

THE



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A STORM AT SEA DESCRIBED.

(From Miss Martineau's "Retrospect of Western Travel.")

Before I went on board, I had said that I should like to witness a storm as fierce as we could escape from without fatal damage. Some passenger repeated this wish of mine (very common in persons going to sea for the first time) in the hearing of the mate, who told the sailors; who, accordingly, were overheard saying one afternoon, that I had better come on deck, and see what I should see. My clerical friend took the hint, a called me hastily, to observe the crew make ready for a squall. I ran up, and perceived the black line advancing over the water from the horizon—the remarkable indication of a coming squall. The sailors were running up the shrouds to get the sails in. The second mate was aloft, in the post of danger, his long hair streaming in the wind, while with us below all was calm. The sails were got in just in time. The captain did not come down to dinner. Orders were given to "splice the main-brace;" for the crew had been handling the ropes since four in the morning. I saw them come from their grog, and then wait for what might happen next. By sunset the sky was tremendous; the sea rising, the wind moaning and whistling strangely. When I staggered to the stern to bid the sea good night, according to custom, the waters were splendidly luminous. Floods of blue fire were dashed abroad from our bows, and beyond, the whole expanse sparkled as with diamonds.

All night the noises would have banished sleep, if we could have lain quiet. There was a roar of wind; the waves dashed against the sides of the ship, as if they were bursting in; water poured into our cabin, though the skylight was fastened down. The state of our cabin was intolerable;—the crashing of glass, the complaining voices of the sick ladies, the creaking and straining of the ship and above all, the want of air, while the winds were roaring overhead. I saw no necessity for bearing all this; so, sick as I was, I put my clothes on, swathed myself in one cloak, and carried up another, wherewith to lash myself to something on deck.

There, all was so glorious, that I immediately stumbled down again to implore the other ladies, to come up and be refreshed; but no one would listen to me. They were too ill. I got the captain's leave to fasten myself to the post of the binnacle, promising to give no trouble, and there I was the whole of the never-to-be-forgotten scene.

We were lying in the trough of the sea, and the rolling was tremendous. The captain wished to wear round, and put out a sail, which, though new, was immediately split to ribands; so that we had to make ourselves contented where we were. The scene was perfectly unlike what I had imagined. The sea was no more like water than it was like land or sky. When I had heard of the ocean running mountains high, I thought it was a mere hyperbolical expression.—But here the scene was of huge wandering mountains—wandering as it to find a resting-place—with dreary leaden vales between. The sky seemed narrowed to a mere slip overhead, and a long-drawn extent of leaden waters seemed to measure a thousand miles; and these were crested by most exquisite shades of blue and green where the foam was about to break. The heaven seemed rocking their masses of torn clouds, keeping time with the billows to the solemn music of the winds; the most swelling and mournful music I ever listened to. The delight of the hour I shall not forget: it was the only new scene I had ever beheld that I had previously, in idea, been unable to form a correct notion of.

INTRIGUE IN TURKEY, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—Our Armenian host relates a

most tragical story of intriguing, which took place about thirteen years ago. A young Greek-merchant formed an intimacy with the wife of a Turk of some consequence, who had been in the habit of buying goods of him, and the lady was imprudent enough to admit her lover into the house when her husband was absent from Constantinople in the provinces. The Greek paid his visits in the loose feridee or cloak, veil, and common out-of-doors attire of a Turkish lady.—Suspicion, however, appears to have been excited, for the Turk returned suddenly, and went straight to his harem, without first sending to give notice, as is the custom. The Greek in making his escape stabbed the husband, but not mortally, and the latter sent instant information to Achmet Pasha. The Greek was seized in attempting to leave Constantinople, and the unfortunate lady was immediately taken from her home and family by the Pasha's slaves. The Sultan was informed of the circumstance, and ordered the instant execution of both parties. Mine host, when he heard of the seizure of the Greek, hastened to see if a heavy ransom would procure a mitigation of the capital punishment. He was desired to wait and carry back the answer to the "vile sons of unbelieving mothers" who had sent him. He was ordered to follow a black slave, and passed through several courts up a wooden staircase into a small room, where, on a divan in one corner, sat the unfortunate lady sobbing, and two black mutes arranging a piece of catgut. My informant was thrust into one corner of the room, and the unhappy woman was immediately ordered to seat herself in the middle of the floor; not complying, and resisting those who came up to pull her by force, she was beaten upon the neck and face, dragged into the middle of the room, and held down in a sitting position, with her legs under her. A mute then endeavoured to throw a piece of catgut fastened to a stick over her head, but the girl (for she was not 20) laid fast hold of her long hair, to prevent the passage of the fatal noose, and with such desperate firmness that they were obliged to cut the hair away from her grasp with a knife. Having adjusted the catgut, the slave gave the stick three or four turns; there was a great noise in her throat, her eye-balls darted from their sockets, and she fell dead on the floor. The body was put into a sack, and carried privately through some gardens to a boat on the sea of Marmora. He was ordered to go along with it, and with the greatest horror he observed on reaching the boat the young Greek, quietly seated with his hands tied behind his back.—Without a word the whole party were towed beyond the walls to a small rising ground, upon which were a few trees. They disembarked, the sack was untied, and the Greek, after being indulged with a view of his mistress, hung up by the neck to the opposite tree, and the whole was concluded by both bodies being pitched into the sea, and the frightened Armenian ordered to go back to them that sent him, and take care of himself.—Addison's *Damascus and Palmyra*.

BRISTOL TRADESMEN'S CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.—The proceedings of the annual meeting of this society, held on Tuesday, will be found in our second page. The members were highly delighted to crowd once more round their staunch and excellent president, Mr. Daniel, and to add another assurance of their attachment to the man whom Lord John Russell vainly endeavoured to degrade by erasing his name from the list of magistrates. We rejoice to add that Mr. Daniel is in good health and as ready as ever to head the band of Bristol conservatives. Let them, on their parts, be active, vigilant, and united, prepared for a contest whenever it may take place, either municipal or parliamentary, and success will crown their efforts. And this, we entreat them to recollect, they

must be, or they will consent to deliver over the best interests of this city into hands ready to sacrifice them to their revolutionary and anti-social principles. *Felix Farley*.

AUSTRALIA.—Lord Glenelg has prepared a bill to present to the House of Lords, continue until December 31, 1841, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, an act of the 10th Geo IV., for providing for the government of the settlements in Western Australia, on the western coast of New Holland. It will be read the second time on Friday—(this day.)

P. E. ISLAND, AUG. 29.

Numerous conjectures are afloat as to the object of the recent convocation of Governors at Quebec. The attention of the United States' Government has been awakened by it, and it appears by an article which we subjoin, that the idea in that country is, that it is connected with the question of the disputed territory between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick. This subject, it is far from improbable, may have come under discussion, and may have occupied no inconsiderable share of their attention; but the main object of the meeting, we have good grounds for believing, was for the purpose of affording the Governor General an opportunity of explaining to the Governors of the different Provinces his plans for the future governance of this important portion of her Majesty's dominions. Earl DURHAM it is plain to be seen, is not a man of half measures. All will agree that his plan evinces a grand and comprehensive mind, however opinions may vary as to the practicability of it. As far as our information goes—and we have it from good authority—it is briefly this;

A Union of the five Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, (Newfoundland to have the option of joining,) under one Federal Government, each Province retaining its own Local Legislature, *divested of a Legislative Council, or Upper Chamber*—the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the Province, aided by an Executive Council, of not less than five members, to have the power of revising Bills, and suggesting alterations therein to the Assembly, but not to have the power of rejection—the Governor to have a vote on all Bills, as at present. Each Province joining the Federal union, whether large or small, to send ten members to represent them in a General Assembly which shall legislate on such matters as are common to all, or to two or more of them, and which shall also be a Court of Appeal, to take cognizance of such cases as have heretofore been referred to the British Parliament or the Privy Council. The Governor General, with the assistance of a Council, to have the same power, with regard to Bills passed by the General Assembly, as the other Governor's have in the Provincial Assemblies. Quebec, Montreal and Halifax to send two members each to the General Assembly (to be included in the ten returnable by the Province)—the same privilege to be extended to any other town as soon as its population amounts to 15,000 persons. Each of the Provinces to have the privilege of returning two Members to represent its interests in the British Parliament. The whole of the Revenues of each Province to be placed at the disposal of its House of Assembly, we shall determine the amount of salary to be paid to its Governor, Judges, and other public Officers, and provide for the payment of its Civil List.

Such is an outline of the comprehensive measure which, if sanctioned and supported by the people of the different Provinces, is proposed to be recommended to the Imperial Parliament. As to how the sense of the people is to be

arrived at, upon a subject in which they are so deeply interested, we cannot with any confidence speak. In the meantime, however, Commissioners from each of the Provinces are to proceed to Quebec, without delay, for the purpose of affording the Governor General every information on the subject; and should their opinion coincide with his own views, it would, no doubt materially tend to forward his grand object—the amelioration of the condition of the Colonists, by amending their political institutions. But in the choice of these Commissioners the people are to have no voice; they are to be selected by the different Governors.—Persons so appointed cannot, therefore, by any construction of language, be said to possess a representative character, however much they may assist the Governor General with their advice. The sense of the people may be guessed at, but can only be known with certainty by a direct appeal to themselves; and that the result of such an appeal would be in favour of the Earl of DURHAM's policy, there are few, we believe who can entertain much doubt on the subject.

The Commissioners for this Island (three or five in number, it is said) will be chosen immediately, and before our next paper issues from the press, they will, in all probability, be on their way to Quebec. Indeed, if it is true, as is asserted, that the *Medea* is to call here on her return from Halifax, for the purpose of conveying them to Quebec, along with the Commissioners for Nova Scotia, it is not unlikely but they may have arrived at their destination before another week elapses.

We refrain for the present from any comment upon the policy of the proposed measures, as this article has already extended to a length much greater than we intended.

MELBOURNE AND DURHAM.—With what feelings his Lordship anticipates Lord Durham's next despatch it is impossible to guess. Those who know Lord Durham best, think it would be extremely unwise to provoke him, and unless his Lordship comes down from his stilts, Lord Melbourne is laid in the dirt for ever.

"War with England" is the popular watchword in America, the two candidates for the Presidentship making their advocacy of it the principal claim in their respective canvasses.

There it yet a hope, however, that—thanks to the rapidity of the voyage to America—Lord Durham's gentle answer to the despatches he was received, and the throw-over of Lord Melbourne, will arrive before Parliament is up, unless his Excellency should take the still stronger measure of coming over himself. We do not envy the Premier the agitation which he will suffer during the interval.

The *Hercules* has brought the latest news from the seat of the Canadian Government. The amnesty which the Governor-General has granted has created great alarm in one party, without having excited the smallest gratitude in the other. His Excellency had given a splendid ball, and had met with an accident, unaccompanied with any serious consequences, by tumbling down the side of H. M. S. *Inconstant*. From all we hear, we believe the position of Lord Durham to be this—If at the time he receives Lord Melbourne's throw-over and positive directions to cancel the very objectionable appointments which he has made, he thinks himself likely to be ultimately successful in the objects of his mission, he will swallow the affront, and throw Massrs. Turton, Wakefield, & Co., overboard, as Lord Melbourne has thrown him; but if on the contrary he sees no probability of a tolerably creditable issue to himself, he will avail himself, of the insult offered to his power and dignity, and come home in disgust to try his hand in "the art of tormenting" his friends at home.

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RY TAYLOR. Widow.

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All this keeps Lord Melbourne under; and the gaiety and nonchalance of the Minister have subsided into quiet urbanity, which hitherto—except here and there—was not particularly the characteristic of his Lordship's behaviour.

A laughable scene took place the other day in one of our Local Courts. A farmer had summoned two cattle dealers for the payment of a sum of money, for the time they had had some of their cattle grazing in one of his parks. The farmer is one of those characters who, from whatever cause, can scarcely keep themselves awake when once comfortably seated, no matter in what place. He was nearly asleep two or three times while his case was going on; and, by the time it was finished, he was fast locked in the arms of Morpheus. Awakening, however, shortly after, and probably imagining he was sitting at a comfortable fire-side in some public house, he rubbed his eyes, at the same time coolly observing, "Come, my lads, it's time we were stappin'." The laughter of the Court was for some time unbounded.

A Dummy.—Tooke, in his life of Catherine of Russia, described the library of a Russian nobleman as being entirely composed of the backs only of books. What will our readers think of a concert being composed partly of dumb fiddlers—fellows with greased bows to make a show? In provincial town a dummy of this description rendered himself conspicuous by the freedom of his bow-arm; but upon being asked how he could play without moving his fingers, he kept up the joke with exquisite nonchalance, saying, "Oh, zur, zome do, and zome doant—that's all a matter of fancy."

We have much pleasure in calling public attention to the proceedings of the ninety-fifth Conference of the Wesleyan Ministers, now holding their deliberations in Bristol. The fact, that we are on the eve of the centenary of this great Religious Society's existence, gives additional importance to them, especially when we take into account the vigorous operation of its principles both at home and abroad, and the healthy discipline maintained throughout so large a community of Christians. The creditable moderation, also, of a vast majority of its members in political matters, and especially their loyalty and love of order, have commanded very general respect. Would that those, who eye their religious principles with a jealousy unfelt in the contemplation of their political attributes, could be induced to take a little more pains to ascertain the truth of the matters at issue! But we resolutely discard every painful association, at variance with the catholic feelings inspired by the occasion; and invite, along with the most scrutinizing investigation of the principles of Wesleyan Methodism, a candid attention to the practical character of their results, its magnificent missionary operations and other departments of general usefulness.—WATCHMAN.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The ninety-fifth conference commenced its sittings on Wednesday morning at six o'clock. The Rev. Thomas Jackson, of London, was chosen, (by a large majority,) to fill the important office of President, and the Rev. Robert Newton (well-known in Bristol as the powerful and eloquent advocate of foreign missions,) was again elected to the office of Secretary. Perhaps no man, since the days of the venerable Wesley and Whitefield, has more successfully exerted himself in the cause of truth than Mr. Newton; he is not ubiquitous, but nearly so. During the present week, various committees met to facilitate the business of conference, composed of preachers and gentlemen invited from different parts of the United Kingdom. The important matters brought before them were discussed with freedom and in the true spirit of christian courtesy. The addresses of Mr. Wood, of Manchester, Mr. Farmer, of London, and Mr. Crook, of Liverpool, were distinguished by the elegance of their language, and the manly and independent sentiments they espoused. Perhaps there is no meeting of ministers whose deliberations are connected with so many persons and circumstances in every part of the world; and whose decisions are more anxiously expected. The eyes of the members of this increasingly extensive connexion are fixed upon this annual assembly, and it must be very gratifying to every true lover of the British Constitution to be assured, that the spirit of the men composing the conference is truly loyal, and, from principle, attached to the Queen, their country and its laws.—*Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*

An important petition has been presented both to the Queen and to the House of Lords on the inefficiency of our foreign policy by certain merchants, manufacturers, bankers, shipowners, and others of the city of Glasgow. Its object is to obtain redress for the insults and injuries offered to our flag, to maintain the rights of British commerce, and to uphold the national character in the eyes of Europe and the world. It censures the system of diplomacy pursued of late years by the British government, as subversive of our national greatness. We quote the following just and spirited paragraph as too truly descriptive of

its sad results:—"The consequences of that diplomacy have been to leave us defenceless in every quarter of the world; to compromise the existence of Turkey, as an independent sovereign power, and thereby to destroy the natural barrier to encroachments on the East of Europe—to abandon Circassia, the bulwark of our Indian possessions, to the conquest of Russia—to reduce Persia to the condition of a Russian dependency—to exclude the British merchant entirely from the coasts of the Black Sea, where a most lucrative trade could be carried on—to enable the Dutch government to evade the obligations of a treaty (1824), and to impose illegal duties on our exports to Java, whereby many of us have been deeply injured—to tolerate the establishment, in Africa, of a French colony, an enterprise contra y to a specific treaty—to exclude our manufactures from the European markets, by a high scale of duties, contrary to existing treaties—to tolerate encroachments on our fishing grounds at Newfoundland, and even on the British coast—to permit the destruction of the ancient nationality of Poland, and the independence of Cracow—to annihilate the British claims on Greece: we pass over the difficulties in which this country is involved as regards our relations with Spain and Portugal, with the United States of America, with the empire of Brazil, and the government of Mexico."

LORD MINTO.—It is reported in well-informed circles that Lord Minto holds office only until his successor is appointed and that Ministers have applied to the Duke of Richmond to join them.—*Times*.

CANADA.—An estimate of the sum that will probably be required to defray the expenses, beyond the ordinary grants for the years 1837-8 and 1838-9, for army and ordnance services occasioned by the insurrection in Upper and Lower Canada:—Five hundred thousand pounds.

F. BARING
Whitehall Treasury Chambers, July 25, 1838.

THE NAVAL FORCE OF FRANCE.—France has 11 ships of the line, first class, 126 guns each; 23 of second class, 80 guns each; 23 of third class, 32 guns each. This forms a total of 57 ships, nearly every one of them built since 1818. Besides this France has 40 frigates, first class, each of 60 thirty-six pounders; 10 frigates each of 46 thirty-six pounders; 15 frigates, third class, each of 32 guns; 10 frigates, fourth class, of 26 guns; 24 corvettes, each from 20 to 32 guns; 26 gun brigs, 27 steamers, the majority of 160 horse power, and each of them well armed. In her arsenals there are nearly 3000 guns and cannonades for the naval service enough to fit out 51 ships of the line, 20 frigates and 20 corvettes.

FAMINE IN INDIA.—The upper provinces of the Bengal presidency were, (when the last despatches reached this country) scenes of the most frightful misery and mortality. Owing to the extreme poverty of the natives, occasioned by the impolitic and ruinous system pursued by the government of India towards the occupiers and the cultivators of the soil, tens of thousands have been reduced to utter starvation. On the 14 of April last, 78,000 pining wretches, men, woman, and children, were fed by bounty at Agra; and between the 1st and 15th of March, 71,523 infirm and sightless creatures were relieved in a similar manner. So great have been the ravages of death that the air for miles is tainted with the effluvia from the putrifying carcasses of men and cattle, and the rivers of the Jumna and Ganger choked up and poisoned by the dead bodies thrown into their channels.—The water and fish of these rivers are rejected as unfit for use, and men are kept constantly employed in pushing the accumulated bodies down the torrents. From the July number of the *Oriental Herald* we learn that starvation, disease, and death, are doing their work at Cawnpore, Muttra, Gwalior, and Delhi, while the weather natives look on with listlessness and unconcern. Though a famine fund has been established by the European public of India, it is found impossible to meet the necessities of the destitute and dying multitudes.

THREATENED INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.—The Royal Tar steamer, which left Lisbon on the 24th instant, Oporto the 25th, and Vigo 26th, brings important intelligence. Another plot to overturn the existing government of Portugal has been discovered, at the head of which is the Duke de Terceira. The object of the conspiracy is said to be, to proclaim Donna Maria Queen Absolute, with a promise of a code of laws, supposed to have been framed and actually signed by Don Joam VI., but suppressed at the instance of his advisers. Should this project take place, (which I am told was fixed for the 25th,) do not be surprised to hear of Donna Maria's arrival in England, as well as that of the Duke de Terceira, who is the first Lord Chamberlain to the Queen. The mististry continues unchanged at present, but a new list is prepared to suit altered circumstances.—The disturbances at Braga, where the levying of the decima and other new taxes was effectually resisted, had been followed by the fishmongers and fishermen at Lisbon, in consequence of the edict that the fish should be sold by weight. The government were expected to succumb.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—From the 37th report of the select committee on public petitions, issued on Monday, it appears that the petitions against any farther grant to Maynooth College up to the 20th inst., amount to 41, with 19,384 signatures.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—The Great Western left Bristol on Saturday last, for New York, with 118 passengers. Her cargo is estimated at £20,000 value; every nook and cranny where goods could be stowed being filled. She carries despatches for Lord Durham; and there were 3,180 letters from the Post-office, and about 5,000 from that of the Great Western; also about 2,000 newspapers, and a great number of small parcels;

besides which, the passengers' luggage was sufficient to freight a small steamer.

Lord Charles Wellesley embarks for Canada early in the present month, to assume the command of the 15th foot, to the lieutenant-colonelcy of which corps his lordship has been appointed.

The exiled Bourbon family have transferred their residence from Goritz to Kirchberg, where the Duchess de Berry was expected on the 12th. The Duchess d'Angouleme had paid their respects at Kirchberg, were Prince and Princess Polignac, who had since returned to Vienna.

THE GORGON STEAM FRIGATE.—This splendid vessel, it is expected, will shortly be despatched to the coast of Spain.—Her average velocity is twelve miles an hour, and her consumption of coal was one ton during that time. There is convenient stowage for a supply of fuel for 25 days. This, at an average speed of nine miles only per hour, will carry her a distance of 5,800 miles by steam alone. As this steam frigate will carry, besides the crew, 1,000 troops, with stores and provisions for two months, it is evident that we might, at pleasure, transport a regiment to Odessa, Constantinople, or any of the ports in the Mediterranean, or to St. Petersburg, or any of the northern cities, or to the West Indies, and principal American ports, at once, without waiting for wind or stopping for fuel.

The *Sirius*, belonging to the *St. George's steam navigation company*, and recently trading from London to New York, sailed on Friday for *St. Petersburg*, with many passengers. This is the first attempt to go from England to *St. Petersburg* by steam.

An order, transmitted by M. Fornari, Internuncio of the Pope at Brussels, prohibits all the convents now existing in Belgium from receiving any novices in future.

A letter from Cairo, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, says that the English Government have purchased the Port of Aden in Arabia, as a central point for the steam navigation in the Red Sea. Aden, in the hands of an European garrison is represented to be an impregnable fortress. The price supposed to be paid is said to be a perpetual annuity of £1,500 to the sultan.

Lord Trimleston, a Roman Catholic Peer, has caused great excitement at *Maynooth*, by suing a great number of the peasantry for his lay *tithe*.

The Duke of Montebello has demanded the expulsion from the Swiss territory of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

The Marquis of Clanricarde has been appointed Ambassador for *St. Petersburg*. His lordship is busily employed in making preparations for his departure, which will take place in October next.

A novel stoppage of the railway train lately took place near *Walsall*, in Staffordshire. The company had been assessed in the respect of the road, towards the relief of the poor; but demurred to the payment. In consequence, a warrant of distress was obtained, and the broker, with his assistants, stood on the road, with handkerchiefs in their hands, and intimated the absolute necessity of stopping the engine. The guard, conceiving it was an intimation of some impending danger, stopped the engine, which was instantly seized for the disputed rate. One of the carriages was ultimately left in pledge to meet the demand.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1838.

To Correspondents.

We do not wish to be angry with our Correspondents.

dent "P. Q." but we would much rather he would not tease us at present with his calculations; suppose he were to devote a year or two more to the Mathematics, perhaps then we may listen to him.

"Y." must ask the Wardens of the Fire Companies why their Accounts have not been published.

Multum in parvo!!

His Excellency the Governor has REFUSED to pay to some of the Contractors for public works in this District their legally prescribed advances unless the orders for such advances be signed by a MAJORITY or by the CHAIRMAN of the respective Boards,—again, His Excellency the Governor has been PLEASED TO PAY to others of the contractors for public works in this District their legally prescribed advances WITHOUT the signature of a majority and WITHOUT the signature of the Chairman of the Board

Strange there should such difference be
Twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee!!!!

In justice however to the fair and impartial administration of His Excellency—a fairness and impartiality seldom met with in this intriguing age—we are willing to admit that some mistake lies at the bottom of this apparent inconsistency.

We observe that that unfortunate and itinerant pest, the Marquis of Waterford, has been lately fined in the sum of £100 for his disgraceful frolics at *Melton*.—Cannot Lord *Durham* find some employment for this criminal creature in the service of our beautiful Queen? *Turton, Chapman, Wakefield and Waterford* would compound a delectable quaternion; besides, there would be something sweetly harmonious in the very sound of the firm.

A list for Subscribers to the Pamphlet advertised in another column, is open at this Office.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR]

SIR,—Many, I can assure you, were very much surprised, that in your last number you did not repel with indignation, the insinuations of the 'PATRIOT' with respect to Mr. STARK. You must have seen the article in that paper asserting that Mr. STARK was the Editor of the STAR: now Sir, in justice to yourself and to that Gentleman you were bound to contradict the statement, and that too, in the most unqualified terms.

I am, Sir,
A CONSTANT READER.
Harbor Grace, Sept., 1838.

[Surely our Correspondent does not mean to say that we are bound to take notice of every little gingerbread witticism which the jealousy and ingenuity of our contemporaries may chance to bring forth: as to feelings of "indignation" we trust we have been schooled under a better system than that which would tolerate them. The PROTESTANT!! Editor of the "Newfoundland Patriot" is at liberty to say what he pleases about our Journal, only, we must observe, that upon the "POINT" in question, as well as many others, he is at variance not merely with the truth, but with his own convictions!!! With respect to the character of Mr. STARK, we beg to remind our Correspondent, that it stands too high in the public estimation to dread the attacks of the "PATRIOT" or to need the advocacy of the "STAR".—ED.]

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR,—The charge of DISLOYALTY which has been preferred against the Honorable the House of Assembly is of so grave and very serious a nature, that I am not at all surprised at the exertions which they are making to remove the imputation from their character, and to restore themselves to the favor of an excited constituency. There is something so formidable and shocking in the accusati-

on of Treason as to of almost any mean and degrading stigma and obliterated. I of the Colony, and young and rising upon the land of pride and jealousy Legislative Repres to come out of the defiled,—that they vining the Sister it appears they des (liance) that their lo that it has been the times, to support 'tution' whether the nada had been over Mr. Editor, I have notable Assembly the charge,—that t to the meanest cap they have been su fully slandered; an der it manifest to world, that neither rebellious principle any way, mode, or succoured or suppo advocacy in others. preparatory remarks the following Cat would most earnest of your numerous most respectfully s of the House as a their serious delibe which, if not prop far more effectively their manifold vio berty.

I a Your most c

CATE

Q Do you conce individual to have the Canadian Rebe sent upon the scene

A Most assured

Q How?

A Various; in p factually than in p ing their treasons LATING THEM WITH —HOLDING THEM U TATION—AND IMPL THEIR CAUSE.

Q Do you know tised in Newfound

A I do; the I quently done so; a instance offered up in behalf of the Re

Q Did any of House of Assembly

A They shudder and repel with charge.

Q Have the H with the Editor, "horrors" to their

A That Editor is fidential servant.

Q Have the H honor by punishing they in any way dis loyal practices by d or the like?

A No; unless £ punishment and u opportunity to give be such discounte

Q What proof ha the wishes of the H

A Hear what Mr place, a few days sin that Mr. Shea shou Journals I did viol

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Q Was there any the Honorable Mem

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Q Would you no that they thought m leges than of their L you not suppose that affection were nearest

A These are the be induced to draw.

Q And is it possi their Loyalty?

A They still asser Q Suppose you v £400 for encouragin Her Majesty's Crow abettor of the theft?

A According to U ssembly I should not.

Q But I wish to k the feelings of your ofore God and the cou

A I should feel co thy of public confide disgraced.

on of *Treason* as to warrant the adoption of almost any means by which the foul and degrading stigma may be washed out and obliterated. I trust, for the honor of the Colony, and for the sake of the young and rising generation who look upon the land of their nativity with the pride and jealousy of Spartans, that our Legislative Representatives will be able to come out of the furnace pure and undefiled,—that they will succeed in convincing the Sister Colonies (with whom it appears they desire a more intimate alliance) that their loyalty is inviolate, and that it has been their determination at all times, to support "our glorious Constitution" whether the disaffections of *Canada* had been overruled or not. Yes Mr. Editor, I have a hope that our Honorable Assembly will eventually repel the charge,—that they will make it plain to the meanest capacity how wrongfully they have been suspected—how shamefully slandered; and that they will render it manifest to you, to me and the world, that neither have they advocated rebellious principles themselves, nor in any way, mode, or fashion countenanced, succoured or supported such unhallowed advocacy in others. Having made these preparatory remarks I now beg to subjoin the following Catechism, to which I would most earnestly call the attention of your numerous readers: I would also most respectfully submit it to the notice of the House as something worthy of their serious deliberation—as something which, if not properly refuted, will tell far more effectively against them than all their manifold violations of British Liberty.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A REAL PATRIOT.

CATECHISM.

Q Do you conceive it possible for an individual to have promoted the cause of the Canadian Rebels without being present upon the scene of action?

A. Most assuredly I do.

Q. How?

A. Various; but in no way more effectually than in publishing and approving their treasonable writings,—STIMULATING THEM WITH DISLOYAL SENTIMENTS—HOLDING THEM UP AS MODELS FOR IMITATION—AND IMPLOING SUCCESS UPON THEIR CAUSE.

Q. Do you know if this has been practised in Newfoundland?

A. I do; the *Patriot* has very frequently done so; and in one memorable instance offered up a most solemn prayer in behalf of the Rebel cause.

Q. Did any of the Members of the House of Assembly join in this prayer?

A. They shudder at the bare idea of it; and repel with horror so dreadful a charge.

Q. Have the House any connexion with the Editor, who has given such "horrors" to their Loyalty?

A. That Editor is their paid and confidential servant.

Q. Have the House vindicated their honor by punishing said servant, or have they in any way discountenanced his disloyal practices by dismissal, reprimand or the like?

A. No; unless £400 a-year be such punishment and unless wishing for an opportunity to give him as much more, be such discountenance.

Q. What proof have you that such are the wishes of the House?

A. Hear what Mr. MORRIS said, in his place, a few days since—"When I voted that Mr. *Shea* should be Printer of the Journals I did violence to my feelings; I saw the PARAMOUNT claims of another individual (the Editor of the *Patriot*) to the PATRONAGE OF THE HOUSE; therefore if the Proprietor of the *Newfoundlander* hesitates to apologise, I will move that the Printer of the House" (id est the disaffected Editor of the *Patriot*) "be Printer of the Journals."

Q. Was there anything else said by the Honorable Member?

A. Yes; he said "Why should we pay £300 to Mr. *Shea* for publishing the Judgment of a Judge who said the House have no privileges?"

Q. Would you not infer from all this that they thought more of their Privileges than of their Loyalty;—nay, would you not suppose that disloyalty and disaffection were nearest their hearts?

A. These are the inferences I should be induced to draw.

Q. And is it possible they still assert their Loyalty?

A. They still assert it.

Q. Suppose you were to pay a man £400 for encouraging another to steal Her Majesty's Crown, would you be an abettor of the theft?

A. According to the views of the Assembly I should not.

Q. But I wish to know what would be the feelings of your own conscience, before God and the country?

A. I should feel condemned;—unworthy of public confidence, degraded and disgraced.

Q. Seeing that the Assembly are undeniably implicated, is there no way left by which they may restore themselves to public favor?

A. They may in some measure do so by dismissing their disloyal servant and praying His Excellency to cause him to be prosecuted—or they might follow the plan of "the beloved" Lord DURHAM and send him to Bermuda direct, with provisions!! in case of his return—Finis.

Married.

At St. John's on the 9th inst., at St. John's Church, by the Rev. T. F. II. Bridge, B. A., Curate, the Hon. James Crowdy, Colonial Secretary, to Caroline Augusta, second daughter of the Hon. John Dunscombe.

Notice.

TENDERS will be received by me until

FRIDAY

The 5th October next,

from Persons willing to Contract for Repairing the ROAD leading from Crocker's Cove to Fresh Water.

A Specification of the work to be performed can be seen on application to me.

T. NEWELL.

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Roads and Bridges from Carbonear to Bay de Verds.

Carbonear,
Sept. 17, 1838.

NOW IN THE PRESS,

And will be speedily published in pamphlet form, the whole of the highly important proceedings relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Surgeon KIELLEY, and subsequent arrest of the Hon. Judge LILLY and the High-Sheriff (B. G. GARRETT, Esq.), by the House of Assembly, for (as the House has it!) "BREACH OF PRIVILEGE."—The whole to be prefaced by comments extracted from the public journals.—Price 2s. 6d. on delivery.

Times Office, St. John's,
Sept. 12, 1838.

General Quarter Sessions.

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

THURSDAY

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

(By Order.)

A. MAYNE,
Clerk of the Peace.

Harbor Grace,
Sept. 19, 1838.

On Sale

BY
THORNE, HOOPER & CO.
Just Received per EMILY, Turner,
100 barrels Flour
185 bags Bread
10 Hhds. building Lime
7000 Brick

And

150 Hogsheads best House

Coals.

Harbor Grace,
August 15, 1838.

Notice.

Tenders will be received by the Commissioners for Roads and Bridges from River Head of Harbor Grace to Island Cove and Bread and Cheese Cove, at the Commercial Room, on MONDAY the 1st day of October next, until noon, for the following Work,
Viz.:

To Level the Road to the width of twelve Feet from Island Cove Brook to Jonathan Hussy's; to build a Bridge over Island Cove Brook eight Feet span twelve Feet wide and four Feet high; to make a Cross Drain three Feet wide and two Feet deep near Drover's, covered with Flags or Wood of four inches in the top and walled on both sides.

To Level the road from Jonathan Hussy's to the top of Burnt Hill, to the width of sixteen Feet and make Side Drains to the same, and make three Cross Drains three Feet wide and two Feet deep walled and covered as above.

To Level the road from Bread and Cheese Cove Church to the main road leading to Island Cove, to the width of sixteen feet, and make Side Drains for the same.

To Level the road from Burnt Hill to Black Marsh, to the width of sixteen Feet, to make a Cross Drain to the width of the road, six Feet span and three Feet high, a wall three Feet thick at both ends, a cross beam of six Inches diameter in the top shored at the outer edge of each wall, seven beams of thirteen Feet long and six Inches diameter in the top, covered with loguers of four Inches diameter, to be secured with nails, the Wood rinded, and to make the road good to the ends of the drains.

To Level the road from the Head of Black Marsh to the Gully Brook, to the width of sixteen Feet, to make Drains at both sides of the road at Black Marsh, so as to drain the water off, and to make Drains at each side of the road from the Head of Gully Marsh to Gully Brook.

To Level the road to the width of sixteen Feet from Gully Brook to Bull Bird Brook, to make Drains at each side of the road, and make a Cross Drain three Feet wide and two Feet deep covered with Wood of four Inches in the top or Flags, and Walled on both sides.

To Level the road to the width of sixteen Feet and make Drains on each side where the same may be required. Spaniards Bay Road to Morrissy's Knotching Place to be Tended for in two parts separately, the one commencing at Spaniards Bay Road and so onwards, for a half Mile and the other from the end of the half Mile to Morrissy's Knotching Place.

To Level the road to the width of sixteen Feet from the Head of Morrissy's Knotching Place to Bull Bird Brook.

To build a bridge over Gully Brook twelve feet span, sixteen feet wide and three feet high from the road, and to make the road good to each end of the bridge to the extent of twenty feet.

The side Drains to two feet wide, one foot deep at the side next the road, and two feet deep at the opposite side.

The Tenders to specify the sum for each portion of the above Work separately.
Plans and Specifications can be

seen and other particulars known, on application to me.

(By Order.)

JAMES L. PRENDERGAST,
Surveyor &c. &c. to the Board of Road Commissioners from River Head of Harbor Grace to Island Cove and Bread and Cheese Cove.

Harbor Grace,
Sept. 10, 1838.

In the Northern Circuit Court, (L.S.) Harbor Grace, April Term, 1st Victoria.

In the master of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, of Carbonear, in the Northern District, Merchants Insolvents.

WHEREAS it hath been made to appear to this Honorable Court, (at the return of a Writ against them by EDWARD PIKE) that Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, of Carbonear, Merchants, and Co-partners, are unable to pay to all their Creditors Twenty Shillings in the Pound, this Court doth this day declare them Insolvent. It also appearing that a considerable part in value of the said Creditors are resident in England, and have no legal representatives in this Country;—and it likewise appearing, that it is necessary to appoint Provisional Trustees, until a meeting of the Creditors can conveniently be held for the purpose of nominating Trustees to the Estate of the said Insolvents. It is this day ordered by this Honorable Court, that Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, and all Persons their Creditors, whose Debts amount respectively, to the sum of Twenty Pounds and upwards, do either in Person, or by their Lawful Agent, assemble at the Court House, at Harbor Grace, on the First day of next Term, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, in order to choose two or more Creditors to be Trustees to the Estate of the said Insolvents:—And in the interim this Honorable Court appoints ROBERT PACK, Esq., JOHN WILLS MARTIN, Esq., and WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq., Merchants, residing at Carbonear, Provisional Trustees, of the Insolvent Estate of the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle; and the said Robert Pack, John Wills Martin, and William Harrison, are hereby authorised to Discover, Collect, and Receive the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents, subject to such Orders and directions, as this Honorable Court shall from time to time make herein.

By the Court,

JOHN STARK,

Chief Clerk and Registrar.

Harbor Grace,
30th April, 1838.

THE Co-partnership Trade hitherto carried on by us under the firm of BENNETT, MORGAN & Co. is this day Dissolved by mutual consent.

All Persons having claims on said Trade are requested to present the same for payment, and all Persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment to C. F. BENNETT, who alone is authorized to receive the assets of said Co-partnership Trade.

C. F. BENNETT,
GEORGE MORGAN.

Witness,
GEORGE BRADY BECK,
THOMAS BENNETT,

St. John's Newfoundland,
1st February, 1838.

The Business for the future will be carried on by C. F. BENNETT.

THE Public are hereby notified, that my signature to the Advertisement contained in the Gazette of Tuesday last, announcing the Dissolution of Co-partnership of BENNETT, MORGAN & Co. was obtained from me under a misconception of the term of its duration, not having in my possession at the time the Deed of Co-partnership between us:—I now find by reference to a copy of the Deed of Co-partnership, which I have since obtained, that the Co-partnership does not terminate until the first day of January, 1841.

GEORGE MORGAN.

Feb. 10, 1838.

WANTED, a PERSON to act as an Assistant at the Harbour Grace Island Light House.—Application to be made at the Office of this Paper.

Harbor Grace.

POETRY

INSCRIPTION.

Oh! spirit of my parent land,
That rule unrighteous ever spurns,
That flam'd in Wallace' patriot band,
And mingles with the fire of Burns.

Still on her verdant vales descend,
With manly front her children rouse,
For mate, or home, or king, or friend,
Inspire with right their fervid vows.

In east or west remembered still,
May they, when fortune seem to pine,
Shout the brave shout of London Hill,
"RESISTANCE IS A RIGHT DIVINE."

That holy thought can bear disease,
When bed-rid to the couch of ease.

JOHN GALT.

TO A FRIEND.

I
Yes, I am prone to serious thought,
The winter's colour of my mind is
chang'd;
A consequence that's only wrought,
When all the schemes of life appear
derang'd
To those who had a scheme:
Mine now is but as a remember'd morn-
ing dream,

II
Why bid me be of brave cheer!
I am not sadder, Sir, than other men;
Nor is it more saltiness in the tear
That wets my cheek than is in Valour's,
when
Wreck'd on the field of war,
He hears victorious triumph proudly
sound afar.

III
All surely may unblam'd deplore,
Who steep'd in ruin to the ears must
sit;
Nor is his trembling look of care,
That by disease with hopelessness is
smit,
Oh! where may that bird rest,
That is forever scar'd far flutt'ring from
its nest.

IV
Chide not my seeming heartlessness.
I am a man—a thing of human clay—
Misfortune, anguish, and distress,
Have seal'd me for their own, I can
but say
A vanquish'd's alas—
On! that I were asleep, asleep beneath
the grass.

JOHN GALT.

Characteristics of Poets and Philosophers. Poets and Philosophers ever have been, and ever will be, persons of extraordinary appearance; an exterior stamp brands them as a distinct species, and in the great family of man, severs them from the common herd. A born poet is expected to be lame, rickety, or awry: and should he haply possess the use of his limbs, some organic defect must act as a countervailing infirmity, and mark him from the many. Hence, if he be not half blind, he must occasionally be whole mad; or, at least, is he keep caste, he must affect the one or the other at fit seasons. Philosophers are different altogether. "Unkept hair," soiled linen, and a constitutional aversion to soap and water, are the grand requisites which characterise this erudite species of the body politic. No matter to what school the individual appertaineth, a wall-shaped garment is his abomination; and to the thorough-bread savan' "a shocking bad hat" is indispensable as an air pump. Generally, those *be grege Malthusii*, and the Lark school, excepted—poets and philosophers are, after their kind, good and jolly souls. They eshew their potatoes, eat, drink and get merry, like ordinary mortals; and bating an, incurable prolixity and desperate attachment to quotation, in every-day society the men pass correctly enough.—*Mr Maxwell in Bentley's Miscellany.*

THE NEAPOLITANS.

Dark and dismal is the condition of the people of Naples, as regards education. The absence of all means of enlightenment, and deprivation of newspapers, leaves the mass in a deplorable state of ignorance. What do you think of Naples, with its 450,000 inhabitants, having a *whole Newspaper* to itself, nearly as large as two leaves of a quarto book? What do you think of its informing its readers, that his Majesty, with becoming piety, went in state, on the preceding day, to pay his annual devotions and thanks to St. Gennaro, for having arrested an eruption of Vesuvius by a miracle, and saved the lives of his faithful people? In Paris, and most French towns, Cabinet Litteraire is an attractive sign to the curious traveller, as it promises newspapers and journals for perusal, at a very moderate rate. In Naples, it was the first thing I looked for; and, near the hotel, I saw one with pleasure. Next day, I went in, paid my money, and was ushered in. I looked round for the news-room, but no such place was apparent. I saw, indeed, a copy of Galigani, and one of the Naples uapers, lying on a table, but regarded them only as the advance guard of the main body, and was astonished to discover that they were the whole stock! This was the chief or only reading room. I was told that formerly they had French papers, but that the postage was now so great, and the papers were so often seized, that they were forced to give them up. Every thing foreign is distrusted, prohibited, or heavily taxed, and every possible restriction placed on trade. The tailor asserted, and I am told with truth, that he paid four dollars of duty on the English cloth sufficient to make my surtout. Cotton is grown, and manufacturing forced, but the produce is so coarse, that nobody that can help it will wear their cloth. The result is, that with a fine port, a splendid bay, a rich country, a dense population, and an admirable situation for trade, they have few vessels, and a harbor enjoying the repose of the dead, unless when the steam-boats from France come in. If the schoolmaster be really "abroad," certain is that he has not taken Naples in his route; but to make up for the want of him, the lottery man is omnipresent, and has a crowd of followers at every lodge. Every twentieth shop is a lottery office, and the more public the place, the better it is; for you will oftener find from ten to fifteen customers at one time than a smaller number, at least, when the drawing approaches, which is once a-week. Blindness is distressingly prevalent. Speaking of steam boats, those here are immoderately dear. From Marseilles to Naples (five hundred miles), you pay 240 francs without food! From Leghorn to Genoa, or Civitavecchia, 60 or 65 francs, the run being little more than from Aberdeen to Leith!

Practical Retort.—In the theatre at Weimar, in Germany, not long ago, there were only seven persons in the house. The pit took offence at the miserable acting of a performer, and hissed him energetically; whereupon the manager brought his company on the stage, and out-hissed the visitors.

On Sale

G. P. Jillard

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, And just opened a handsome assortment of

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

Harbour Grace, July 4, 1838.

FOR SALE

By Private Bargain,

An excellent Dwelling House and a quantity of Land attached thereto, situate on the South side of Carbonear, and lately occupied by William Thistle, Junr,

AND,

A large piece of cleared Land, at the Water-side of Musquitto, late the Property of Mr. Dennis Thomey deceased, being one half that extensive Plantation formerly belonging to his Father, the late Mr. Roger Thomey.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Ridley & Co. or to

ALFRED MAYNE,

Their Attorney.

Harbor Grace, June 6,

BY

MICHAEL HOWLEY

Sealers' Scalping Knives Men's Great and Pea Coats Hour, Half-hour and Log Glasses Blanketings, Serges Flannels, Yarn Stockings Gun Locks and Gun Lock Vices American Coasting Pilots Nails, from 1 1/2 to 5 inches Scupper Nails, Pump and Tin Tax Men's Boots and Shoes Waist Belts Canvas Frocks & Trowsers Iron Pots & Kettles Hatchets, Shovels Saws, Claw Hammers, Lanthorns

ALSO, ON HAND,

Rum, Brandy, White Wine Molasses, Sugar Green and Black Teas Coffee, Pepper Pork, Tobacco, Dip Candles Leather, &c. &c.

Carbonear,

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, Oct. 5, 1837.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKET St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

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

FARES.

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

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

ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent, HARBOR GRACE PERCHARD & BOAG, Agents, St. JOHN'S Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

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

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

TERMS.

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

AND PACKAGES in proportion

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

Carbonear, June, 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 will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARONEAR, for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and the COVE at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet-Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS.

After abin 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., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick, Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

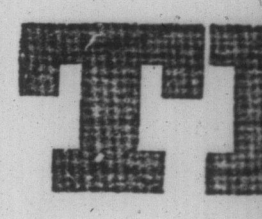
A PIECE OF GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on EAST by the House of the late captain STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR, Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1838.

Blanks

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



Vol. IV.

HARBOR GR.

ON

The true blight or looking insect, mostly times it has four, two and longer than the o hide them, reaching together behind it, clear as crystal, with you hold the insect in him through a glass, the colours of the rain has a long trunk or pump or syphon, thro is drawn. I have so long as to pass under reach a considerable but it is not generally young and juicy shoot the purpose of sap-suck by their operations rot ing and incredible instead of leaves, twisting into rorkerses straight, and making when, like the scarlet twine; as in the peach in the middle, and e though it had a lam making apple trees to and causing roots to shoots; and, by torts preventing the fruit fr woolly, tasteless, and asters often owe a g these vermin; they as blossom beyond their then die off without be to see with what re themselves on the yo rose, crowding so clos of the rind is to be s forming a double tis poor sprig losing its position, and writhin tortions.

Blight are of all c most fashionable line; as black as soot, and tended to, do but little very top, and each b below the blight, and burnt, not thrown on t sure to climb up the stopping here and there to increase and multipl whole plant; nor sho ground, for they take under ground for mont spade turns them up beans directly: the plant not injure the crop, but improves it. The blig large, and, at first sight a glass is beautifully white; as when crushed it coloured die, which sta days, in spite of frequen

I have taken a good the birth and parentag this purpose have wat colonies of them in my ones which I have s tumbled turned upside prodigious; it beats eve I have ever seen, hear general come from a caterpillar, which does chrysalis, which does no perfect beetle or fly, increase its kind. But on another system; the exactly like the old one beaks through the rind, when only a day old, at away for seven or eight love, courtship, or ma begins bringing forth y to do so for months, at eighteen every day, and in size all the while; th no drones, all bring forth these blights are scatter as soon as the little ones nence sap-sucking, clo spaces get filled up, o among the rest, as here of sheep; when all the stalk completely cu when they make their world, seem rather posed stand quietly on the bu hour, or so; then, as if minds, they toddle upwa of the whole flock till t end, and then settle them close as possible to the o and then commence sap- flock by this means exte and at last the growing s multitude, and completly towards autumn, howeve change in their nature: th rind, their skin opens winged blight comes out- are entirely wingless. Th and fly about and enjoy seems scarcely credit, th eggs, having first lived th