



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

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, MAY 9.

#### CANADA.

Lord Glenelg rose for the purpose of submitting to their lordships certain resolutions relative to the government of Lower Canada adopted by the other house of parliament. He would present to their lordships notice, in the first instance, a summary of those facts which had rendered it expedient to purpose these resolutions. In 1791, an act was passed dividing the colony into two provinces. This was the first instance in which the constitution of a colony was embodied in an act of parliament; but for some period it was not brought into operation in Lower Canada. In 1815 an offer was made by the house of assembly to take upon itself the expenses of the colony, and from then to 1828 a series of struggles ensued between the executive council and the assembly. The effect of this contest was to bring about a state of things in Canada which induced all parties to pour in petitions complaining of various grievances. A Committee was appointed to inquire into these allegations, and the report presented by them, after a laborious examination, was received with general acclamation throughout the province. During the two succeeding years efforts were made by the government to carry into effect the suggestions of that report, but, he regretted to say, without effect. There was indeed one happy result to the exertions of his noble predecessor, which was, that his measures detached from the party hostile to the government all the independent, honest, and loyal men settled in the colony; but the efforts of the noble lord was not wholly crowned with success; for the assembly (whose claims had been hitherto founded on justice,) rose in their demands, and refused to perform their part in carrying out the constitution of the colony. They refused to make any provision for the civil list, and passed no bill of supply in either the sessions of 1832 or 1834, and in the latter year they passed resolutions deprecating of the conduct of government, upon which great numbers of petitions were founded, which were subsequently transmitted to the mother country. In 1835, he (Lord Glenelg) entered upon the colonial government, and it then became his duty to consider what rule of policy was to be adopted with reference to the government of the colony. The noble lord then went into an examination of the conduct of the commissioners, and of the details of their reports, and submitted that he was justified in saying that the mission had answered its purpose.

The Earl of Ripon said he had himself proposed the act of 1831, establishing the present constitution of Canada, and therefore felt that he laboured under a serious responsibility, as it was admitted by most persons that much of the present embarrassment under which this government laboured was traceable to that act of 1831. The noble lord here read a number of despatches which he sent out to Canada during the time he was colonial secretary, and contended that it depended principally on the executive government to promote the peace and tranquility of the colony. He was astonished at the new light which had broken in upon the legislative council, at which their lordships must also be surprised at the despatches he had read. That body now adopted propositions which they repudiated in 1834. If he understood his noble friend aright, the majority in the house of assembly demanded a species of federal government.—To this he, for one, would never consent.—The noble lord concluded by saying, that he should, under all the circumstances, feel himself compelled to say non-content to the 4th resolution.

Lord Brougham could not agree to the resolutions in their present form. He would not go so far as to say the people ought to govern themselves. Others, however, had gone as far as that. A noble lord, a member of the government, had said that the people ought to govern themselves, and in support of that proposition had quoted an

extravagant opinion of Mr Fox. He (Lord B.) was not prepared to go so far as that; but that having been laid down as the rule of the present government, he disapproved of confining its application to one of our dominions and withholding it from another. Upon the whole he thought that some elective principle introduced into the legislative council would be an improvement. There were other parts of the demands of the Canadians in which he was not prepared to join. He thought them wrong as to the land company; but that to which he mainly objected was, the eighth resolution, for taking the money of the colony, and appropriating that money in the teeth of an act of parliament, voluntarily made, given to them, as a concession of justice, or a concession of conciliation. For what purpose were they invested with the power of granting supplies or not? Was it that they should only exercise it in one way—viz., according to the pleasure of this country? What use was it to put the purse-strings into their hands, if a condition were to be implied, that those purse-strings were not to be drawn unless with the consent and by the hands of the governor? He entertained no expectation that there would be any pause in the course they were pursuing, and he regretted it, for sooner or later, he had no doubt, it would lead to mischief, altho' he did not think the colonies would seek to throw off the connexion with the mother-country, or throw themselves into the arms of America.

The Duke of Wellington would offer no opposition to the resolutions, but did not exactly comprehend the course which the noble lord meant to follow—whether he meant to bring in a bill or bills into parliament, or by means of the 8th resolution to use the power of his Majesty to seize the money in the coffers of the Canadian government. If this latter were the intention, he must say that he thought it was an unwarrantable stretch of power; while, on the other hand, he could not understand how they could word an act of parliament so as to enable the governor of Canada to take the money for the payment of the necessary expenses of the government. The house of assembly of Lower Canada had never manifested any disposition to make any provision

The Earl of Aberdeen said that the learned and noble lord (Brougham) appeared to be greatly shocked at the idea of our interfering with the power of the house of assembly, but if they advanced money from the military chest it was most certainly a direct interference with the power of that house; for it rendered stopping the supplies nugatory, and yet the noble lord was a member of the government at the time this money was advanced. Indeed, so strongly did Canada

feel that it was an infringement on her constitution, that the noble lord (Brougham) was included amongst those against whom they required an impeachment for so unconstitutional and monstrous a proceeding.

The Resolutions were then agreed to, and the house adjourned.

#### PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of this society was held in the large room of Exeter-hall on Wednesday last, (the 10th of May) and was most numerous and respectably attended. At half-past eleven o'clock the Earl of Winchelsea took the chair, supported by the Earl of Mountsarnford, Dean of Ardagh, Earl Roden, Rev. H. M'Neile, Mr Plumtre, M.P., Mr Hardy, M.P., Sir G. Sinclair, M.P., J. Gordon, Esq., Mr M'Lean, M.P., &c., &c.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA said, as the object of the meeting was one affecting the happiness of the country, he proposed that the meeting should be commenced by prayer.

Prayer having been offered by the Rev. Mr Holloway,

Earl WINCHELSEA again rose and said, he could not deny himself the pleasure of attending for a short time, in order to assure the meeting that he felt this to be one of the most important meetings ever held in this metropolis, and to express the gratification he felt that so large a number had now assembled to maintain Protestant principles, in defence of which it was alone that he commenced public life—for otherwise he should have maintained a private life. He had always resisted Catholic emancipation, for an equality of civil rights could not be conceded to them without the destruction of all we hold dear. Now, one and all, he implored them that they would steadily maintain Protestant principles; for power had been placed in the hands of the Roman Catholics, which they are now abusing for the destruction of our church. [The noble earl sat down amidst immense cheering.]

The Secretary then read the report, which showed the amount of subscriptions for the year to be £108,700, or about £21,000 more than last year.

The Rev. H. M'NEILE vindicated himself as a clergyman in taking part in the proceedings of the day. He should not feel himself called upon as a minister of the church to take an active part, if the object of the present meeting were merely of a political and party kind; but the case was far otherwise. The question they had to consider was not alone the destructive tendency of British policy, but the very existence of British institutions. (Hear, hear.) The question was not merely as to the external colouring of their beautiful house; but whether the walls of the building itself should be left standing. (Hear.) Some would keep a clergyman confined to his pastoral duties—but this was but one feature in the apostolic delineation of a shepherd—for they were not shepherds only, but watchmen also. It was the clergyman who refused to join them that owed an apology to his country.—Danger threatens from various quarters.—Our constitution was based upon the Word of God; and we were wrong in ascribing everything to Roman Catholic influence—there was a cause among themselves that acted more intensely than any cause proceeding from avowed and open Roman Catholics. The pursuit of merely useful knowledge was one of those causes—the mode in which it was pursued, whose direct tendency was to separate religion from every other inquiry, to make the Bible secondary, and to exclude every statement of the Bible that did not accord with previously conceived standards of reason and sense. (Cheers.)—[The rev. gentleman then read to the meeting a letter from a military officer at present in Ireland, in illustration of the sentiments he had stated. The letter referred to the dangerous tendency of Mr Coombe's work on the "Constitution of Man;" and the antichristian spirit which pervaded the entire of the treatise. Mr M'Neile read extracts from the book, which were quoted in the letter, and in doing so, he took the op-

portunity of animadverting with a good deal of severity upon the doctrines put forth in the book alluded to.] The Bible, he said, was spoken of with respect by these advocates of natural philosophy, but such language was insidiously employed for the purpose of sapping the foundation of that religion which it did not suit these philosophers openly to attack. He felt that such a subject as he was now discussing, was not so exciting a topic as many that might be employed, but he felt that confidence in God must be instilled into the minds of the Protestant community before they could be sufficiently determined to be able to maintain their ground. (Hear, hear.) The Protestantism of so many professors lay more in negatives than in anything else. (Hear.) This doctrine, they tell you, is too much one thing, and too much another, and that truth lay somewhere between. (Hear.) But could men who could so speak be true Protestants? If anything is essential, what is it? The Bible told them that to these people might be applied the words of our Christian poet:—

Fallible man, the church-bred youth replies,  
Is still found fallible, however wise;  
And differing judgments serve but to declare,  
The truth lies somewhere, if we know but where.

(Cheers, and "hear, hear.") Awake from this philosophy, or you are for ever lost.—Bring revelation before reason, and having done so, let reason sit as a little child at her feet. (Cheers.) There was a secret feeling that truth lay somewhere between Protestantism and Popery, and it mattered not where. Let them arraign this philosophy at the bar of the Bible, when they had done so, it would sit at their feet mute and powerless as a child. (Cheers.) If they did not do so, they failed in their duty to put their foot on this infidel feeling, which would otherwise mar and counteract all their efforts. (Hear, hear.) He had now delivered his own soul by giving the warning, and he would proceed to call their attention to the more immediate objects of the Protestant Association. It was a great misfortune that Roman Catholicism had passed under the name of religion—that was a mistake—that system was not a religion, but simply a political one to assume the supremacy of its advocates. Popery had no creed—it was a delusion to say so. Let Popery be called by her true name—a cloak put on to cover her stiletto, and all the other engines of death, then they would know her true character.—(Cheers.) This was not only an Irish but an English question. The aim was supremacy and sovereignty. She says, "all things are yours." Dr. Phelan has said, that under the instruction of a friar, he was taken to an eminence, and shown all the beautiful landscape and verdant fields before him, when the friar said "All this is yours." Phelan said that for one moment he thought he was a rebel, because he thought for a moment that they were retained by British Protestantism. It was said that the priests at Maynooth made oath that they are unconnected with any rebellious society, but this oath was retained from them for six months, till they had been taught how to disregard an oath, and to manage mental reservation. (Cheers.) Whatever preliminary drilling the students might have received before their entrance, they were all ready, or were got ready, to take the oath as soon as they had been taught to break it.—(Cheers.) Where nothing was to be got, there the Roman Catholic religion may be at rest, as in Italy; but where anything was to be got, there her whole feeling was ambition, and her whole practice was rebellion. Why was she so long inert in England? Because there was nothing to be got. (Hear.) Why should history be sneered upon as an old almanack? The grand principles of an old almanack are the same as those contained in the new—there are the same revolutions of the heavenly bodies—the same kinds of vegetation going on—nothing was altered but the date. (Cheers.) Wolfe Tone, on the elective franchise, says, "the minister did not say that the Roman Catholics were fiercer to acquiesce: what is now offered may be accepted, and we will take the remainder afterwards. We ask, are you prepared for

a tented field?" This was Wolfe Tone in the year 1792. Now tactics were altered—the principle was the same, but the date was changed. They had the cabinet of England in their grasp, (loud cheers,) and in the House of Commons they had their hands on the supplies, (renewed cheers;) and it was their hope, through the House of Commons, to humble the other house of legislature. (Cheers.) They now desire to coerce the upper house—they had so gained upon the ramparts of our constitution as to spike some of the guns, and turn the others upon the garrison. They were not enemies of education—no; but let education go forth in obedience to the word of God—let philosophy be the handmaid of religion. Lord Brougham says "If natural theology be not true, then the Christian revelation cannot be true." Let some of our Protestant champions combat these principles, for the working clergy, as they are called, have not time to do so—their work is of a more humble character, though not less important. But let some of the dignitaries who rested in the high places of the establishment, (and long might they so rest)—(loud cheers, and cries of hear hear)—take up the defence of religion and of Christianity. It remained a stigma on their church that Lord Brougham's pamphlet had not been answered.—[Some one here said that the book had been answered by the Regius Professor of Cambridge.] He (Mr Neile) was glad to be so informed, even at the expense of acknowledging his ignorance of the fact. (Cheers.) They wanted a true, faithful, dogmatic theology—they wanted a theology for which the reformers went to the stake—(cheers)—instead of a silken deference to public opinion they wanted a plain declaration to the consciences of men of what God has said, and what he has not said. As ambassadors, they were not to judge of the statement or message of their king; but boldly to declare what he had sent them to maintain—(cheers)—whether men will hear or not. Turn over the pages of Luther or Calvin: what will you find there!—a cringing to men, in order to coax them to become Christians, which cannot be. (Cheers.) No. What is to be done in the political world? He would suggest, that as there had never been any authorised denial of the Roman Catholic canon, in the form of infallibility—which canons declared that heretics are to be sacrificed—what was to be done? He proposed that these canons should be collected into a small compass, that our liberals be required to sign these canons as false, and that they are no longer in use; and let that be an anti-papal test to send a member to parliament. (Cheers.) Bring these men to the *ipsissima verba*, and see if they would cast Trent overboard. Now let every Protestant put their signatures to these canons. Every man who was not a Papist at heart would sign that test. (Cheers.) At a late meeting at Liverpool, at which he was present, he made the same proposal—it was electric—the men stood up as upon wire-work, and signed the proposition. (Cheers.) Cheers were cheap, but this matter involved the highest interest of their holy religion in this land—it concerned the free circulation of the Bible.—Christianity was essentially tolerant, and Popery essentially the reverse. Christianity begins with the Bible—but Popery begins and ends against the Bible. There might be abuses in the church on one side, but on the other side there were the beasts of Rome and the harlots of Babylon. Let him ask the Independents what they were doing—acting against those who were ready to die for the same cause for which they themselves were ready to die? (Cheers.) They were in awful union with those who were in common league against the Established Church; this was not a union made by the warmth of fusion, for this would throw the scum away—(cheers)—but a union like some iceberg that drifts blindly before the waves; and yet the vessel of the British constitution was not the less endangered by the heterogeneous mass before them. They had laid their hands upon the cabinet and it had yielded; and they have withdrawn the Word of God from the national schools of England. They endeavoured to import the plague into Lancashire, but we put their ship into quarantine—(cheers)—and what did they wish to do all over England. (Cheers.) Were the clergy to be quiet in these circumstances? (No.) To see the mischief as watchmen and not declare it to them? "O, dumb dogs, idle pastors, we did not see the mischief, but you did, and you failed to call us into action; if you had, we would have manned the fortress, and never should they have triumphed."—(Three rounds of cheers.)

The Dean of Ardagh, M. Pringle, Esq., the Rev. J. Jones, and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting; at the close of which several subscriptions were announced.

**THE BENEFICIAL RESULTS OF WESLEYANISM.**

A hundred years ago the churchman was slack in his duty, and slumbering at his post. It was the voice of an enthusiast that roused the sleeper. Truth must condemn alike the over-strained excitement of the one, and the untimely supineness of the

other. But the progress of time, and, still more, of mutual emulation, has corrected the defects of each. Sleep has never again fallen on the churchman; enthusiasm, has in a great degree, departed from the Methodist. So closely have the two persuasions drawn to each other, that they are now separated on no essential points, and by little more than the shadowy lines of prejudice and habit. It might be well for the followers of Wesley seriously to ponder whether in still continuing apart from the Church, they do not keep up the distinction without a difference—whether, by joining the church they would not best serve the cause of true religion, and disappoint the machinations of their common enemies. Sure I am, at least, that if Wesley himself were now alive, he would feel and act in this manner; had the Church been in his time what it is in ours, he never would have left it; and were to be hold these times, he would acknowledge, that the Establishment, which once wanted efficiency, now stands in need of nothing Were Wesley himself alive in these later times, he would surely exclaim, though in words more expressive than mine: Happy they who have grown up in the creed of their fathers, and who join in communion with the great body of their countrymen! To them the church bells are music, to them the church path is a way of pleasantness and peace! Long may they look with veneration and attachment to that time-worn spire where their infancy was blessed with baptism, where their manhood has drawn in the words of consolation, and where their remains will finally repose.—Lord Mahon's history of England.

(From the Halifax Journal, May 29.)

**THE CHURCH.**

Pursuant to notice given, His Lordship the Bishop held a Visitation of the Clergy of this Archdeaconry, in St. Paul's Church on Tuesday last—about thirty Clergymen were in attendance. His Lordship delivered to them a very impressive charge—the Clergy in their gowns, standing while His Lordship addressed them. On Friday and Saturday there was full service in St. Paul's; and Yesterday afternoon a Meeting of Members of the Established Church, took place in the National School, for the purpose of forming a Church Society under the superintendance of the Lord Bishop. The following outline of the proceedings of the meeting will be read with interest, and we hope the Society will meet with the strenuous support of all who belong to the Establishment; and likewise of those who feel that the Church of England is one of the great bulwarks of the Constitution, bequeathed to us by our fathers.—Times.

**DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.**  
Pursuant to notice given in St. Paul's and St. George's Churches on Sunday last, a numerous meeting of their parishioners and other friends of the Established Church, took place yesterday at the National School, for the purpose of forming a Diocesan Church Society. The Lord Bishop took the chair, and after invoking the blessing and presence of Almighty God for the undertaking, detailed the plan and objects of the Society. Its great design was stated to be the promotion of an intelligent acquaintance with the Evangelical doctrines and Apostolic order of the Church of England among her members, and the excitement and furtherance of a feeling of natural sympathy and attachment among them, both towards the Church and towards one another. For this purpose the formation of a Society was proposed (of which every Member of the Church contributing even 1s. 3d. yearly, should be a member) whose attention should be devoted to the furtherance of the following objects:—

- 1.—Ministry visits to neglected places.
- 2.—Upholding Collegiate Establishment, at Windsor.
- 3.—The instruction of deserving young men, who may require aid in their education at the Collegiate Establishment, at Windsor, to qualify them for ordination.
- 4.—Aiding Sunday and other Schools, in which due regard is paid to the principles of the Established Church, and the training and instructing of teachers for both.
- 5.—Supply of books and tracts in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church.
- 6.—Aid to the building of Churches and Chapels, which may require it, under very particular circumstances.

And in order to afford a channel for the contribution of the benevolent who wish to aid the great work of conversion of the heathen, a special account was proposed to be opened for the reception of such contributions, in order to further the conversion of the heathen.

7.—Committees of the Society may be formed in every mission or parish in the Province, or where more convenient. Several missions and parishes may unite in one committee. The fund raised by these local committees to be at the entire disposal of each committee, being confined only to the enumerated objects; but it is recommended to those committees to place as much of their funds as possible in the hands of the treasurer of the general society from whence

they can be most conveniently and successfully applied. Not only these committees, but any individual subscriber may either contribute for the general purposes of the Society or specify the particular object of among those which have been enumerated to which it is wished that the contribution should be applied.

The plan thus briefly outlined, was most favourably and warmly received by the meeting, and unanimously adopted. The appointment of officers was then proceeded with when it was resolved that his Excellency the Lieut. Gov., be requested to become the patron of the society, and that the patronage of the two great church societies in England be also solicited. By the constitution of this society, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese is the President, and the Archdeacon of the Province one of the Vice Presidents. His hon. Chief Justice Halliburton, the hon. C. Prescott, and Mr. D. Hare, additional vice presidents. The Rev. Wm. Cogswell, Secretary. Henry Pryor, Esq. assistant Secretary, L. Hartshorne, Esq. Treasurer, and the following gentlemen the standing committee for the present year, and until others are elected—Messrs. J. L. Starr, S. Leaver, J. Starr, Bartlett, J. Creighton, James Tremain, E. Pryor, sen., W. Pryor, jr., A. Richardson, J. Tempest, C. Harris, N. Clarke, J. Glover, Capt. Kelly, (83d) G. Sawyer, C. Hill.

Subscription lists were opened at the place of meeting, and £110 were in a short time subscribed.

It must have been truly gratifying to the friends of the Established Church to observe the spirit of harmony and good will, and seeming earnestness for the great object proposed by this society, which pervaded the meeting. And we trust that from this auspicious commencement a work may grow and prosper, which shall tend, under the blessing of the Great Head of the Church to the glory of His Holy Name, the furtherance of His Kingdom, and the salvation of souls.

**THE STAR.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1837.

We publish the Accounts of the New Church this week; and we are in hopes that the warning voice of NINETY-NINE out of each HUNDRED of the Parishioners to have the Church opened, will no longer be resisted.—The publication of some correspondence upon this subject, is delayed for want of room.

We have received Halifax papers to the 12th inst., by which we perceive none of His Majesty's Ships were in that port, and therefore presume that it will be a considerable time ere His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia may be expected to visit our shores.

H.M. Schooner SKIPJACK, 5 Guns, has arrived on the Station, to protect the Fisheries from the inroads of the French and Americans.

DEPARTURE.—In the *Ann*, for Bristol, GEORGE THORNE, Esq., Merchant of this Town.

**NOTICE.**

A GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, for the NORTHERN DISTRICT of Newfoundland, will be holden at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the Thirtieth day of JULY next, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon.

ALFRED MAYNE, Clerk of the Peace. Harbor Grace, 27th July, 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, *Brig 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 Keilly, *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.

**Notice**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Harbour Grace FIRE COMPANY will take place at KEEFE'S HOTEL

**ON WEDNESDAY NEXT**

the 5th of JULY, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of ELECTING OFFICERS for the ensuing Year, as required by an Act of the Assembly.

JOHN MUNN, FRANCIS LYNCH, Wardens.

Harbor Grace, June 28, 1837.

**On Sale**

BY THORNE, HOOPER, & CO

- BREAD, 1st, 2d. & 3d Quality. }  
FLOUR }  
PORK }  
PEAS }  
BUTTER }  
SALT and COALS, *Afloat.*

- BOREA }  
SOUCHONG }  
HYSON }  
TEAS, in qr. chests & boxes.

With a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MANUFACTURED SHOP and STORE GOODS.

ALSO

**ON CONSIGNMENT**

- 320 Bags fine Bran  
60 Do. Pollard  
100 Do. Bread  
80 Firkins Butter, of superior quality made up for the BRISTOL Market.

Harbor Grace, June 14, 1837.

BY THOMAS RIDLEY & Co. JUST IMPORTED

- By the BRIG Johns, from *Hamburgh,*  
700 Bags Bread, No. 1, 2 & 3  
250 Barrels Superfine Flour  
150 Barrels Prime Pork  
200 Firkins Butter  
10 Barrels Peas  
68 Coils Cordage, Marline & Housing

By the NATIVE, from *Liverpool,*  
A LARGE SUPPLY OF MANUFACTURED GOODS,

- Bar and Bolt Iron Nails, Grapnels  
Tinware &c., Pitch, Tar  
Paints, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine  
Soap, Candles, Loaf Sugar  
Mast Hoops, Oakum  
And 40 Coils "Harris's" Patent Rope

By the FISHER, from *Liverpool,*  
Salt, Coals, Nails, &c. &c. &c.  
Harbor Grace, May 31, 1837.

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN SEEDS

On Sale, by W. DIXON, CO. Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

**Blanks**

Of various kinds for SALE at the Office of this Paper.

THE C...  
ING THE...  
HARBOUR...  
for MONIE...  
tween the 2...  
JUNE, 18...  
JOHN STARR...  
ALFRED...  
MANSEL...  
JACOB M...  
JOSEPH S...  
WM. AND

To Cash, f...  
The Ven. S...  
gating...  
Stg., pro...  
Subscription...  
Rev. J...  
£50 Stg...  
for pers...  
8s. 6d. s...  
The Lord...  
Society for...  
tian Kno...  
Grant by...  
Assemb...  
laud £2

Mrs. Arch...  
ceeds o...  
Collection...  
Church...  
His Exce...  
Hon. H...  
Justice...  
Hon. Ju...  
Hon. Ju...  
Hon. J...  
Hon. J...  
Hon. J...  
Robinson...  
& Co...  
Mark W...  
C. F. B...  
William...  
Newman...  
Samuel...  
Robert...  
Robert...  
Baine...  
Codner...  
Rennie...  
J. F. T...  
E. M. J...  
Thomas...  
Hunters...  
James S...  
Patrick...  
McBrid...  
Perchar...  
Robert...  
John N...  
Henry...  
B. G...  
F. Mar...  
W. B...  
Rev. T...  
Aaron...  
T. & J...  
Charles...  
George...  
Howar...  
Rev. C...  
John...  
Samuel...  
Patrick...  
Robert...  
John...  
Ben. F...  
Benjam...  
Timoth...  
Lawret...  
Nichol...  
Willia...  
A. Fri...  
Willia...  
James...  
Charle...  
John...  
Willia...  
A. M...  
Abram...  
John...  
Edward...  
John...  
John...  
Andre...  
George...  
Ewen...  
Bryan...  
John...  
John...  
Hugh...  
James...  
Willia...  
T. Mc...  
John...  
Patric...  
Willia...  
F. H...  
Micha...  
John...  
Alexa...  
John...  
John...  
Mrs...  
Hann...  
John...  
Thom...  
Walte...  
Patric...  
Willia...  
Patric

**THE COMMITTEE for BUILDING the NEW STONE CHURCH at HARBOUR GRACE, in Amount Current for MONIES Received and Expended between the 2nd of JUNE, 1835, and 22nd JUNE, 1837.**

**JOHN STARK, CHAIRMAN** J. BURT, TREASURER.  
**ALFRED MAYNE,** THOMAS RIDLEY,  
**MANSEL ALCOCK,** THOMAS GODDEN,  
**JACOB MOORE,** SAMUEL BENNETT,  
**JOSEPH SOPER,** JOHN KINGWELL,  
**WM. ANDREWS,** WILLIAM STERLING.

Amount Currency. £ s. d.

To CASH, from

The Ven. Society for Propagating the Gospel, £200 Stg., producing Currency

Subscriptions in England by Rev. J. Burt, exclusive of £50 Stg. charged by him for personal expences £201 8s. 6d. stg., producing cur.

The Lord Bishop of N.S. 10 0 0

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge 27 5 0

Grant by the Hon. House of Assembly of Newfoundland £200 Stg. 230 15 4

At ST. JOHN'S, £371 11s. 2d. - viz -

Mrs. Archdeacon Wix proceeds of Bazaar 71 13 3

Collection at St. John's Church 18 3 3

His Excellency, Gov. Prescott 10 0 0

Hon. H. J. Boulton, Chief Justice 5 0 0

Hon. Judge Brenton 10 5 0

Hon. Judge Carter 5 0 0

Hon. James Simms 10 0 0

Hon. J. B. Bland 7 10 0

Hon. John Dunscomb 3 1 0

Robinson, Brooking, Garland, & Co. 20 0 0

Mark Willoughby 20 0 0

C. F. Bennett, & Co. 15 0 0

William & Henry Thomas 15 0 0

Newmans, & Co. 15 0 0

Samuel Codner 8 10 0

Robert Job 7 2 0

Baine, Johnston & Co. 7 0 0

Codner & Jennings 7 0 0

Rennie, Stewart, & Co. 5 13 0

J. F. Tringham, & Co. 5 10 0

E. M. Archibald 5 4 0

Thomas Hunt 5 0 0

Hunters, & Co. 4 10 0

James Stuart & Co. 4 10 0

Patrick Kough 5 0 0

McBride & Kerr 4 10 0

Perchard & Boag 4 0 0

Robert Alsop, & Co. 3 10 0

John Nichols 3 0 0

Henry Winton 2 10 0

B. G. Garrett 2 6 8

F. Maret, & Co. 2 2 0

W. B. Row, M.C.P. 2 2 0

Rev. T. Littlehales 2 0 0

Aaron Hogsett 2 0 0

T. & J. Brocklebank 2 0 0

Charles Simms 2 0 0

George Morgan 2 0 0

Howard & Co. 2 0 0

Rev. Charles Dalton, V.G. 1 10 0

John Ryan 1 10 0

Samuel Mudge 1 10 0

Patrick Morris, M.C.P. 1 10 0

Robert Brine 1 1 0

John Rendell, jun. 1 0 0

Ben. Bowring, & Son 1 0 0

Benjamin Williams 1 0 0

Timothy Hogan 1 0 0

Lawrence O'Brien 1 0 0

Nicholas Gill 1 0 0

Patrick Power 0 5 0  
 Anthony Godfrey, M.C.P. 0 5 0  
 W. Carter 0 5 0  
 George Gaden 0 5 0  
 Dugald M Keller 0 5 0  
 Captain Lowery 0 5 0  
 Mrs. Nurse 0 5 0  
 Adam McLarty 0 5 0  
 Jonas Barter 0 5 0  
 John Wyat 0 5 0  
 J. England 0 5 0  
 William Murch 0 5 0  
 Isaac Cheetham 0 5 0  
 Cash 0 5 0

**At CARBONEAR, £38 6s. 6d.**

Robert Pack's subscription, in addition to £10 Sterling in England 10 0 0  
 Slade, Elson, & Co. 7 10 0  
 Thomas Chancey 5 0 0  
 William Bemister 2 10 0  
 Simon Levi 1 1 0  
 William H. Taylor 1 1 0  
 William Collings 1 1 0  
 James Legg 1 1 0  
 George Forward 1 1 0  
 Robert Ayles 1 1 0  
 William Taylor, senr. 1 1 0  
 P. E. Molloy 1 1 0  
 Thomas Gamble 1 1 0  
 James Power, M.C.P. 10 0 0  
 Mrs. Gould 10 0 0  
 Captain Tullock 10 0 0  
 Joseph Jeffers 10 0 0  
 John Lush 10 0 0  
 Thomas Newell 10 0 0  
 William Jackman 10 0 0  
 John Bemister 10 0 0  
 George Peany 10 0 0  
 Thomas Butt 10 0 0  
 M. Lansdowne 10 0 0  
 Philip Toque 10 0 0  
 William Udell 10 0 0  
 William Branscombe 10 0 0  
 Peter Carter 10 0 0

**At PORT-DE-GRAVE.**

Joshua Green 2 2 0

**At BRIGUS.**

Esau Percy 10 0 0

**At HARBOR GRACE, £669 5s. 0d.**

Thomas Ridley 45 0 0  
 George Thorne 45 0 0  
 Joseph Soper 33 10 0  
 John Stark 27 2 0  
 Alfred Mayne 26 5 0  
 William Sterling 25 0 0  
 John Charles Nuttall 25 0 0  
 James Bayly 25 0 0  
 John Smith 25 0 0  
 William Gordon 25 0 0  
 Charlotte Cawley 20 10 0  
 Francis Sheppard 20 0 0  
 William Sheppard 20 0 0  
 Samuel Bennett 16 0 0  
 Robert Lee Whiting 15 0 0  
 Thomas Kitchen 15 0 0  
 Puntun & Munn 15 0 0  
 George Neale 15 0 0  
 Mansel Alcock 11 1 0  
 Thomas Godden 10 0 0  
 Jacob Moore 10 0 0  
 James Hippisley 10 0 0  
 John Stevenson 10 0 0  
 Revd. Charles Shreve, A. B. 10 0 0  
 John Kingwell 10 0 0  
 William Andrews 7 2 0  
 Mrs. Robert Parsons 6 0 0  
 J. Bouch & Sons per Mr Ridley 5 15 0  
 Nicholas Stabb 5 0 0  
 Henry Webber 5 0 0  
 Thomas Foley 5 0 0  
 Peter Brown, M. C. P. 5 0 0  
 Richard Anderson 5 0 0  
 A Friend by Mr. Ridley 5 0 0  
 Thomas Danson 5 0 0  
 John T. Burton 5 0 0  
 George Herald & Sons 4 5 0  
 Robert French & Sons 3 15 0  
 Jonathan Sheppard 3 10 0  
 Elias Ford 3 1 0  
 Wm, John & Nich. Payne 3 0 0  
 Capt. Fisher, Harriet 2 17 0  
 Charles Bradbury 2 10 0  
 George P. Jillard 2 2 0  
 William Martin, senr. 2 2 0  
 Capt. Coombs 2 0 0  
 John Talbot 2 0 0  
 Mrs. Joseph Innott 2 0 0  
 Capt. Frederick Soper 2 0 0  
 William Stevenson 2 0 0  
 Capt. Harrison 1 10 0  
 George B. Woolfrey 1 10 0  
 John West 1 6 0  
 Andrew Drysdale 1 6 0  
 Thomas Hawkins 1 5 0  
 Matthew Stevenson 1 5 0  
 Francis Ash 1 5 0  
 Charles French 1 5 0  
 Charles Davis, jun 1 5 0  
 Mrs. Capt. Evill 1 3 4  
 Thomas Stevenson 1 3 4  
 David Keef 1 1 0  
 Robert Andrews of Jas. 1 1 0  
 Charles Davis 1 1 0  
 Jonathan Martin, jun. 1 1 0  
 Charles Thompson 1 1 0  
 George Tapp 1 0 0  
 Capt. Ewing 1 0 0  
 Stephen Allen 1 0 0  
 John Churchwell 1 0 0

William Thomas 1 0 0  
 William French, senr. 1 0 0  
 Capt. Turner 1 0 0  
 Francis Martin 1 0 0  
 Robert Ash of Robt. 1 0 0  
 Stephen Tucker 1 0 0  
 James Ash of Wm. 1 0 0  
 John Ash, senr. 1 0 0  
 W. H. Mortimer 1 0 0  
 William Crane 1 0 0  
 Timothy Callahan 1 0 0  
 William Parsons 1 0 0  
 Samuel Hart 1 0 0  
 Francis Sheppard 0 18 3  
 Edward Brown 0 15 0  
 Walter White 0 15 0  
 Brig Camilla 0 10 0  
 William Lilly 0 10 0  
 Edward Monohan 0 10 0  
 William Ash of Robt. 0 10 0  
 Solomon Sheppard 0 10 0  
 William Hefford 0 10 0  
 Henry Melvin 0 10 0  
 Francis Lynch 0 10 0  
 William Meagher 0 10 0  
 Thomas Dunford 0 10 0  
 John Currie 0 10 0  
 James Sharp 0 10 0  
 James Hatcher 0 10 0  
 Joseph Brazill 0 10 0  
 George Parsons 0 10 0  
 Mrs. Baker 0 10 0  
 Jonathan Martin, senr. 0 9 11  
 Joseph Baggs 0 5 0  
 Charles Nicholas 0 5 0  
 James Brine 0 5 0  
 James Mortimer 0 5 0  
 Peter Rogerson 0 5 0  
 Nathaniel Davis, jun. 0 5 0  
 William Barrett 0 5 0  
 John George 0 5 0  
 William Cade 0 5 0  
 William Coady 0 5 0  
 Richard Cowman 0 5 0  
 Robert Horwood 0 5 0  
 Absolem Smith 0 5 0  
 Joseph Marden 0 5 0  
 Martin Sheppard 0 5 0  
 George Peppy 0 5 0  
 Alfred Sheppard 0 5 0  
 Abram Smith 0 5 0  
 Isaac Wiseman 0 5 0  
 Matthew Stevenson 0 5 0  
 Joseph Parsons 0 5 0  
 John Martin 0 5 0  
 William Crane 0 5 0  
 Jonathan Neal 0 5 0  
 William Smith 0 5 0  
 Thomas French 0 5 0  
 Joseph Francis 0 5 0  
 William Diamond 0 5 0  
 Thomas Stone 0 5 0  
 John Higgins 0 5 0  
 Charles Davis, jun 0 5 0  
 George E Sheppard 0 5 0  
 George Kitchen 0 5 0  
 William Decker 0 5 0  
 James Warren 0 5 0  
 Israel Dove 0 5 0  
 James Noseworthy 0 5 0  
 William Noseworthy 0 5 0  
 Martin Pottle 0 5 0  
 John Snow 0 5 0  
 Joseph Brazill 0 5 0  
 Charles Hawkins 0 5 0  
 Charles Davis 0 5 0  
 Jacob Barrett 0 5 0  
 Abraham Barrett 0 5 0  
 Moses Butt 0 5 0  
 Charles Martin 0 5 0  
 William Higgins 0 5 0  
 Henry Sheppard 0 5 0  
 Charles Marshall 0 5 0  
 Joseph Martin 0 5 0  
 John Skinner 0 5 0  
 James Simmons 0 5 0  
 Solomon Snelgrove 0 5 0  
 Azarias Parsons 0 5 0  
 Thomas Yetman 0 5 0  
 Charles Tucker 0 3 0  
 Nicholas Baldwin 0 2 6  
 Clergymans contribution for the year 1836, appropriated for necessary furniture 0 0 0

Total Subscriptions ... £1808 7 7

Amount Currency. £ s. d.

By CASH paid  
 Gosse, Pack, & Fryer, } 41 10 10  
 freight of Stone }  
 Gosse, Pack, & Fryer, Do... } 21 17 0  
 Chinchin and White Stone } 228 18 11  
 £193 8s. 4½ Stg. }  
 James Coburn, mason... 1 12 6  
 John Currie, for Cartage... 12 10 0  
 Hippisley and Lampen, Tim } 54 1 0  
 ber & Lumber }  
 Labourers 1 6 6  
 Securing Timber... 0 5 0  
 Tradesmen, laying Stone... 1 0 0  
 William Comer, Printing... 0 7 0  
 Henry Winton printing... 0 14 2  
 Duty on English Stone... 2 13 5  
 P. Rogerson, parchment... 0 3 6  
 T. Ridley, & Co., copper... 2 16 0  
 Stowe, freight of Stone... 2 12 0  
 Thorne, Hooper, & co. Wharf } 3 7 2  
 at Bell Isle }  
 Window in School House... 1 8 0  
 Joseph Verge, Messenger... 5 0 0  
 James Bayly, cartage... 8 0 0  
 Thomas Ridley, Stone... 25 0 0  
 George Thorne, Stone... 25 0 0

Joseph Soper, Stone... 17 10 0  
 Thomas Godden, Stone... 10 0 0  
 Mansel Alcock, Stone... 5 0 0  
 Wm. Sheppard, freight of Stone 13 10 6  
 Robert Lee Whiting and } 1200 6 0  
 Thomas Kitchen, the Con- }  
 tractors in full }  
 Robert Lee Whiting for } 25 0 0  
 Painting }  
 Robert Lee Whiting, Extra } 3 0 0  
 work }  
 William Andrews, 3 days work } 0 12 0  
 Chairman, Stationery and }  
 Postages } 0 17 0  
 J. Kingwell, Parchment... 0 5 0  
 Paid by Rev. Mr Burt, fit- } 1 9 9  
 ting up School House }  
 Samuel Bennett, funnelling... 1 5 0  
 Colonial Sec., Fees on Grant... 3 0 8  
 Treasurer, Postages and Sta- } 0 16 3  
 tionary }  
 Printing account... 6 0 0  
 Jonathan Sheppard, freight } 3 10 0  
 of Stone }  
 Total Payments... £1742 11 0  
 Balance in Subscriptions, pro- }  
 mises and notes } £68 16 7  
 TOTAL... £1808 7 7

Audited and Approved.  
**JAMES BAYLY, GEORGE THORNE,**  
**JOHN MUNN.**  
 Auditors appointed by the Parish.  
 Harbour Grace, June 23, 1837.

**Notices**

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

**IN THE MATTER OF SIMON LEVI LATE OF CARBONEAR IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT MERCHANT INSOLVENT.**

**WHEREAS** the said SIMON LEVI was, on the First Day of JUNE Inst., 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 authorised, under such Orders as the said NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to Discover, Collect, and Realise 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 & REGISTRAR.

**WE** hereby appoint Mr SIMON LEVI, VI, AGENT for the said Estate.

**ROBERT PACK,** Trustee of the said Estate.  
**W. W. BEMISTER,** Trustee of 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. BETERS.**

**DESERTED**

**FROM** the service of the Subscriber, on the 15th day of NOVEMBER last,

**MICHAEL COADY,**

an APPRENTICE, (b used 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.**

Bryant's Cove.

**ALL** Persons who may have Claims 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.

POETRY

THE CHURCH OF OUR FATHERS.

(FROM THE DUBLIN WARDER.)

The Church of our Fathers!—so dear to our souls!—  
Aye, dear as the life-blood within us that rolls!  
We'll rally around her, by dangers unawed,  
The Church of our Fathers—the Church of our God!

The Church of our Fathers!—how sacred the name!  
How holy, how pure, the devotion she'd claim!  
These walls we desert her—Far, far, be the thought—  
We'll abide to the death by the truths she has taught.

The Church of our Fathers!—once sacred and bright,  
Blind'd by pure doctrine, shed forth her clear light,  
Ere Popeny arose, and her altars debased,  
Her purity sullied—her glory defaced.

The Church of our Fathers from that Stygian night,  
Like a giant refreshed, then arose in her might—  
To the moles, to the bats, superstition the hurl'd,  
And stood forth, the eye and praise of the world.

Her Crannems, her Riddens, for truth nobly stood,  
Her rights and her charters they sealed with their  
Blood—

Asserted her freedom and sent forth abroad  
The light and the truth of the pure word of God.

Built on the Apostles and Prophets alone—  
On Jesus, the SAVIOUR, the chief corner-stone—  
The winds may arise and her prospects deform—  
She fears not the tempest—she dreads not the storm.

The people may rage, and the heathen assail,  
No weapon against her shall ever prevail—  
The Church of our Fathers for ages hath stood  
Cemented and sealed by our ancestors' blood.

We'll rally around her with stout hearts and true,  
Resolved in her cause both to say and to do—  
To our Bibles and Altars tenaciously cling,  
And fear to the winds and the waves we may fling.

From the Church of our Fathers we'll never depart—  
She's entwined round each fibre, each nerve of our  
Heart.

The Church of our Fathers!—our glory and crown,  
We will unimpair to our children hand down.

(From the New York Advertiser.)

Over trading and speculation would have occasioned individual cases of bankruptcy, and here and there a victim would have fallen—but the United States Bank would have interfered in any section of the Union, which was extending itself too fast. She would have interposed her power of suppression, and brought the issues of the local banks within the bounds of reason. But after encouraging the evils with which they now taunt us; like a dishonest and grasping mortgagee they seize upon the remnant of our property, and while wide spread ruin is all around us they tell us that the evil is all our own creation, and that it will only press hard upon THOSE WHO DESERVE TO STARVE BECAUSE THEY HAVE EARNED NOTHING.

STAND FORTH, MARTIN VAN BURIN AND LEVI WOODBURY, WHILE WE ARRAIGN YOU AT THE BAR OF PUBLIC OPINION AS THE TYRANT AND THE TOOL—while we charge that you have ordered and the other kept on unconstitutional and ruinous measures against the interest of the country—against the declared wishes of Congress—and in known dereliction of duty. What right have you to enforce the treasury circular, when Congress, the highest authority known in the United States, and to which the President must submissively bow, has ordered its repeal. We will answer—BECAUSE MARTIN VAN BURIN, AS ONE OF THE CONDITIONS OF HIS ELECTION, PLEDGED HIMSELF TO THE JACKSON PARTY TO CARRY OUT THE DESIRES OF HIS PREDECESSOR—AND LEVI WOODBURY IS HIS SLAVE. And secondly, because its repeal would be dangerous to the partisan banks, who are so opposed under executive favour, that the operation would be fatal. The foundation they have is so small that they must be tipped up in every way, to prevent their falling upon their heads. THE HONORABLE THE FALL THE BETTER FOR THE COUNTRY! AND IF WE MUST GO BACK TO ORIGINAL ELEMENTS, LET US BEGIN THE WORLD WITH ASSURED CAPITAL AND ON A BETTER DIGESTED BANKING SYSTEM.

We will, however, assure the President and Secretary, that the evil is not the consequences, solely, of overtrading and speculation, but has its foundation in the derangement of the currency, dating back from the destruction of the Bank of the United States, and brought suddenly and violently home to the operation of the Treasury Circular. It is not only have speculators and theorists the victims, but men of the most sober and prudent calculations. MEN WHO HAVE WEATHERED THE STORM OF REVERSITY AND EVERY FLUCTUATION IN COMMERCE FOR THE LAST FIFTY OR SIXTY YEARS, ARE PROSTRATE.

Neither prudence nor foresight have been able to save them—the specie has been hoarded at a dear rate, and the country banks are ruined upon a general ruin.

A GOOD APPETITE.—At the Middlesex county sessions last week, a demand was made by a poor widow for the widow for the amount of her charges against an Irish adventurer, for food and lodging. The plaintiff gave the following account of one day's supply of provision. He came down about half-past five in the morning for his lunch before breakfast. On this occasion he usually eat about five to seven muffins, and, as he said, to prevent them rising, he'd drink a pint of hot tea to every one of them.—(Rcars of laughter.) About eight o'clock he'd be looking for his breakfast, a couple of rashers of ham or bacon, eggs, water-cresses, and two hot rolls, as regular, as possible.—(Laughter.) Here the defendant exclaimed, beg your pardon to that same; your not spoken the braud true; for it's more the times aften that meself had hot penny loaves and not rolls. Plaintiff.—I beg you'll not interrupt me, sir. It was eleven o'clock of the same day you had the penny loaves and poached eggs for lunch; and then, at one, or half-past, you looked for your dinner. At three o'clock you'd fancy coffee and toast. At five you took tea with—I know not how many—buttered crumpets. At eight o'clock you'd begin to complain again, and eat about a dozen kidney potatoes of two to the pound; and then at half-past ten, didn't you take a hot supper of some four or five pork chops?—(the court was here convulsed with laughter)—and then a bottle of hot water that you took to bed with you, wasn't it nothing but hot whiskey punch to drink in the night, and all at my expence? Commissioner.—What do you say to all this, Mr Keteinge? Defendant.—Mighty fine, mighty fine, indeed; and so a jontleman is not to have his 'nuff, of onything, but he'll be bothered in this same manner? Now, me lord, I contind I don't owe one brass fridin. When I first came to Brentford I didn't know how long I'd stop, and so I looked me out a cheape coffee house; and I sid, sis I, barrin what I'll eat, what I'll meeself pay to me lodgen. She tould me, and then says I, barren the lodgen, what I'll pay a day for me 'nuff to eat, and it's a mighty little hater that I am? (Laughter.) She said, me lord, she'd do both things for two stillin a day; and so, as it was all a contract, I'd nathin to do but to take me fill in her house, and have me 'nuff. The above was delivered with considerable solemnity.

The jury, however, appeared to think the contract was not binding, and the Brentford Dando was ordered to pay the full amount claimed.

The following account, by throwing light upon the true causes of suicide, may tend to lessen the number of those dreadful cases hereafter:—  
Out of one hundred and twenty-five women who attempted self-destruction, but who were not able wholly to accomplish that fatal resolution, Dr. Scipion Pinel ascertained that six were driven to this desperate act by grief for having lost their children, two by fretting at not having any, nineteen by misery and dereliction, five by jealousy, seven in consequence of child-bed, four by grief for being at the hospital, three by imitation, five by trifling quarrels, nine by political terrors in June, 1833, eleven by religious excitement, thirteen by disappointment in their marriages, three by remorse at having stolen, four by remorse at having deceived their husbands, thirteen in consequence of a disorderly life and prostitution, twenty-one by the bad behaviour and ill-treatment of their husbands. In every one of these cases, the confessions of these poor wretches are precious for science and morality. Another equally interesting circumstance is the manner of death they had adopted. Twenty-seven suffocated themselves with charcoal, fourteen threw themselves into the Seine, two took vitriol, twelve starved themselves, thirty-five attempted to jump out of their windows, five tried to strangle themselves, one to burn herself by setting her bed on fire, seven by inflicting wounds in their necks, five in their chests, one cut the arteries in her arm, twenty-one attempted to hang themselves. Suicide most frequently occurs from twenty-seven to forty years of age.—French paper.

CIGAR SMOKING.—The impertinent selfishness of cigar smoking is already a monstrous nuisance in England. If people have a propensity for a nasty stinking amusement they ought to shut themselves up in a chamber or retire into some very lonely place.—The insolence of following such a practice, where there are others to be annoyed by it is monstrous, and it is more so when we know that more than half the ostentatious cigar smokers are so from mere popytism.—The most ordinary cockneyism now is to get upon the box with the driver of a public coach, and in the middle of the day, no matter how fine and warm, to smoke cigars.—When I see these fellows on the coach which make two shillings trips from town, I immediately begin to think of pilfered tills. Dishonest shopmen find great glory in sitting on a coachbox and smoking cigars.—London Mercury.

A MYSTERY.—"I cannot," said Lord Collingwood, "I cannot, for the life of me

comprehend the religion of an officer who could pray all one day, and flog his men all the next."—United Service Journal.

NATURAL HISTORY.—Harrison, of Easington, buried a hive of bees in his garden, on the 17th October last, and on being taken up last week, they were found to be all alive, and within three hours commenced their busy labours. The most surprising circumstance is, that they were not supplied with any food at the time they were deposited in the earth, and having cast or swarmed during the latter part of the summer, the owner's opinion is, there could not be any great quantity of honey.—Shields Observer, May.

It is a curious fact, that the widow of Thomas Lord Lyttleton is now living, in her 95th year. Her ladyship has lived to see six Lord Lyttletons, including the present, since the death of her husband, 58 years ago.—Worcester Guardian.

The annual meeting of the Prayer-book and Homily Society was held on Thursday, at which Lord Bexley presided. The report stated, that 15,213 prayer-books and 30,073 homilies had been distributed during the year; but that the expenditure had exceeded the income by £100.

The King has been pleased to present one hundred pounds in aid of the funds for relief of the present destitution of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

A hairdresser and perfumer, who resides in Marchmont street, Brunswick square, London, displays, in large letters, on a board over his shop window, the following words:—"Aene of Kallitrichoplasmh."

A fellow by the name of G. W. Starr, is advertised in the Baton Rogue Gazette, as having "absquatulated;" run off, without paying his printer's bill, and after borrowing as much money as he could, before he put out—"shot madly from his sphere."—American paper.

A wag suggests that the inhabitants of New York should loose no time in organizing an "anti-leaving-little-fatherless-responsibilities-at-other-people's-doors-society."

On Sale

PITCH, TAR, HOOKS  
LINES, TWINES

ALSO,

A few Cwt. OAKUM, (deliverable at Carbonear.)

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

HAVANA CIGARS

20 Boxes

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

TEAS

An assortment,

On SALE By

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

Apples.

New York PIPPINS,

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

WEST INDIA SUGAR

A Prime Article, by the Hhd., Barrel or Cwt.

For Sale By

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Prime Virginia, by the Butt, Bale, or Cwt.

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

Superfine FLOUR.

FOR SALE By

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

East India SUGAR and Jamaica COFFEE.

A few Barrels and Bags

FOR SALE By

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

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

FARE.

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 & 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 morning 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 FHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARONEAR 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 CARONEAR, 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 Kieley'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 STABB, and on the est by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYOR,

Widow

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1836.

Blanks

Of various kinds for SALE at the Office of this Paper.

Function

On  
LIAM  
The  
missing  
JILL