretary's Office,
16th March, 1839

—Gaz., March 19.

(From the Ledger, March 19.)

THE number of Sealing vessels cleared out at the Custom-house of St. John's, this Spring, is 76, admeasuring 6,462 tons, and carrying 2,040 men; but several of them still remain in port, and will probably avail themselves of the first favourable wind—if no holiday intervene.

There has been a very considerable falling off this season in the usual outfits for this important branch of our trade, as will be seen by the table which we annex; but it is to be observed that about 12 or 15 vessels belonging to St. John's have been sent to some of the outports to the northward, where they will receive their sealing crews and be sent to the ice upon terms more advantageous to all parties than can be effected here; and as to the actual deficiency in the gross amount, among other causes may doubtless be enumerated the late high rate of freights here for the foreign markets, and the enhanced value of shipping at home. We believe that there are no vessels in port, that are fit for the ice, which have not been equipped for that destination—we of course except the three or four which are intended to take fish for Europe—so that in fact all the available tonnage in St. John's is employed.

Other circumstances have, no doubt, contributed to produce this serious falling off in the spring business, but we think we have mentioned some of the principal.

The following Vessels have cleared at the Custom House, Carbonear, for the Seal Fishery:—

Supplied by Messrs. E. Walmsley & Co

Vessels	Masters	Tons	Men
Good Intent	Wm. Ash,	81	27
Cornelia	E. Phelan,	90	28
Agenorina	Js. Newman,	91	28
Edward Piers	Robt. Oats,	86	26
Eagle	J. Kiely,	67	23
Hunter	Thos. Butt,	68	18
Sweet Home	J. Hanrahan,	84	27
Amelia	Jos Taylor,	64	19
Adelaide	Wm. Udell,	105	28
Dart	Geo. Penny,	109	23
Fortitude	S. Taylor,	87	26

Supplied by Messrs. Pack, Gosse and Fryer.

Vessels	Masters	Tons	Men
Geo. Lewis	R. Badcock,	86	21
Thos. N. Jeffrey	W. Taylor,	93	30
Hero	E. Barrett,	83	27
Julia Ann	B. Power,	83	25
Morning Star	W. Burden,	109	28
Aon	E. Cole,	94	30

Supplied by Mr. John M'Carthy.

Vessels	Masters	Tons	Men
Sir H. Douglas	E. Dwyer,	125	37
Curlew	M. Fitzgerald,	107	31
Caroline	N. Ash,	76	23
Fair Cambrian	J. Bransfield,	98	29
Cate & Mag.	F. M'Carthy,	67	23
St. Ann	J. M'Carthy,	96	29

Supplied by W. Bemister & Co.

Vessels	Masters	Tons	Men
Briannia	J. Pearce,	93	27
Benjamin	F. Howell,	95	27
Corfe Mullen	J. Howell,	92	26
Charlotte	J. Jillet,	89	25
Fox	J. Howell,	74	22

Supplied by Mr. Geo. Forward.

Vessels	Masters	Tons	Men
Jubilee	H. Forward,	64	27
Clunker	S. Taylor,	79	28
Eliza & Ann	G. Pike,	67	18
Ambrose	G. Soper,	65	19
Tyro	T. Pike,	63	20

Supplied by Mr. James Legg.

Vessel	Master	Tons	Men
Eliza	C. Noel,	91	21

Supplied by Mr. John Rorke.

Vessel	Master	Tons	Men
Elizabeth	W. Penny,	108	28

The following Vessels have been Supplied by different persons.

Vessels	Masters	Tons	Men
Lady of the Lake	W. Taylor,	111	30
Ranger	T. Kennedy,	65	22
Caledonia	J. Squires,	113	31
Sally	J. Forward,	92	28
Minerva	W. Joyce,	67	21
Cornhill	E. Hanrahan,	110	32
13 Brothers & Sis.	T. Oates,	97	25
Dewsbury	J. Hudson,	107	30
Herald	J. Nichole,	90	29
Philantrophy	J. Pelly,	92	27
Reindeer	E. Guiny,	26	27

	Masters	Tons	Men
Margaret	D. Lacy,	205	25
Waterloo	T. Pottle,	80	26
Shaunon	F. Pike,	124	30
Traveller	W. Butt,	96	26
Lavinia	W. Davis,	91	31

A General Quarter Sessions of the PEACE, for the Northern District of Newfoundland, will be holden at Harbor Grace, in the said District, on.

THURSDAY

The Fourth day of April, now next ensuing, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon.

(By Order.)

A. MAYNE,
Clerk of the Peace.

Harbor Grace,
March 27, 1839.

PROCLAMATION.

IN obedience to a Precept of the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES, bearing date the 6th instant, and to me directed,

I hereby give Public Notice

That a GENERAL QUARTERS SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, will be holden at the Court-House, in HARBOUR GRACE on

THURSDAY

The Fourth of April, now next ensuing at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon of the same day; and the Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol, the High Constable, and all other Constables and Bailiffs within this District are commanded that they be then there to do and fulfil those things which by reason of their Offices shall be to be done.

Given under my Hand, at Harbor Grace, in the Northern District of Newfoundland, this Nineteenth day of March, in the Reign of Our Lord 1839.

B. G. GARRETT,
High Sheriff

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

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

WHEREAS the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, were on the Thirtieth day of April last past, in due form of Law, declared Insolvents by the said Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And whereas JOHN McCARTHY, of Carbonear, Merchant, WILLIAM RENDELL, of St. John's, Merchant, and JAMES SLADE, of Trinity, Merchant, Creditors of the said Insolvents, have by the major part in value of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, been in due form chosen and appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the said JOHN McCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, and JAMES SLADE, as such Trustees, are duly authorised under such orders as the said Northern Circuit Court shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to discover, collect, and realize the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvents; and all Persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or having in their possession any Goods or Effects belonging to them or either of them, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same forthwith to the said Trustees.

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

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

WE, the undersigned, Trustees to the Insolvent Estate of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. of Carbonear, in the Island of Newfoundland, Merchants, have appointed, and by these presents do appoint Mr. JOHN WILLS MARTIN of Carbonear, Gentleman, to be our AGENT, to transact and manage all matters connected with, and relating to the said Insolvent Estate.

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

(Signed)

JOHN McCARTHY,
WILLIAM RENDELL,
JAMES SLADE.

On Sale

SEALERS
Agreements

For Sale at this Office.

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munden, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK
Bread
Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Butter.

Also,

15 Tuns BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear.
Jan. 9, 1839.

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

Will be offered For Sale

By Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY the 1st day of May next

At 12 o'Clock,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL ROOM

(St. John's),

THAT Eligible Room, known as BIDDOUT'S ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING HOUSE, with COUNTING HOUSE adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP One COOK ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKES, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

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

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

Also,

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

At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, PUTTS CRAFT, CASES, &c.

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

J. W. MARTIN,
Agent.

Carbonear,
9th Jan., 1839.

TWENTY GUINEAS
REWARD!

Cow Stolen.

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

MILCH COW,

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

There is also a further Reward of

10 Guineas

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

JOHN W. MARTIN,
Agent.

Carbonear.

POETRY

SONG.

When war's portentous cloud doth lower
Round Britain's proud domain,
With whom entrust, in danger's hour,
The glory of her name?
Her "Hearts of Oak"—yes, unto them
She turns with conscious pride,
Supreme upon the "mountain wave,"
Britannia still will ride.

Encircled by her Naval strength,
In scorn, at foes she'll smile;
Bil them remember Aboukir,
Trafalgar, and the Nile.
For what, though hero of them all
Her glorious Nelson's gone?
Like spirits place her quarter-decks,
And stands around her throne.

Let but the haughty autocrat,
With all her slavish bores,
Dare to insult "the meteor flag,"
Or near its native shores;
Hostile intent, his stoutest fleet
They'll shiver as they go;
With a "sweep thro' the deep"
To chastise each daring foe.

Then hurra! hurra! brave Hearts of
Oak,
Be the battle far or nigh
With whom, or where, we have no fear,—
Time will be victory.
We know our sun of glory ne'er
Can dim'd or darken'd be,
While o'er such hearts he pours the
light
Of Jarring Liberty.

HORSE FLESH—The Grand Almoner of France, the Bishop of —, was a good judge of horse flesh. Louis XIV. wished to get his opinion on a horse that was offered him for sale, said to him, "they tell me he is a TUNX. As you are a good judge in these matters, I should be glad to know your opinion." "Do not believe them Sir," replied the Bishop, "he is as much a CHRISTIAN as you or I."

A GRAMMATICAL DISCOVERY—In one of the principal schools in Edinburgh, as the master was examining his pupils on the plural of nouns, after having passed dice, teeth, geese, and many, others, he asked one whom he had not previously questioned—what was the plural of PRINCE? The boy, with great coolness and apparent certainty of being correct, replied—TWOPINCES!

A PRODUCE SUBJECT—There is now living in Strathwaith, near Huddersfield, a man named Thos. Crowther, aged 75, who stands in the relation of father, grand father, and great-grandfather to 125 individuals. He has been married twice, and had ten children by his first wife and thirteen by his second. These have supplied him with no less than 94 grandchildren, who, in their turn, already introduced to him several great-grandchildren. If the old man should live 20 years longer, which he seems likely enough to do, he may have the pleasure of seeing his grandson's grandsons on his knee.

GOOD POLICY—The more quietly and peaceably we get on, the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbours.—In nine cases out of ten the wisest policy is, if one cheat you, to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, to quit his company; if he slanders you, so to live as that nobody will believe him; who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is, just let him alone. There is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet

THE JEW—According to the Mahomedan calendar this is their 1254 year and the fortunate days of this month are the 28th, 29th, and 30th. The Jews, according to the Hebrew calendar, are now in the year 5000.

VANITY OF BIRDS—Some birds exhibit a taste for the little gratification of vanity. Goldfinches are delighted with viewing themselves in a glass fixed to the back of their bucket-board, where they will sit upon their perch, pruned and dressing themselves with the greatest care, often looking in the glass, and placing every feather in the nicest order.

HINTS TO LOVERS—If a youth is woefully disposed towards any damsel, as he values his happiness, let him follow my advice. Call on the lady when she least expects him, and take note of the appearance of all that is under her control. Observe if the shoe fits neatly—if the gloves are clean, and the hair well polished. And I would forgive a man for breaking off an engagement if he discovered a greasy novel hid away under the cushion of a sofa, or a hole in the garniture of the prettiest foot in the

world. Slovenliness will ever be avoided by a well regulated mind, as would a pestilence. A woman cannot be what is called dressed, particularly one in middle or humble life, where her duty, and it is consequently to be hoped, her pleasure lies, in superintending and assisting in all domestic matters—but she may be always neat—well appointed. And as certainly as a virtuous woman is a crown of glory to her husband, so surely is a slovenly one a crown of thorns.—Mrs C. Hall.

NECESSITY OF REPETITION—"I remember," says the celebrated Wesley, "hearing my father say to my mother, 'How could you have the patience to tell that blockhead the same thing twenty times over?' 'Why,' said she, 'if I had told him but nineteen times, I should have lost all my labour.'"

THE CRIME OF SUCCESS—If a man would commit an inexplicable offence against any society, large or small, let him be successful. They will forgive him any crime but that.

The great coffer dam for the Houses of Parliament, 1,200 feet long, was closed on the 24th of December, and Father Thames excluded from a part of the dominions he has so long enjoyed.

Andrews, in his Anecdotes, remarks, sarcastically that Free-thinkers never wish to make converts of their wives and daughters.

The following was positively written by a town councillor of this neighbourhood to the relieving officer of this district:—"Sir, I rit this not to inform you that Gorg Wasloy is ded and whants summone to berre him he His a native of burmungam."—Stafford Herald.

The Duke de Nemours, in crossing a few days ago the department of the Ain, on his way to Pisa, encountered at Rambert a gendarme, who in compliance with his consigne required him to exhibit his passport. The Prince desired that he would look at the panels of his carriage, which would state who he was. "I don't understand that," replied the guardian of the public order, "it is your passport I want to see." The Duke then referred him to a person in the second carriage, who showed him a passport in due form. The gendarme then allowed him to proceed on his journey.—Commerce.

At the beginning of the restoration the unfortunate Charles X., then Comte d'Artois, was one day passing in review two regiments in the Place Vendome.—Amongst the crowd of spectators were two galley slaves, who, after finishing their time, had returned to Paris. At the head of one of the regiments, mounted on a gaily-caparisoned horse, and bearing the Legion of Honour on his breast, was a handsome lieutenant-colonel, a man of forty-five years of age, called the Comte de St. H—1—. "See," all at once exclaimed one of the convicts, "how that gay officer look like our former comrade, who ten years ago escaped from the galleys." The other convict after fixing a searching look upon the officer, exclaimed "It is he himself, I know him by the cicatrix on his cheek." Upon this a police officer, who had been watching the dangerous pair, brought out a file of soldiers to remove the insolent observers. "Why do you arrest us," said one of them, "for making a true reward? If you wish for a warranty for what I said, take this as a proof," upon which the convict called out the concealed name of the lieutenant-colonel. At this fatal adjuration the officers turned round horror-struck, and then became ghastly pale, until, reeling on his horse, he fell. Since his escape he had served under a nobler name than his real one in the exterminating wars of Napoleon, where promotion being rapid, by deeds of desperate valour he rose to command.

THE EMPEROR TRAJAN—"You teach," said the Emperor Trajan to the Rabbi Joshua, "that your God is everywhere, and boast that he resides amongst your nation; I should like to see him."—"God's presence is indeed everywhere," replied Joshua, "but he cannot be seen; no mortal eye can behold his glory."—The emperor insisted.—"Well," said Joshua, "suppose we try to look first on one of his ambassadors?" The emperor consented. The rabbi took him in the open air at noonday, and bid him look at the sun in its meridian splendour.—"I cannot; the light dazzles me."—"Thou art unable," said Joshua, "to endure the light of one of his creatures, and canst thou expect to behold the resplendent glory of the Creator? Would not such a light annihilate you?"—Goodhugh's Lectures on Biblical Literature.

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

A RECORD
OF THE
EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF NEWFOUNDLAND,
IN THE
ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT
OF
Surgeon KIELLEY,
AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST OF
The Honorable Judge LILLY
AND THE
High-Sheriff (R. G. GARRETT, Esq.)
For, (as the House has it!)
"Breach of Privilege!!"

Harbour Grace,
October 10, 1838.

G. P. Jillard

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,

And just opened a handsome assortment of

PATENT LEVER and other WATCHES
With a great variety of Watch Chains and Ribbons
Gilt, Silver, and Steel Guard Chains
Seals and Keys
Women's Silver Thumbles
Silver Pencil Cases
German Silver Table and Tea Spoons
Gold Wedding Rings
Lady's Ear Rings and Finger Rings
Very Superior Single and Double Bladed Pen Knives
With a variety of other Articles, which he will Sell very Low for Cash.
Harbour Grace,
July 4, 1838.

TO BE LET
ON A BUILDING
Lease,

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

Apply to
Mrs. CAWLEY.
Harbour Grace, Oct. 31.

COMMISSION

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

N. B. A Public Sale will take place weekly.
Harbour Grace.

A CARD

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

The Branches she purposes to Teach are
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic
Grammar
Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery
Preliminary Lessons on the Piano Forte
And Drawing.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 4, Saturdays excepted.

Terms can be known on application at Mrs. S's residence opposite Mr. JACOB MOORE'S.
Harbour Grace,
Nov. 14, 1838.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKET
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 or Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. John's
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1838.

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. 6d
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d
Single Letters
Double do.
And Packages in proportion
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.
Carbonear, June, 1838.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it 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 Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d
Double, Do. 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.
N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick Keilty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cruel's.
Carbonear,
June 4, 1838.

TO BE LET

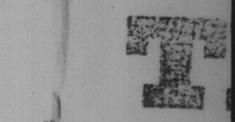
On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on EAST by the House of the late captain STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

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



Vol. 11
Harbour

Powerful
Dr. Scott's
the use of
culls the
er. The
conical
inches in
tally on a
about 14
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The Funnels
This stupendous
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