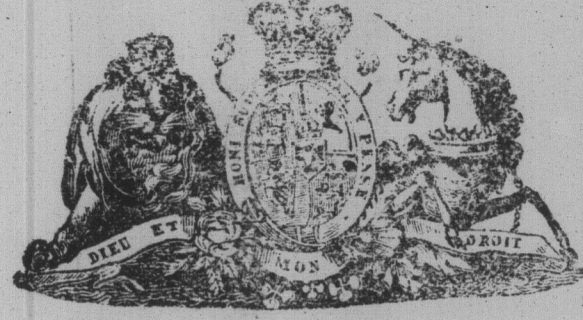


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(From the Morning Herald.)

In the appeals which, through the agency of Conservative meetings, have lately been made in all parts of the country to the common sense and patriotic feeling of the people, great advantage has been honestly and fairly derived from the distinctness and specificity of the object to be attained. To preserve the Constitution in Church and State from further change in fundamentals, is the avowed object of Conservatives. This is the positive duty to which all Conservative efforts are directed; with which there is associated the correlative duty of a negative nature—namely, the resistance by all lawful means of the promoters of revolution. If the Conservatives are assailed as the enemies of improvement, their reply is a distinct and intelligible one—"We are not enemies of improvement, unless destroying a part, or the whole, of the foundation of the Monarchy, or the Parliament, or the Church be so considered. We desire to make all of these as efficient for the purposes of their institution as they can be, but we deny that they are, in their fundamental principles, and *ab initio*, vicious, and we are determined to uphold them."

To these are opposed two parties; first, the Radicals, who boldly take up the opposite side of the question, affirming that the Established Protestant Church, and the Parliament, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons, are fundamentally vicious, and cannot by the wit of man be made good. Secondly, we have the Ministerial party, which hitherto has contrived to avail itself of whatever political strength the Radicals possess; but which *appears* to have no distinct or specific object whatever, and yet is modest enough to continue to ask for public support. We find the organs of the Ministry, either by heavy and cumbrous abuse, or by flippant and disingenuous levity, endeavouring to misrepresent or ridicule the plain direct objects which Conservatives have in view; but this is but poor work, while they have nothing to propose on their own parts, but a general intention to do what is *liberal*. Will they join in carrying into effect the destructive projects of the Radicals? Will they devote themselves to the object of destroying one of the permanent and hereditary branches of the Legislature? They take care not to give any pledge upon the subject. They are so innocent, so meek, so submissive, as to have no view beyond that of endeavouring to carry into effect what the popular voice may seem to demand. Believe the organs of this Administration, and it is nothing but a blank sheet, upon which the hand of the popular body may write whatever it will. As to principles, independently of what the popular body may dictate, they are out of the question—they are old-fashioned—obsolete—inconsistent with the philosophy of modern liberal Government.

Fond as the populace may be of having its own way, we greatly mistake the public mind of England, if it will favourably regard an Administration which indicates that it has no object of its own, beyond an accommodation to public circumstances as they arise. From whence springs this readiness to be anything, or to do anything, that is pleasing to the popular will? The Ministers and their advocates tell us that it is because they deem it to be good policy to regulate their measures by the spirit of the age; but who is there, outside the walls of the asylums of the imbecile, that will believe them? If men have not clear and distinct views of what is best to be done upon the great and leading questions of public concernment, they are not fit to govern; and none but fools will believe that men can really and truly bend their minds to whatever the public will may desire, so as to think it right and politic. They may determine to do anything that appears necessary in order to retain place—to be the humble servants of the popular body, ready to do whatever they are bid, so as they are kept in their situations; but the British public will not be satisfied with this obsequiousness. It will desire an Administration for which it can have some respect; and it can have none for professing

statesmen, who profess not to know what ought to be done for the good government of the nation, until popular opinion instructs them upon that head.

While such a Government lasts there must be continual doubt and perplexity upon public affairs. The Government has no views of its own, nor strength of its own, to carry them into effect if such views did exist. Is it to take its cue from the popular will; but that again is full of uncertainty. Who shall be the judge to decide what is indeed the popular will? What does it mean? Is it the will of the majority of the whole population? If it be, then we have universal suffrage dictating to the Government, though we will not allow it in the election of Members of Parliament; and suppose the inconsistency and unreasonableness of this were got over, still we should be at fault for a mode of ascertaining with certainty the preponderance of opinion as it exists among the whole population. It is therefore absurd to set forth, under the present circumstances of the country, that the Government will be guided by the preponderating will of the whole mass.

What then is the popular will by which the Government is to trim its sails, however the breath of that will may happen to blow? Is it to be found accurately represented in the House of Commons? Is the majority there, may be of twenty or thirty gentlemen from the other side of the Channel, to decide what is the popular will of the British Empire, and thereby determine the principles of the Administration? If it be so, then that majority is the Government, and a deliberative and independent Administration is a mere farce, the actors in which are paid rather highly. We do not think much of the expense of Cabinet Ministers, because if we give men of their condition any thing, we can scarcely give them less than we do; but if they are to be merely the servants of a majority in the House of Commons, we need not have men of such condition in these offices. They have been hitherto employed for the use of their deliberative organs, but if they disclaim all use of independent deliberative minds, in public affairs, we are frustrated in our object, and common clerks would do as well.

We lay these considerations before the public, believing that it is high time for a better understanding of the objects of administration than there seems any likelihood of arriving at under the present system.—There is every reason to fear that the Ministers will keep themselves *disengaged* until the meeting of Parliament, and then go with the strongest for the sake of keeping in place. Such a plan of policy is too detrimental to the cause of the monarchy, and too disgraceful to the character of the Ministry, to be borne with patience by the public, while sentiments of loyalty and honour are held in respect.

It is amusing enough to observe in what an altered tone the Whig-Radical Journals speak of the election for the Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow, from that which they used in reference to it some time ago. These organs of the Ministry, which had predicted with a proud air of anticipated triumph the return of Sir John Campbell the Melbourne Attorney General for that high and honourable office, now affect to underrate the importance of the victory, and the value of the honour which it confers, since they are obliged to write themselves down false prophets, by admitting that the prize has been awarded to a very different personage from the "rejected of Dudley," even to Sir Robert Peel—a statesman without place or patronage to bestow, and with no power but the moral power of a great and splendid Conservative reputation to oppose to the rampant and place-rewarded liberalism of his Learned opponent.

While Sir John was supposed by the organs of the Ministry to ride the winning horse, they thought they could never laud too warmly the talents, the judgment, the patriotism of the students of the Glasgow University, nor put too high a stamp of value upon the prize for which the Knight

of Dudley was a solicitor to their suffrages. Now that Sir John has been beaten, and beaten by a large majority, the fable of disappointed Reynard and the pendant grapes is realised. The cluster that looked so luscious and tempting, turns out to be abominably sour; for though Reynard has shown that he can jump higher than any of his sly progenitors, yet it hung beyond his reach—it is only astonishing that he could have jumped at all at such unripe trash of Conservative fruit.

One Whig-Radical Journal speaks with becoming contempt of "the stray tribute from the motley band of Glasgow students," and yet advances a sneaking testimony to the importance of the election, by taking care to inform its readers, that out of the four collegiate "nations," Sir John had a majority in one—even in *natione Transforthiana*. Yes, the Learned Knight had indeed a majority of two in that nation—in other words "a stray tribute from the motley band," as the *Globe* beautifully expresses it, of Transforthian students; but then Sir Robert Peel's majority, or "stray tribute," in the other three nations, was no less than 102, leaving a majority on the whole of one clear hundred of the "motley band." This, our facetious contemporary, in the redundancy of his peculiar humour, calls a "windfall." Well, be it so; it is one that the Learned Attorney-General would gladly have put in his bag.

Another organ of the same party, which most vociferously proclaimed the certain success of Sir John only a few days before, now glances with a sidelong look of ineffable scorn at the insignificance of the whole proceeding. It says, we suppose upon the authority of Goldsmith, "that these little things are great to little men," how strange that Sir John, who has so many great things both in possession and expectancy, should look for these "little things." Again—"the Tories are so continually defeated upon great points, that they are obliged to console themselves with petty triumphs." When the *Courier* anticipated the success of Sir John, the forthcoming triumph was announced with the flourish and pomp of something very great; but the best of all is the following magnanimous confession:—"All that we see to regret in the contest—for we see nothing to regret in the result—is the too much confidence of Sir John Campbell's friends, which led them to boast before the victory was achieved, as well to ascribe an undue importance to the affair." Now if the Whig Radicals see *nothing to regret in the result*, most assuredly the Conservatives have no reason to regret it. "Petty," as the triumph is it is not the triumph of the Whig Attorney General, who boasted of the victory before it was achieved.

Another oracle of Whiggery protests against the notion of a re-action among five hundred boys, among whom there has been an *increase of liberal principle*. This "increase of liberal principles" has been demonstrated by the rejection of the ultra-liberal Sir John Campbell, and the acceptance of the Conservative Sir Robert Peel! Similar proofs of the increase of Liberalism have been afforded by the result of every contested Parliamentary election for a considerable time past, and we believe the Conservatives have no objection to a continuance of such proofs. It is seldom that two conflicting parties are so well satisfied—the one with *beating*, the other with *being beat*. We may now alter the old distich and put it thus, changing the verb "to cheat" to the verb "to eat."

"Some say the pleasure is as great
In being beaten as to beat."

Viewing this matter in the calm spirit of impartial reflection, we cannot but regard it as a very decided proof, in addition to many others, of the passing away of the delusion with which Whiggery had contrived to envelop the public mind, while it pursued securely, and in the worst of company, the path of its own selfish ambition—trampling on principle—political virtue—public honour, and not hesitating to promise its maudling accomplices the sacrilegious spoliation of the Church, and the plunder of the very temple of the Constitution. Equally

shanderers of the peasant and the Peer—persecutors of the very existence of the one, and would-be destroyers of the political rights of the other, the modern race of Whigs—the patrons of the flinty-hearted, economists—the allies of the Irish Destructives, are becoming thoroughly known.—Wherever there is mind, intelligence, respectability, there the seeds of Conservative opinion take root and flourish; and certainly it would have been strange if an exception to such a wholesome state of moral and Constitutional re-education were presented by the educated youth of Scotland.

Extract of a letter from Odessa, dated October 8th:—"The Generals Woronzoff and Witt have been called to St. Petersburg. It is believed that the Emperor Nicholas is assembling around him the most distinguished men of his empire, preparatory to a powerful expedition against the East. The equipment of the fleet at Nikolief and Cherson is going on with great activity; and three steam-vessels of 64 horse power are continually employed in conveying ammunition and provisions to Tchouput Urale and Anapa, where new magazines are being formed. We learn from Tiflis that the Tcherkes, after a repose of two months, have made their appearance as aggressors before Derbent, on the line of the Terek, and even on the banks of the Kouban; but they have uniformly been driven back by the Russian posts. By order of the Minister of War, a corps of 10,000 Cossacks and light infantry is being formed, and will be put under the command of the Hetman of the Don, Gen. Serguief, who is destined to bring to subjection the independent tribes of Tchetchouse. It is positively stated that the Crown Prince will lead this expedition in person. The troops in Georgia and Erivan have received a reinforcement of 30,000 men; engineers are fortifying the citadel of Sadar Abad, situated between the two chains of the mountains of Armenia, on the banks of the Araxes."

BRITISH LEGION.—The estimates for the Legion have been made out to the 31st of the month, by which it appears that there will be then owing to the Legion (not including the expense of the depot at Santander) a sum of upwards of £86,000 sterling. Besides this large item, there will be due about the same period from £13,000 to £14,000 to the officers and men of the two war-steamer, the *Isabella II.*, and the *Reyna Gobernadoro*, no pay having been issued to them for the last fourteen months—both sums making in Spanish money upwards of 10,000,000 reals—a startling sum in the present financial state of Spain.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—The *Presse* affirms that serious disputes have arisen between the Duchess of Berry and the family of Charles X., the Duchess complaining of being kept at a distance in an inferior position, and of being seldom allowed to see her children. Her remonstrances having proved ineffectual, the Duchess has resolved to appeal to the Emperor of Austria as a mediator, and has requested permission to proceed to Vienna, in order to lay his grievances before his Majesty.

PRESTON OPERATIVE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the members of this association, held at their newspaper room on Thursday, a report which had been prepared by the Committee was read, in which it was stated—"that since the establishment of this association there has been a material change in the situation and prospects of the country. The Committee wish not to conceal that the change in municipal elections has, by the introduction of a new constituency, in some measure strengthened the influence of the revolutionary party, whose destructive projects are not now questioned. The whole power of government is at their command—every situation of trust and of honour is in their hands—and the continued agitation of the passions of the multitude, by means of the almost incessant excitement of borough, municipal, and parochial elections, is not the least of the

vils consequent on those changes. These considerations seemed to your Committee to demand their best exertions; and they still require not only increased energy from every friend of his country, but a judicious and vigorous direction of those energies.—With respect to the former, your Committee have never had occasion to doubt but that the resources of the country would rise with its necessities—and they have now the satisfaction of announcing the continued increase of members, now numbering 449, who have come forward to join and strengthen the association. Your Committee confidently anticipate that its resources, if wisely directed will be sufficient to enable this ancient and loyal borough to regain her former rank and respectability, and be enabled to sustain her accustomed part in baffling the aims of faction, and in assisting to secure the great object of our constitutional association, the real enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. In considering the most effective mode of applying the resources and directing the energies of the association, so as to be most conducive to the great principle of their association, your Committee give the first place to a careful and vigilant attention to borough and municipal registration. They assign, however, at present, the greater importance to the borough registration, for the King, the House of Lords, and considerably more than half the English members of the House of Commons, and Conservative, your Committee would, therefore, remind the meeting that the present Ministry are only sustained in power by a small majority in the Commons. A few more successful elections and that Ministry is dissolved.—For these reasons the borough registry, on which a future election depends, must be at all times the first object of this association. Your Committee do not in the least undervalue the great importance of effecting a sanitary change in the government of the town; and this association is proud of the exertions which its members have recently made, and the termination of their efforts.—In no ward in the town has the operations of this society been more strenuous and determined than that of St. Peter's; in that ward three of the humblest individuals of this association, unaided by any influence but the interest of this association and their own determined energies, have fought the strong hold of Radicalism, and laid the foundation of future victories. In every other ward the members of this association have been found in the front ranks, and the victories thereby achieved are convincing proofs that the same machinery will produce the same effect, not only in municipal but in borough elections. At the conclusion of the business of the day the society presented their Secretary, Mr. Ambler, as a testimony of thanks for his valuable services, a handsome tea service of china, 12 silver tea spoons, sugar tongs, and sugar spoon, a set of cut glass castors, silver mounted, a very beautiful tray on which the articles were placed, and a few other mementos.

At the funeral service on the death of Charles X., performed at the palace chapel at Vienna, the Empress and all the ladies in attendance wore black veils. During its continuance, the bells of all the churches in the city and its suburbs were tolled. With the exception of some Ambassadors, no member of the diplomatic body was present nor was the attendance of the Nobility as numerous as it generally is on these solemn occasions. The catafalque was magnificently illuminated, and adorned with the arms of the elder branch of the House of Bourbon. The Crown was placed upon the coffin and on the escutcheons were engraved *Le Roi, Charles X.* During the service, the Noble Guards of Germany and Hungary were stationed round the catafalque, and a numerous body of Clergy officiated. The Empress Mother joined in the service *inognito*. Marshal Marmont was present.

The French legitimists have not abandoned the idea of saving masses for the repose of the soul of Charles X., but they are to be white masses, and without any solemn ceremonial. The *Quotidienne* announces the fact that such masses will be celebrated daily in all the churches of Paris, though prudence forbids that Journal to state the hours at which the service is to commence.—*La Paix*.

BLOCKADE OF THE BLACK SEA.—Towards the close of October, two vessels belonging to the Ionian Islands, under British colours, an Austrian vessel from Ragusa, and a French one, were sent out of the Black Sea to Constantinople, although their cargoes could not be considered as contraband warlike stores. It appears that the Russian Commander of the blockade on the coast of Asia has established cruisers as far as the Bosphorus; that merchant vessels are, in some measure, no longer allowed to enter the sea; and that it cannot now be said that the English are interested in the cessation of a state of things which is equally prejudicial to all commercial nations. On the one side the police at the mouths of the Danube, and on the other the blockade of the Caucasian coast, constitute a real seclusion from the Black Sea, and we now wit-

ness the effects of the concessions of 1832 against which our diplomatists merely entered a vain protest at that time.—*Courier Francais*.

A number of facts which have reached us from different quarters seem to justify the report of a movement of the Austrian troops towards Southern Italy. A variety of other facts prove that the system of terror is definitely the order of the day in upper Italy.—Since the beginning of November several inhabitants of Venice and of continental Italy have been arrested, together with some foreigners, one of whom was vainly claimed by his Consul. Domiciliary visits are making in every quarter, more from motives of prudence than of serious apprehension, and upwards of 50 persons who had been provisionally liberated have been again thrown into prison.—*Ibid*.

DON MIGUEL.—The revenue officers of the post of Sallagriffon, on the frontier of the Var, have just arrested three persons, who were endeavouring to enter France by stealth. According to the descriptions of their persons, it is asserted that one of the captives is Don Miguel. The three have been sent to Castellane. An innkeeper who assisted them to cross the bar on foot received from them a reward of 400*fr.* The inhabitants of the mountains, who came to the market of Grasse, on the 15th, confirmed the rumour already spread in that town of the capture of Don Miguel. The *Memoire Bordelais* of the 20th instant, says:—"There are reasons for believing that Don Miguel, of Braganza, the Pretender to Portugal, is now on his road to the Peninsula. The police has been for several days upon the alert at several points of France to seize him, should he attempt to come across the country."

RAIL-ROAD ACROSS THE Isthmus of PANAMA.—The Company of shareholders at the head of which is Mr. Beddle, an United States Man, and M. Azuero, a Colombian, having lodged the necessary securities, and perfected their guarantees with the Government of New Grenada for the making of a railroad, as conceded to them by a decree of the 9th of June last, and rendering navigable a stream which goes the remainder of the way across this Isthmus, which separates the Atlantic from the Pacific oceans, the grant was finally perfected on the 26th of August, and the works are to be commenced without delay.

We are happy to give credit even to a Whig nominee when he does his duty, which appears to be the case with Colonel Maberly the new Secretary to the Post-office, who seems to be sedulously increasing the facilities of which that important establishment is susceptible. Among other improvements a new Western mail coach has been established, which, besides leaving bags at all the towns through which it passes, brings to London all the letters which are to pass through it, in time for the mail of that night.

During the late storms two shipwrecks occurred off the village of Bude, on the coast of Cornwall. We have authority to state, that when the circumstance was represented to the King, and that no means were there provided for an endeavour to save the lives of His Majesty's subjects in such extreme peril—on a coast, too, so remarkable for shipwrecks, that even in the lifetime of one man nearly 40 are known to have occurred his Majesty most promptly and magnificently commanded that a sum of money should be given from the Duchy of Cornwall, for the purpose of establishing a life-boat at Bude.

DUTCH FINANCE.—AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21.—In the answer which our Government has made to the observations of the States-General on the Budget, it expresses its regret that it is out of its power to realize its own wish respecting a regular paying off of the debt, in consequence of the difficulty of its situation: in particular, the general pecuniary crisis, in many countries, is alleged by the Government in defence of its proceedings. This is especially the case with respect to the Five per Cents, the whole interest of which is placed on the Budget, though otherwise the Government, as it says, would have proposed a law to apply 140 millions at Four per Cent., which in the present crisis cannot even be taken into consideration. But in the spring of 1837, financial laws will be proposed to maintain public credit in general; especially that of the East India possessions, and to reduce the Budget of the State, and part of the interest of the Five per Cent. Stock.

SIR GEORGE WARRENDER, BART. (formerly one of the Lords of the Admiralty.) v. **LADY WARRENDER** (the Sister of the present Lord Falmouth.)—Legal proceedings have been commenced in this cause before the Edinburgh Ecclesiastical Courts; a Commission was appointed to proceed to Paris for the examination of witnesses, Lady Warrender having for many years resided in this Capital. The witnesses have been examined by Scotch Barristers and by M.

Gallivet, French Counsellor to the Cour Royale of Paris. The evidence has been so strong in favour of Lady Warrender, that Sir George will, in all probability, abandon the proceeding which, but for the deception practised by two discarded servants, of the worst character, would never have been instituted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—Since the last post, Lord Ponsonby has received an extraordinary courier from London, on which he is said to have presented a note to the Porte. The purport is, of course, not known, yet it is affirmed that it related to the old affair of Mr. Churchill. However this may be, Lord Ponsonby despatched a courier to London on the following day, and the relations of the Porte became from day to day more friendly, as many things indicated. Mr. Urquhart is constantly engaged with a Commissioner, appointed by the Porte, for the purpose of drawing up the basis of a new commercial treaty upon a great plan, embracing the interests of all the European nations, according to which the imposition of an import and export duty of 5 per cent. will be assumed as the principle. All monopolies of every kind shall cease from all nations, and though the enemies of Great Britain should assert that Mr. Urquhart's secret purpose is to favour chiefly the interests of England, an immense service will be rendered to Europe if he should be able to realise his grand idea, which rests on the freedom of Commerce in the fullest sense of the term. Among the merchants of all nations there is but one expression of the warmest interest since this news has been spread; and though they do not dissemble the difficulties which may be raised up against Mr. Urquhart in many quarters, it is hoped that he will attain his object, the more so as he has presented to the Reis Effendi a table of the export and import trade of the capital, which shows that the duties to be paid must be a source of prosperity for the Porte. Independently of these considerations a new era for the commercial world would begin by the abolition of monopolies here and in the provinces.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 29.—On Sunday, Nov. 13, twenty-one hoases at Ommen, in the province of Overysse, in which several persons of the Reformed religion resided, after the clergyman, M. Jean Raael, had administered the Sacrament, were furiously attacked by the populace, and the windows destroyed, and the roofs much damaged, with large stones. Some of the persecuted persons were imprisoned.

DON MIGUEL AND HIS SISTERS.—I repaired on the 25th to the great saloon of the Ajuda. The Peers, attired like Roman Senators, occupied the front benches on the right hand; immediately above sat the Peeresses, among whom the Countess of Villa Flor and the Countess of Alva were undoubtedly the most distinguished by their personal attractions; the Deputies were ranged along the benches on the left hand, and the space above was reserved for strangers. At one o'clock Don Miguel entered the saloon, accompanied by his sisters.—The Infanta Regent seated herself on the throne: the Prince at first stood by her side under the Royal canopy; but, taking him familiarly by the arm, she forced him to occupy part of her seat during the delivery of the speech. She expressed her sincere desire for the welfare of the Charter, and assured her hearers of the upright intentions which had uniformly actuated her conduct in the administration of the Government, and of the pleasure with which she now resigned it into her brother's hands. She was frequently interrupted by shouts proceeding from the Court below, and her voice was at one time so completely lost in the clamour, that she was obliged to pause; upon which occasion Don Miguel's flashing eyes gave indications of that impatient temper which has characterised him from his earliest years.—Having concluded her speech, she arose, and retiring from the throne, which she appeared to resign with the utmost cheerfulness and good humour, she placed herself by her sister, an interesting young person, seated on the right hand bench immediately above the Peeresses.

PREROGATIVE COURT.

(Before Sir HERBERT JENNER.)

IN THE GOODS OF CHARLES DAY, DECEASED.

Dr. Lushington applied to the Court for the purpose of having an administration granted *pendente lite* to the effects of the late Mr. Charles Day (the well-known blacking manufacturer), who died possessed of a very large property. The executors named in the will were desirous of obtaining the opinion of the Court upon the testamentary papers left by the deceased, as he had been totally blind for many years before his death. It was proposed on the part of the executors, in the first instance, to propound the will and codicil of concurrent dates, and then to take the judgment of the Court upon some other codicils without opposing any of them, but there remained one paper which they felt it their duty to oppose. Under

the circumstances he had stated, he applied for an administration *pendente lite* for the purpose of receiving and recovering rents, interests, money lent on mortgage, for the payment and receiving of debts, &c., and other matters, for the benefit of the estate.

Sir H. Jenner asked if all the parties were consenting to the grant as prayed?

Dr. Lushington replied that no opposition would be made by any party.

The Court observed that it was necessary to go farther than that, the consent of the parties must be obtained.

Dr. Lushington observed that such consent would not be withheld.

Sir H. Jenner said there was sufficient stated in the affidavits to induce the Court to grant an administration *pendente lite*, but with some limitations for the purpose of carrying on the business.

Dr. Lushington said if the limitation was for six months, it would no doubt be sufficient for the purpose.

Sir H. Jenner said it would, perhaps, be more convenient that the limitation should exist for six months, with liberty to allow the party to apply for the extension of the term. He should direct the administration *pendente lite*, to pass to the nominee of one of the executors, on his exhibiting an inventory and account, and upon giving security to the amount of £30,000 with leave to make an application for an extension of the term and the amount of security after the expiration of six months.

SUBTERRANEAN BUILDING.—In scooping line of the railway on the North-east side of the moss of Hestonnet, about a mile from Forfar, the workmen discovered a building several feet from the surface, of singular construction and great antiquity. The form of the building, so far as the breadth of the railway uncovers, is circular, and, at first sight seemed to consist of vast masses of land stones thrown rudely together from no perceivable motive or design; but on removing a quantity of the stones, an aperture was discovered, about four feet in width, and nearly five in depth, which seems to have carried the entire circle (about 50 feet) of the building, and to have gradually widened as it receded from the moss side. But this part being still covered with the thick sloping bank of earth, which is not likely to be removed, its real dimensions cannot be correctly ascertained. The sides of this subterranean cave are supported with huge whitestones, placed on end, which must have been brought from a distance with immense labour. The roof consists of long stones, partly granite and sand stone, placed transversely. Above these are a number of large smooth stones, crammed endways, which bear some resemblance to the convex side of an arch before the interstices are filled up. No chisel, hammer, or cement had been used in the erection of this lonely dwelling. A number of the stones which have been taken out by the workmen, are of a dark smoky colour; but no certain marks of fire have been observed upon any of them. Several parts of a hand-mill (quern) anciently used for grinding corn, found among the rubbish, is the only domestic utensil that has as yet been discovered.—*Caithness Mercury*.

The action brought by Mr. Fraser against the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, M.P., for an assault, is appointed for trial by a Special Jury in the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, on Saturday next. There is also in the cause list of that Court an action by the hon. Member against Mr. Fraser.

In the county of Gloucester crime is said to be diminishing in an extraordinary degree. Last year the commitments to the county gaol were 150 less than those of the four preceding, and this year the diminution is still greater.

Arrangements are in a state of forwardness for the establishment of zoological gardens at Manchester.

The accounts from the Swan River are favourable, and there was a great demand for sheep to increase the flocks in the York district and on the William's River, where the colouists were proceeding in numbers. The settlement at King George's Sound was proceeding rapidly, and a plan for forming a whaling establishment was in contemplation; an inland communication between the Sound and Perth was also proposed.

The rank of Civil Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Western Australia, Swan River, has been conferred on Capt. Sir James Stirling, and that of Commandant of the troops to Brevet Major Irwin, of the 63d regiment.

It appears from the Brussels Pa-

pers that a rumour prevailed there for a short time, on the 24th, of the sudden death, by apoplexy, of King William of Holland. Nothing appearing to confirm it, it soon died away, and we have now direct advices from the Hague of the 22d, which by their entire silence upon the state of his Majesty's health, enables us to assume that the rumour, for whatever sinister purpose circulated, was wholly without foundation. We hope this excellent Monarch, whose attachment to his country and other virtues are fully appreciated and his person beloved, will be long spared to his subjects, to whom a very large measure of indemnification for the many wrongs which they have suffered at the hands of Belgium and France is still due. His loss would be a sad *tracasserie* on the present complicated and long-continued arbitration.

We received last night Malta Gazettes to the 3d inst. They are almost wholly taken up with descriptions of the advent and entry of the two Commissioners, Messrs. Asten and Cornwall Lewis, who, at the earnest and repeated solicitations of the inhabitants, had been sent out to inquire and report upon what improvements might be possible in the administration and laws of the island. Their powers appear to be very extensive from the commission which has been published. They are "to examine into all the laws, regulations, and usages of the said island and its dependencies, and into every other matter or thing in any way connected with the administration of the civil Government, the principles and practice of the Judicature, the civil and ecclesiastical establishments, the revenues, trade, and internal sources thereof." The object seems to be to ascertain how far it would consist with the ancient half-Turkish and half-Venetian institutions to introduce the English system, which is so much desired by the inhabitants. The Commissioners were received with extraordinary enthusiasm by the people, and treated with much pomp by the authorities. The town of Valletta was illuminated on the night of their arrival. This is satisfactory, as showing the attachment of the inhabitants to British connection and British institutions.

The accounts from Tripoli continued bad, the Frank population being exposed to great vexation and oppression. The exclusive regulations which prohibited all traffic with Christians, was particularly destructive to the commerce of Malta; and many of the traders who had been established for years, would, it was feared, be obliged to withdraw from the place.

Count Mastuzewicz, Plenipotentiary from Russia to Naples, had been admitted to pratique at Malta, and was saluted by the batteries.

The American schooner of war Shark, one of the Mediterranean squadron, had the cholera on board, and had lost three men.

Tranquility reigns throughout Greece, and nothing is wanting to render the country prosperous but common sense and common honesty in its rulers. Alas! both these are scarce qualities. The remedy for the evils under which Greece languishes are to be found only in a check on the present lavish expenditure, so disproportionate to the resources of the country. The people are peaceably disposed—they wish to pursue their avocations, to cultivate their lands—and the face of

Greece, *malgre* Bavarian stupidity, is improving. But it is not to be expected that the Greeks will quietly submit to oppressive taxation, from an anti-national Government, to maintain a nest of locusts in the capital, who eat up the resources of the land. Give Greece a national Government—a legislative body, and discontent would cease; at least the discontent would then be on the side of the *foreigners*, and not of the Greeks. Then the enormous expenses to set up the new monarchy—the masses of lace, embroidery, and paraphernalia, which have run away with millions—the cumbersome volumes of laws, decrees and ordinances, never read, much less put into execution—the host of civil employes whom the German system of centralization keeps day and night occupied in writing, instead of attending to the wants of the people they rule over—all these absurdities would vanish, and the real interests of the people be attended to. This the allies promised to the Greeks, and they are bound in honour to perform.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1837.

DIED

On the 17th December last, at the Lieut. Governor's at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, John Brenton, Esq. R. N. aged 51, only Brother of the Hon. Mr. Justice Brenton.

SHIP NEWS.

- Custom-House, Port of St. John's. ENTERED.
- Jan. 13.—Schr. Royal William, Sinclair, Demerara, molasses.
 - Betsey, Stephens, Cape Breton, shingles, oats.
 - Brig Cove, Crotty, Liverpool, flour, bread, butter.
- LOADING.
- Jan. 13.—Apollo, Rendell, West Indies. Euphemia, M'Gaw, Demerara.
 - 14.—Borealis, Birnie, Europe.
- CLEARED.
- Jan. 5.—Brig Norval, Carmichael, Oporto, fish.
 - 10.—Douglstown, M'Kenzie, Oporto, fish. Coquette, Wilkie, Barbadoes, fish.
 - 11.—Caledonia, Guy, Oporto, fish. Scotia, Caldwell, Oporto, fish. Icen, Steele, Demerara, fish. Elizabeth, Hicks, Cork, fish. Hero, Cooney, Nova Scotia, fish.
 - 12.—Devon, Smith, Oporto, fish.
 - 14.—Gipsey, Sinclair, Lisbon, fish.



PROCLAMATION

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

(L. S.) H. PRESCOTT.

WHEREAS in pursuance of His Majesty's Proclamation issued under the Great Seal of this Island of NEWFOUNDLAND, and bearing date the Twelfth day of September last past, certain Instruments purporting to be Writs, bearing Teste the Thirteenth day of the said month of September, were by me issued for the Election, Summoning and calling together the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island; and which Instruments were made returnable on the Eighth day of December last past:—

AND WHEREAS it hath been made known to me that the said Instruments having been issued without the GREAT SEAL of this Island, are invalid; and that the Elections made in pursuance of the same are therefore void and of no effect:—I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, make it known unto all Persons who may have been elected under or in pursuance of the said Instruments, that they are therefore discharged from meeting in General Assembly on Thursday the Sixteenth day of FEBRUARY

next, as appointed and required in and by my Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of DECEMBER last.

And I do further, by these presents, make it known unto all Householdors and Electors of the several Electoral Districts of this Island, that WRITS will, with all convenient speed, be issued for the Election of Members to serve in the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the Government-House, at Saint John's, in the aforesaid Island, the 16th day of January, 1837, in the Seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign.

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

On Sale FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The Fee-Simple of ALL that FARM and PLANTATION, situate in MUSQUITTO VALLEY, on the East side of the Road between HARBOUR GRACE and CARBONEAR, known by the name of GERBERT DALE FARM, containing 110 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 formerly the Property of JOSHUA PARRIN, 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.

EDUCATION SCHOOL

R. WILLS, TAKES this opportunity of informing the PUBLIC generally, that his SCHOOL Will be open on MONDAY, the 2nd of JANUARY

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

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

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Magistrates, by several persons, although not in the shape of a legal information, that a great number of Householders in the North District, more particularly in the Towns of Harbour Grace and Carbonear and their vicinity, are retailing SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR without being Licensed so to do contrary to the Rules and Ordinances established by the Proclamation of His Excellency Governor Prescott, bearing date the 24th 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 conform to the terms of the said Proclamation, or be punished for a breach thereof. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to publish the following List of persons disqualified to retail Spirituous Liquor, &c. within the said District for a year ending the 30th September, 1837; and upon due information against others so vending without such License from the Magistrate the most prompt measures will be taken to enforce obedience to the Proclamation of His Excellency Governor, as referred to.

Given at Harbour Grace, this 18th 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 Culien Carbonear
- John Casey do.
- James Cormack 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 Keeffe do.
- Francis Lynch do.
- Francis Roman do.

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

- HARBOUR 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. Talevara, To James Jewell at Mr Sope Harbour Grace.
- Mr Joseph Woods.
- Thomas Murphy—care of Wm. Bailie.
 - Thos. Hyde, Bay-de-Verds—care of C. Bennett, St. John's.
 - Patrick Strapp, Harbour Main—care Patrick Welsh, St. John's.
 - Thos. O'Hara.
 - Miss Ann Maria Ford, Cubits. CARBONEAR
 - W. Bennett, junr.—care Gosse, Pack, at Erver.
 - Thos. Lock—care John White, South side Wm. Beuister, 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 DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, COUNTEING HOUSE, Four STORES, a commodious WHARF, and Two OIL VAT sufficient to contain about 8000 Seals.

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

POETRY

THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Why do I weep?—to leave the vine,
Whose clusters o'er me bend?
The myrtle—yet, oh! call it mine!
The flowers I lov'd to tend?
A thousand thoughts of all things dear,
Like shadows o'er me sweep,
I leave my sunny childhood here,
—Oh! therefore let me weep!

I leave thee, sister!—we have play'd
Through many a joyous hour,
Where the silvery green of the olive shade
Hung dim o'er the fount and the dower?
Yes! thou and I, by stream, by shore,
In song, in prayer, in sleep,
Have been as we may be no more—
Kind sister! let me weep!

I leave thee, father!—Eve's bright moon
Must now light other feet,
With the gather'd grapes and the lyre in
tune
Thy homeward steps to greet!
Thou in whose voice, to bless thy child,
Lay tones of love so deep,
Whose eye o'er all my youth hath smiled,—
I leave thee?—let me weep!

Mother! I leave thee!—on thy breast
Pouring out joy and woe,
I have found that holy place of rest
Still changeless—yet I go!
Lips that have lull'd me with your strain,
Eyes that have watch'd my sleep!
Will earth give love like yours again?
—Sweet mother! let me weep!

SONG OF THE MARINER.

Hurra! along the foaming tide
With wild waves dashing round,
With furious speed I onwards ride
And love the rearing sound.

Blow! blow! thou loud and fearful wind,
Roll on thou angry sea!
I'll drink to those I leave behind—
I'll drink, Joanne, to thee.

Oh! who would tremble at the storm,
Or, like the coward weep?
I'd rather feel my bosom warm
At every lengthen'd sweep.

The land is for the dastard mind,
The deep! the deep! for me;
I'll drink to those I leave behind,
I'll drink, Joanne, to thee.

Love, dearest maid! like mice, ne'er shall
In empty words depart;
It still shall flourish fresh and fair,
Within my faithful heart.

Yes, there's a Power who dwells above,
Who guards the brave and free;
He sees, and will reward our love—
So here's a health to thee.

Blow! blow! thou loud and fearful wind,
Roll on thou angry sea;
I'll drink to those I leave behind—
I'll drink, Joanne, to thee.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

The old building groaned on Friday, under the weight of its visitors. There were "elegantly dressed ladies" and thin dandies in tights; there were four and twenty tailors, and numberless barbers, a due proportion of sweeps, and about 200 poor women and children; the majority of the latter were summoned by sly looking tallmen and beer-shop keepers; but there was no lack of the ludicrous; and poor human nature appeared in a variety of fantastic forms—for instance, a wife was summoned by her own husband, a mother-in-law by her son, and a little bandy-legged dwarf, named Barluss, was summoned by a female as tall as the Swiss giantess, for money lent. All these cases were very speedily disposed of; but a most knotty point was heard regarding a pair of lady's stays, which were of such a magnitude that Mr. Commissioner Dubois likened them to Jack Falstaff's girdle.

Miss Clifford, a very intelligent

young lady, appeared to support a claim for £1 11s. for a pair of stays supplied to a lady of the appropriate name of Choney. This was the third pair of stays made by Miss Clifford for Mrs. Choney; but of so remarkable a character was the latter lady that that which fitted exceedingly well one day, was altogether too large or too small the next, and it was a fact that she (Miss Clifford) had absolutely altered one pair of stays as often as sixty nine times (laughter).

Commissioner. Really, Madam, your patience must have exceeded your customer's capaciousness. Is the lady in Court?

Here an apothecary, as pale and wan as he who supplied the fatal potion to the despairing Romeo, stepped forward, and said he had the honour of representing Mrs. Choney (considerable laughter).

Commissioner. But, my good Sir, what can you possibly know about the stays? You never fitted them on did you?

Defendant. No, Sir; but I am instructed to say they don't fit; they are not big enough.

Commissioner. Upon my word, Sir, you have undertaken a very pleasant task. Have you got the stays with you?

Here the stays were produced; they presented an alarming expanse of steel, whalebone, and cord, and when extended along the Commissioner's table, looked nearly as large as the mainsail of one of his Majesty's frigates.

The Jury, after a very attentive examination, decided that, as the Doctor was no judge of the matter, and also that Miss Clifford had been put to considerable trouble, the full amount claimed, with costs, must be awarded.

The stays were then carried out of court by the porter, who assisted in bringing them there.

AN UNLUCKY SUITOR.

Peter Patrick, a very savage looking specimen of a Tipperary lad, summoned Margaret Flynn for money alleged to have been lent to her in Ireland. Pat stated his case thus:—"Mightys the trouble, me Lord, every mother's son of us has beer put to through that woman, and glad is it I am I've have bate her at last. I summ'd her in Dublin, and she run away to London. I summoned her to the city court, and there they said they'd do nothing at all, at all, bekase she lived in Westminster; then, me Lord, I summ'd her to Westminster, but never could get a hold of her till she got to St. Giles, and now, me Lord, I've summoned here, and, more power to ye, I know you'll give me justice, and make her pay me all the expinses."

Commissioner. Do you owe this money, Mrs. Flynn?

Mrs. Flynn, with all the blarney peculiar to her nation, said, Don't be asking me such questions, me jewel; if I owe it may be he knows best; and I know another thing too, me Lord, I've bate Peter Patrick more than wonst, and now its mee-elf will bate him again—he's summoned me, my Lord.

Well? Whilst mightn't he as well summoned me husband (roars of laughter).

Commissioner. Why the woman's married. You're in the wrong box again, Mr. Peter Patrick. I must dismiss the suit.

Plaintiff. Och, bad luck to her! if I had but got her in Tipperary I'd knock her to smidreens. Och, thinna mon dioul, there's no justice for ould Ireland (laughter).

The disappointed suitor fairly

howled his way out of hearing of the Court, Mrs. Blarney Flynn very wisely remaining under its protection until Patrick could be beheld no longer.

A Newspaper a Hundred Years ago.—The following extracts are from a newspaper entitled "*Kendal Weekly Courant*," published in 1736.—(A short time previous to Gin being prohibited)—Last Wednesday, one William Alexander, who lived near the Bull's Head, in Nightengale-lane, a professed votary to gin, being too deeply affected at the approaching fate of his idol, (the gin,) resolved not to see that unhappy day, took a rope, went up stairs, shut himself in, and hanged himself up. He was not found till seven at night, when he was stiff and cold." Turpin, the Highway man, Sept. 15.—We hear that Turpin has been in Holland, from whence he returned about six months ago in the Ostend packet boat. It is said that Dan Malden, the highwayman, knew him there, and that Turpin endeavoured to prevail with him to go into foreign service and see England no more." Sept. 18.—Next Tuesday Mr Allerton is to raise a ballad, at the Bell, at Brompton, whilst a shoulder of mutton is a-roasting."

July 14, 1737.—On Wednesday some evil disposed persons, moved at the instigation of the devil, entered Westminster hall unseen, and whilst the Court of Chancery was sitting, and busy about some affairs of importance, a large parcel of paper was conveyed, bound up, and set on fire, under the seat of the councillors in the court of chancery, which was by the keeper of the court kicked down the steps into the common-hall, and immediately blew up at three several times, and made a very large report and smother in the hall, and put the judges, councillors, &c. into the utmost consternation, some of them falling down the steps, leaving their wigs and gowns behind them."

A notorious punster, limping into a room with a long face, that seemed to supplicate for sympathy and condolence, was asked what ailed him? "I am a small garret." "Pray explain," said the enquirer? "Why, I am a little rheumatic"—(room attic).

The learned profession seem to rival each other in disinterestedness. A short time since we had a clergyman who had refused to marry a couple, till the bridegroom went out and begged sufficient to pay the fees; a doctor refuses to administer an emetic till he knows who is to pay him; and a learned counsel declines fulfilling an engagement till his bankers' account announces the receipt of his wages.

Let a Woman be decked with all the embellishments of art and care of nature—yet, if boldness is to be read in her face, it blots all the lines of beauty.

NICE POINT OF LAW.—Blackstone, speaking of the right of a wife to dower, asserts, that if land abide in the husband for a single moment, the wife shall be endowed thereof; and he adds in a note, that this doctrine was extended very far by a jury in Wales, where the father and son were both hanged in one cart; but the son was supposed to have survived the father, by appearing to struggle the longest, whereby he became seized of an estate by survivorship in consequence of which seisin his widow obtained a verdict for her dower.

The Pythagorans thought that the souls of poets transmigrated into grasshoppers, which sing until they starve. However this may be, I think grasshoppers the happiest people in the world, in summer; nothing to do, but to dance about, and to see which can jump the farthest.

We are more afraid of shame, than of sin. So vulgar minds hold their breaths at the thunder, which is harmless; but wink at the lightning which may be fatal.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.—A person has advertised a house to be let, within one thousand five hundred yards of HELL-GATE.

CASH.—A very good servant but a bad master.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKET 115

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 4, 1835.

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

Carbonear,
June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On a Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1836.

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