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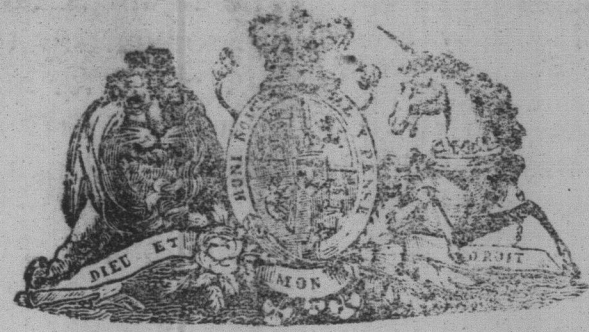
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## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1837.

No. 139.

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

### CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

MONTREAL, OCT. 12, 1836.

When you have examined the geographical position of the Canadas, you will naturally inquire why, where nature has done so much, the people have done so little? Why, instead of being by their supineness and want of energy, a blot upon the Continent, they have not advanced in wealth in power, corresponding to their American neighbours? I answer, they want Institutions.

Upper Canada is peopled by Americans, and natives from the British isles. She is yet in political infancy, that is, the influence of the population of foreign birth preponderates over that of native born. Of the recent settlers so many are decayed gentlemen with useless families—young men nearly moneyless, with indolent habits, shooting apparatus, dogs and fishing tackle—half-pay officers and pensioners, mighty in pride, but little in ability, that one sees the exhaustion of a decayed state, where there should be nought but the characteristic "go-ahead" principles of the pioneers of civilization. In Lower Canada, to which I shall confine myself, the population is about four-fifths of French extraction, all born in the province, and the remaining fifth is composed of British and American settlers, or their descendants—the former may amount to 475,000, and the latter to 125,000, of whom one half may glory in true British blood, and the remainder be contented to enjoy it, filtered through the veins of Americans, who have found their way into the province. In so large a population of native born, national and patriotic feelings should exist. Why then is Lower Canada backward, poor and ignorant? She wants institutions. 600,000 people who have existed for 76 years under the domination of a nation that we do not call barbarous, have not at this day one single municipal right or one single common school. They are still cursed with the old French system—a government in which the people have no concern. There are no local tribunals—from the cities all orders must proceed, and to the cities all must come, instead of being permitted to manage their own affairs in their own localities. How can a people endure such a deprivation of what in America are considered natural rights? They have never been permitted to know that they had rights.—In the United States the people have, for two centuries, enjoyed their municipal powers, and their town meetings, which De Tocqueville says are to liberty what primary schools are to science. In Canada they never heard of a town meeting. In Massachusetts they celebrated a few days since the second Centennial Anniversary of Harvard University. In Lower Canada we have not at this day, in the middle of the 19th century, one common school.

The first settlement of Canada by the French was nearly simultaneous with that of the Atlantic coast by the English. So early as 1549, Francis 1st, imagining that Canada and Hochelaga, (Montreal), "made one end of a sea on the west side, and delighted that therein dwelt a people, not only furnished with bodies and members," but also "well disposed in spirit and understanding"—living, however, "without the use of reason"—upon the usual plea of spreading christianity among benighted savages, gave Jacques Cartier a commission for taking possession of the country, accompanied by an order upon all the jailors of France for a choice of fifty rogues, such as he should consider "proper, sufficient and capable" to aid as missionaries in the pious undertaking. Little was, however, effected towards colonization, until the commencement of the seventeenth century, when in the hands of a chartered company, the colony became a sort of proprietary government, which lasted until 1663, when the

charter was resigned, and a Royal government established. This government, which continued until the conquest in 1759, exactly corresponded with our ideas of a Turkish Pacha, with all its tyranny, pecculation, and mal-administration. An Intendant was appointed in France, who, with the Governor, Bishop, and a few others of their own choice, of whom one was the Attorney-General, forming a Sovereign Council to make and execute whatever laws and ordinances seemed good in its own eyes, from which there was no appeal. "Cognizance of all causes, civil as well as criminal—to judge sovereignly and in the last resort." Lest the Council would not be sufficiently despotic, the Intendant was supreme head of "Police, Finance and Marine," with authority to "act alone without the council, and order at discretion." The lands were granted under the title of "Fief" and "Seigneurie," with the charge of "faith and homage" to the castle of Quebec, to officers and official men (and women), of the class "noble," upon condition of causing them to be cleared and cultivated within a limited time. The seigneurs were intended to be as complete feudal lords as the petty princes of Germany, with their rights of fishing, hunting, and courts of Justice; but as to the people, they were only considered as slaves and serfs, and commanded to build on the front of their narrow concessions as closely as possible, to prevent the Indians from cutting them up—for the plenitude of power of the French crown always supposed the right of appropriating at will the lives and fortunes of all his Christian majesty's subjects to its own pleasure. They seem indeed to have been considered in no other light than as an agricultural army, stationed along the St. Lawrence, to command its course and defend it against the colonies of England. Every man, from 16 to 60 years of age, was enrolled as a soldier and liable to be called into the field, whenever government required his services. In 1682, M. De la Barre requested the king to send over 1500 labourers to cultivate the farms of the inhabitants who had been sent away to make war upon the Five Nations on Lake Ontario. To preserve the regular troops, the whole weight of war was often thrown upon the militia, and these services, together with *corvees* for public labour, effectually prevented the colonists from acquiring either agricultural or commercial strength.

It is quite probable that France intended Lower Canada to be one grand military post, the key to vast national projects. Every nation of Europe, during the 17th century, was in a speculative fever, like our modern adventurers of the sea board, for "western lands."—Spain and Portugal had possessed themselves of the south; English, Dutch and German stragglers had "squatted" along the north coast of the continent, leaving nought to the French but the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*La Nouvelle France*, strange as it may sound, comprehended all the country west of the Alleghanies, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi, and the West Indies were sometimes included in the same government. It was so late as 1763, insisted upon that Louisiana was included in the capitulation of Montreal.

People often express surprise, that the French should have perched themselves among these northern snows. It was not to possess Canada, but to control the St. Lawrence, that the French government spent its treasures in maintaining the Colonies, while the English settlers toiled laboriously upon the barren seaboard, looking upon the interior, the "glorious west," as only a refuge for agues, rattlesnakes and Indians; the French explored the richness of the land, discovered that the St. Lawrence proceeded from a luxuriant country to the south-west, superior in climate and soil to the English seaboard; and imagining from its magnitude

that it must extend to near the Pacific, they sent an expedition of discovery to follow the route by Lake Superior. It discovered no ocean, but returned with such quantities of furs from the north-west, that a trade of enormous profit became at once established. From the Indians it was discovered that another immense river ran in a direction towards the Gulf of Mexico, and to ascertain such an important fact, an inquiry was intrusted to Father Marquette, a Jesuit, and Joliet, a geographer, who in 1673, entered Fox River from Lake Michigan, struck the Mississippi at 42½ deg. N. lat. near the present north line of the State of Illinois, and proceeded down the River as far as Arkansas, when convinced that it discharged itself into the Gulf of Mexico, they returned to Quebec with their information. Yes, that very Fox River which has been the sport of speculators in 1836, was appreciated by the French more than a century and a half ago. The French Government looked upon the map. It saw the fisheries of Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence below. It saw the timber and the furs of the northwestern interior above, and that garden of the world the south west, compared to which all the country north-east of the Alleghanis is barren unprofitable land; it saw that it could mock the power of England—that it could overawe her colonies, while it commanded one channel and one outlet. The French new the importance of Lower Canada.—Will not the rapidly increasing nations of the west know it? and will they not talk of it?

During the reign of Charles IX, it would appear, from many loose papers, that vast schemes of emigration occupied the public mind in France. As a means of subduing popular commotion, it was proposed to reduce the population, and as the great Admiral Coligny was interested in the project, it is possible that had not the same end been accomplished by the work of St. Bartholemew, the valley of the Mississippi would have been settled by Huguenots.

The circumstances attending the conquest of Canada by the British in 1759 and 1760, are too familiar to require repeating; but it must not be forgotten, that previous to ratifying the treaty of 1763, the government and people of England looked upon the map, and when the question arose whether to give up Canada or the captured West India Islands, they decided to restore the fragrant isles, and retain the inclement north.

Thus under the dominion of France, it would appear that Canada was governed by no fixed laws.—Arbitrary and despotic Governors, unrestrained by law, knew no bounds in their capricious decisions, and the people were debased into mere instruments, for adorning private fortunes and ulterior projects. Education was confined to few, and discouraged, for the government had forbidden the introduction of a printing press; and though much has been said of the advantageous change to British supremacy, the Canadians up to this day owe but an amazing small debt to their rulers. After seventy-six years experience, their political condition could not have been much worse, though the flag of France in all its glory had continued to float over the citadel of Quebec.

By the capitulation, their prospects, their religion, and the civil jurisprudence of France were guaranteed to them; but a valuable portion of the community, the rich, the educated, indeed all who could, left the country with the conquered army. We look in vain among the Canadians for the posterity of the renowned men who once flourished here, whose memory is preserved in history and in the names of our rivers, Seigniories and Parishes.—The higher intelligences in a great measure departed, leaving behind that mass of men trained to naught but hunting and warfare that had been brutalized by misgovernment. A depreciated paper currency was left unrequited by the go-

vernment that issued it, to add pecuniary ruin to the forlorn prospects of sixty-thousand disconnected people without local institutions, without education, scattered along a line extending from the Bay de Chaleur to Lake Superior, cut off from all relationship with, and expecting no sympathy from the rest of the world. One thing remained to the people of Lower Canada—their religion, and with it the priests of that religion. In 1760, when all who could, from the Governor to the trader, took advantage of the capitulation, by which the British government engaged to send them to France, the clergy, from the bishop to the curate, remained faithful to their charge, declaring that they would never leave in desolation those among whom they had happily officiated in brighter days. If the Canadians did not sink lower in abasement than the savages of the country, or if any of them obtained the means of becoming educated, we must do homage to the untiring zeal of the clergy, who continued to apply the revenues secured to them to the purposes for which they were intended.

The change of masters did little to improve the social condition of the people. They were kindly treated, because they did nothing to merit severity—nothing was extorted from them, because they were too much impoverished to pay tribute. They continued to be ruled by a military Governor and his advisers, until 1791, when the present Constitution was introduced. Though no longer called out for continual wars, the troubles of the American Revolution showed that peace might be frequently disturbed.—The old noblesse, in whom they might have confidence for the security of their possessions, were replaced by strangers, whom they could not but mistrust. New adventurers greedy for official rapine, and new merchants came for profit, but none from an interest in the country. New fur traders appeared to give employment to the *voyageurs*, but nobody dreamed of improving the condition of the people—all orders still went from the cities, and they continued cursed with a government in which they had no concern. The few enlightened men of their own race might have remonstrated, but it required years to elapse before the cry of treason and the threatened gallows ceased to give omnipotence to military satraps, whose greatest ambition was to keep the people as they were.

The Canadians have been blamed for not having joined in the American Revolution, when the invasion of Arnold and Montgomery offered such an admirable opportunity. Why, they would look upon such a contest with the same indifference that a Hindoo Nation regards the warlike hordes, that choose to make its Territory the scene of conflict. Both parties were hateful, but especially the Americans; for the policy of the parent states had kept the respective colonies in the amiable position of two mastiffs chained at a convenient distance, from their masters occasionally loosen out for combat, and separate again before either has obtained a complete mastery. Another feeling, so far as regards the Canadians, exists to-day.

### STATISTICS OF GLASGOW.

An interesting report, detailing the past and present state of Glasgow, by James Cleland, L. L. D., was read at the late meeting in Bristol of the British Association for the advancement of Science.

TRADE.—The increase of trade at Glasgow, in consequence of the improvements on the river, almost exceed belief. Less than fifty years ago, a few gabbers, and these only about 20 or 40 tons burden, could come up to Glasgow. The recent improvements have been such, that in 1831, vessels drawing 13 feet 6 inches water, were enabled to come up the harbour; and now large vessels, many of

them 300 tons burthen, from America, the East and West Indies, and the continent of Europe, as well as coasters, are often to be found, three deep along the whole length of the harbour. During the year 1831, about 27,000 vessels passed Renfrew ferry; and at some periods of the year, between twenty and thirty in an hour. A few years ago the harbour was only 730 ft. long on one side; whereas it is now 3340 feet long on the north side of the river and 1260 on the south. Till of late years there were only a few punts, and ploughs for the purpose of dredging the river; now there are four dredging machines, with powerful steam apparatus and 2 diving bells. Till 1831, the River and Harbour dues were annually disposed of by public sale; but now they are collected by Trustees, consisting of the Members of the Town Council, and 5 merchants appointed by them.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. James Russell, harbor master, for the department of steam vessels, before a committee of the House of Commons, in May 1836, that there were 75 steamers plying to and from Glasgow, tonnage 688,568 and that during 1835, there were 8101 arrivals of steamers, 20 of them of the largest class, and some of these about 200 feet long (equal in length to frigates of the first class.)

Powder Looms have increased greatly of late years. Some idea may be obtained of the extent of their use in Glasgow when it is known that in 1831, four houses employed 3949 looms. These Looms, on an average, weave fourteen yards each, per day. Allowing each loom to work 300 days in a year, those four companies would throw off 10,101,000 yards of cloth, which, at the average price of 1½ per yard, is 198,393.158 per annum. The power and hand looms belonging to Glasgow in 1831 amounted to 47,127 viz. Steam Looms, 15,247; Hand Looms, in the city and suburbs, 18,537; in other towns, for Glasgow manufactures, 13,463. Since that period power looms have greatly increased.

STEAM ENGINES.—There are in Glasgow and its suburbs 310 Steam Engines, viz. 176 employed in manufactures; 59 in collieries; 7 in stone quarries; and 68 in steam boats. Average power of engines, 20 46 100ch; total horses power, 6406.

TIMBER TRADE.—Messrs Pollock, Gilnour & Co. who are chiefly engaged in the North American timber Trade, have eight different establishments, that ship annually upwards of Six Millions cubic feet of timber; to cut and collect which and to prepare it for shipment, requires upwards of fifteen hundred men, and five hundred horses and oxen in constant employment; and, for the accommodation of their trade, they are owners of twenty one large ships, the registered tonnage of which is 12005 tons, navigated by five hundred and two seamen, carrying each trip upwards of 20,000 tons of timber, at forty cubic feet per ton; all of which ships make two and several of them three trips annually. It may be truly said that this establishment is unequalled in Europe.

HUMAN AUTOMATA.—The Russians when disciplined become excellent soldiers. They are locomotive machines, which may be moved in any direction at the will of the officer. The Russian soldier has no opinion of his own—his passive obedience and ability of suffering under protracted physical inconveniences, are almost unexampled.—He conceives it to be his duty to obey his officers under any circumstances, regardless of peril, or even death. Many anecdotes might be related to illustrate the blind obedience of the Russian soldier. The following is from a work entitled Resources of Russia. "Peter the Great at an interview with the Kings of Denmark and Poland, hearing them boast of the superiority of their soldiers, instead of disputing the point with them, proposed an experiment which was immediately assented to, and which was to order a grenadier to jump out of a third floor window. The King of Denmark tried the experiment on one of his bravest and most loyal soldiers, who on his knees refused compliance.—The King of Poland waved the trial altogether, conceiving it to be hopeless; when Peter ordered one of his soldiers, the least promising that could be picked out, to descend the window. The soldier merely crossed himself touched his hat according to form, boldly marched to the window and had already one of his legs out, when the emperor stopped him, and told him he was satisfied. The king were astonished, and each made the soldier a present of 100 ducats, requesting Peter to promote him to the rank of officer. The Czar answered he would do so to oblige them, but he would reward the soldier; for all his soldiers would do as much, and by rewarding them in the same way he would have no soldiers at all.

Sir Robert Wilson in his "Campaigns

in Poland" relates that on one occasion a detachment being ordered by Prince Potemkin to take possession of a particular post, was met on the way by another detachment in full retreat, and bringing the information that the post was already pre-occupied by a numerous enemy, and that to advance was certain death: "Prince Potemkin must look out for that," exclaimed the gallant band, and proceeded to destruction; for not a single man escaped.

ORIGINAL PLAN OF A GROCER.—A grocer, named Patrick Thomson, residing in Glasgow, in a public advertisement in the Glasgow Courier, states that as he shall have made 150,000 cash retail sales to the extent of 5s. each, he will present to one of his customers his house, offices, and garden; and he proposes that the choice shall be determined in the following manner, every customer's name shall be enrolled in respect of each 5s. purchase in a book open to every purchaser, and when the 15,000 sales shall have been effected, 150,000 numbers corresponding to those names shall be put into a wheel made for the purpose, and after the wheel has been revolved, one name or number shall be drawn from the wheel, to whom he will present the house, offices and garden, free of expense or incumbrance. He will give the customer (if he wishes it) £10.00 instead of the property, deducting five per cent for prompt payment. The enrollment commenced on the 1st September, and Mr. Thomson states that a considerable number of names have been entered. Mr. Thomson's 5s. purchasers would produce £37,500, and supposing he only obtained a profit of 25 per cent, his net profit would amount to £98,500 (45 0 0)

Roman ruins near Algiers.—About the distance of fourteen miles from Algiers, on the side of the river Aratch, there are still visible the ruinous trace of a Roman city, which is supposed to have been the Rustonium mentioned by Ptolemy, and named Rusucrum by other geographers. Here, scarcely emerging from brushwood and brambles, there are fragments of walls, vaults, porticoes, and arches, and trunks of columns, bits of Etrurian pottery, and sprinklings of Mosaic pavement. There are traces also of a jetty which sheltered the shipping. To judge by its remains Rustonium must have been a mile in length, and about a half as broad. The Emperor Claudius bestowed upon it the privileges of a roman city; but what a shadow is human existence! the hyena now laughs at the fallen glory of Rustorium, and the tortoise crawls over its tessellated floors.

The Crown of Poland.—This diadem, with the chains of the white eagle, is deposited, with gorgeous jewelry and wealth, piled to the very roof, in the Treasury at Moscow, and cannot be looked at by any son of freedom without giving a sigh to the fate of Strainslaus, whose dominions were so basely wrested from him, cut up, sliced, partitioned, and the monarch turned adrift. The very royal robes and wearing apparel of this mild and inoffensive personage were brought to the hammer by auction. He died of a broken heart, and the hypocrite Paul shed crocodile tears at embracing his coffin, and attending his funeral. But a day of retribution must speedily arrive, an account of the plunder, and all the misery, banishment, confiscation, and trains of evil which have been visited on that unhappy land by the devouring and insatiable Lion of the North.—Wilson's Russia and Poland, &c.

Norwegian Customs.—On getting up from table, each person goes round the whole company and shakes hands with every one, with the complimentary phrase "Tak for mad"—thanks for the meal; or "Wel bekomme"—may it do you good. The form is universal.

The infant is taught to make its bow or curtsy to its mother, and say, "Tak for mad" to each other. In a large party it has the appearance of a dance round the table, every one going round to pay the compliment. I have observed that it is paid to the smallest child at table as gravely and solemnly as to grown people. In the treatment of children they seem not to make that difference which we do between the child and the grown up person; and which divides life often into two parts, little connected with each other. The children seem, from the first, to be treated with consideration and respect, like grown persons. They are not, on that account, like old men and prime little ladies; but are wild, joyous, romping creatures, giving as small annoyance or trouble as children can do. "Tak for sidste," is another exploded form of politeness, still universal here. It means, "Thanks for the pleasure I had from your company the last time we met." It is a compliment of recognition, which it would be extremely rude to neglect. The common people give "Tak for sidste" to the Swedish peasants of Jemteland who have come across the Fjelde, and whom they have certainly not seen since the preceding year's snow; and then possibly only in taking a dram together. A labourer never passes another at work, or at his meal without a complimentary expression, wishing him luck in his labour, or good from his meal. In addition to these, perhaps not altogether useless forms, there are the ordinary enquiries after friends at home, and compliments and remembrances sent and received, in due abundance.

Attempted cure for Loquacity.—The widow of a superior functionary retired a few months ago to a convent in Fanbourg St. Antoine, where she soon became much liked by all the inmates of the house. She had only one fault, that of such an extreme loquacity that the director of the convent was unable in spite of all his remonstrances, to check it. A short time ago, however, she was observed to become suddenly as silent as she had before been talkative, and a few mornings after was found in bed, with a large wound in her throat, bleeding profusely. On being assisted by a medical man, and in reply to the question of the lady at the head of the house, she declared that she had inflicted this wound on herself, with the hopes of stopping her loquacious propensity, by wounding the throat at the point where the voice originated, hoping to render herself dumb for ever. Notwithstanding the efforts of the physician, this poor lady died a few days after, the victim of a singular kind of infatuation.

Great Britain has now, with the sole exception of the Netherlands, the densest population of any country in Europe; and while the numbers in other countries increase upon an average eight per cent. in ten years, the population in England has extended in more than double that proportion. It is a singular fact, that the Princess Victoria and her two cousins Princes George of Cumberland and Cambridge, were all born within three days of each other, in May, 1819.

Navy Contracts.—The contract for supplying the Navy with beef & pork was taken on Friday, at Somerset house. The quantity advertised for was 11,000 tierces of beef and 12,000 tierces of pork, the competition for which was great. From anxious enquiries which we have made, we conclude we are nearly correct in stating that the whole at from £6 2s. 6d. to £6 8s. 3d. per tierce, which in the event of the currency system not interfering, will afford remunerating prices to the grazier and farmer. The quantity contracted for last year was 7000 tierces of beef, and 17,000 tierces of pork; the former at £5 16s. 7d. and the latter at £4 14s. 8d.; but on that contract the speculators lost thousands of pounds, owing to the sudden rise of prices that took place. In the present instance they appear to exercise more caution, for that which was last year taken by one, is now divided between nine establishments.—Dublin Journal.

Going Back.—Within the last two months upwards of Ten Thousand Emigrants from England and Ireland, have sailed from New York, to return to their native land. Many of the people of the United States will unite in wishing them speedy passages and safe return. "Good luck to them all."

An order has been issued from the Home Office, forbidding the committal of any prisoners to Newgate, hereafter, except only those awaiting trial.

The Conservative Papers are rejoicing over a manifest increase of Conservatism, in almost every part of the country.

There is a talk of an approaching between Turkey and Persia, in consequence of some local aggressions on both sides.

The insurrection in Bosnia has been completely put down. Ali Fidauh Pacha, the chief instigator, has been captured and sent in chains to Constantinople.

France.—It is confidently affirmed that another batch of pardons for political offences, will be proclaimed in January.

NEW STONE CHURCH.

The Committee hereby request a Full Meeting of all the Subscribers to the New Stone Church in this Town, at the School House, THIS EVENING, the 22d inst., at 6 o'Clock; when a proposition will be made to make it a FREE CHURCH, the Pews to be rented, instead of any being sold.—Should this desirable object be attained, and which there is but little doubt of, it will become necessary at the said Meeting, to enter into additional Subscriptions, and to make corresponding arrangements for the management of the affairs of the Church.

The Reverend Mr. Burt has generously come forward and engaged to raise One Hundred Pounds, being one-third of the money now wanted to pay off the subsisting Contracts; other gentlemen have also promised to add to their present liberal Subscriptions in order that the Church may be Free.

JOHN STARK, Chairman.

Harbor Grace, Feb. 22, 1837.

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KILLIGRA JAMES

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STARK,  
Chairman.

**KILLIGREWS PACKET.**

**JAMES HODGE,**  
Of Killigrews,

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

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

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

Killigrews,  
Feb. 1, 1837.

**MIDDLE BIGHT PACKET.**

**Robert and John Hinds**  
Of Middle Bight.

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

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

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

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**

Offer on accommodating terms,

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

**WILLIAM DIXON & Co.**  
Harbour Grace,  
February 1, 1837.

**Blanks**

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

**On Sale**

**FOR SALE**  
**BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,**

The Fee-Simple of

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

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

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

Carbonear,  
January 18, 1837.

**To be LET or SOLD.**

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

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

**G. W. GILL**

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

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

**DESERTED**

**F**ROM the service of the Subscriber, on the 15th day of **DECEMBER** last,

**MICHAEL COADY,**

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

**JAMES COUGHLAN.**  
Bryant's Cove,  
Feb. 22, 1837.

**EDUCATION**

**SCHOOL**

**R. WILLS,**

**T**AKES this opportunity of informing the **PUBLIC** generally, that his

**SCHOOL**

Will be open on

**MO.VDAY, the 2nd of JANUARY**

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

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

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

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

Persons who have any Writings, to do, will please to call after School hours.  
**TERMS** made known on application at the School house.

Harbour Grace, Dec. 21, 1836

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

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

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

(By Order)  
**A. MAYNE,**  
Clerk of the Peace.

**ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LICENSED PUBLICANS FOR 1837**

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

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

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

**TO BE SOLD OR LET.**  
**SEVENTEEN YEARS UNEXPIRED LEASEHOLD,**

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

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

**POETRY**

**THE VOICE OF SPRING.**

BY MRS. REMANS.

I come, I come! ye have called me long,  
I come o'er the mountains with light and song!  
Ye may trace my step o'er, the wakening earth,  
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth,  
By the primrose-stars in the shadowy grass,  
By the green leaves opening as I pass.  
I have breathed on the South, and the chesnut flowers  
By thousands have burst from the forest-bowers,  
And the ancient graves, and the fallen fanes,  
Are veild with wreaths on Italian plains.  
—But it is not for me, in my hour of bloom,  
To speak of the ruin or the tomb.  
I have pass'd o'er the hills of the stormy North,  
And the Larch has hung all his tassels forth,  
The fisher is out on the sunny sea,  
And the rein-deer bounds thro' the pasture free,  
And the pine has a fringe of softer green,  
And the moss looks bright where my step has been.  
I have sent thro' the wood paths a gentle sigh,  
And call'd out each voice of the deep blue sky,  
From the night-bird's lay through the starry time,  
In the groves of the soft Hesperian clime  
To the swan's wild note by the Iceland lakes,  
When the dark fur bough into verdure breaks.  
From the streams and founts I have loos'd the chain;  
They are sweeping on to the silvery main,  
They are flashing down from the mountain brows,  
They are flinging spray on the forest boughs,  
They are bursting from their sparry caves,  
And the earth resounds with the joy of waves.  
Coms forth, O ye children of gladness come!  
Where the violets lie may be now your home.  
Ye of the rose-check and dew-bright eye,  
And the bounding footstep, to meet me fly,  
With the lyre, and the wreath, and the joyous lay,  
Come forth to the sunshine, I may not stay!  
Away from the dwellings of careworn men,  
The waters are sparkling in wood and glen,  
Away from the chambers and dusky hearth,  
The young leaves are dancing in breezy mirth,  
Their light stems thrill to the wild-wood strains,  
And Youth is abroad in my green domains.  
But ye!—ye are changed since ye met me last;  
A shade of earth has been round ye cast:  
There is that come over your brow and eye  
Which speaks of a world where the flowers must die.  
Ye smile!—but your smile has a dimness yet—  
Oh! what have ye look'd on since last we met?  
Ye are changed, ye are changed!—and I see not here  
All whom I saw in the vanish'd year!  
There were graceful heads, with their ringlets bright,  
Which toss'd in the breeze with a play of light;  
There were eyes, in whose glistening laughter lay,  
No faint remembrance of full decay.  
There were steps, that flew o'er the cushion's head,  
As if for a banquet all earth were spread;  
There were voices that rung through the sapphire sky,  
And had not a sound of mortality!  
—Are they gone?—is their mirth from the green hills pass'd?  
—Ye have look'd on Death since ye met me last!  
I know whence the shadow comes o'er ye now,  
Ye have strew'd the dust on the sunny brow;

Ye have given the lovely to earth's embrace,  
She hath taken the fairest of Beauty's race:  
With their laughing eyes and their festal crown,  
They are gone from amongst you in silence down.  
They are gone from amongst you, the bright and fair,  
Ye have lost the gleam of their shining hair:  
—But I know of a world where there falls no blight—  
I shall find them there, with their eyes of light.  
Where Death 'midst the blooms of the morn may dwell,  
I tarry no longer;—farewell, farewell!  
The summer is hastening on soft winds borne—  
Ye may press the grape, ye may bind the corn:  
For me, I depart to a brighter shore,  
Ye are mark'd by care, ye are mine no more  
I go where the lov'd who have left you dwell,  
And the flowers are not Death's:—fare ye well, farewell!

**CAN YOU KEEP A SECRET.**

'Dorothy,' said Ichabod, pale and trembling, to his wife, 'Dorothy, I have a secret; and if I thought you would keep it inviolable, I would not hesitate to reveal it to you; But oh, Dorothy, woman.'  
Why, Ichabod, it must certainly be a secret of great importance, for you are in a woful agitation. You know husband, you can place implicit confidence in your wife. Have I ever given you occasion to doubt my fidelity?  
Never, never, Dorothy; but the secret I have to communicate is one that requires more than ordinary faithfulness and prudence to prevent you from divulging it.—Oh dear! I shudder when I think on't?  
Why husband, do you know how your lips tremble, and your eyes roll? What is the matter? Ichabod! you surely cannot mistrust the confidence of one who vowed at the altar to be faithful to you.  
May I rely on your faithful fidelity?  
Ichabod, you know you may.  
Well then,—we are both to be ruined! undone! I have committed murder!  
Murder!  
Yes, murder? and have buried him at the foot of a tree in the orchard!  
Oh! awful! Ichabod. Committed murder! Then indeed we are ruined, and our children with us?  
Ichabod left the room, and Dorothy hurried off to her neighbor's Mrs. Prattle observed a great change in Dorothy's countenance, and in her general appearance; so great as to cause her to inquire into the cause of it.  
Oh! Mrs. Prattle, said Dorothy, 'I am the most miserable of women!—I am ruined for ever!  
Mercy! Dorothy, how gloomy you look! What has turned up to make you look so dejected? Why how you sigh! woman.—Tell me the cause.  
—I wish I might, Mrs. Prattle; but the occasion of my unhappiness is a secret which I am not permitted to divulge.  
Oh, you may tell me, I shall never speak of it again.  
Will you promise never to reveal it to any person living?  
—You know, Dorothy, I never tell secrets.  
Well Mrs. Prattle—I scarcely dare say it—my husband has committed murder, and buried him at the foot of a tree in the orchard!

he told me of it himself. For heaven's sake don't mention it to any one!

Murder! your husband committed murder! indeed, indeed, Dorothy, you have reason to think yourself ruined! Poor thing! I pity you from the bottom of my heart!

Dorothy went home weeping and wringing her hands; and Mrs Prattle, leaving her dough-ball kneaded, and her infant crying in the cradle, hastened to hold a tete-a-tete with Mrs. Tellall. Soon after this last confab was ended, the report of Ichabod's having committed murder became general, and the disclosure of the fact was traced to his wife. Process was immediately issued against him by a magistrate, before whom, and in the presence of a multitude of anxious spectators, he gave the following explanation.

My object, said Ichabod, 'in the course I have pursued, was to test my wife's capability of keeping a secret, I have committed murder in as much as I have killed a toad, and buried it at the foot of a tree in my own orchard. How far my wife is capable of keeping a secret, has been sufficiently proved; and with respect to the murder, those who feel an interest in it, are at liberty to inspect the body.'

**New Music.**—A young lady of high accomplishments, and no pride, in the absence of the servant to the door on the ringing of the bell, which announced a visit from one of her admirers. On entering the beau, glancing on the harp and piano, which stood in the apartment, exclaimed, 'I thought I heard music—on which instrument were you performing Miss?' 'On the grid-iron, Sir, with an accompaniment of the frying-pan!' replied she, 'my mother is without help, and she says I must learn to finger these instruments sooner or later, and I have this day commenced taking a course of lessons.'

(Very good music may be made with a grid iron and a frying pan. A duet on these two instruments, when properly accompanied, is one of the most melodious things in the world. We admire this young lady's taste, and we wish there were more like her. It will soon be discovered that a solo, or a duet, on the piano is not so nourishing as one made through the bars of a grid iron.)

A buck being taken before a justice that was rather crooked, after the other witnesses were examined, 'What have you to say?' said the justice. 'Nothing at all,' replied the spark, 'for I see you are all on one side.'

Some days since, Lowdes, the theatrical bookseller, presented a check at the Banking house of Sir Wm. Curtis and Co. and on the cashier putting the usual interrogatory, 'How will you take it, Sir?' Lowdes replied 'Cold, without sugar.'

There are five requisites for a professed drunkard: A face of brass—nerves of steel—lungs of leather—heart of stone—and an incombustible liver.

At a doctor's shop, a few doors from Westminster bridge, may be seen written up the following notification: "J. R., Surgeon, Apothecary, Accoucheur, and Chemist to the King."

**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 DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE  
PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, St. John's,  
Harbour Grace, May 1, 1835.

**NORA CREINA**

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

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

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

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

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

Carbonear, June, 1835.

**THE ST. PATRICK**

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

TERMS.  
After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.  
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single 6d  
Double, Do. 1s.  
Pareels 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, 1835.

**TO BE LET**

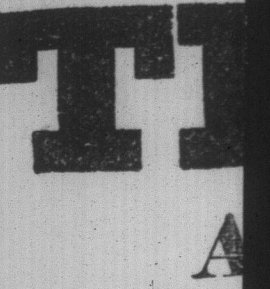
On a Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,  
Widow

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1835.

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



Vol. III.

HARBOUR GRACE

THE BL

We feel our liberty to give to any object and should the intimate caution us a lest we should we may have And yet this say it may ry different of Barbary comes a d country obli which man to their cos  
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