



# THE

# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 1837.

No. 166.

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

### NOTICES

#### BAY PACKETS

##### Harbour Grace Packet

S Packet being now having undergone such improvements in her accommodations, as the safety, convenience of Passengers can experience suggest, a care-Master having also been with resume her usual way, leaving Harbour GRACE, WEDNESDAY, at 9 o'clock, and following days.

Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
Crew ..... 5s.  
..... 6d.  
..... 1s.  
proportion

Passengers will be careful to have no accounts can be settled, nor will the Master be liable for any specie or other conveyance.

W. DRYSDALE, Agent, Harbour Grace and BOAG, Agents, St. John's, May 4, 1837

### REINA

#### Carbonear and Cove.

Returning his best thanks for the patronage he has so kindly received, begs to inform of the same fact, until further notice, on the morning of FRIDAY, the Packet Man will be on the Mornings of SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock, and Boat may sail from on each of those

7s. 6d.  
5s. to 3s. 6d.

W. DRYSDALE will hold all LETTERS for him.

### ATTENTION

AN, begs most respectfully to inform the Public, that the Commodious Boat, he has fitted up, as a PACKET, (part of the after with two sleeping berths, which will be for the use of Gentlemen, which will be for the use of this respect assures them it will give them

have CARBONEAR, on Thursdays, and on the Morning, on Mondays, the Packet, at 9 o'clock on those

7s. 6d.  
5s.  
6d.  
1s.  
their size or

accountable for

W. DRYSDALE, &c., &c., in Harbour Grace, at Mr. Patrick's (Carnegie) and at

a Term of

dated on the 1st, bounded on the late captain's subscriber's.

TAYLOR, Widow.

the Office of

### 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 this 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 Requested to send and Deliver the same forthwith to the said TRUSTEES.

By the Court,  
JOHN STARK,  
CHIEF CLERK & REGISTRAR.

WE Herely appoint Mr SIMON LEVI, 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. PETERS.

### DESERTED

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

MICHAEL COADY,

an APPRENTICE, (bound 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.

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN SEEDS

On Sale, by  
W. DIXON & Co.  
Harbour Grace, May 17, 1837.

### POST-OFFICE

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

#### CARBONEAR.

Captain Tewkesberry, rig Mary Barry.  
John Barfoot Edwards, to be forwarded to Mr Ayles.  
John Snook, with Mr. Richard H. Taylor  
Captain William Hutchings, on board brigantine Elizabeth.  
Mr William Collings, 3 papers.  
Mr Thomas Gamble.  
Stephen Halfpenny, Ockre pit Cove.  
Mr John McCarthy.  
Martin Fleming, do. care of John Kelly, Carbonear.

#### HARBOUR GRACE.

Joseph Super, Esq.,  
Mr Whiting, 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.

### On Sale

BY

THORNE, HOOPER, & CO

BREAD, 1st, 2d. & 3d Quality.

FLOUR  
PORK  
PEAS  
BUPTER.

SALT and COALS, Afloat.

BOHEA  
Sotchieng  
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.  
Harbour Grace, June 14, 1837.

BY

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co  
JUST IMPORTED

By THE BRIG Johns, from Hamburg,

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.  
Harbour Grace, May 31, 1837.

### PORTUGAL.

THE REVOLUTION.—The latest intelligence states that the Governor of Oporto had not succeeded in coming up with the insurgents. General Schalbach, who, it will be recollected, was a distinguished officer under Don Pedro, and who now bears the title of Baron Sebald, together with the Baron de Louira, a deputy of the Cortes, are stated to be at the head of the Carlistas. The Cortes, upon the receipt of the news of the insurrection, came to the following votes, which were passed late at night on the 15th inst. (July) and received the royal sanction instanter.

1.—That the Government be authorised to use for one month extraordinary and discretionary powers, according as circumstances may require, to suppress the rebellion which has broken out in the province of the Minho.

2.—That during the same time the Habeas Corpus be suspended throughout the kingdom, and that the Government be authorised to arrest any suspected individuals without further formalities.

3.—That during the same period no newspapers, periodicals, or printed pamphlets can be published, without the previous consent of the Government.

4.—That at the expiration of the above period Government shall be obliged to account to the Cortes for the use they have made of the powers invested in them by virtue of this law.

5.—That the Government be also authorised to raise, by whatever means they may think proper, the funds they may require, to the extent of 2,000,000 reis (£500,000) sterling.

6.—That this law is to take effect from the moment it shall receive the Royal sanction.

7.—That all decrees contrary to this law are hereby revoked.

These tyrannical edicts, it is said, are taken very quietly by the Portuguese: no disturbance having manifested itself in the capital. The Pearl, British sloop of war, was anchored off the Palace of the Duchess de Braganza, to receive her in case of commotion. This insurrection, as may be supposed, has given great joy to the Miguelites, though they do not exhibit any exultation. As usual, the moment the suspension of the habeas corpus was passed, a vast amount of domiciliary visits was made, and numerous vindictive arrests took place.

read in history of any free State which has been brought to slavery until the rascal and uneducated populace had had their short hour of anarchical Government, which naturally leads to the stero repose of military despotism.—PROPERTY, MORALS, EDUCATION, are the proper qualifications for those who should hold political rights; and extending them very widely, greatly lessens the chance of these qualifications being found in electors. Look at the sort of persons chosen at elections where the franchise is very general, and you will find either fools, who are content to flatter the mob for a little transient popularity, or knaves, who pander to their follies, that they may make their necks a foot-stool for their own promotion.—With these convictions, I am very jealous of Whiggery under all modifications; and I must say, my acquaintance with the total want of principle in some of its warmest professors does not tend to recommend it.

After reading this, who can repress the ejaculation, "How true!—how just!" The Whigs, in power from 1830 to 1837, have, to the very letter, proved the valuable accuracy and prophetic fidelity of Sir Walter's opinion of the unprincipled faction thus delivered to the year 1818. Are not the Whigs of the present day panders to passions of the mob? Are they not the knaves who work upon their follies, to compass their own personal promotion? Have they not placed the Crown of this great empire as a footstool for the feet of the most accused of all imaginable scoundrels? In a word, have they not realised, in every sense of the term, the truth and correctness of the rascal character to the work? We trust that the opinion of Sir Walter, proved and tested by time, will not fail to have its effect upon the electors and people of the empire.

A PEERAGE AGAINST THE CONSENT OF MINISTERS has, it is strongly rumoured, been forced upon them by the Queen.—Her Majesty, it is well known, is most affectionately attached to Lady C. Jenkinson, and wished much to have her about her person; but as Lady C. Jenkinson happened to be the Conservative daughter of the Conservative Earl of Liverpool, her Majesty was told that she could not have her. And the excuse made was that she was not of sufficient rank for the intended situation. The consequence is that it is said to be Her Majesty's intention to create Lady C. Jenkinson Baroness Hawkesbury. This will be singularly gratifying to her Ladyship and to her noble father, who has no son to inherit his titles. By the way, Ministers must make haste with their Peerages, or they will be kicked out before they have time to create any.

A NEW NAME FOR "TORIES"—All the abuse that the hirling Journals of a bribing Government can pour out against the Tories is now concentrated in one word—they are called "HANOVERIANS."—Now surely this is no bad compliment; for, if we have read right, the loyal supporters of the Crown of GEORGE I. and GEORGE II. were so termed; and if the word is applied opprobriously, it comes with a bad grace indeed from those who pretend that they are the "friends of the QUEEN"—the descendant of those very "Hanoverian" GEORGES!

GENERAL ELECTION.—There are no less than 736 candidates for the representation of the people of England in the ensuing Parliament; of which 369 are Liberals, and 367 are Tories.

The Crown Prince of Prussia is about to undertake a journey on foot for the baths of Kissingen, across the Tyrol, and back to Berlin.—Liverpool Chronicle.

MR. VANDENHOFF.—We perceive that this popular tragedian will take leave of his Liverpool friends, previous to his departure for America. Mr. Vandenhoff will play twelve nights in New York, and then proceed through the States, visiting each of the principal cities for the same number of nights.

Preparations are in progress in George-square, Glasgow, for the erection of the monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. It is, we understand, to be a pillar about 120 feet in height, surmounted by a statue, and will be a great ornament to that part of the city which is already adorned with the statues of Sir John Moore and James Watt.

MR. BUCKINGHAM.—Mr. Buckingham, the late member for Sheffield, now that his parliamentary career is at an end, has announced his intention of immediately proceeding on a tour round the world.—He will first visit the United States, thence he is to proceed to the Canadas, the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, and crossing the Isthmus of Darien, pass on to China, Australia, the principal stations in the Eastern Archipelago, India, and return to Europe by the Red Sea.—We are not to be without tidings of his progress, as he purposes transmitting his journals to England for publication, a volume of which, he calculates, will be published every three or four months.

SPEECH OF THE REV. HUGH McNEILL.—This is one of the numerous tracts emanating from the Protestant Association at Exeter Hall—an association which has now fairly established its claims to the generous support of the Christian public. We are sorry, however, to see Mr. McNeill advocating the repeal of the Catholic Emancipation, conscious as we are, that no such measure could now be carried without much disorder and bloodshed in Ireland. As the matter stands, all we can do is, to watch carefully the ongoings of the Papists, and see that they enter not too far into the Protestant citadel. That the Catholic Emancipation Bill might be greatly and beneficially revised, we are willing to grant:—for instance, Roman Catholic members ought not to be allowed a vote on questions belonging to the Protestant Church. Further than this we are not at present prepared to advance. We should be glad to see the Protestant Association of London have branch associations formed throughout the empire, for the consolidation of the cause, and the promotion of Christian knowledge—the sort of knowledge most wanted.

THE MINISTRY AND O'CONNELL.

(From the London Mercury, a Radical Paper.)

We have learned, on unquestionable authority, that ministers have suddenly become anxious to shake off the O'Connell support as they were to propitiate and strengthen it at the commencement of the elections. The fearful reaction in favour of Toryism, which the returns hitherto received indicate, have produced this change in the Whig councils. For the sake of place, the Melbourne cabinet was content to hoist the O'Connell colours during the last two sessions. The same love of place induces them now to abandon him, seeing that the tide of electoral influence has set in the other way. Confidential despatches, it is said, have already been forwarded to Ireland, urging the lieutenant to withdraw all government support from the O'Connell candidates, and to employ it covertly and discreetly on their side, with a view to render ministers altogether independent of O'Connell in the new parliament. At the same time, overtures are being made to certain ex-members of the late Grey administration, inviting them to resume office in conjunction with the more aristocratic section of the present ministry. This is preparatory to the whig-tory coalition, to which we alluded previously to the elections.

Thus all our prophecies are in course of being realised. We foretold that the elections would turn in favour of the moderate-tories and Toryish whigs. The elections are proceeding exactly as we foretold. The Tories (including the doubtfuls who will join them) will constitute a decided majority in the new house. The more prominent liberals—especially the leaders—are everywhere ejected. We foretold that a coalition ministry would be formed. We are still of this opinion, and, as a first step, the Grey party is already solicited to join Melbourne.

The position of parties is just this.—The whigs cannot go over to the Tories. The Tories cannot go over to the whigs. Neither party is strong enough of itself to carry on the government. A mutual compromise is, therefore, necessary, to enable the parties to meet half-way. The

whigs, who would as soon part with their skins as with their places, are making the first advance. The Tories, who are equally loving of their place as the whigs, but who are not strong enough to rule without the aid of the other faction, are favouring Melbourne's advance.—Earl Grey's party would form a convenient point of contact between the two factions. Accordingly at that point they have agreed to meet.

Under these circumstances we may make up our minds to see the Melbourne's and the Russell's "jump Jim Crow" once more. If they retain office (which to a certainty they will, if there be any virtue in apostasy), they will fling overboard all the political juggleries of the two last sessions. They will abandon the Irish Corporation project; they will back out of the Church-rate abolition scheme; they will make burat-offering of the appropriation clause; they will discountenance all innovations touching the Lords and Church, except such as Tories would sanction; and they will leave O'Connell and his "Normal schools of agitation" in the lurch. In a word, they will fling off their late adherents and their late professions, and become once more the veritable whigs of 1688.

CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLES

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

Let us for a moment consider the nature and value of the great principles which compose the creed of the Conservative party. These may be said to be—1st, The maintenance of the monarchy and of the privileges of both houses of parliament. 2nd, The security of the Protestant religion, as established in the three kingdoms.

We need not ask if these institutions are of a slender or trivial nature. We need not ask if they are blessings which we ought calmly and indifferently to hazard or throw away. We need not say that the advantages which they yield are not confined to one class, or rank, or section of the community; but are, when rightly viewed, of equal benefit to every peaceable, industrious, and honest citizen, whether high or low, rich or poor. The principles of Conservative policy should never have found favour in our eyes if they were in any way exclusive in their tendency or operation. We are no worshippers of nobility; we are no parasites of wealth; we have no sympathy with any one interest in the commonwealth more than another. We revere and rally round the institutions of our country, because we believe every man alike to be interested in their stability who desires either to live and rise by his own exertions, or to enjoy the fruits of his past labours, or to inherit the acquisitions of those who have laboured before him for his sake. We call upon all sober, and religious, and orderly of every station and denomination to reflect earnestly upon the blessings which they now possess, and to take heed that they do nothing at this time which shall expose them to the slightest hurt or jeopardy.

Why is it that we love the monarchy? Why is it that we prize the institutions of an hereditary peerage and a representative House of Commons? Because we believe and know that this constitution contains the most admirable mixture of the elements of society, the most perfect reconciliation of opposite excellencies, that wisdom has ever planned or accident ever brought together. It has offered scope for the greatest and most diffusive liberty that has ever been found compatible with mutual restraint and general protection; it has allowed the amplest freedom of discussion consistent with order and tranquillity; it presents the most liberal encouragement to enterprise and exertion that co-exist with the security of acquired rights; it exhibits the utmost latitude for popular influence that can be combined with an effective defence against foreign aggression, or a vigorous administration of executive government. Under this constitution we have realised all the opposing virtues which schoolboys have dreamed or that sages have devised. We have nursed among us all the patriotism, the eloquence, the courage, the independence, that have adorned the freest republics of the world, while we have been exempt from the anarchy and dissensions, the fierce struggles and bloody triumphs, by which those forms of government have been defaced. We possess all the refinement, the literary cultivation, the scientific attainments that have ever been fostered by the most splendid monarchies without the vile effeminacy or the gross vices which courtly ease and luxury have too often produced. The monarchy gives firmness and unity to the national strength, and annihilates and the wild excesses of ambition. The aristocracy gives stability to existing rights and institutions, and diffuses refinement and generous feeling among all classes. The

democratic principles, working in its proper place, and under its proper trammels, gives life and activity to the whole, and excites in all ranks a spirit of mutual sympathy and competition productive of the best results.

At the Lewes assizes, on Thursday, a penalty of £500 was obtained against a man named James Henry Mills, for having in April last, at the Lewes election, corrupted one James Baker, by giving him £15, to induce him to vote for Mr. Easthope.—[This Easthope is now one of the members for Leicester, part proprietor and editor of the Morning Chronicle, and an immense stickler for "freedom and purity of election!"

(From the Liverpool Mail, Aug. 8.)  
The London Courier, a ministerial paper, admits that, up to the latest returns received on Saturday, the state of parties was as follows:—

Ministerialists.....238  
Conservatives.....228

Ministerial majority.....10  
We shall make short work with this ten. Stirlingshire gives us a gain of one, Peeblesshire one, Perthshire one, Wigtownshire one, and South Cheshire one.—These five give ten votes on a division, and make the parties even. There will be other gains, to the extent of eight or ten more, given the Conservatives a decided majority in the new house. Dublin and Belfast are returned against us, but the returns are not worth one farthing, for they will be set aside upon petition, and the old Conservative candidates replaced in their former situation. But, on the other hand, the ministerial list will have to be pruned, most unquestionably, of Grote of London, and Brotherton of Salford, which will be equal to four members on the conservative side.

Upon the whole we are quite confident that ministers are signally defeated by the voice of the electors of the United Kingdom, despite all the government influence, all the corrupt corporation influence, all the influence of the secret service money, and all the perjury and intimidation of Ireland.

THE REJECTED RADICALS.

(ALL OUT-AND-OUTERS.)  
Hume from Middlesex  
Reebuck from Bath  
Palmer from ditto  
Bowring from Kilmarnock  
Wigney from Devon  
Fowel Buxton from Weymouth  
Ewart from Liverpool  
Wason from Ipswich  
Rufane Donkin from Berwick  
Brotherton from Salford  
Grote from London  
Elphinstone from Hastings, late from Liverpool  
Angerstein from Greenwich  
Stewart from Lancaster  
Stanley from Preston  
Colonel Thompson from Hull  
Fox Maule from Perthshire  
Wrottesley from South Staffordshire  
Mosley from North Staffordshire.

The Thames Tunnel.—This tunnel will probably be completed at the public expense. The select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the state and prospects of the undertaking, decline giving any opinion on the results, as far as profit and loss is concerned; but it is added—and this is the material point to the parties whose money has been buried under the Thames—"Looking to the importance of a work of this nature, for the first time now undertaken as a means of fixed communication in situations where no other of an equally permanent nature may be available and also that the sum of £180,000 has been already expended upon the work by the proprietors, and the further sum of £72,000 by the public, they are of opinion, that it be expedient to authorise the treasury to continue the advances to the Thames Tunnel Company according to the act of parliament.

The new Bishop of Quebec.—Arising out of the visit to this town of Mr. J. Stanley, M. P. for this division, and of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, we have heard, but we have no authority to confirm the correctness of the re-

port, that the Rev. E. Hawell, B. D., the able and exemplary curate of this parish, has been judiciously selected to the new bishopric of Quebec.—Stockport Advertiser.

SPEECH OF THE QUEEN.—In reply to an observation which is said to have reached the royal ear the other day, the Queen is reported to have answered, "The new parliament must determine whether I am to be a whig, or Tory, or conservative, which I take to be the medium between the two." This, if spoken, was constitutionally spoken, and shows that her Majesty is anxious to ascertain the real opinions of the subjects whom she has been called upon to govern, rather than desirous of influencing them by any premature declaration of her own. Mr. O'Connell has had the impudence to assert that his sentiments are those of the Queen!

DUBLIN ELECTION.—Yesterday, in giving his vote in favor of Messrs. West and Hamilton, Mr. O'Connor, a highly respectable and very independent Roman Catholic solicitor, stated that he did not record that vote as a partizan; but that he felt that from the intimidation that had been used, it was the duty of every independent elector to take the course which he had adopted.—Dublin Mail.

Conversion of a Priest.—The Rev. Patrick O'Brien, some years a Priest of the Church of Rome in this diocese, has publicly read his recantation at the parish church of Killyn, in this county, and conformed to the faith of the church of England.—Limerick Chronicle.

We have sincere pleasure in announcing that Doctor Musgrave, of Cambridge, who was a short time since appointed dean of Bristol, is to be the new bishop of Hereford, in the place of the late Dr. Grey.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Munster to the office of constable of the tower of Windsor Castle.

Seven villages in one of the valleys of the Tyrol have abandoned the Roman Catholic and embraced the Protestant faith. The Austrian government, however, has disgraced itself by deciding in council that the inhabitants shall not be allowed to emigrate into Prussia. Transylvania has been assigned to them as a place of refuge.

The Quadruple Treaty.—The Journal de Francfort, a Russian paper, affirms that a conference of all the other ministers of the northern powers will be held with Prince Metternich at Toplitz very shortly, upon the subject of the quadruple treaty, by which England and France engaged themselves to support the Queen of Spain.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1837.

WHEREAS it is expedient that regulations should be made for the support and management of the several Protestant Episcopal Churches which now are and which hereafter shall be within this Island and its Dependencies, the Pews whereof are or shall be wholly or in part the private property of Members of the Congregation:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, and by the authority of the

same, that it shall be lawful for the several Proprietors of the several Churches respectively, in their Agent, to meet on the first of January in each and every respective Churches, and shall attend shall then a ballot from amongst the and proper persons to be Church Wardens of and also then and there manner from amongst fit and proper persons Vestry for the said Church whom shall be quorum so happen that any In company of Individuals shor or Proprietors of in the said Churches Person or Company s for every Pew of which shall be such Propriet and the said Church tries respectively shall Office for one year the and until their Success manner be elected; and Wardens shall have thorty to make such respecting the care, ment of the said Churches purtenances as they not repugnant to the have, exercise and en privileges and power ble to the same panal Law of England usually have, exercise subject to—And the adjourn from day to And the Ministers of respectively shall a required to give pub annual meeting from ately after the Comm two Sundays preced meetings, which no objects of the said t at which it shall be

And be it further of the persons so el expiration of his t from the Town or s resided when electe capable, or shall s serve the Office to the Minister for t Church connected cancy shall occur, ter such vacancy s notice in manner at ing of the sac pro tain, at which n shall be filled up

And be it furth counts and claims the repair, support the said Churches. Appurtenances of and respecting the gyman, Clerk, Ser of the same, shall required, be laid by the Church V shall be approved Church Wardens said Vestry: Pro ever vote shall be of the Minister s least three years shall be payable bent for the tin Church Wardens

And be it fur the purpose of ra ment of the said ing the Disburse said Churches, s said Vestries to ments upon the of the said Pew cessary,—the sc ments, specifying ral proprietors each is to pay, s printed and shall of the said Chu the two Sunday shall have been in case the said thereof, shall re for the space of notice and after made for the sa or their reputed pose of this Act the rent of the therein shall be proprietor for rent.) then the shall and may quired to raise costs and expen of the Goods, faulter or def amount subject Vestry: Pro hereby enacted after such asse ed upon, three priors shall Church Ward the same, the proceed to rais

Rev. E. Hawell, B. and exemplary curate has been judiciously the new bishopric Stockport Advertis-

OF THE QUEEN.—In observation which is reached the royal ear the Queen is reported, "The new determine whether a whig, or tory, or which I take to be between the two." was constitution- and shows that her ous to ascertain the the subjects whom alled upon to go- desirous of influ- any premature de- own. Mr. O' is sentiments are been!

LECTION.—Yester- vote in favor of and Hamilton, Mr. ighly respectable dent Romon Ca- stated that he did te as a partizan; at from the inti- ad been used, it very independent the course which Dublin Mail.

a Priest.—The rien, some years urch of Rome s publicly read he parish church is county, and e faith of the land.—Limerick

ctor Musgrave, no was a short ed dean of Bris- new bishop of ace of the late

been pleased to nster to the of- the tower of

one of the val- e abandoned e and embrac- th. The Aus- however, has deciding in habitants shall emigrate into ania has been a place of re-

Treaty.—The rt, a Russian conference of s of the north- e held with Toplitz very bject of the hich Eng- gaged them- e Queen of

AR  
MBER 6, 1837.

pedient that re- l be made for ent of the sepa- l Churches hereafter shall its Depend- re or shall be ate property of ion: d, by the Go- mly of New- authority of the

same, that it shall be lawful for the several Proprietors of Pews in the said Churches respectively, in person or by their Agent, to meet on the first Monday of January in each and every year in their respective Churches, and so many as shall attend shall then and there elect by ballot from amongst themselves two fit and proper persons to act as and be the Church Wardens of the said Church, and also then and there shall elect in like manner from amongst themselves Seven fit and proper persons to act as and be a Vestry for the said Church, any Five of whom shall be quorum; and if it shall so happen that any Individual or Company of Individuals shall be the Proprietor or Proprietors of more than one Pew in the said Churches respectively, such Person or Company shall have one vote for every Pew of which he, she or they shall be such Proprietor or Proprietors; and the said Church Wardens and Vestries respectively shall be and remain in Office for one year thence next ensuing, and until their Successors shall in like manner be elected; and the said Church Wardens shall have full power and authority to make such rules and orders respecting the care, custody and management of the said Churches and their Appurtenances as they shall deem fit, and not repugnant to this Act; and shall have, exercise and enjoy the same rights, privileges and powers, and shall be liable to the same penalties, as by the general Law of England Church Wardens usually have, exercise and enjoy, or are subject to.—And the said meeting may adjourn from day to day if necessary.—And the Ministers of the said Churches respectively shall and they are hereby required to give public notice of the said annual meeting from the Altar, immediately after the Communion Service on the two Sundays preceding the said annual meetings, which notice shall contain the objects of the said meeting and the hour at which it shall be holden.

And be it further enacted, that if any of the persons so elected shall, before the expiration of his Office, die or remove from the Town or Settlement wherein he resided when elected, or shall become incapable, or shall refuse or neglect to serve the Office to which he was elected, the Minister for the time being of the Church connected with which such vacancy shall occur, as soon as may be after such vacancy shall occur, summon by notice in manner aforesaid a general meeting of the said proprietors for a day certain, at which meeting the vacancies shall be filled up by election in manner

And be it further enacted, that all accounts and claims for and connected with the repair, support and maintenance of the said Churches, and the Fences and Appurtenances of the same respectively and respecting the Salaries of the Clergyman, Clerk, Sexton, and other Officers of the same, shall, as often as they are required, be laid before the said Vestries by the Church Wardens, and such as shall be approved of shall be paid by the Church Wardens under the order of the said Vestry: Provided always, that whatever vote shall be passed for the Salary of the Minister shall be permanent for at least three years, and the said Salary shall be payable quarterly to the Incumbent for the time being by the said Church Wardens.

And be it further enacted, that for the purpose of raising funds for the payment of the said accounts, and for making the Disbursements necessary for the said Churches, it shall be lawful for the said Vestries to levy such annual assessments upon the proprietor or proprietors of the said Pews as they may deem necessary,—the scale of which said assessments, specifying the names of the several proprietors and the amount which each is to pay, shall be fairly written or printed and shall be affixed to the doors of the said Churches respectively during the two Sundays next after the same shall have been determined upon. And in case the said assessments, or any part thereof, shall remain behind and unpaid for the space of ten days after the said notice and after demand shall have been made for the same upon such proprietors or their reputed agent, (and for the purpose of this Act whosoever shall receive the rent of the said Pews or of sittings therein shall be deemed an agent for the proprietor for whom he received such rent), then the said Church Wardens shall and may and they are hereby required to raise the same, together with costs and expenses, by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of such defaulter or defaulters, and to hold the amount subject to the order of the said Vestry: Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, that if within ten days after such assessment shall be determined upon, three-fourths of the said proprietors shall notify in writing to the Church Wardens their disapproval of the same, the Church Wardens shall not proceed to raise such assessment, but the

said assessment shall be submitted to a General Meeting of the said proprietors shall be called by notice aforesaid, and who shall determine upon the amount of the assessment to be laid, and the amount so determined upon shall be forthwith and without further notice or demand raised by the Church Wardens in manner aforesaid: Provided also, that no person who shall be in arrear for two years for the amount of the said assessment, shall be allowed to vote or be present at the said Annual or other General Meetings, or be eligible to be a Church Warden or Vestry-man.

And be it further enacted, that minutes of the proceedings and resolutions of the said Vestries shall be fairly and distinctly entered into a Book to be provided for that purpose by the Church Wardens, and shall be signed by one at least of the Church Wardens for the time being, and by such of the Vestry as desire to do so.

And be it further enacted, that so often as any vacancy shall occur in the Office of Clerk, Sexton, or other Officer connected with said Churches respectively, the same shall be filled respectively by fit and proper persons to be appointed by the senior Minister for the time being, of the said Churches respectively, by and with the consent and approbation of the Church Wardens and Vestry, or a majority of them.

And be it further enacted, that the said Church Wardens and Vestries respectively shall be Bodies Corporate, and be enabled to sue and be sued, and to take by purchase, lease, voluntary grant and donation, any Lands, Monies and Chattels, for the use of the said Churches respectively: Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to authorise any person or body of persons to admit, institute or induct any Minister into any of the said Churches except the Bishop of the Diocese for the time being, or some person authorised by him for that purpose, who alone shall have the power and authority of instituting and inducting Ministers into any of the said Churches.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbour Grace.

Sept. Schooner Reform, Leader, Lisbon, 120 tons salt.  
ENTERED.  
Sept. 3.—Brig Calypso, Brine, Naples, 2200 qtls. fish (to load at Labrador)  
CLEARED.

Port of Carbonear.

Aug. 26.—Brig Experiment, Tucker, Poole, 97 tons salt, 2 bales & 1 case woollens & cottons, 50 bls. pork, 8 casks cider, 3 fowling pieces, 208 pieces earthenware, 1 bale fishing tackle, 1 box wrot. leather, 38 cheese 15 tons coal, 8 pieces wrot iron, 2 grave stones, 1 parcel stationary, 1 trunk millenary.  
29.—Schooner Cornelia, Vening, Liverpool, 8 tons coal, 65 tons salt, 2 bales canvass, 6 bales haberdashery, 3 boxes candles, 12 do. soap.  
Nelson Packet, Noseworthy, Poole, 12 casks porter, 102 coils cordage, 4 bds. polline, 4 do. marline, 12 boxes candles, 63 do. rushes, 7 casks woollens, fishing tackle & leather, 5 cases & 4 bales cottons, woollens &c. 1 hamper cutlery, 7 bales tanned leather, 50 pieces sail cloth, 4 casks lines & wrot. leather, 20 bds. oakum 5 casks cider, 4 do. tinware, 22 cheese, 6 plough shares, 1 case haberdashery, 11 bales woollens, linens, & slops, 10 M. brick, 3 cases stationary, 3 boxes millenary, 1 sofa, &c. &c.  
CLEARED.  
Aug. 23.—Brig Convivial, Hampton, Valencia, 2800 qtls. fish.  
29.—Brig Apollo, Ford, 3450 qtls. fish.

Port of St. John's.

Aug. 24.—Devonshire, Wannright, Grenada, molasses.  
25.—Blandford, Hutchings, Bristol, coal merchandise.  
Rambler, Crane, Bay Verte, cattle.  
Spanish brig Timoleon, Thomas de Ytuxxiaga, Havana, ballast.  
Margaret, George, Halifax, tobacco, porter, sugar.  
Eliza, Hartly, Bridgeport, coal.  
Sarah, Webster, P. E. Island, lumber.  
Hebe, Marshal, Greenock, coal.  
Success, Deagle, Cape Breton, cattle.  
Charlotte, Goldsworthy, Liverpool, soap, flour.  
Hirondelle, Mathewson, Demerara, rum, molasses.  
Otter, Dill, Porto Rico, sugar.  
Uniack, Laundry, Cape Breton, butter, cattle.  
Annandale, Walsh, P. E. Island, lumber, shingles.

26.—Diana, Le Blanc, Cape Breton, lumber.  
Susan, Le Blanc, do., lumber.  
Emma, Furniss, Hamburg, bread, pork, butter.  
Ranger, Morris, Figueira, salt.  
Margaret Helen, Bambury, Liverpool, salt.  
Terra Nova, Barclay, Miramichi, lumber.  
Amelia, Orange, Jersey, flour.  
Angler, Sinclair, New York & Sydney, coal, tobacco.  
Hibernia, Thornton, Sydney, coal.  
Nimrod, Barron, do., coal.  
29.—Britannia, Burke, Greenock, cordage, soap.  
Pearl, Pridham, Figueira, salt.  
Clydesdale, Sympton, Copenhagen, pork, flour.  
Mary Jane, Butt, Greenock, coal.  
Three Brothers, Chellon, Margaree, cattle.  
Angerona, Jillard, Waterford & Newport, pork, coal.  
Margaret, Gray, London, tea.  
Emergent, Kelly, Pictou, sundries.  
Sarab, M'Grath, Sydney, coal.  
30.—Dewdrop, Furler, Hamburg and Dartmouth, pork, butter.  
Marnhull, White, Figueira, cabbages, salt.  
Lady of the Lake, Taylor, Sydney, coal.  
Loon, Cann, do., staves.  
Star, King, Novascotia, cattle.  
Catherine & Ann, Warner, Liverpool, bread, coal.  
Spanish brig Bolodor, Thomas de Vgaxte, Havana, ballast.  
Spanish brig Seraphin, Jose Olaguirel, Havana, ballast.

CLEARED.  
Aug. 25.—Beaver, Anderson, Miramichi, flour.  
Eliza, Liddell, Surtas, Miramichi, ballast.  
Adeona, Patten, Bermuda, flour, bread, pork, fish.  
General Grant, Dunscomb, Bermuda, flour, fish.  
28.—Adouis, De Gronchy, P. E. Island, ballast.  
Highlander, Munden, Sydney, ballast.  
Rambler, Cram, New Brunswick, sundries.  
Annandale, Walsh, P. E. Island, sundries.  
30.—Uniack, Landrey, Cape Breton, flour, bread.

Notcies

TO LET

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

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

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

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

PETER ROGERSON.

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

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

GEORGE HIPPISEY.

Harbor Grace, Sole Executor.  
Sept. 6, 1837.

MR. ELLIS begs to tender his most sincere thanks, to those kind Friends who have so handsomely come forward to assist in the erection of a DWELLING-HOUSE, which he has the pleasure to inform them is now in progress, and will be particularly obliged by the payment of the contributions,—in Carbonear to THOMAS CHANCEY, Esq., and in Harbor Grace to THOMAS RIDLEY, Esq., who will confer an additional favor by receiving the same, that Materials may be provided, and the House covered in as early as possible.

Harbor Grace,  
Sept. 6, 1837.

On Sale

G. P. JILLARD

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

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

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

HABERDASHERY

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

WATCHES, Watch Guards  
WEDDING and Fancy RINGS

TOGETHER WITH  
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
JEWELLERY

Harbor Grace,  
July 19, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are Landing

Ex the Brig AMITY, Captain  
Dunn, from LIVERPOOL,

86 Tons Salt  
30 Tons Best Orrel Coal  
100 Barrels Hamburg Fine Flour  
75 Ditto extra Superfine Ditto  
60 Ditto Prime Pork  
50 Boxes, 46 Half-boxes, and 160 Qr.-boxes Muscatel Raisins  
Rod, Casement, Round and Sheathing Iron  
Nails, and Crow Bars, all sizes  
1 Best Liverpool Back Iron  
An assortment of Coopers Tools (warranted superior)  
Best London White Lead  
Color Paints  
Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine  
Ochre, Chalk, Whiting  
Pitch, Tar, &c. &c.

Which will be Sold VERY LOW for CASH or PRODUCE.

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

Harbor Grace,  
July 19, 1837.

Captain Wood, the new member for Middlesex, is a captain in the first battalion of the grenadier guards, commanded by Colonel Grant, and now quartered in Dublin. The gallant officer is nephew to the Marquis of Londonderry and Lady Hardinge, and cousin to Sir Walter James, baronet, the new Member for Hull.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BY ALEXANDER RODGER, GLASGOW.

God bless our lovely Queen,  
With cloudless days serene,  
God save our Queen;  
Shield her from trials, woes,  
Secret and open foes,  
Till her last evening's close,  
God save our Queen.

Grant her a happy life;  
From faction's baleful strife  
God save our Queen;  
With men her throne surrounded,  
Firm, active, zealous, sound,  
Just, righteous, sage, profound,  
God save our Queen.

Long may she live to prove  
Her grateful people's love,  
God bless our Queen;  
Give her an Alfred's zeal,  
Still, for the commonweal,  
Her people's wounds to heal,  
God save our Queen.

Guard all her steps in youth,  
In the straight paths of truth  
Lead our young Queen:  
And as years onward glide,  
Ever support and guide,  
England's hope—England's pride,  
God save our Queen.

BIRMINGHAM CONSERVATIVE SONG.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

'Tis the voice of our country, from cen-  
to shore,  
It calls on each Briton to slumber no  
more;  
It bids us arise, ere our birth-right be  
gone,  
And rally like men round the altar and  
throne.

"The God of that altar, thro' tumult and  
war,  
Ever beam'd upon England his bright  
leading star;  
Ever pour'd on our father His blessing  
divine,  
And ne'er shall their children prove false  
to his shrine.

"Round the Throne of our Monarchs,  
For ages have stood,  
Saints, heroes, and sages, the great and  
the good;  
No foe from without dared its ramparts  
to win,  
And it shall not be canker'd by traitors  
within.

"Too long, oh! too long has a faction  
held sway,  
That piece-meal would dribble Old Eng-  
land away,  
That would take from her King and her  
Nobles their own,  
And cover with insult her Altar and  
Throne.

"But it shall not avail them: the voice  
is gone forth,  
It rings through the empire, east, west,  
south, and north;  
For Britain, uproused and indignant, at  
length  
Now bares, like a giant, the arm of his  
strength.

"Here we stand for old England, her  
rights, and her laws,  
'Tis the cause of our country—God prosper  
that cause!  
Unimpair'd to our children those rights  
shall descend,  
We will live to preserve them, or die to  
DEFEND THEM!

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF A VISIT TO THE MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY.

"What now do we see? mid-  
night—the blackness of darkness  
—nothing! Where are we?  
where is the wall we were lately  
elbowing out of our way? It has  
vanished—it is lost; we are all  
walled in by darkness, and dark-  
ness canopies us above. Look  
again; swing your torches aloft!  
Ay, now you can see it far up,  
100 feet above your head, a gray  
ceiling rolling dimly away like a  
cloud; and heavy buttresses bend-  
ing under the weight, curling and  
toppling over their base, begin to  
project their enormous masses  
from the shadowy wall. How  
vast, how solemn, how awful! The  
little bells of the brain are ringing  
in your ears; you hear nothing

else, not even a sigh of air. The  
guide triumphs in your looks of  
amazement, he takes advantage of  
your feelings all so solemn and ro-  
mantic: "Then that says the  
mammoth an't rale tear-cat, don't  
know nothing about it!" With  
which truly philosophic interjec-  
tion, he falls to work on certain old  
wooden ruins, to you yet invisible,  
and builds a brace or two of fires;  
by the aid of which you begin to  
have a better conception of the  
scene around you. You are in the  
vestibule, or antichamber, to  
which the spacious entrance of the  
cave, and the narrow passage that  
succeeds it, should be considered  
the mere gateway and covered ap-  
proach. It is a basilica of an oval  
figure, 200 feet in length by 150  
wide, with a roof, with a roof  
which is as flat and level as if  
finished by the trowel of the plaster-  
er, of 50 or 60, or even more, feet  
in height. Two passages, each  
100 feet in width, open into it at  
its opposite extremities, but at  
right angles to each other; and as  
they preserve a straight course for  
500 or 600 feet, with the same flat  
roof common to each, the appear-  
ance to the eye is that of a vast  
hall in shape of the letter L ex-  
panded at the angle, both branch-  
es being 500 feet long by 100 wide.  
The passage on the right hand is  
the great bat room; that in front  
the beginning of the grand gallery,  
or the main cavern itself. The  
whole of this prodigious space is  
covered by a single rock, in which  
the eye can detect no break or in-  
terruption, save at its borders,  
where is a broad sweeping cornice  
traced in horizontal panel work  
exceedingly noble and regular, and  
not a single pier or pillar of any  
kind contributes to support it. It  
needs no support; it is like the  
arched and ponderous roof of the  
poet's mausoleum—

"By its own weight made steadfast and  
immovable.

The floor is exceedingly irregular,  
consisting of vast heaps of the ni-  
trous earth, and of the ruins of the  
hoppers or vats, composed of heavy  
planking, in which the miners  
were accustomed to reach it. This  
hall was, in fact, one of their  
chief factory rooms. Before their  
day it was a cemetery, and here  
they disinterred many a mouldering  
skeleton, belonging, it seems,  
to that gigantic eight or nine-foot  
race of men of past days, whose  
jaw bones so many thousand ver-  
acious persons have clapped over  
their own, like horse collars, with-  
out laying by a single one to con-  
vince the soul of scepticism.

"Such is the vestibule of the  
Mammoth Cave—a hall which  
hundreds of visitors have passed  
through without being conscious  
of its existence. The path lead-  
ing into the grand gallery hugs the  
wall on the left hand, and is, be-  
sides, in a hollow flanked on the  
right hand by lofty mounds of  
earth, which the visitor, if he looks  
at them at all, as he will scarcely  
do at so early a period, after en-  
tering, will readily suppose to be  
the opposite walls. Those who  
enter the bat rooms, into which  
flying visitors are seldom conduct-  
ed, will indeed have some faint  
suspicion for a moment that they  
are passing through infinite space;  
but the walls of the cave being so  
dark as not to reflect one single  
ray of light from the dim torches  
and a greater number being nec-  
essary to disperse the gloom than  
are usually employed, they will  
still remain in ignorance of the  
grandeur around them. In an at-  
tempt which we made to secure a

drawing of the vestibule, we had  
it lighted up with a dozen or more  
torches and flambeaux, and two or  
three bonfires beside; but still the  
obscurity was so great that it was  
necessary, in sketching any one  
part, to have the torches for the  
time held before it. It was, in  
fact, impossible to light it up so  
as to embrace all its striking fea-  
tures in one view. We saw  
enough of it, however, to deter-  
mine its quality. It possesses not  
one particle of beauty; but its  
grandeur, its air of desolation,  
combined with majesty, are un-  
speakably impressive."

At a locksmith's window in one  
of the principal streets in the city  
"padding" are announced as only  
capable of being opened by a spe-  
cies of legerdemain. A wag ob-  
serving the orthography, remarked  
that at all events it was done by  
"a spell."

The Boston Post says, "the  
reason that cream is so scarce now  
is, that milk has risen so high  
that cream can't reach the top."

A Sunday-school teacher asked  
a child, "Who killed Abel?"  
"General Jackson." Another  
inquired of a scholar, "In what  
state were mankind left after the  
fall?" "In the State of Ver-  
mont."

Lord Nelson's opinions, with  
respect to the officers of the navy  
were the most liberal. Lord Bar-  
ham gave him a list, and offered  
him his choice of officers, when  
he was going to take his last com-  
mand: "Choose yourself, my  
lord," said Nelson; "the same  
spirit actuates the whole pro-  
fession; you cannot choose  
wrong."

Sailors, though they are the  
best fighters in the world, are not  
always the greatest scholars, or  
theologians. One of these being  
lately at Church, and hearing it  
read that the ark was carried on  
men's shoulders, left the church in  
a great passion, affirming with an  
oath, that master chaplain there  
had told a lie, "for as now, do  
ye see," says he, I have heard  
that that same ark was big enough  
to stow one Captain Noah, his  
crew, and a great deal of live  
stock."

Two sailors falling into a learn-  
ed dispute, whether or no the King  
(God bless him) was head of the  
Church; which the one pertinaci-  
ously insisted upon, the other as  
resolutely denied, affirming that  
power to be vested in the Arch-  
bishop of Canterbury; a third  
put an end to the controversy, by  
observing, to the satisfaction of  
both parties, that his Majesty sure-  
ly was master of the Seas.

A Scotch political economist  
being asked the meaning of *meta-  
physics*, explained it as follows:—  
"When the party who listens din-  
na ken what the party who speaks  
means, and the party who speaks  
din na ken what he means himself  
—that is metaphysics."

After the action, an Irishman,  
named Phelan, who was cook's  
mate of the Genoa, was observed  
to skip about the galley with the  
most ludicrous manifestation of  
joy. On being questioned, he  
shouted out, "Och, by the Pow-  
ers I'm glad that the villains hav-  
n't spoilt the coppers—the devil a shot  
has touched them."

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS  
St John's and Harbour 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 care-  
fully 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 fa-  
vours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further no-  
tice, start from Carbonear on the morning  
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, posi-  
tively 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 PA KAGES given him.  
Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most  
respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he  
has purchased a new and commodious Boat  
which at a considerable expense, he has fit-  
ted out, to ply between CARBONEAR  
and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-  
BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after  
cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping  
berths separated from the rest). The fore-  
cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentle-  
men with sleeping-berths, which will  
be 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 CARBONEAR,  
for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and  
Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning,  
and the COVE at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays,  
Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet-  
Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those  
Mornings.

TERMS.

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

The owner will not be accountable for  
any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c.  
received at his House in Carbonear, and in  
St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick  
Kielty'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 east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,  
Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks

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

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