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(From late London Papers.)
VAUXHALL GARDENS.

ASCENT OF THE NEW BALLOON WITH NINE PERSONS.

On no previous occasion in the annals of aerostation has public curiosity been so strongly excited as on that of the ascent of the stupendous "Royal Vauxhall Balloon," which took place yesterday from the above Vauxhall Gardens. Although the price of admission had been increased to half-a-crown, long before the doors were opened, which was not until half past one o'clock, a large number of persons were in waiting for admission. On the doors being thrown open, the balloon was found to be already two thirds inflated, the process, from the extraordinary size of the machine, having commenced as early as ten o'clock. About two o'clock a sudden change took place in the weather, and from that hour until past four o'clock it rained incessantly; but the ardour of the lovers of aerostatics appeared to be nothing daunted by the untoward occurrence, for they flocked into the Gardens regardless of the "pelting of the pitiless storm," many elegantly dressed women not even opening their parasols to shield them from the rain, for fear of obscuring their view of the balloon. Shortly after four o'clock a favourable change appeared on the face of the heavens, at which time it became apparent the inflation was nearly completed the balloon having assumed the form of an immense pear. About half-past four o'clock the rain having subsided, preparations were commenced for the ascent were commenced; they, however, occupied nearly two hours, the power of the balloon several times raising a large party of the L division of police, who had hold of the netting, from the ground, notwithstanding near thirty half hundred weights were also attached by ropes to the stupendous machine. At five o'clock a large party of the nobility were admitted by tickets within the arena, where the inflation took place. Among them were the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Coventry, with a party of ladies, Lord and Lady Charleville, Count d'Orsay, Sir William Abdy, Colonel and the Hon. L. Stanhope, Captains White, Ogle, Stopford, &c. Shortly afterwards the car, which on account of the weather had been stripped of its splendid purple velvet covering and gilded eagles' heads, was brought forward with only a covering of scarlet cloth, and attached to the ring to which the ropes of the netting had been fastened. Twenty-four bags of ballast, each weighing 14lbs., were put within it, as were also six carrier pigeons, and a number of other articles. At twenty minutes to six o'clock, everything being then considered ready, the following persons entered the car:—Mr and Mrs Charles Green, Mr James Green, Capt. Currie, Mr Edwin Gye, one of the proprietors of the Gardens, Mr Hughes, another gentleman connected with the Gardens, and two other gentlemen of the names of Sheel and Holland (as we are informed.) Two strong ropes were then attached, one on each side of the car, which were each held by upwards of fifty persons, on which Mr C. Green commenced trying the power of the Balloon, when he soon discovered he had got too much gas. After letting a considerable quantity escape, he called his niece, Miss Mary Anne Green, (daughter of the late Mr William Green,) who immediately, and apparently very gladly, obeyed the summons, and jumped into the car, making the ninth adventurous spirit, within its already crowded interior. The word was then given for the ropes to be loosened, but before that could be done, the rope across the hoop, by which the neck of the balloon is fastened, broke with a loud snap, and there is too much reason to fear some accident would have happened, had not the police immediately clung to the car and secured it. The damage, was, however, soon repaired, and after Mr Green had allowed nearly one-fourth of the gas to escape, the signal gun was fired, and exactly at a quarter past six the magnificent machine

quitted terra firma, amid the spontaneous cheers of the assembled company, (which at that time was computed to consist of not less than 30,000 persons,) the band playing "God save the King." The balloon rose very steadily, until it had attained a considerable altitude, when it took a westerly direction, and it was considered probable the descent would take place about Hounslow; but after pursuing that course for about ten minutes, it entered a strong current of air from the north-west, when they quickly retrograded, and when last visible, which was about half an hour from the ascent, the balloon appeared to be pursuing a steady course into the county of Kent.

On the outside of the gardens, long before the hour appointed in the bills for the ascent, an immense number of persons had collected. Millbank, the bridges, the parks, and almost every elevated spot throughout the metropolis from which a view of the balloon, on its rising from the earth, could be obtained, were crowded by persons anxious to witness the novel spectacle of so large a number of persons traversing the aerial regions in a bark so fragile as a wicker-work car.

(ANOTHER ACCOUNT.)

Never, perhaps, since the days of Lunardi Blanchard, and Garnerin, or the very earliest days of aerostation, has public curiosity been excited more than it was yesterday, to witness the long promised ascent of the Royal Vauxhall Balloon, which, not only in magnitude, in beauty, and in pretension, exceeds all its previous competitors, but has created a new era in science, as far as utility is concerned, deemed valueless, but to which noble, if not to say princely patronage, has tended of late to give popularity as an amusement. It was believed by many persons that the promises held forth by the proprietors were fallacious, but we can bear testimony to their entire fulfillment, and to the practicability of taking up twenty instead of ten persons. Indeed so buoyant and powerful was this gigantic machine, which it is to be remembered contained 70,000, instead of 20,000 cubic feet of gas—the ordinary dimensions—that it required not less than thirty six policemen to hold it down by the net-work and ropes, and an addition also of some forty half hundred weights, which, for safety's sake, were appended to the cordages connected with the balloon. The process of inflation commenced as early as eleven o'clock, and was admirably directed by Mr Hutchison, consulting engineer. This alone is said to have cost the owners £70, though before the ascent Mr Green found it necessary to let at least a fourth of it escape. Though 4 o'clock was the promised hour of ascent, it was not until 20 minutes after six that the balloon was released, when it calmly but majestically rose above the trees, amidst the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and hearty cheers of the assembled spectators, to which the aerial voyagers most cheerfully responded. For a short time the balloon took a direct easterly course, and it was thought would have descended in Kent, but she afterwards veered a little northward, which would probably take her into Essex. The balloon descended in the marshes two miles from Rochester, after travelling an hour and a half. Mr Edwin Gye and Mr Holland, two of the aeronauts, arrived in town at half past 12. It being dark, and no conveyances at hand, the other seven passengers remained.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.

A special meeting of the proprietors of this company was held yesterday at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and a statement of the accounts, &c.

Benjamin Hawes, Esq., took the chair. The Chairman stated he felt great pleasure in informing the meeting that the engineer had advanced 60 feet further under the river since the introduction of the new shield, making nearly 700 feet in the whole. The success of the undertaking was placed

beyond a doubt, as there was good hard ground to proceed with the work. When it was considered that, in order to proceed with the work, they had to use a machine weighing 140 tons, propelled under a pressure of 3000 tons under the bed of the Thames, it was not desirable to proceed too rapidly; but, on the contrary, that every step taken should be regulated with care and caution. The total number of persons that had visited the Tunnel since its formation was 300,000, among which were distinguished foreigners and several royal personages. It would not be long, he believed, before the proprietors would be enabled to go into the Tunnel at Rotherhithe, and come out at Wapping. (Hear.)

Mr Charlier, the Company's clerk, then read the report.

It stated that the directors felt great satisfaction in stating that since their report in March last, 60 feet of the brickwork of the tunnel have been completed, making nearly 700 feet under the Thames. When the stop page in 1828 took place, it was occasioned by no difficulties of an engineering nature, but solely from the original capital of this company being exhausted. At that time about 559 feet out of 1300 feet were completed for the sum of £120,000 only. The directors never received of the original subscriptions more than £182,000. The difference between these sums, viz., £62,000 was as has been frequently stated to the proprietors, absorbed by the purchase of land, machinery, engines, stores, buildings, parliamentary and other expenses (including the cost of maintaining the works during the period of their suspension of nearly seven years,) and by the extra expenditure occasioned by the two interruptions of the river. The directors stated that the new shield had fully answered its purpose, and had enabled the work to proceed through some portions of ground in almost a fluid state. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the excavation which it enables the miners to carry on through the ground of the consistency just mentioned, and which it preserves until the brickwork is completed, when it is known that the area before and around it is equal to 2000 superficial feet, over the whole of which vents are opened for the infiltration of water from the river and land springs. After entering at some length into various particulars relative to the carrying on of the works, &c., &c., the report concluded by stating that the directors continued their unabated confidence in Mr Brunel, and reiterated their opinion that at no very distant period, this great undertaking will be completed.

The Chairman stated that since June Mr Brunel had been able to proceed with the works at the rate of four feet and a half per week, the expense of the undertaking would be less than the estimate sent into government (hear, hear,) and in a short time he had no doubt that the work would be proceeded with at the rate of eight or nine feet a week.

The Clerk then read the accounts, from which it appeared that in June there was a balance in hand of £3000.

The Chairman said, that previous to June government had advanced them £30,000, and since then £10,000 in addition, and the probability was that another £10,000 would very shortly be advanced.

The report was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be entered upon the minutes.

In answer to a proprietor the Chairman said that a stranger visiting the works at the tunnel might think the falling of earth, &c., were matters of an appalling nature, whilst those who were conversant with the works would think nothing about them. The writer of a letter to a morning paper might, therefore, possibly feel all he had stated. A complaint had been also made to the navigation committee; but when the company attended to meet the charge no complaint appeared (hear, hear,) and the Lord Mayor acted upon the occasion in a manner that was highly gratifying to the company.

At the suggestion of Mr Adams it was arranged that for the future the liabilities of the company should be set out in the accounts furnished to the proprietors.

Upon the motion of Mr Hawkey, the thanks of the meeting were given to the directors.

The Chairman having acknowledged the compliment, the meeting separated.

MODE OF SUPPORTING THE POOR IN BELGIUM.

Viscount Villain XIII, who has long been appointed Minister to Rome, has resigned his office as Governor of East Flanders. Before quitting Ghent, Viscount Villain addressed a circular to the different functionaries under his government, in which are some interesting details relating to the operations of the charitable workshops (*ateliers de charité*) established in different parts of Flanders. He states that the number of these institutions amount to 43—that the total prime cost of material and salary paid to the poor amounts to 176,378, and the sale of manufactured articles to 192,833 leaving a loss upon the whole of only 13,804. Thus, at the expense of 18,804, provision and employment have been given to 2265 poor people during the whole of the winter and part of the spring; and thus at the trifling expense of six francs a person, 43 parishes have been rescued from the evils of mendicancy, and a large body of poor creatures who must otherwise have begged or starved, have been actively and usefully employed, and have had the means of supporting their families without other parochial relief. The letter adds that the average loss of six francs only arises from defective administration in some of the parishes, since it results that in 25 out of the 43 the loss has not exceeded two francs, and indeed in some of these has not been more than 80 centimes per person. In seven parishes the receipts nearly balance the expense so that the poor have cost little or nothing; and in four parishes the returns have exceeded the expense, so as to leave a balance in the hands of the directors after supporting all the poor. These are remarkable results, and are well worthy the attention of the philanthropists in England and Ireland. For what can be more praiseworthy, more advantageous, or honourable to the community, than the establishment of institutions by which pauperism, idleness, and immorality are neutralised without expense, and by which a number of poor persons who would otherwise be thrown upon the public workhouse, or become burdens to the parish, are actively employed and encouraged in habits of industry and economy? Viscount Villain earnestly recommends the establishment of similar workshops throughout the whole country. Where he able to effect his benevolent object, he would obtain one of the most important and most beneficial results effected in a civilized nation, and Belgium would present the phenomenon of a whole population purged, as it were, of idleness and pauperism. Whilst upon this subject, it may be observed, according to official statistical documents published by order of the Minister of the Interior, that the total gross amount of the revenues of hospitals, charitable establishments, and of the divers sums expended upon the poor, amounted in 1823, to 11,647,000 francs, or about 285 francs per individual. The number of poor in the provincial workhouses had been reduced from 3454 in 1827, to 2,622 in 1833, a remarkable diminution, seeing that the population has increased in an inverse ratio, having augmented from 3,800,000 in 1827 to 4,061,000 in 1833. The same documents state that the total number of persons receiving instruction at the various colleges, schools and pieces of education of all denominations, amounted altogether to 353,342 in 1826, whereas in 1833 the number of children attending the 5229 primary schools alone, exceeded 370,000. If the progress of education has been great, the diminution of immorality is not less striking; for one finds the number of foundlings (*enfants trouvés*) to have amounted to 11,023 in 1823, whilst in 1833 they did not exceed 7997. This is not a place to develop subjects of this kind, but the above examples will suffice to show that Belgium is making considerable progress in those

FRANCE.

(Private Correspondence of the Standard)

PARIS, SEPT. 6.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

branches of administration, and general morality which are the most essential to the well-being of a nation. It must not be omitted to state that the tables in question give the population to the 1st January, 1835, at 1,165,959 souls: the superficies of the soil at 3,429,570 hectares (each 2¼ acres), of which 381,470 hectares, or about one-tenth, are cultivated, not including more than 100,000 hectares, 13, of roads and canals. In France, the uncultivated land, out of a superficies of 52,570,000 hectares, amounts to 9,000,000, or one-sixth; and the roads, canals, streets, &c., to 1,216,764, or one-fifth; both of which show a remarkable balance in favour of Belgium.

All Europe has lately seen how admirably the Russian government has "divided" this country on the subject of the "Greek loan." But who can wonder at this or any other humiliating proof of the servile sacrifices of British interests to Russian ascendancy, seeing that our transactions with the Court of St. Petersburg are managed by two such incapables as Lord Palmerston and Lord Durham, the one as chief of our foreign policy, the other as representative of the Majesty of England at the Court of the Czar?

It would indeed be difficult to say whether the "juvenile Whig" or the "Aristocratic Radical" has on all occasions exhibited more of that insouciant credulity of disposition and neck-and-neck complaisance of temper which invites the practice of Russian frauds and infliction of Russian insults. When the whigs basely abandoned the Polish nation to their fate, whose wrongs were the fertile theme of their generous declamation while out of office—when they refused even to make a manly remonstrance on behalf of that oppressed people to the haughty Czar, they were not satisfied with allowing the treaty of Vienna to be cancelled by the extinction of Poland. This was not sufficient evidence of their pusillanimous subservience to the will of the insolent Autocrat; so, under the guidance of Lord Palmerston, as the genius of our foreign policy, the Whig Ministers extracted from the pockets of the over-taxed people of this country, some millions sterling, under pretence of a compact, which, by the severance of Belgium and Holland, had "ceased and determined," in order to recruit the nearly exhausted Exchequer of a government which has, ever since the subversion of Napoleon's power, been indefinitely engaged in endeavouring to supplant the influence, and damage the interests of Great Britain, by all the treacherous arts of an insidious policy. That disgraceful transaction of the Russian-Dutch loan job, which enabled the Muscovite tyrant to give the last blow to the liberties of Poland, was denounced at the time that it was under discussion in the legislature; and when many of the "Liberal" members of the Commons, who have since affected great sympathy with the Poles, were assisting to sacrifice that ill-fated people at the altar of Russian ambition, in order to gratify the recreant Whig Ministers of the crown, one of whom—the "candidate" Lord Althorp—intimated that even if Russia had no right to the money it was politic to bribe her to maintain a pacific course of policy. Thus, England, that vanquished, under a former government, the mighty Napoleon with the resources of genius and civilization at his command, has been brought to such a depth of political debasement by our Whig rulers as to purchase with gold the treacherous friendship of the chief of the barbarians of the North. Whenever Russia raises a monument to her political benefactors, above the names of her own diplomatists, statesmen, generals, and admirals, she should inscribe those of Lord Palmerston and the Whig colleagues.

Nor, indeed, upon the pillar of Russian ascendancy should the name of Lord Durham be omitted. The insults which he bore with on his voyage to St. Petersburg, by way of Constantinople, have been soothed by abundant cajolery since. The good terms on which he stands with himself and the Imperial oppressor of the Poles may be collected from the panegyric upon his servile submission to the ambitious barbarian, with which his friends have, favoured the public through that press which the ultra-liberal statesman vainly attempted to gag by criminal information:—"Notwithstanding his ultra-liberal politics, Lord Durham is personally very acceptable to his Imperial Majesty (of Russia), who is said to be charmed (so it appears the autocrat does not 'close his ears to the voice of the charmer,') as well as his august consort (how sentimental!) by the soft and conciliatory manner of the noble lord, which no one can more happily assume when he pleases, than the chief of the house of Lambert." If he could assume the tone of a manly and energetic representative of England, it might be less pleasing to the Czar, and his "august consort," but it would be better for the dignity and interests of England, nor should this great nation be so readily befooled in Turkish affairs, or defrauded in regard to the "Greek loan."—*Morning Herald.*

The Liverpool Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture which opened on Monday 1st, contained 679 works of art.

Slow and sullen is the movement, and the composition of a new ministry encounters a host of difficulties. We are told at last, indeed, that the ministry has been formed, and that to-morrow it will appear in the *Moniteur*. This is partly true, and partly false. Marshal Soult had not arrived last night, and had not given his *ultimatum*. Until he does so, everything is provisional; and when he even has done so all is provisional still. The ministry which is forming cannot last. The more decidedly *Doctrinaire* it is, the greater will be the resistance which will be opposed to it. It is quite impossible that a *Doctrinaire* Cabinet can hold long in France. The following was published in the *Gazette de France*:

"Count Molé, Minister of Foreign Affairs and President; Marshal Soult, Minister of War (in the interim, General Dode de la Brugne to officiate for the Marshal); M. Gasparin, Minister of Interior, with M. de Remusat as Secretary; M. Persil, Minister of Justice; M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Dumon, Minister of Commerce and Public Works; M. Vice Admiral Rosamel, Minister of Marine; and M. Douchet, Minister of Finance."

To-day the *Journal des Debats* publishes the following article:—

"The ministerial crisis touches its termination. It is stated decidedly this evening, that the names of the members of the new Cabinet will appear on Wednesday in the *Moniteur*."

"According to the list given this morning by some journals, and confirmed by the evening papers, the ministry will be composed of Messrs. Molé, Guizot, Duchatel, Persil, Gasparin and Rosamel. [The names of Dumon and Soult are not mentioned by the *Debats*—Correspondent of the *Standard*.] There are in this list—which is, however, incomplete, but which is composed of men of talent and heart, and made to inspire the country with entire confidence—one name wanting, and this is the name of M. de Montalivet. We regret it the more, because M. de Montalivet was not at all bound by the engagement he had made to the last Cabinet on the special question of intervention in Spain. It will be difficult to replace M. de Montalivet in the post of Minister of the Interior, where he had given proofs of capacity, of courage, and of devotion to the true interests of the country. All France recollects that at the epoch of the terrible prosecution of the Ministers of Charles X., it was Mr. de Montalivet who directed the department of the Interior. All France knows that it was M. de Montalivet who was Minister of the Interior when the insurrection of the 5th and 6th of June broke out, and no one has forgotten how on those great occasions he fulfilled the difficult but glorious duties imposed upon him. Casimir Perier associated M. de Montalivet with him because he knew his energy, and because he foresaw that he would become a statesman. In these latter days also called on to form part of the Ministry of the 22d Feb., M. de Montalivet has loyally assisted in maintaining in tact the policy of common sense, of moderation, and of firmness, to which France owes her safety. These are the acts which will always recommend M. de Montalivet to the public esteem and confidence.—We will add, that if M. de Montalivet had had political adversaries, all parties are over-willing to render justice to the loyalty of his character. M. de Montalivet has the art of making himself loved and respected by all the world. His name would have been, we do not doubt, a new element of strength to the new ministry."

It is evident from the foregoing article, that the resignation of M. de Montalivet has greatly annoyed the *Doctrinaires*. M. de Montalivet is not a *Doctrinaire*. His attachment to the House of Orleans is known to all France. To have had him a member of the new Cabinet would have had a good effect on the public mind; to have his name left out will do the new ministry an irreparable injury. The return of M. Persil to office will, above all, excite the anger of the press, and we may expect to see a new war commence between the journals and the government.

Reduction in the Dock Dues of Liverpool.—The reduction in the dock dues at Liverpool will take place almost immediately, and will be nearly as follows: 1st. The dock dues on produce brought coastwise are to be entirely removed. The remission applies to all produce from the different ports of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. Amongst the articles affected by it, are iron, copper, slate, and agricultural produce of all kinds (including the immense importations of corn and cattle from Ireland), lime, potter's clay, salmon and other fish, together with a vast variety of other articles, many of them of great importance to the trade of the port and the comfort of the inhabitants. The effect of

this remission will also be to free the port of Liverpool from all apprehension of rivalry from Runcorn and other ports in the river Mersey, in case of a future application to parliament, the dues of which they particularly complained being thus repeated, and Liverpool being placed on as good a footing as they would have been, even if they had obtained the exemption which they claimed and almost obtained, last session. 2d. The dues on produce, from all parts of the world are to be reduced one third. This, of course applies to cotton, sugar, coffee, wool, dry wares, silk, oil, fruit, and to every article not brought coastwise. 3d. The dock dues on all ships entering the port are to be reduced one fourth; and 4th. The dues on several articles which now pay a disproportionately high rate of duty are at once to be reduced. They are as follow:—East India cottons, silks, jute, oranges, lemons, nuts, and a few other articles. The total remission of dues will amount to upwards of 60,000 pounds per annum.

The commercial world, whose prosperity can only be assumed by the supply of a steady circulating medium, to enable them to discount their paper, which is the representative of their legitimate transactions, are becoming seriously alarmed at the present aspect of the Money Market. The determination of the great Pawn establishment in Threadneedle-street to throw out legitimate bills, in order nullify their own blunders, sent at first to Lancashire, and then to Scotland, from London, for discount, had the effect of raising the rate in both those portions of the United Kingdom. Ireland was next resorted to, and, as a natural consequence, we learn by the letters received from Dublin this morning, that the Bank of Ireland had determined to raise the rate of interest, commencing from this day (Friday). On Irish paper, which had previously been discounted at 3½ per cent., it was to be raised to 4½ per cent.; on English bills, which previously have been done at 3½, it was to be raised to 4 per cent. This raising of the rate of interest throughout the empire may, and must check enterprise of the strictest legitimate character; but the question is, whether the Bank of England is prepared to meet the results.

(From the Morning Post.)

An evening ministerial paper is so ingenious and acute as to discover a testimony in favour of the voluntary principle in a quarter from which such testimony could scarcely have been expected. The reformed corporation of Liverpool having determined that all the institutions for the education of youth that are supported by their funds shall be conducted upon the system of the Irish Education Commissioners, the members of the Church of England in that town, who happen to entertain a vulgar prejudice in favour of the unutilized and ungarbled Scripture, have determined to establish seminaries by voluntary subscription from which the Bible in its integrity, shall not be excluded. This, according to the reasoning of our ministerial contemporary, is to render homage to the voluntary principle. The Churchmen of Liverpool will we imagine, be a little surprised when they learn, if they should ever learn, the construction which has been put upon their benevolent and meritorious enterprise. The establishment and endowment of schools, or even of churches and chapels, by voluntary subscription, does not, we own, appear to us quite conclusive evidence that those who contribute to such objects in the present day would overthrow the Church Establishment, or abolish ecclesiastical endowments which their ancestors voluntarily instituted. The object of the contributors to the Bible Schools at Liverpool, or at least one of their main objects, is to strengthen and support the Established church. The meaning of the voluntary principle as it is generally understood, is the abolition of all religious establishments, leaving the public services of religion to depend wholly upon the voluntary contributions of those who partake of their advantages. A confusion of things so essentially different, by one of the most zealous of the administration, in order to patch up the materials of a sophism or a sneer against the Established Church, is characteristic and instructive. It shows how sincere and honest that administration and its adherents are, when they proclaim themselves, as they never fail to do, on the introduction of every new project of innovation, the only zealous and enlightened friends of the national Establishment for the maintenance of religion.

It appears from the New York Papers that there is an idea in the United States of abolishing altogether the coinage of copper, and substituting in place of it a less ponderous and less dirty metal, formed by alloying silver with a certain proportion of copper, as is the case in many countries of Europe. The inconvenience of the existing copper coinage in the United States is much dwelt upon, and it is so strongly felt, owing to the long journey which all persons, from the nature of the country, are constantly called upon to make, that nothing but the absolute want of some other representative of the smaller de-

terminations of value, makes them submit to it. The change suggested seems to be urgently pressed upon the government.

A recent statement of the number of suicides in Paris during the last year, goes to show that out of 229 instances, 78 of the number were females. Suffocation caused by the fumes of charcoal is the most general one used. Indeed from the whole account, it would appear that drowning, hanging, poisoning or any other means, is preferred to that of inflicting a wound with any sharp instrument or weapon which would cause death.

FRANCE.—The trial of 15 persons charged with having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, was proceeding before the Tribunal of Correction. The King's advocate, in the course of his speech, declared that no doubt could exist of an extensive plot having been organised.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1836.

A Public Meeting of Electors took place at CARBONAR on Friday last: the Meeting had been adjourned from the preceding day in consequence, (it was thought,) of the wet weather having prevented persons from attending. The Meeting on Friday was, however, but very small. ROBERT PACK, Esq., presided as Chairman.

The Meeting proposed that ROBERT PACK, Esq., and JAMES POWER, Esq., be requested to offer themselves as Candidates to represent this District in the coming Election.—Both those gentlemen distinctly and positively assured the Meeting that they could not accept the nomination, and that they did not by any means intend to become Candidates for again sitting in the House of Assembly. Several other persons were then proposed, but none of them are likely to become Candidates.

We think, however, that a sufficient number of Candidates will be found in the Bay to cause a contested Election, so as that the Constituency throughout the District, may have an opportunity of exercising their franchise, as well as an opportunity of choosing their Representatives; if they do not, they cannot be fairly represented.—We call upon the ELECTORS to use their FRANCHISE, and use it with discretion.—THEIR CIVIL LIBERTY—their RELIGIOUS LIBERTY—and their LIVES depend upon the manner in which they exercise their franchise, which they ought to look upon as their dearest and most valuable privilege.

It is said that his Holiness, the Head of the Catholic Church, has defined the liberalism of the present day, as being *indifference in Religion and revolution in Politics*: this definition bears the marks of having truth for its basis, if we may judge from the acts of the movement party on the Continent of Europe, who are evidently striving to raise Democratical and Republican Institutions on the ruins of Revealed Religion.

We hope the Voters of this Bay will beware of wolves in sheep's clothing, and doubt the liberalism of any Candidate who, says that he cares not what a man's Creed is. ELECTORS! give your Votes to the Candidate of any Christian Creed, whom you think sincere and honest in his religious professions, and who will be likely to discharge his duty conscientiously,—more from fear of God than of man.

There appears to us, to be a perversion in this Country, of the terms *Whig* and *Tory*. The *Tories* of the present day should be called *Whigs*; and those of the present day who call themselves *Whigs*, should be called *Ultra-Radicals*.

VOTERS! Beware of any Candidates who pledge themselves to any particular line of Politics: they are SLAVES—unworthy of your confidence—not fit to Legislate. If you have a knowledge of the previous character of Candidates, sufficient to induce you to trust your liberties to their keeping, give them your confidence—give them your votes;—but, beware of the slaves; the *pseudo-Liberals*.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN! NATIVES OF NEWFOUNDLAND!! The Polling place is the place of your LIBERTIES. Throw off that supineness and indifference evinced by you at the last Election: you may say that you do not want a House of Assembly; that you would be better without it; but now that you have gotten it and must have it, do not leave your LIVES, your PROPERTY, your LIBERTY, and the FUTURE WELFARE OF YOUR CHILDREN to depend upon the

chance that those who are alive to their civil rights—who will exercise their franchise—may do all that is necessary to preserve your liberties, as well as you would yourselves. We are assured that our Countrymen are beginning to see the necessity of choosing Representatives for themselves; beginning to see the necessity there is, that they should go to the polling place; see and hear who are the Candidates; decide for themselves who they should vote for; look out for a man whom they could trust with their money, or the produce of their labor; (for their Representative will have power to appropriate a part of their labour or part of their money); if they find such a man, and know from past experience that they can trust him, they will give him their confidence and their votes.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN! Let us as friends beseech you to make use of your franchise, if you can get a Representative that you can confide in. Let us beseech you to make use of your own judgment in selecting your Representative; spurn the man that would take your vote from you, by persuading you to give it to a person of his choosing; tell him to vote for himself, and to give you the same liberty. Let us beseech you to be sober, moderate, and resolute:—let not the tempter, in the shape of strong liquor, steal away your senses, and then steal away your Franchise and rob you of your liberty. We are happy to inform you that there will be plenty of CANDIDATES waiting at the hustings to solicit your suffrages: Go there,—see them all—hear them all—and then decide for yourself. Let us beseech you not to have anything to do with any Candidate who belongs to a coalition; you saw the effect of coalition at the last Election,—let that be a lesson to you.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following correspondence—
Secretary's Office,
8th October, 1836.

SIR,
I am directed by the Governor to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch which he has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a letter addressed to his Lordship by a numerous body of Merchants of St. John's, and forwarded by His Excellency at their request.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
JAMES CROWDY.

JOHN SINCLAIR, Esq.
(Copy)
Downing-Street,
28th July, 1836.

SIR,
On the 30th March last I had the honor to receive your despatch of the 15th February, No. 17, transmitting a letter addressed to me by a numerous body of the Merchants of St. John's, relative to a petition to the King on the subject of the administration of Justice in Newfoundland; a copy of which had been published in the PATRIOT Newspaper. I have hitherto abstained from noticing that despatch, in the expectation that the petition to which it refers would shortly be forwarded to me,—but as that has not been the case, I will not any longer postpone the expression of my gratification at the confidence expressed by so large a number of the inhabitants of the colony, and to whose respectability you bear so ample a testimony, in the judicial conduct of Mr. BOULTON. Should the petition to the King be hereafter forwarded, I shall not fail in laying it before His Majesty, at the same time to bring under His Majesty's notice the letter to me enclosed in your despatch of the 15th February.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed,) GLENELG.

SHIP NEWS.

Custom House, Port of St. John's.
ENTERED.
Oct. 8.—schr. Devon, Smith, Oporto, preserves.
sloop Devon, Dunscomb, Bermuda, ballast.
Palmetto, Spencer, Grenada, molasses.
brig Enterprise, Tessier, Bristol, coal, sugar, currants.
Margaret Helen, Bambery, Bristol, coal, sundries.
Beruana, Watker, Demerara, molasses, rum.
Elisabeth, Campbell, Barbadoes, molasses.
10.—schr. Union, Curran, Portugal, salt.
brig Cicely, Guthridge, Liverpool, coal, wheat.
schr. Harriet Elizabeth, Cooper, Cape Breton, coal.
11.—Spanish brig Bilbao, De Balparda, Havana, ballast.
schr. Eliza, Forest, Cape Breton, sheep, cattle.

sloop Zephyr, Humphrey, Nova Scotia, porter.
13.—Spanish brig Eolo, Urrutia, Matanzas, ballast.
brig Baron, Gilly, New York, coffee, tobacco.

LOADING.

Oct.—Scotia, Caldwell, Portugal.
Isabella, Fitzgerald, Waterford.
Aristides, Hart, Quebec.
Royal William, Sinclair, Demerara.
8.—Clondolie, Stoye, Barbadoes.
Reindeer, Haly, Quebec.
Hebe, Sinclair, Oporto.
George Henry, Denstadt, Halifax.
Leander, Granger, West Indies.
10.—Dove, Dunscomb, Bermuda.
Douglstown, McKenzie, Greenock.
Sir C. Hamilton, Blake, New Brunswick.
John Fulton, O'Neil, Halifax.
Speculator, Nisbett, Sydney.
Palmetto, Spencer, West Indies.
Euphemia, M'Gaw, Portugal.

CLEARING.

Oct. 5.—American brig Cordelia, Jones, Boston, sundries.
Iceui, Steele, Greenock, molasses, fish, oil.
Leah, Hutchings, Waterford, fish.
6.—schr. Mermaid, La Vache, Novascotia, fish.
brig Elizabeth, Meagher, Cape Breton, bread.
7.—schr. Eling, Luens, Demerara, fish, pork, beef.

PROSPECTUS

OF A
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
TO BE CALLED
The Carbonear Sentinel,
And Conception Bay Advertiser.

It is customary, upon the appearance of a new Periodical, such as the present, to inform the Public of what may be its probable contents; as also the politics and interests which it is the intention of the Editor to advocate.

The contents of the CARBONEAR SENTINEL AND CONCEPTION BAY ADVERTISER will be—Local Intelligence—a summary British, Colonial, American, and Foreign News—Original Communications—Literature, Poetry, &c. &c.

In politics, the SENTINEL will be independent and moderate—free and candid in its remarks—guided by no influence of Party—determined in its course—opposing the tyrant and protecting the oppressed, whatever be their politics, their country or their creed. Such are the principles upon which the SENTINEL will be conducted, and upon such principles it will stand or fall.

The interests the SENTINEL will strenuously advocate are those of the Island—the interests of the Fishery and those of the Fisher, who will always find this Journal ready to represent his wrongs, and to endeavour to procure him redress.

This, then, is the course the CARBONEAR SENTINEL AND CONCEPTION BAY ADVERTISER will pursue—it will be strictly and honestly speaking, a faithful expositor of passing events—and it is hoped it may meet the countenance and support of the Inhabitants of the Island.—CARBONEAR has already given its faithful promises to support the SENTINEL which will, in return, ever study to promote the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the Inhabitants of this important Mercantile community—a community which notwithstanding its rapidly increasing population, and its vast importance in a Commercial point of view, does not, it is strange to say, possess a single Printing Establishment!—a fact which induces the Proprietor to believe that his labours will not be altogether fruitless.

The SENTINEL will be published at Carbonear on THURSDAY the 27th inst. and every succeeding Thursday by THOMAS W. SPRY. Advertisements and all other orders in the Printing line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

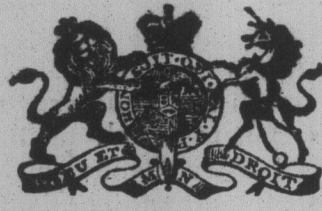
Terms—One Guinea per annum.
Carbonear, Oct. 12, 1836.

On Sale

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,
September 28, 1836.



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency HENRY PRESCOTT, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the H. PRESCOTT, Bath, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the last Session of the General Assembly of this Island intitled "An Act for preventing the mischiefs arising from Printing and Publishing Books, Newspapers and Papers of a like nature, by Persons unknown, and to regulate the Printing and Publishing the same." And Whereas in and by the said Act it is provided that the same Act shall not be of any force or effect until His Majesty's pleasure thereon shall have been first duly signified: And Whereas His Majesty has been pleased by his Order in Council, given at his Court at St. James's, on the 19th day of August last, to declare his special confirmation of the said Act: I, the GOVERNOR, do therefore, by these presents, duly signify and make known unto all His Majesty's loving subjects in this Island, that the said Act hath received His Majesty's Royal assent thereto, and that the same will come into and be in operation after the expiration of TWENTY days from and after the date of these presents.

In testimony whereof, I the Governor have hereunto set my hand and seal at St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, the Tenth day of OCTOBER, 1836, in the Seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JAS. CROWDY,
Secretary.

TENDERS

FOR ROADS

AND BRIDGES

TENDERS will be received at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Chancey & Co. until TUESDAY, the Eighth day of NOVEMBER at Noon, from Persons willing to Contract for the performance of the following WORK, Viz:—

To Make One Mile of ROAD, on the New line of ROAD leading from CARBONEAR to HEART'S CONTENT; to commence at CARBONEAR, to be Sixteen clear Feet wide, to have sufficient side DRAINS and cross DRAINS where they may be required; to be properly gravelled and sufficiently raised in the middle, and be finished to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, by the Tenth day of DECEMBER next.

To Build good and substantial BRIDGES over Great Beaver Pond Brook, and another over Little Beaver Pond Brook. And to Build Two other BRIDGES that are required farther on the Road, towards HEART'S CONTENT; all of which are to be finished to the satisfaction of the Commissioners by the Tenth day of DECEMBER next.

THOMAS CHANCEY
THOMAS NEWELL
ROBERT OLLERHEAD.

Commissioners for the Road leading from Carbonear to Heart's Content.

Carbonear, }
October 19, 1836. }

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co ARE LANDING

Ex Brig Maria, from Liverpool,
AND WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,

THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF
MANUFACTURED GOODS
(Extensive and well assorted to suit the Season.)

With a large stock of IRON MONGERY Bar and Bolt Iron, Steel Cabin Stoves, Sheet Copper Sheet Lead, Nails, Grind Stones Linsed Oil, Pitch and Tar 50 Barrels Prime Pork Loaf Sugar, Bottled London Porter Mould and Dipt Candles, Pepper 80 Tons best Household Coals, &c. &c.

ALSO ON SALE,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.

Harbor Grace, Oct. 12, 1836.

District of Conception Bay, }
Newfoundland.

ROBERT JOHN PINSENT, do hereby give notice, that in pursuance and execution of a certain writ of our Lord the King, to me directed, for the Election of Four Members to serve in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEWFOUNDLAND for the District of CONCEPTION BAY, I the RETURNING OFFICER above named, shall proceed to the said ELECTION at HARBOR GRACE in the said District, at the hour of 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of TUESDAY the 1st day of NOVEMBER now next ensuing: And the said Election will be further holden within the said District at the places and on the Days hereunder specified, unless the Members so to be Elected as aforesaid, shall be duly elected and returned in such wise that the same Election shall be determined without taking the Polls at all or any of the said following places:—

At HARBOR GRACE, from TUESDAY the 1st November to FRIDAY the 4th November, both days inclusive.

At PORT-DE-GRAVE, from MONDAY the 7th November to WEDNESDAY the 9th November, both days inclusive.

At BRIGUS, from THURSDAY the 10th November to SATURDAY the 12th November, both days inclusive.

At HARBOR MAIN, from TUESDAY the 15th November to THURSDAY the 17th November, both days inclusive.

At WESTERN BAY, from TUESDAY the 22nd November to THURSDAY the 24th November, both days inclusive.

At CARBONEAR, from TUESDAY the 29th November to FRIDAY the 2nd December both days inclusive.

Hours of Polling from 10 until 4 o'Clock each day.

ROBERT JOHN PINSENT,
Returning Officer.

Brigus, }
September 30, 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.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE CREDITORS of the Estate of ROBERT AYLES, Merchant, Carbonear, Insolvent, are informed that in pursuance of an Order of the Northern Circuit Court, a Dividend of NINE PENCE in the Pound will be paid to such Creditors who have proved their Claims on the said Insolvent Estate, upon application to

J. FITZGERALD,
JAMES HIPPLISLEY, } Trustees
Harbor Grace,
July 13, 1836.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

CONTRACTS having now been entered into, to cut down, and remove the TREES upon the whole line of Road from HARBOR GRACE to HOLY ROOD, we hereby give further NOTICE, that Sealed Tenders addressed to us, will be received at the Office of Messrs. THOMAS RIDLEY and Company, at Harbour Grace, until WEDNESDAY the Twenty-sixth day of October next, from Persons willing to CONTRACT for any part of the undermentioned WORK:—

To cut a clear DRAIN of Two Feet wide and Two Feet deep upon each side of the ROAD from the River Head of HARBOR GRACE to SPANIARDS BAY—throw the earth, small stones, and gravel, taken out of the said Drains upon the centre part of the Road, so as to fill up and level the hollows, as far as the materials will go—the ROAD to be left Twenty Feet wide (exclusive of the DRAINS) on every part thereof.

To cut a clear DRAIN as above described upon the whole line of ROAD from SPANIARDS BAY to HOLY ROOD.

It will be understood that the Persons taking these Contracts, will only be enabled to proceed with their work, as far as the present Contracts for cutting down and removing the TREES are proceeded with.

The whole to be completed on or before the 10th December next, subject to the approbation of the Commissioners and of the superintending Surveyor.

TENDERS will also be received immediately for PAINTING the three BRIDGES at the River Head of Harbour Grace, with one coat, to be Lead Colour.

THOMAS RIDLEY
JOHN STARK
THOS. CHANCEY.

Commissioners of Roads and Bridges from Holy Rood to Carbonear.
Harbour Grace,
13th September, 1836.

POETRY

GOD PROVIDETH.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

Lo! the lilies of the field,
How their leaves instruction yield!
Hark to nature's lesson, given
By the blessed birds of Heaven!
Every bush and tufted tree
Warbles sweet philosophy;
Mortals fly from doubt and sorrow;
God provideth for the morrow.

Say, with richer crimson glows
The kingly mantle than the rose?
Say, have kings more wholesome fare,
Than we poor citizens of air?
Barns nor hoarded grain have we,
Yet we carol merrily.
Mortal! fly from doubt and sorrow;
God provideth for the morrow.

Onee three lives, whose guardian eye
Guides our humble destiny;
Onee three lives, who, Lord of all,
Keeps our feathers lest they fall—
Pass we blithely, then, the time,
Fearless of the snare and lime,
Free from doubt and faithless sorrow!
God provideth for the morrow.

CUTTING

BY FITZ GREEN HALLECK.

The world is not a perfect one,
All women are not wise or pretty,
All that are willing are not won—
More's the pity—more's the pity!
Playing wall-flowers' rather flat!
L'Allegro or Penseroso—
Not that women care for that—
But oh! they hate the slighting beau so!

Delia says my dancing's bad—
She's found it out since I have cut her;
She says wit she never had—
I said "she smelt of bread and butter."
Mrs. Milton coldly bows—
I did not think her baby "cunning";
Gertrude says I've little "nouns,"—
I'm tired of her atrocious punning

Tom's wife says, my taste is vile—
I condemned her macaroni;
Miss McLush may flirt awhile,
Hates me—I preferred her crony;
Isabella, Sarah Jane,
Fat Estella, and one other,
Call me an immortal man—
I have cut their drunken brother.

Thus it is—be only civil—
Dance with stupid, short and tall—
Know no line 'twixt saint and devil—
Spend your wit on fools and all—
Simper with the milk and water—
Suffer bores and talk of caps—
Trot out people's awkward daughters—
You may scandal 'scape—perhaps!

But prefer the wise and pretty—
Pass Reserve to dance with Wit—
Let the slight be'er so petty,
Pride will never pardon it.
Woman never yet refused
Virtues to a seeming wooer—
Woman never yet abused
Him who had been civil to her.

DUBLIN POLICE.

A PISCATORIAL DISPUTE.

At the Arran Quay Police-office, Dublin, on Saturday, Mrs. Nancy Walshe, a ruddy faced, branny shouldered damsel, the president of a table in Patrick-street, well known for the excellence and variety of the finny tribes displayed thereon, complained against Miss Ann Smith, also a member of the same calling, for having the day previously conducted herself in a way any thing but mannerly towards her; in fact she could only expect such unpolicy from one who had never—

Alderman Tyndal.—My good woman, come to the point at once.
Complainant.—Well, your worship, to make a long story short, while I was standing at my table, not saying a syllable to nobody, but thinking and ruminating to myself about nothing at all, up walks Miss Smith, and, without as much as by your leave, madam, she ups with a salmon off the table, and before you could say Jack Robinson, she hits me a welt of the tail end in the jaw that bothered me out and out. "That's bidding you the time o'day, Nancy, honey," says she, "and for fear one side of your face might be jealous with the other, you may as well take this;" and with that she fetched me such a wiper of one of my whittings as brought the salt tears in my eyes, and I

dropped as flat as a flounder; she then upset the little table, and danced on it till she made smash and smithered me of the bits of boards, not to speak of the damage to my stock of fish; she finished her morning's work on me by taking advantage of my fall, and tearing the pocket from my side, of which I had a bright shilling and a sixpence; with this she went off to a public house to wet her neck at my expense. All I want to know is, is there law for that?

Alderman Tyndal.—Certainly, if what you state be true, we shall punish her.
Complainant.—I don't owe the girl any grudge, all I want is only to have her transported.

The Alderman.—We cannot promise you to go quite so far as that, but we shall have her taken into custody in the first place; we will best know how to deal with her after.

Complainant.—Deal with her what way you like, but nothing less than transportation for ever will satisfy me; and if it was to cost the bed from under my children I'll make her travel for it.

Mrs. Walshe then retired, and a constable was sent to look after Miss Smith.

PALACE COURT.

FOULKES V. FLETCHER.

Mr. Collett stated that the present action was brought by the indorser of a bill of exchange for £25, drawn by a person named Nicholson, and accepted by the defendant (a female), who pleaded in bar to the action, first, a coverture, and secondly, that no consideration had been given for the bill.

Mr. Gazelee, defend-nt's counsel, admitted the acceptance to be the defendant's.—The learned counsel however contended that his client was not legally liable for this act of hers, as he should prove that, although she had been separated from her husband for several years, yet that he (the husband) was living when the present action was brought.

Mr. J. Richardson, a person of most fashionable appearance, and dress in the first style of elegance, had hired several splendid apartments and houses, in Park-lane, and other places at the west end of the town for the defendant, who he supposed to be a widow up to the time of this action being brought. Afterwards, however, she informed him that her husband was living, and at her request he went down to Manchester, and obtained from the Collegiate Church in that town, the certificate of marriage, which he then produced.

The Judge (— Knowles, Esq.), said it was not necessary to prove the marriage, in actions of this kind; it was sufficient for it to be shown that the alleged husband and the defendant lived together as man and wife, and held themselves out as such to the world.

Mr. Richardson, in his cross-examination, said he was managing clerk to Mr. Henson, solicitor, of Chancery-lane.

Mr. Collett (with surprise)—You, Sir, managing clerk to a solicitor?

Witness.—Yes; and I frequently lend Mr Henson money to carry on his business.

Mr. Collett—Why, have you not yourself recently taken the benefit of the Insolvent Debtor's Act?

Witness.—Yes, about three years since.

The Court.—What was the amount of your debts at that time?

Witness.—Somewhere about £8000.

The Court.—Have your creditors been since paid?

Witness.—No; or otherwise I should have taken my schedule off the file.

The Court.—How much money of yours had your employer at a time?

Witness.—Twenty, twenty-five, or thirty pounds, as he might require.

The Court.—Do you not know, Sir, that this money belongs to your creditors?

Witness.—I intend to pay all my bona fide creditors.

On the witness's further cross-examination by Mr Collett, he said that he had heard of a person of the name of Foster. He had had the misfortune to be indicted for a conspiracy with John Mimer Hart;—He was tried with Hart in the Court of King's Bench, and acquitted. He had taken the benefit of the insolvent Act twice.

The Court.—You say that you are now an Attorney's clerk, you certainly have not been in that capacity all your life?

Witness.—No: I started in life as a gentleman.

A witness named Rodolph knew the defendant at the time she was living with her husband, a surgeon, at Manchester, in 1824, 1825, and 1826. Her husband, about 1826, eloped with a female servant. He was subsequently obliged by the parish authorities to allow the defendant £1 per week for her maintenance. Saw Mr Fletcher, defendant's husband, and supped with him not a month since.

Another witness deposed to the defendant being a married woman, but in his cross-examination he said that he was of opinion she had not lived with her husband for some years.

Mr Collett in reply, contended that if such a defence as the present was to avail no tradesman would be safe. For years the defendant had made purchases, taken splen-

did houses and apartments, and never until the present action was brought had she ever hinted that her husband was living.

The Judge, in summing up, said the only question the Jury had to decide was, whether they believed the defendant's husband was living at the time the action was brought. If they were of that opinion, it could not be maintained.

The Jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

A ROGUE OUTWITTED.

Captain Marryatt relates the following anecdote in a late number of the London Metropolitan.—Talking about rognery, there was a curious incident occurred some time back, in which a rascal was completely outwitted. A bachelor gentleman, who was a very superior draftsman and caricaturist, was laid up in his apartments with the gout in both feet. He could not move, but sat in an easy chair, and was wheeled by his servant in and out of his chamber to his sitting room. Now a well known vagabond ascertained the fact, and watched till the servant was sent upon a message.

The servant came out of the front door, but left the front area door open, communicating with the kitchen. Down went the rascal, entered the kitchen, walked up stairs, where, as he anticipated, he found the gentleman quite alone and helpless. "I am sorry, sir, to see you in this situation," said the rogue; "you cannot move, and your servant is out. The gentleman started. "It is excessively careless of you to leave yourself so exposed—for behold the consequences! I take the liberty of removing this watch and seals off the table, and putting them into mine own pocket; and as I perceive your keys are here, I shall now unlock these drawers, and see what suits my purpose."

"Oh! pray help yourself, I beg," replied the gentleman who was aware that he could do nothing to prevent him. The rogue did so accordingly he found the plate in the sideboard drawer, and many other things that suited him, and in about ten minutes having made up his bundle, he made the gentleman a very low bow and decamped. But the gentleman had the use of his hands, and had not been idle. He had taken an exact likeness of the thief with his pencil, and on his servant's returning soon after, he despatched him immediately to Bow-street with the drawing, and an account of what had happened. The likeness was so good that the man was immediately identified by the runners, and was captured before he had time to dispose of a single article. He was brought to the gentleman in two hours afterwards identified, the property found on him sworn to and in six weeks was on his passage to Botany Bay.

MORE LYNCHING.—A company of negro slaves, headed by a free coloured man, and a white man, lately begun to celebrate the anniversary of the "St. Domingo Massacre." The free negro was tied, and received a sound drubbing, with orders to leave the parish in thirty days. The white man received twenty-five lashes, and orders to leave in twenty-four hours. The citizens were then called together, and sanctioned this cool proceeding by passing resolutions in favour of his honor or the judge.

A correspondent has sent us a calculation, from which it would appear that the whole human race, if collected together in one spot, would not occupy a space much greater than the extent of that on which our metropolis stands. He supposes the population of the globe to be equal to 1,000,000,000 souls, and the average space occupied by each individual to be 1½ square feet, the whole of the human family collected together in one column would cover a square of 47,063 feet, or about 8¾ miles.

A walking-stick recently presented to Mr. Sopwith, surveyor of this town, contains in the dimensions of an ordinary cane the following materials:—Two inkstands, pens, penknife, ivory folder, lucifer matches, sealing wax, and wafers, a waffer stamp, wax taper, several sheets of post letter paper, and card paper, a complete and highly finished set of drawing instruments, ivory rule, and scales, lead and hair pencils, Indian rubber, Indian ink, a thermometer, and a beautiful and well-poised magnetic compass; the whole so arranged to admit of any instrument being used with facility.—*Newcastle paper.*

A REWARD NOT ENVIABLE.—By a singular oversight, the English law, imposing penalties upon persons found guilty of making false entries in parish register books, provides that such persons shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and transported for fourteen years. One-half of the penalty, levied in pursuance of this act, shall go to the person who shall inform or sue for the same; consequently the informer would be entitled to seven years transportation.

Mr. Relling, professor of chemistry at Prague, has, it is stated, succeeded in brewing a very pleasant beverage from potatoes. It is said to be as clear as wine and strong and agreeable to the taste.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

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

FARES.

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

And Packages in proportion.
All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYDALE,

Agent, HARBOUR GRACE

PERCHARD & ROAG,

Agents, t. JOHN'S.

Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and

JAMES DOYLE in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the morning of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.

Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3 6
Single Letters 6
Double do. 1 0

And PACKAGES in proportion.

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

Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

Packages in proportion to their size or weight.
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House in Carbonear, and in St John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (*Newfoundland Tavern*) and at Mr John Cruet's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On a Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR.

Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1836.

BLANKS of various kinds for Sale at this Office.