



THE

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THE BEGGAR OF ALGIERS.

We feel ourselves in this country at liberty to give or refuse our benevolence to any object that implores our assistance and should be apt to treat with contempt the intimation of a person who should caution us against this generous action, lest we should by that means incur a debt we may hereafter be unable to discharge. And yet this caution, however unnecessary it may appear in this country, is very different in others. In all the states of Barbary, a present of liberality becomes a debt, which the laws of that country oblige the giver to pay; a truth which many merchants have experienced to their cost and vexation.

About the beginning of the present century, a Greek merchant resided at Algiers, who used every year to make a voyage to Tunis or Egypt, to dispose of the commodities he had purchased from the Moors and the trading ships from Europe. While he continued to carry on this branch of commerce, a countryman of his paid the debt of nature, left him his executor, and, among his legacies, ordered a certain sum of money to be distributed among the indigent and distressed. One morning, as the merchant was passing through the street, he saw a Moor sitting on a piece of mat, lame, and almost blind. Struck with an object that seemed an epitome of human miseries, the Greek listened to his moving tale, and beheld, with a pleasing satisfaction, that this deplorable object employed himself in making thread laces, by which, and the charity of the benevolent, he procured a scanty subsistence. So unusual a sight, where wretchedness and industry were so remarkably blended in the same object, excited the compassion of the merchant, who, with a generous tear of humanity, dropped him a handful of aspers. Astonished at so unexpected an instance of kindness, the beggar followed the merchant on his crutches, calling upon heaven to shower down its choicest blessings on his head. He told all he met how exceedingly bountiful that Christian had been to him—Struck with this instance of liberality, the populace joined the cripple in his applauses. This, said they, is indeed an instance of universal benevolence, because extended to a person whose religion is different from his own.

The beggar followed his patron until he discovered the house in which he resided, and took his post for the future in a place where the merchant passed daily by him. Next day the beggar repeated his request, and the merchant his charity. He was persuaded he could not discharge the will of his late friend better than by giving to this distressed object, as it seemed to have a tendency to make the infidels in love with the benevolent influence of the gospel; he therefore continued his daily benevolence till the time of his departure for Egypt.

The beggar still kept his post, but, missing his benefactor, he made inquiry after him, and had the mortification to be informed that he was not in the kingdom. Whenever his clerk passed by the beggar, he lifted up his hands to heaven, and prayed for his master's safe return, which did not happen until near six months after. The beggar expressed his joy at seeing him; but when the merchant, in return for his kind expressions, was going to repeat his usual benevolence, the cripple declined accepting it, saying it was better to pay him all his arrears at once. Confounded at so strange a refusal, the merchant asked what he meant by arrears; to which the Moor replied, that, as he had been absent near six months, his daily benevolence, which had been omitted during his voyage, amounted to 110 rials, which was the sum now owed him. The Greek smiled at the impertinent answer of the beggar, and was for some time in doubt whether it merited contempt or chastisement. But thinking the latter would be considered as cruel by

the people, he left him without deigning to return him an answer.

The beggar, however, laid his complaint before the Dey, and the merchant was sent for to make his defence. The Moor alleged that the merchant, during a whole month, had given him a rial, but that his charity had not been thrown away it had greatly augmented the number of his customers, and proved to him an increasing fund of riches; that so considerable an increase had induced him to lay aside his business of making the thread laces, which was to him a very painful operation, as he had almost lost his sight; that the merchant went away without giving him the least warning that his pension was to cease, and he had therefore constantly kept his post, where he had daily offered up his prayers for his safe return; that relying on his pension, he had contracted some debts which he was unable to discharge; and that, when he demanded his arrears, he had laughed at him, and even threatened to chastise his insolence. The Merchant admitted that the account given by the Moor was literally true, but insisted, that alms being a voluntary action, its continuance depended wholly on the donor. After a discussion of the affair in council, the Merchant was condemned to pay the beggar a rial for every day since his departure till the time of this decision, with a piastre extraordinary as a recompense for his reproaches. But he was told he was at liberty to declare that his intention was not to give him any alms or gratuity for the time to come. Against this the merchant many times protested, adding, that such a sentence would not soon be forgotten.

THE WATERMARK ON PAPER.

The following article, but more especially the last paragraph, is well entitled to public attention. It has appeared in some of the morning papers from a correspondent under the signature of I. C.

Great importance has ever been attached by the administrators of the law in the ecclesiastical, civil, and criminal courts (the two former especially), to "documentary links" in the chain of circumstantial evidence, on which are inserted *Anno Domini* water marks.

It cannot have escaped the memory of the public, that Olive Serres, the *ci-devant* Princess of Cumberland, some 14 years ago, asserted her claims to certain allowances, pursuant to grants and recognitions, which, doubtless, were attested by His Majesty George the Third, and divers members of the Cabinet of that Monarch, as well as by his son Edward, the late Duke of Kent.

The writer of this article attended, not only the courts in Doctors' Commons, but other courts to which the "blood royal," as she styled herself, was obliged to resort, and in every place the judges were staggered at the water-mark on some of the documents, which they considered a presumptive proof in favour of her claim.

I think, in the year 1822, the relatives of a Thomas Taylor, of Huddersfield, successfully contested the will of the testator, by which his property was bequeathed to some distant branches of the tree primogeniture. It was proved that Taylor died in the month of November. Affidavits were put in that at the near approach of death, but at that time in the possession of his faculties, he made a laconic will on a sheet of "foolscap." The learned judge, who soon after became Lord Stowell, regretted that he was obliged to deny the correctness of the depositions of the subscribing witnesses to the will and testament of the defunct gentleman; and why was he so obliged? because the testator, who was said to have made his will, "revoking all others," subscribed it in the middle of November, 1820, whereas the very sheet of paper bore the water-mark of 1821!!

One more instance out of many I could

adduce of judicial decisions founded on water-marks, and I shall give my reasons why they are not founded in equity.

During the time that Sergeant Remington presided in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Moses Marcus applied for his discharge. As a London agent to several foreign houses, he, in the latter end of a particular year (1820 I think), became the consignee of considerable property, and speedily became an inmate of the Fleet. In order to prove to the court and his creditors the manner in which he had disposed of the consigners' property during the last three months of the preceding year, he put in a book, and swore positively that the entries were made on the days therein stated. The learned sergeant took a transparent view of one of the leaves of the ponderous ledger, which he indignantly hurled to the floor of the court, observing "Your petition is dismissed; for the paper was made in the year after the entries bear date in this book."

From an officer of that court I obtained yesterday (Wednesday), a document which contains the water-mark of the firm of extensive paper-makers, which I, for the present conceal, and to which is appended the following figures "1837." I have some doubt as to the legality of such an anticipatory issue, but I have none as to the necessity of those in whose hands are the issues of life, liberty and property, being, in future, extremely cautious before they decide on *prima facie* evidence.

NATIVE INDIAN SWORDSMAN.

A native Indian trooper is not less expert with the sword than with the spear and match lock, it is with this weapon only that he measures his skill with the Europeans, who have long ago relinquished the use of the others. The palm in this branch of science is usually accorded to the native, and perhaps a far greater proportion are adepts than are to be found in British battalions; but Colonel Skinner, who ought to be an authority in such cases, seems to give the preference to the European. An officer conversing with him on the subject, understood him to say, that "although contrary to the general opinion, he considered the British swordsman to be decidedly superior to the native, since the feint or pretended blow, the latter rarely understands, and therefore lays himself open in that quarter, where the attack is in reality meditated." Continuing the discourse, the Colonel mentioned, in illustration of the peculiar merits of both parties, that "he recollected, in Lord Lake's wars, a sergeant of dragoons, who was a capital swordsman, and so fond of fighting that he sought every opportunity of displaying his personal prowess against the enemy. On one occasion, having dashed out of the line to fight an antagonist worthy of the trial, he fell in with a Mahratta, mounted upon a splendid Ducknee horse, and armed with the bhella or lance. The Mahratta uttering his war cry, bore down upon the European, spear in rest. The sergeant turned off the meditated stroke with his sword, and in turn became the assailant. The Mahratta, however, parried or evaded every blow with infinite address, and the contest was carried on without either party gaining an advantage. Wearied at length with their ineffectual endeavours to defeat each other, both drew up, as if by mutual consent, and each looking in the face of his opponent with a countenance expressive of admiration and respect, gazed for a moment, and then, turning the horses' heads round they galloped back to their respective bodies. The Mahratta, rising his head exclaimed at parting, 'thubar buhadood,' which the sergeant returned with a 'bravo my fine fellow.'" This sort of single combats, although contrary to the European notions upon the conduct of national warfare, were not uncommon between our cavalry forces and that of the

enemy, more particularly during Lord Lake's campaigns, in which we were engaged with an enemy proud of the celebrity obtained in swordsmanship, and whom it was politic to impress with a respectful opinion of our proficiency in this peculiar mode of warfare.

One British officer distinguished himself very highly in numerous encounters, the battle being either a drawn one, like the rest recorded, or terminating fatally on the part of the native adversary. It is said, but the authority is only that of rumour, that he seldom returned to camp without a human head, the token of his victory, hanging at his saddle bow. At length a party who challenged him objected to the pistols which were contained in his holsters, as giving him an advantage over an adversary who had no firearms at his disposal. The British officer instantly gave his honor that, although in his possession he would not use them, and immediately the contest commenced. The native took the earliest opportunity of cutting the bridle reins of his opponent, who in attempting to disable him in like manner, found that they had been furnished with a steel chain as a guard. This circumstance he had totally overlooked at the time of the parley respecting the fire arms, and thus baffled, and finding himself wholly at the mercy of an antagonist bent upon taking his life, he drew out a pistol and shot the schemer dead upon the spot. It was altogether an unfortunate circumstance; the high notions of Honor entertained by some persons rendering them of opinion that he should not have fired under any provocation. There can be no doubt that a plot had been laid to entrap him, and the question raised was, whether, as he had not discovered the advantage taken by the addition of the steel chains at the time that his own pistols were objected to, he should have used them after having pledged his honor that he would not.

The annexed thrilling description of the amputation of Lord Nelson's right arm is from Capt. Chaumier's "Ben Brace, the last of the Agamemnon's."

"No sooner had Nelson been examined by the surgeon than immediate amputation was recommended. I undressed him myself, and laid him down on the cabin table, making him as comfortable as possible; but the wound was one which must have been dreadfully painful, for the bone was shattered to pieces, and I never remember to have seen such a fracture before.—'I'm ready,' said Nelson, 'so doctor despatch. You know business too well for me to fear, or you to cause useless pain.' I thought I should have dropped when I saw the first cut. Nelson's face never moved. His lips it is true, were closely pressed together; but I have been told is a strong sign of determination. His cheeks were pale from the loss of blood; and he appeared faint from the exertion of rescuing some of the men whom he saved from the Fox. Oh! how I felt when I saw the long knife, bright as the bimacule-lamp, dazzling all around. Nelson looked at it, and in a moment it was down to the bone, right round the arm. No sooner was the limb dressed—the knives removed—the assistant surgeon despatched to look for others, than up gets the admiral; and 'Brace,' says he 'get some paper, and write down the despatch as I tell you.' And it's as true the Gospel: he told every word, and held the paper and read it himself, to see that it was all correct, although it was eleven o'clock at night before it was finished.

A RARE CIRCUMSTANCE.—The Indiana American says that Mr. Templeton was elected a representative to the Indiana legislature, on the 1st August last, from Fountain county, twelve days after his death. He died at Warrenton, Miss. on the 18th of July last, and was elected on the 1st of August.

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Death of Marshal Ney.—Ney was informed of his sentence late at night, and was hurried to execution early next morning. The sentence was carried into effect on the 7th December, 1816 in a clandestine manner, near the observatory, for all who were in any way connected with this detestable transaction, appear to have been ashamed of it.

When Ney reached the place of execution he walked firmly from the coach to the fatal spot, and refusing to have his eyes blinded, calmly faced the detachment; taking off his hat with his left he exclaimed:

"I solemnly protest before God and man, against the iniquity of my sentence—history will judge me."

Then placing his hands upon his heart, he added, "Soldiers straight to the heart—*Vive le France*!" He fell dead upon the spot twelve balls having taken effect. Thus perished one of the greatest men France could boast, exhibiting to the last moment that undaunted courage which had ever distinguished him in battle.

Vaccination.—M. Camille Bernard has presented a memoir to the French Academy of sciences, expressing his conviction, that vaccination, when unsuccessful in the first instance, ought to be practised in all the members and in various parts of the body. He has known the virus to take effect only in one leg, after the other limbs had been tried in vain, and also the disease introduced upon the body, when all other parts had obstinately refused, the infection.

It is well known in Paris that British officers of engineers directed the first fire of the Arabs of Constantina against our soldiers. We see to-day in the English papers that Lord Palmerston intends to send 10,000 men to take possession of St. Sebastian in the name of England, to seize on this position in the Gulf of Biscay—English alliance and the revolution of France are bearing their fruits. During the restoration ministers would have been impeached for such facts.—*Gazette de France.*

Never was our national feeling so cruelly hurt as it is by the affair of Constantina and St. Sebastian. The English have shown themselves openly in both these places. We shall now see if the revolutionary feeling accords with the national feeling, and if it will tamely submit to two such checks.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Holland, one of the three aeronauts who so recently made their adventurous trip in the great Vauxhall balloon, has, we understand, signified his intention of trying a voyage from Ireland to America through the air.

We rejoice to perceive that Conservative principles continue to obtain in this city even among the operative classes. A meeting of the operatives entertaining Conservative sentiments was held last night in the Tron Church Session-house.—Mr. Hamilton, an operative clothlapper, in the chair—for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting an address to Sir Robert Peel, expressive of their admiration of his talents and political principles, and their satisfaction at his electi-

on to the Rectorial chair. A number of excellent speeches were delivered on this occasion, all teeming with conservative sentiments—and a draft of the address read and approved of. A large committee was appointed to superintend the signing of the address, and Mr. Keddle, the secretary, was instructed to communicate with Sir Robert Peel as to the time when he will be pleased to receive it. A motion was afterwards cordially adopted, to form an "Operative Conservative Association" for Glasgow, and the committee was empowered to prepare regulations. The proceedings were conducted with the utmost order and enthusiasm.

FRANCE.

The Paris Journals are occupied with discussions on the late miserable failure of the expedition against Constantina.—Three Cabinet Councils, it appears have been held upon this subject, with a view to organise a plan for future operations, but as yet, Ministers have not decided on any thing, and are perplexed and apprehensive about the probable reception the Deputies will give them on the meeting of the Chambers.—Marshal Clausel, it is said, has been recalled from Algiers to give an account of his conduct before the Chambers.—General Damremont is to succeed him.—The state of insubordination of the French army in Africa, in circumstances of danger, which the late events display, is said to give much uneasiness to the Court of Louis Philippe. It is reported that some of the Ministers tendered their resignations on Sunday, which were accepted by the Citizen King.

MARRIED

At Charles Church, on Saturday last, by the Rev. T. Hare, Mr. William Soper, Merchant, of Newfoundland, to Eliza Pering, niece and adopted child of Mr. N. Peek, 15, Jubilee-street. After the ceremony, the happy pair left for Exeter.—*Plymouth Herald*, Jan. 14.

DIED

At St. John's, on the 19th ult., aged one year and eight months, William, only son of Mr. Daniel Fowler, of that town.
At St. John's, on the 21st ult., aged 55 years, Catherine, wife of Mr. Peter Sexton, Pilot.

SHIP NEWS

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

Feb. 14.—Brig Charlotte, Harris, Plymouth, potatoes.
17.—Hazard, Churchward, Liverpool, flour, bread, coal.

LOADING

Feb. 17.—Blandford, Hutchings, Europe
20.—Funchal, Picken, West Indies.

CLEARED

Feb. 18.—Brig Tweed, Leslie, Cork, oil.

BOULES

OF THE

Mutual Insurance Society

OF

CONCEPTION BAY.

FOR THE YEAR 1837.

RULE I.—This Scheme of Insurance shall be Mutual; and shall consist of Owners or legal representatives of decked Vessels, who shall sign and seal these Rules, (and the Power of Attorney to the Secretary) previous to their Vessels being admitted or insured in this Scheme.—The Scheme shall insure such vessels, from 12 o'clock at night on the 1st day of March; until 12 o'clock at night, on the last day of November ensuing; no vessel shall be admitted after the 1st day of September. It shall remunerate the Owner for a total loss, occasioned by the Winds, Seas, Rocks, Shoals, Ice, Lightning, Fire, Enemies, Pirates, Thieves, or by any other means whatsoever (in Port and at Sea), while engaged on the Fishing, Sealing and Coasting Voyages, within the limits of this Government and its Dependencies; including vessels that may be employed on the Bank Fishery, and on any Foreign Voyages to any other Country, excepting the West Indies in the hurricane months—July, August, and

September. This Scheme shall also pay the Owner for such part at average losses, as shall, with the incidental charges, amount to 15 per cent. on the value of the vessel; provided the vessel be stranded at the time of sustaining such partial loss, but not otherwise; but it will not make good any loss arising from Barratry of the Master or mariners; neither will it pay for any losses occasioned by Smuggling, or any other illicit Trade.

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

III.—The undermentioned 22 persons are nominated to represent every individual member of the Society, in a Committee, viz.—Messrs. Mark Seagar, Robert Pack, George Forward, William Best, Thomas Marten, John Jacob, Thomas Chancey, W. W. Bemister, Simon Levi, Edward Pike (of Francis), Francis Pike (of Francis), James Power, James Forward, Richard H. Taylor, Felix McCarthy, James Legg, John Penny (of John), Edward Dwyer, W. H. Taylor, S. O. Pack, and William Brown; by whose judgment, or any seven of them when regularly convened; and when given in writing on the Records; we engage to abide, each person, for himself, his heirs, and assigns, as regards the particular share of every individual Underwriter.—But, notwithstanding that such power is vested in the Committee yet they are to govern themselves by these Rules. The Committee are to hold their first meeting, for the admission of vessels, on the 28th of FEBRUARY. No Member of the Committee shall be competent to vote at a meeting, to consider of a loss in which he may be interested, as Owner or representative of the Owner.

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

V.—Mr. T. NEWELL is appointed Secretary, who is to attend all the meetings of the Society; settle and collect the amount of all losses allowed by the Committee. He shall provide and fill up a Policy in accordance with the Rules, within ten days after having been called on for the same, signed by him, on behalf of each Insurer, consonant to a Power-of-Attorney, to be given him for that purpose; in default of which, he shall forfeit a fourth part of his Fees. He shall give to each Insurer a copy of these Rules.—If any Underwriter shall refuse to pay his proportion of any loss (allowed by

the Committee), to the Secretary, on demand, after it becomes due, the Secretary shall sue for the same, at law, in behalf of the sufferer.—Shall do all other things required of him, according to the Rules, and provide what Books and Stationery may be required: for doing all which faithfully, he shall be paid FIFTEEN SHILLINGS for each vessel entered in the Scheme. ONE SHILLING shall be paid by each vessel to the Secretary, for the use of a Room, in which to hold the meeting.

VI.—The following persons are appointed Treasurers, viz.—Messrs. Robert Pack, Mark Seagar, Thomas Chancey, Wm. W. Bemister, and George Forward, who agree to make no charge for any trouble the office may give them. They are, severally, to account for what monies they may from time to time receive, belonging to the Society, but for no more; nor shall either of them be required to make good any loss that may arise from bad Bills. They shall have access to the Records, and at any other documents in the hands of the Secretary, whenever they desire it; and shall be borne harmless by the Society for any loss or damage, the office may occasion them.

VII.—Any vessels that may enter the Scheme after the first day of May shall be rated for their proportion of losses from the date of their respective Certificates of entry. Any vessels entered in March, may between the 20th May and 10th June, be withdrawn from the Scheme on the Owner or his Agent giving notice thereof in writing to the Secretary, which notice shall be entered in the Records, and shall take effect from the date of its being received; but notwithstanding vessels that may be thus taken out of the Scheme, shall contribute their Subscription for all losses that may take place in the Seal Fishery, even should such losses happen after the receipt of the aforesaid notice, with the exception of vessels which may have had a crew engaged to be continued in the Seal Fishery, during the Summer. All losses on the Sealing Voyage allowed by the Committee, shall be collected by the Secretary from such Underwriters; paid into the hands of the Treasurers, and paid to the persons sustaining such losses by the end of June.—All other losses allowed by the Committee, shall be collected, and paid in like manner by the 20th day of December.—The payments are to be made in Currency, (Dollars at Five Shillings each.)

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

IX.—In case of a total or average loss the Master shall note a protest, call in two or three special surveyors, if need be, and if wreck be saved, employ an Auctioneer, to sell it by public vendue, for the benefit of the Underwriters; or if it should appear to be for their interest he shall freight it to Carbonar or St. John's; preferring Carbonar, where it shall in like manner be disposed of, if in Carbonar, by order of the Committee, and at some time previous to the close of the year. The net proceeds shall be given to the Treasurers within a month at latest, and shall be divided among the Insurers rateably with the amount each Insurer may have in the Scheme. The expense of Surveying, noting, and extending protest, shall be borne by the Owners of the vessels requiring such documents. All accounts of sale wreck, shall be copied in the Records.

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

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

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

XIII.—No vessel shall be Insured in this Scheme but those surveyed in Conception Bay, with the exception of the SUPERB and LADY OF THE LAKE, fitted out for the Ice at St. John's.

T. NEWELL,
SECRETARY

Carbonar, Feb. 16, 1837.

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ad a crew engaged to
Seal Fishery, during
losses on the Sealing
the Committee, shall
Secretary from such
into the hands of the
d to the persons sus-
to the end of June—
wed by the Commit-
ed, and paid in like
day of December.—
be made in Curren-
Shillings each.)
surer shall Under-
el (admitted into the
to the Rules) accord-
ed on the vessel, re-
mount Insured in the
vessels so to be In-

total or average loss
te a protest, call in
l surveyors, if need
saved, employ an
t by public vendue,
ne Underwriters; or
be for their interest
to Carbonear or St.
Carbonear, where it
r be disposed of, if
er of the Committee,
vious to the close of
roceeds shall be giv-
within a month at
divided among the
th the amount each
in the Scheme. The
g, noting, and ex-
ill be borne by the
s requiring such do-
unts of sale wreck,
e Records.
sel, deserted by her
of being in danger
Ice, or Rocks, &c.
ed and found to have
the value of forty
n she is Insured in
regular survey and
e Owner may aban-
abandon it must be
days after the arri-
st to his knowledge.
sel be lost, and any
als saved, the Mas-
Secretary with an
immediately on his

vessels to be entered
if they please, take
k of any part of the
ssels; if they lose
vr. account on any
ost, they are to re-
at may be saved, a
such risk; and the
shall in all cases,
on of risk the Own-
wa account.
shall be Insured in
e surveyed in Con-
exception of the
THE LAKE, fitted
John's.

T. NEWELL,
SECRETARY
1837.

KILLIGREWS PACKET.

JAMES HODGE,
Of Killigrews,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has a most safe and commodious FOUR-SAIL BOAT, capable of conveying a number of PASSENGERS, and which he intends running the WINTER as long as the weather will permit, between Killigrews, and Brigus, and Port-de-Grace.—The owner of the Packet will call every TUESDAY morning at the Houses of Mr. John Crute and Mr. Patrick Kilty, for Letters, Packages, &c., and then proceed across the Bay, as soon as the wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by water, the Letters will be forwarded by land, by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state, also, he has a Horse and Sleigh, which he will have every TUESDAY morning in St. John's, for the purpose of conveying Passengers to Killigrews and from Killigrews to St. John's—he intends carrying a Saddle every trip in case the path should not be answerable for the Sleigh to return. He has also good and comfortable Lodgings, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on the most reasonable terms.

Terms of Passage, &c.—
One Person, or Three, 15s.—Passages across the Bay, above that number, 5s. each—Passages in the Sleigh 7s. 6d. each, Saddle Horse 10s.—Luggages, &c. carried on the most reasonable terms.

Killigrews,
Feb. 1, 1837.

MIDDLE BIGHT PACKET.

Robert and John Hinds,
Of Middle Bight.

BEG most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have a safe and commodious Four-soul BOAT, which they intend running the Winter, as long as the weather will permit, between MIDDLE BIGHT, and BRIGUS, and PORT-DE-GRAVE.—One of the Owners of the Packet will call every TUESDAY Morning at Messrs. Perchard & Boag's for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay as soon as wind and weather will allow; and in case of their being no possibility of proceeding by Water, the Letters will be forwarded by Land, by a careful Person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

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

Terms.

Passengers . . . 5s. each
Single Letters 1s.
Double do. . . . 2s.
Packages in proportion.
Not accountable for Cash or any other valuable property put on board.
Letters will be received at Messrs. PERCHARD & BOAG'S.
Feb., 1, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Offer on accommodating terms,

BREAD, F. & S. F Hamburg
FLOUR, S. F.
OATMEAL and RICE
BUTTER, Cork 2nd cheap
A few Barrels Prime BEEF
RUM and MOLASSES
SOAP and CANDLES
LOAF SUGAR by the cwt.
10 Barrels very Superior Moist ditto
10 Bags Jamaica COFFEE
TEAS of all kinds in assorted sized packages
CURRANTS, reasonably by the cwt.
WINES Port, Madeira, Tenerife, & Red
Cognac BRANDY
STARCH and BLUE very low in small
packages
TAR and OAKUM
Negrohead TOBACCO 100lb kegs
TOBACCO PIPES
100 Pair Mens Superior DECK BOOTS
BLANKETINGS
Tribble Milled SWANSKIN, and a
General Supply suitable for the Seal Fishery
WILLIAM DIXON & Co.
Harbour Grace,
February 1, 1837.

Blanks

of various kinds for SALE at the Office of
this Paper.
Harbour Grace,
Feb 22, 1837.

On Sale

FOR SALE
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The Fee-Simple of

ALL that FARM and PLANTATION situate in MUSQUITTO VALLEY, on the East side of the Road between HARBOUR GRACE and CARBONEAR, known by the name of GODERICH DALE FARM, containing 140 Acres of LAND; together with the COTTAGE, BARN, and other improvements thereon, as they now stand; held under Grant from the Crown; and the Purchaser is to be subject to whatsoever Rents, past, present, and future, may be demanded by the Crown.

The said FARM was formally the Property of JOSIAH PARKIN, Esq. It is conveniently situated for carting Manure to it from Musquitto Beach.

For further particulars, apply to
HENRY CORBIN WATTS,
Barrister at Law.

Carbonear,
January 18, 1837.

To be LET or SOLD.

FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, STORE and WHARF, all in good repair and situated in a central part of the Town, with a space of GROUND to the Westward of the STORE, well situated for a Dwelling-House, or other Buildings, with a large space of back GROUND, for the unexpired term of between Fifty and Sixty years. Balance of Rent £7 10s. a year.

For further particulars, apply to
THOMAS MARTIN.
Harbour Grace,
January 18, 1837

G. W. GILL

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per Lark from Liverpool,
PART OF HIS FALL SUPPLY OF
MANCHESTER
GOODS,

Which having been selected by himself, he recommends as being of the best quality.

Carbonear.

DESERTED

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

MICHAEL COADY,

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

JAMES COUGHLAN.

Bryant's Cove,
Feb. 22, 1837.

EDUCATION

SCHOOL

R. WILLS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the PUBLIC generally, that his

SCHOOL

Will be open on

MONDAY, the 2nd of JANUARY

At the house lately occupied by Mr CLOW, That he will watch studiously over the moral, as well as the intellectual improvement of Children and Adults committed to his care—thereby affording the parent that satisfaction naturally expected from a Teacher—and the Pupil advantages, comfort, and other facilities not to be expected in other Schools.

Mr WILLS trusts his long time as a TEACHER, will be sufficient to meet a share to PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

N.B.—Also for young Grls there will be taught Knitting, Marking, Sewing, &c.

Hours of attendance from half-past Nine, until Three o'clock.—Night School attendance from 6 o'clock until 9 o'clock.

Persons who have any Writings to do, will please to call after School hours.

TERMS made known on application at the School house.

Harbour Grace, Dec. 21, 1836

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Magistrates, by several persons, although not in the shape of a legal information, that a great number of Householders in the Northern District, more particularly in the Towns of Harbour Grace and Carbonear and their vicinity, are retailing SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS without being Licenced so to do, contrary to the Rules and Ordinances established by the Proclamation of His Excellency Governor Presscott, bearing date the 24th day of October last, and to the great detriment of those who have, in conformity with the said Proclamation, been duly licensed: And whereas it is necessary, for the due protection of such Licensed Dealers, that unlicensed Venders should be made to conform to the terms of the said Proclamation, or be punished for the breach thereof. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to publish the following List of persons duly qualified to retail Spirituous Liquors &c. within the said District for the year ending the 30th September, 1837; and upon due information against others so vending without such License from the Magistrates, the most prompt measures will be taken to enforce obedience to the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, as referred to.

Given at Harbor Grace, this 7th
January, 1837.

(By Order)

A. MAYNE,
Clerk of the Peace.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LICENSED PUBLICANS FOR 1837

Francis Ash Carbonear
John Bryan do.
James Brine Harbor Grace
William Brown Carbonear
Nicholas Cullen Carbonear
John Casey do.
James Cormach do.
David Crotty do.
Michael Dooling Harbor Grace
Daniel Donovan do.
Thomas Dunford do.
William Fanning Carbonear
Roger Hanrahan Harbor Grace
William Harding Carbonear
Edward Johnston Harbor Grace
David Keefe do.
Francis Lynch do.
Francis Ronan do.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S Which will not be forwarded until the POSTAGE is paid.

HARBOR GRACE.
Thomas Foley—care Patrick Morris, Esq., St. John's.
John Cartey—care Thos. Foley, Harbour Grace.
From John Jewel, seaman on board H.M.S. Talevara, To James Jewell at Mr Soper's Harbour Grace.
Mr Joseph Woods.
Thomas Murphy—care of Wm. Bailie.
Thos. Hyde, Bay-de-Verds—care of C. F. Bennett, St. John's.
Patrick Strapp, Harbour Main—care Pat. Welsh, St. John's.
Thos. O'Hara.
Miss Ann Maria Ford, Cubits.
CARBONEAR
W. Bennett, junr.—care Gosse, Pack, and Fryer.
Thos. Lock—care John White, South side.
Wm. Bemister, merchant.
Joseph Peters, a paper.
S. SOLOMAN P. M.
St. John's, Nov. 23, 1836.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

SEVENTEEN YEARS UNEXPIRED LEASEHOLD,

Of those desirable MERCANTILE PREMISES, situate at CARBONEAR, and lately in the occupation of MR. WILLIAM BENNETT, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, COUNTING HOUSE, Four STORES, a commodious WHARF, and Two OIL VATS sufficient to contain about 8000 Seals.

For particulars, apply to
BULLEY, JOB & Co.
John's, June 28, 1836.

POETRY

TO A CHILD.

Laugh on, laugh on, thou darling child,
Let grief not shade thy brow;
And may thy laughter be as wild,
For ever wild as now.

And may thy heart, as now it is,
Be cheerful, light, and gay;
Light as the zephyr, cheerful as
The flowers that bloom in May.

But ah! it cannot be, the time
Must come, when thou wilt know,
What 'tis to find a fancied friend,
A deep deceitful foe.

And see the hopes, the hopes of youth,
Sink down into the tomb;
Like rainbows fading soon as form'd,
Or flowers cut down in bloom.

Though ere thy tongue could slip his
name,
Thy sire was snatched away;
And fortune smiles not on thee now,
As she did yesterday—

Laugh on, for there is One above,
Who will protect and bless,
The widow'd mother's orphan child,
The infant fatherless.

THE BROKEN HEART.

I saw her, when her cheek was bright,
And beautiful, and fair,
Love, joy, and all that was delight,
Which chains the heart or glads the
sight.

Seemed met together there—
The glow, the glance, from cheek and
eye.

Her hair or curling jet;
The look, the smile, and stifled sigh,
Her forehead arched, and white and
high—

Methinks I see them yet!

I saw her on her bridal day,
With hope upon her brow;
Her smile, her blush, was brightly gay,
And joy with his ethereal ray,
Was there to gild her vow.

The jest, the laugh, the social cheer,
All bitterness forbid;
Her heart was light, her cheek was clear,
And dark and long the lashes were,
Which fringed her fallen lid.

I saw her, when her cheek was wan,
Her eye looked him and dead,
Her charms had faded one by one,
Her hair was bleached, her smile was
gone.

Her ev'ry beauty fled.
She bowed beneath the misery,
Which hearts corroded know,
Her face had lost its gladning glee,
And sadly calm, she seemed to me
A monument of woe.

I saw her, in her winding sheet,
A senseless thing of earth,
An aged form was at her feet,
Her countenance with grief replete,
'Twas her who gave her birth;

Another, in a secret place,
From all the throng apart,
Was seen to glare upon her face,
Which, smiling, lay in Death's embrace—
'Twas he who broke her heart!

WOMAN.

The following beautiful lines are from
the pen of Miss Landon:—

"There is a feeling in the heart
Of woman which can have no part
In man; a self-devotedness,
As victims round their idol press,
And asking nothing, but to show
How far their zeal and faith can go.
Pure as the snow the summer sun
Never at noon bath look'd upon,—
Deep as is the diamond wave,
Hidden in the desert cave,—
Changeless as the greenest leaves
Of the wreath the cypress weaves,—
Hopeless often when most fond,
Without hope or fear beyond
Its own pale fidelity,—
And this woman's love can be!"

THE AMERICAN SHOEMAKER.

Lucy, said Roger; she turned
towards him; a gleam of moon-
light streamed through the leafless
boughs of the peach trees beneath
which they were passing, and fell
strongly on her upturned face, the
way outline of her eyelashes was
distinctly to be traced in shadows
on her cheek. Roger thought she
was pale.

Lucy, wilt grant me one mo-
ment's attention? She looked
towards the door of his dwelling,
where Anna Minor and Mr Trum-

bull were then entering: she he-
sitated and stopped.

Lucy—it is a long time since
I have had the pleasure speaking
to you.

It is about seven or eight
weeks.

They seem to me ages.

Do you not like your busi-
ness?

I do like it, because it affords
me hope of rendering myself wor-
thy of you. It has been told me
(he spoke low and rapidly) that
you are inclined to favour Mr.
Trumbull (she did not speak) I am
poor Lucy—I must labour; I am
without friends, and must make
my own way; it may be years be-
fore I shall take the station in so-
ciety which Trumbull now occu-
pies; but as sure as I live, Lucy,
I will be paused, for though he had
often indulged the hope, indeed
belief, that he should rise superior
to Trumbull, yet he shrunk from
expressing the anticipation. It
seemed like a vain boast.

You do believe me, then, Lucy?
he continued, after a very long
pause.

I have heard nothing to believe.
Had we not better go in, cousin
will wonder what detains us

Perhaps Mr. Trumbull will
likewise wish to know.

If he does, I shall not take the
trouble to tell him.

Lucy, will you tell me? are you
engaged?

No.

An!—and—may I hope you ne-
ver will be engaged—that is to him?
Lucy, I love you.

The abruptness and impetuosity
with which he spoke seemed the
effect of feeling which he could
not repress. Lucy was so surpris-
ed and confused, that she was
obliged to lean on his arm for sup-
port, so there was no opportunity
for her to show much anger at his
presumption. Roger had forgot
that he had ever been poor and a
shoemaker. The first conscious-
ness of being beloved seems to a
young man as the crowning point
of his ambition. He feels elevated
for he has secured the empire of
one heart, which he would not
forego for the ceptre of Napo-
leon

Roger walked into the parlor of
Squire Hartwell that evening with
the air of a man who has no far-
ther cares for what may betide him
in his life; and Anna Minor said
he asked the consent that very
evening.

Roger is well enough, said Mrs
Hartwell, and I shall say nothing
against the match now. A mer-
chant's wife has a very respectable
station, though nothing very grand
However, if Lucy has no ambi-
tion, it does no good for me to talk;
I have already been too anxious
about her marrying well.

I think, my dear, she is going to
marry well, said Squire Hartwell;
Roger will be a great man.

Yes, yes, husband, I have heard
you say a thousand times, that he
would be a great man. But I ne-
ver see any prospects of it for my
part. Anna Minor, in my opinion
does marry well. Mr. Trumbull
is a lawyer, and may be a judge.

So may Roger.

Oh! that is impossible. He
has never been educated.

He can educate himself.

Well, neither you nor I shall
ever live to see Roger Sherman a
Judge.

But they did live to see Roger
Sherman a Judge, and signer of the
Declaration of Independence.—
American pap.

EXAMINATION OF A WITNESS.

Judge. What is your business,
sir? What do you follow for a
livelihood?

Witness. Nothing particular.

Judge. You do not appear to
be a man of property—how do you
get your bread?

Witness. I sometimes get it of
Mr Humbert, the baker, sir, and
sometimes—

Judge. Stop, sir. Understand
my question. How do you sup-
port yourself?

Witness. On a chair, sir, in the
day time; and on a bed at night.

Judge. I do not sit here to trifle.
Are you a mechanic?

Witness. No, sir.

Judge. What are you, then?

Witness. A Presbyterian sir.

Judge. If you do not answer
me, I will have you taken care
of.

Witness. I would thank your
honor to do it; for the times are
so hard that I cannot take care of
myself.

Judge. You work around the
wharves, I suppose?

Witness. No, sir—you can't get
around them without a boat, and
I don't own one.

Judge. I believe you are an
idle vagabond?

Witness. Your honor is very
slow of belief, or you would have
found that out before.

Judge. What do you know of
the case now before the court?

Witness. Nothing, sir.

Judge. Then why do you stand
there.

Witness. Because I have no
chair to sit on.

Judge. Go about your business

Bon mot of the poet Cambell.—
A dinner was lately given to Pro-
fessor Wilson, in the town of Pais-
ley, the inhabitants of which it is
customary to call in Scotland 'the
Paisley bodies.' The professor, in
returning thanks to his fellow citi-
zens, eloquently enlarged on the
respectability and importance of
his native town. It contained he
said, sixty thousand souls, Camp-
bell, the poet, who was sitting on
the other side of the chairman,
leant over to Wilson and said in a
low voice, 'Ah, but remember
Jock that that is counting a soul
to every body.'

Fork up!—A person being dan-
gerously sick, was visited by a cler-
gyman, who perceiving the poor
fellow give way to despondency,
kindly inquired if any heinous sin
lay heavily on his heart. The sick
man replied with a sigh, that he
had been guilty of a grievous sin,
but its magnitude was so great
that he was almost afraid to name
it. The clergyman asked him if
he had been an unkind husband?
No. A tyrannical father? No. A
treacherous friend? No, I be-
lieve not; but alas! blubbered
out the despairing invalid, 'I have
taken a newspaper two years and
neglected to pay for it.'

A Printer, whose talents were
but indifferent, turned physician.
He was asked the reason of it.
"In printing," answered he, "all
the faults are exposed to the eye,
but in physic they are buried with
the patient, and one gets more ea-
sily off"

Deliberate Hanging.—A man in
Hampshire, lately took a bundle
of flax to a neighbor's and broke
it; he went to another and swung
it; to a third and made a rope!
He went home, and hanged him-
self!!

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 accom-
modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-
fort and convenience of Passengers can pos-
sibly require or experience suggest, a care-
ful 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 Por-
tugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.

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

All Letters and Packages will be carefully
attended to; but no accounts can be kept
for Postages or Passages, nor will the Pro-
prietors 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 fa-
vours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further no-
tice, start from Carbonear on the morning
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, po-
sitively 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 3 6
Single Letters 6
Double do. 1

And PACKAGES in proportion.
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will not
himself accountable for all LETTERS
and PACKAGES given him.

Carbonear, June, 1835.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most
respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he
has purchased a new and commodious Boat
which at a considerable expence, he has fit-
ted 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 Gentle-
men with sleeping-berths, which will
he trusts give every satisfaction. He now
begs to solicit the patronage of this respect-
able community; and he assures them it
will be his utmost endeavour to give them
every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave 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
Kielty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at
Mr John Cruet's.
Carbonear,
June 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

On a Building Lease, for a Term of
Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1835.

BLANKS of various kinds for Sale at the
Office of this Paper.
Harbour Grace.