

# THE



# STAR,

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HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W. Dixons.

(From the Liverpool Mail, Jan. 12.)

We are glad to perceive that the British authorities in Upper Canada have begun to execute severe and summary justice upon the piratical citizens of the United States. Several men have been hung, and many more will yet have to expiate their crimes in a similar way, and for the sake of example. We know not a graver offence than that of the citizens of a neutral state invading a neighbouring one, and aiding its subjects in rebellion. The men from New York, who, having so committed themselves, have been executed, most justly merited their fate. They were wholly without the shadow of an excuse. Whatever their notions of liberty might be, they had no right to intrude any practical illustration of them upon the loyalists of Canada; and it is much to be regretted that the measures now pursued, as being urgently and indisputably necessary for the preservation of our colonies, had not been adopted at a much earlier period. If, instead of sending out blundering old women and simpering pantaloon in the shape of Governors, like watch-dogs muzzled, if, instead of lavishing the public money upon the pastebord Earl of DURHAM, a weak creature, puffed full of pride and ignorance, and the very *beau ideal* of a modern whig, ministers had at once placed Canada under the government of Sir JOHN COLBORNE, or any other able and intelligent officer, the insurrection would have been crushed at the outset, the peaceable efficiently protected, the guilty promptly punished, and a vast effusion of blood would have been spared. But the whigs are most despicable politicians. They are all Earls of DURHAM. There is hardly a man of sense, or prudence, or foresight, or energy, in their ranks. They are mere quacks and grievance-mongers, men only fit, like JOSEPH HUME, to fret over the loss of farthings, and scrape up cheese-parings, and grumble over the number of buttons on an officer's coat, while they are wasting by wholesale the resources and vitality of the country. All the acts of the whigs, at home and abroad, have been a series of blunders. They have blundered in Spain, in India, in the Black Sea, in Canada, and even in that dirty and codfish settlement, so like themselves, and ridiculously called Newfoundland. Wherever they go, and whatever they do, it is nothing but blundering. Look at the pet revolution which they so much applauded, and by which Belguin was wrested dishonourably and iniquitously from the honest and good King of the NETHERLANDS. They, it is true,

were permitted to set up their puppet, and proud were they at seeing it. The playhouse scum of Brussels, and the Jesuits, allowed them to put a crown upon the head of LEOPOLD. He was the whig puppet; but they have never been allowed to move nor touch a string since they set him up. He is in the hands of LOUIS PHILIPPE and the Pope as effectually and securely as a dumb and blind jackdaw in a cage. Think he cannot, he never could, but he is not even permitted to talk. To propitiate the priests he has dedicated his son and heir, poor child, to idolatry! Lord PALMERSTON'S protocols were of no more service to him than a blister on a paving stone. They were of no more use than waste paper; and while the name of "whig" is remembered, the settlement of the Belgic question will be the laughing-stock of Europe.

But we commenced with whig blundering in Canada, and to that we must return. The DURHAMS, and GOSFORDS, and BULLERS, and TURTONS, and BULLERS, and GIBBON WAKEFIELDS being now swept out of the colony, things begin to wear a more healthy aspect. Sir JOHN COLBORNE is not a whig. This is something. He is an accomplished soldier, an able and experienced general, a man of sense, spirit, and independence, who will save Canada to her MAJESTY, if her MAJESTY'S brainless servants do not prevent him. He has, we say, begun in good earnest to fulfil the trust confided to him. The musket and the halberd are teaching the marauding and plundering citizens and vagabonds of the United States the real value of republican institutions, and giving others the benefit of protection which Citizen MARTIN VAN BUREN says it is not in the power of his government to afford. Sir John Colborne is doing the President's work. If Congress will not vote the dollars, nor give authority to their chief magistrate to repress outrages beyond the British lines and within their own frontier, we must do it by means of the common hangman and at the expense of gunpowder. If they refuse to punish or restrain their own sons, we must shoot them; and we do not see how they can get rid of so many flaming patriots and heroes on cheaper terms.

How far this mode of establishing tranquillity in Canada will meet with the approbation of the court party and the whig party in parliament, remains to be seen. We feel certain, however, that the Warburton clique, Mr. Poulett Thomson, and the Baltic land and timber speculators, who ardently

and selfishly long for the alienation, if not the destruction, of Canada, will complain unceasingly of the conduct of the gallant general. It is said that a fear of offending that party, by marring their schemes, induced Her Majesty's whig to tie the hands and bandage the eyes of all the governors they have recently deposed and recalled from north America. They also, we are informed, professed—it could only be *profession*, or they must be dolts of the dullest order in nature—that they were apprehensive of a rupture with the United States, in case they should do justice upon their piratical and incendiary citizens, or avenge the honour and flag of England, by hanging some of her choicest patriots. They talked of the boundary question being *unsettled*, of a doubt on their minds, poor imbeciles!—as to the legality of assuming the acts of the citizens to be violations of law and recognised treaties; and they were advised that it would not be safe nor politic to treat the robbers and plunderers of our property, the trading miscreants, who burnt our ships and invaded our territory, in any other manner than as *prisoners of war!!!*

**Lenses.**—Tschirnhausen constructed lenses four feet in diameter, one of which weighed 160 lbs.; and produced powerful effects on bodies placed in its focus; wet wood kindled in an instant, water in small vessels boiled, the metals were melted, and tiles, slate, pumice, &c., were vitrified. Bernieres made a lens which consisted of two glasses in shape, which were plated edge to edge, so as to enclose a hollow cavity between them. This cavity, which was 5 ft. in diameter, was filled with spirits of wine, by which a double convex fluid lens was formed. With this lens two farthings were melted in a half minute, a small piece of steel began to melt in two minutes, and small fragments of iron melted in a quarter of a minute. Mr. Parker, of Fleet-street, some years ago, constructed the most powerful burning lens hitherto known. It was made of flint-glass, and was about three feet in diameter. At short distance behind it was situated another lens, by which the rays were converged into a still smaller and therefore more powerful focus. With this instrument ten grains of slate were melted in two seconds, of cast iron in three seconds, of steel in twelve seconds, of pumice stone in twenty-four seconds, and of flint in thirty seconds. A diamond of ten grains was reduced to six grains by exposure for thirty minutes in the focus of the lens! the gem opened, emitted white fumes, closed again, and resumed nearly its original shape. This powerful instrument was sent to China for want of an English purchaser. The great difficul-

ty of procuring such large pieces of flint glass has induced Sir David Brewster to propose that burning glasses should be built up of several pieces, each piece being so curved as to contribute to the general localizing effect. The same philosopher has also proposed to combine reflection from mirrors with transmission through lenses, in order to produce a powerful combined effect. The rays which fall near the margin of a lens add but little to the heating power of the focus, on account of the obliquity with which they fall on the lens. Sir David Brewster therefore suggests that a number of small lenses should be fitted into the surface of a hollow sphere, so as to unite all their foci at its centre. The apparatus must be so placed that the sun's rays will pass directly through one of the small lenses; while those rays which pass through the other lenses will first be reflected from mirrors properly placed round the sphere; so that the whole of the rays will pass through the various lenses in directions at right angles to the diameter, and therefore in the most favourable direction for producing a powerful focalized effect. All the effects produced by these burning mirrors, lenses, &c. are derived from the employments of solar light. If the light of a fire or candle be employed, the effects are far less intense. But it is a very remarkable circumstance, that the rays from the moon produce not the smallest heating effect. Mr. Parker's lens was exposed to brilliant moon-light, and a delicate thermometer was placed in its focus; but not the slightest elevation of temperature was indicated. We know that the moon's light consists of the solar rays which are reflected from her surface; but it appears as if the heat combined with the sun's rays was stifled or absorbed, either at the moon's surface or in the aerial medium through which they have to pass.—*Penny Magazine.*

**THE CEDARS OF LEBANON.**—Fifteen of the sixteen celebrated cedars of Lebanon, are still alive, but all are more or less in a state of decay; and one of them is remarkable for three immense trunks, proceeding from the same stump, at a short distance above the soil. Another, one of the healthiest of the old trees, though perhaps the smallest, measured 33 feet French (35 feet 9 inches English) in circumference. All the trees are much furrowed by lightning, which seems to strike them more or less every year. In the middle of these old trees are about forty other cedars, comparatively young, though the trunk of the smallest of them is from ten to twelve feet, in circumference. At the base of eight or nine of the old cedars are altars, constructed with large rough stones, which were formerly used by the inhabitants of the Maronite villages, who, headed by their pastor, went to El-Herze on the day of transfiguration. At this festival all the priests said mass at the same time, each priest officiating at the foot of the cedar belonging to his own village. Disputes having, however, arisen from this practice, the patriarch of the Maronites has made a new arrangement; and now, though the Maronites still continue, on the festival of the transfiguration, to repair to El-Herze, only one mass is celebrated, which is performed on the altar of a different cedar every year, in order that the trees of all the villages in turn may enjoy the same privilege. There is not one young cedar in all the wood of El-Herze.—*London's Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum.*

In a case which came before the Lambeth-street magistrates last week, it was stated that the complainant, in the course of a drunken fit, which lasted three weeks without the slightest intermission, had been supplied with as many as thirty-eight glasses of rum-and-water a day. His "score" for the period referred to was £25.

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POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIAL OF REV. J. R. STEPHENS.

(From the Manchester Courier.) The trial of the Rev. J. R. Stephens has been postponed. The power and dignity of government has been changed for trembling cowardice and shuffling meanness.

The case stands thus. A minister of state took a provincial tour, and in a large and wealthy town was entertained at dinner by its municipal functionaries. After dinner, the said minister's health was proposed and duly honoured; whereupon he rose and delivered a speech, in the course of which he let slip certain ill-defined opinions as to the liberty of the subject, and as to the right of Her Majesty's lieges to assemble together, and give free expressions to their sentiments.

We have stated the case of Mr. Stephens. If the government felt assured that the charges preferred against him are just, and strictly within the spirit of the law, how happens it that they will not allow the law to take its course? It has been stated to us that Mr. Stephens subpoenaed Lord John Russell and several and several of his colleagues on his trial, which he had a perfect right to do, in common with every subject of the realm.

There is no doubt in our minds that Mr. Stephens is guilty of the charges imputed to him; and we shall not so far forget our respect, as well for the laws as for the maintenance of peace and good order, as to undertake his defence. But if condemnation is to take place, let it be equally shared between the guilty parties.

sedition; but it is clear, by his speech at Liverpool, he encouraged the commission of excesses, whether wilfully or not, it is not for us to say, which, in his official capacity, he has since been called upon to put down by the strong arm of the law. If he had been an honest man and an upright minister, he would have foregone all personal considerations in the determination to uphold the dignity of the laws.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 21.

EXECUTIONS IN CANADA.

Mr. O'CONNELL begged to ask the under-secretary for the colonies, whether her Majesty's government had received any account of 34 persons having been hanged in Canada recently; and he wished also to know whether it was the intention to have these executions continued?

Mr. LABOUCHERE said, no information had been received at the Colonial office with regard to the accounts which had appeared in the newspapers of several persons having been executed in Upper and Lower Canada in addition to those which had already been stated to the house. From some circumstances, for which he was not able to account, the Great Western, steam ship, did not bring any despatches from the governors of Upper and Lower Canada, and therefore no information had been received. With regard to the hon. and learned member's second question, as to whether it was the intention of her Majesty's government to take steps to stop those executions, he begged to say that on every occasion when that most painful subject had been adverted to by Lord Normandy and himself, in their communication with the governors of these colonies, no opportunity had been lost of impressing upon their minds a strong feeling of the advisableness and propriety of confining the exercise of capital punishment within the narrowest possible limits, due regard being had to protection of the lives and properties of her Majesty's subjects.

Very great activity prevails in the ordnance department at the present time. The gun business has not been so brisk since the battle of Waterloo, and good workmen are with difficulty obtained. Very extensive contracts (indeed the largest ever known) have been lately entered into, for the supply of military and naval stores of all descriptions. Large quantities of stores have been lately

shipped off from the Tower for the colonies and various parts of the united kingdom.

Among the exports of the principality of Coburg we find enumerated "sausages and livers of geese."

The Archbishop of Poson, (Durin) has been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in a fortress, for his opposition to the decrees of the Prussian government.

Mr. Edward O'Connell, who was elected secretary to the poor law commissioners in Limerick, is also secretary to the precursor society for Limerick and Liberties.—Limerick Chronicle.

A return published in the Monitor shows that the importation of foreign grain into France has been nearly as much in the month of January in the present year as in the twelve months that preceded it.

On Mr. Ward, M. P. for this borough, being requested by the Radical Association to support the people's charter, the hon. gentleman wrote to say he could not comply with their request, having made up his mind to give it his most strenuous opposition.—Sheffield Iris.

It is generally reported in London, that Lord John Russell will retire at Easter. If this be the case, Lord Morpeth will succeed him as ministerial leader in the Commons—that is, if the Cabinet can survive his resignation.

CONTRACT FOR STEAMERS TO HALIFAX.—The contract for conveying H. M. mails from this country to North America, has been taken by the "Mining Association" for seven years, at £55,000 per annum. The steamers are to start once a fortnight; but it appears that Falmouth is not to be the port from whence they are to sail. This contract is to commence on the 1st of May.—Falmouth Express.

ASTOUNDING, IS TRUE!—We have heard of a project in contemplation so audacious that we can scarcely credit the report. It is said that Lord Plunket being no longer able to hold the Irish seals, a bill is to be introduced, rendering Roman Catholics eligible to the office of chancellor, in order that the seals may be conferred upon Mr. Daniel O'Connell! The enunciation of such a proposition is monstrous, but it is not to be disregarded on that account. We are almost come to that state of paradoxical wickedness in government that, one may say "credo quia impossibile"—the more incredibly atrocious any act, the more likely to be perpetrated by the present men. We pray of the country to attend to this matter: if men see any attempt to tamper with the few feeble securities reserved in 1839, they will then know what to think.—Standard.

RAILWAY AND STAGE COACH TRAVELLING.—Considerable interest has been excited by the appearance of a document just published by order of the House of Commons, being a return of the mileage and composition duties on railway and stage carriages respectively, in the years ended the 5th of January, 1837, 1838, and 1839. It appears from this parliamentary paper, that 4,800,000 less persons travelled by stage coaches in 1838 than in 1836, and 14,400,000 more persons by railway in the same periods.

AFTER a debate of five nights, the House of Commons on Monday came to a division on the corn question, when Mr. Villiers's motion was rejected by 342 to 195, being a majority of 147. On all hands the course taken by Ministers is regarded as most shuffling and contemptible; the popular party perceive that the fawning pretensions of sympathy bestowed upon them are but a tub to the whale; and the landed interest is more than ever confirmed in distrust and detestation of Liberalism.

Lord Ebrington will hold his first levee as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at the Castle, during the Easter holidays. His lordship is now in Devonshire, on a visit to his venerable father, whence he will return in a few days.

INCREASE OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—At the revolution in 1689 it was £664,263; at the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702, £16,394,702; at the accession of George the First, 1714, £54,145,363; at the accession of George the Second, 1727, £52,092,238; at the commencement of the American war, 1775, £128,583,635; at the commencement of the French war, 1792, £239,350, 148; on the 5th of January, 1787, when the English and Irish Exchequers were consolidated, £848, 282,477; in the first of Victoria, 1838, £764,704,057.

CRIME IN PORTUGAL.—The following is an extract from a statistical table, showing the crimes perpetrated in Portugal and its insular possessions during the past year, 1838, which has been published in Lisbon. It contains cases of rebellions, 627; destruction weapons, 106; resisting legal authority, 281;

burglaries, 76; escaping from prison, 18; riots, 38; counterfeiting coin, 3; abuse of the liberty of the press, 19; forgeries, 48; infanticide, 20; suicides, 10; poisoning, 18; larceny, 8; pilfering, 250; street quarrels, 3,218; incendiarism, 23; petty offences, 32; indecent exposures, 34; perjuries, 47; sacrilege, 73; desertions, 592; robberies, 3,067; murders, 1,776.

THE SQUATS.—On Tuesday evening, two strangers alighted at the Star Hotel, in company with Lord Lovel, from the top of the Inverness mail. They were completely attired in the Highland costume, and richly accoutred. They were of handsome stature, and apparently athletic frame with thick bushy moustachios and whiskers. Both are scions of the unfortunate royal race of Stuart—Charles Edward Stuart, and Sobieski Stuart—grandsons of the last Pretender of that line to the throne of these realms. After dining here, they proceeded to Edinburgh by the defiance coach. They seem well suited to our Scottish climate—for, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the pillage and hose were only shield from the "Norlan blast." The strangers attracted much attention.—Perth paper.

THE STAIR WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1839.

To Correspondents.

We can by no means give insertion to the communication of "A GUARDIAN": he appears to have taken for granted, that which every other person has set down as a malicious fabrication. Nobody having the slightest knowledge of the character of the Reverend Gentleman alluded to,—his firm Church of England principles, love of consistency, honesty and good faith,—would or could suspect him of such politico-religious fickleness—fickleness did we say! We dare not put upon paper the term applicable to such conduct.—But our Correspondent may rest assured that the report is entirely false. No such unhalloved desertion as that alluded to will ever take place; at least this is our conviction.

THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT opened here on Saturday the 20th ult. agreeably to Proclamation. In all probability the present Term will be a busy one. We understand that several intricate and important cases are likely to be brought forward. Be it so: we have a Judge on the Bench that knows his duty.

The Protestant Editor of a certain Newfoundland Newspaper has recently informed his readers that persons of his own persuasion are "altogether mistaken in their road" when they read his articles in defence of Protestant doctrine! Poor wretch! We, though the *thamb-sores* could hardly have extorted such a declaration.

COMMERCE WITH PORTUGAL.

The following correspondence will show the manner in which the commerce with Portugal is treated by our Liberal allies, and how the interests of our merchants are sustained by the British Ministers:—

TO MR. WILLIAM SMITH, HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL, LISBON.

"Sir—We beg leave to bring under notice and to call your attention to a recent decree of the Government, ordering a continuation of the additional duty on cod fish, though legally that duty or tax ceased on the 6th of this month; and against the enforcement of such an illegal act of Government we would appeal to Her Majesty's Minister at this Court through your medium.

It will, no doubt, be in recollection that the Government in 1837 applied to the Cortes for means of increasing the revenue, leaving special application to the Junta or Board of Public Credit, and the Cortes in complying with the call of Government enacted the imposition of additional duties on several articles, amongst them on cod fish, for the precise period of only twelve months, that period to commence two months subsequent to the publication of the act.

The act therefore ceased to have legal force from the 6th of this month, as already stated, when the twelve months expired; but the Government issued a decree under date of the 29th ult., ordering the continuation of the tax, and that, waiting the determination of the Cortes, it should be received into deposit.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the illegality of such a proceeding, nor it may (we should hope) be fairly presumed will the Cortes sanction the act of the Government, because such a sanction would recognise a retrospective principle.

The Cortes, mindful of the necessity of not surprising mercantile transactions in the midst of their operations, allowed, as you will observe, a period of two months from publication before the additional duties were to take effect, and in the present instance not one moment has been allowed by Government, of which we might justly complain, if their act had even been legal.

Our Newfoundland correspondents were led to believe, from advices sent from this, the great part of December, that either the additional tax would really cease, or at all events, if renewed, that a sufficient time would, as heretofore, be allowed, and no doubt they will act on those advices.

One vessel has already arrived here from Newfoundland, fish-laden, after the period of the legal cessation of the tax, and meeting the decree of government, was obliged to proceed in search of

another... follow and find them... Protection to the inter... which are seriously affect... we complain, compels a... presentation, and we tru... and de Waldren, Her M... Court, will deem it a... and early application... "We have the... (S)

British Consul

"Gentlemen,—I beg... I lost no time in forw... you transmitted to me... consideration of Her M... Court, and I am requ... state that the legality... forms the subject of... decided when the ques... the Government of all... without the authority... comes under the cons... His Lordship likes... information as to the... correspondents in N... believe that the exist... not be renewed, as oth... the year; and more... have received any... any responsible functi... And, in concluding... surprise that gentlem... affairs of the comm... signed the representa... been led to expect... amount of debilitati... but too notorious... "I have the honou... most obedient humble

In the House of Commons

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Mr. Labouchere... had no intention wh... amend any measure... the constitution of... Respecting the al... par was truly rema...

A petition, wh... adopted "at a... respectable meet... Harbour Grace... forwarded to La... Although it is a... executed, the... learn, is consid... charact in this... unnoticed and... the vessel whic... ment may per... to the place... unless some su... as the ex-Mem... interfere in the... The petitioners... of inquiry may... long, since it is... the miseries of... the island is un... mately charged... of its residents... are assured that... ed by public... information of a... furnished by a... of it, published... journal. The... been numerous... tion of the dist... are Protestants... tending the ass... The character of... duced the busi... "respectable"... cans, some of w... punished by... General for... ligors without... of one resoluti... fomenter of a... though the "w... were dragged in... and beggarly w... tears marshall... one reloudbtable... fitate three res... was the recent... are police magi... conduct on this... ing in licenti... which the col... hands. Among... which these wo... in which they d... the English C... and venial, and... accuse the Loye... capoteters of f... to support the... party, or to bla... the people of... the bombastical... club surpass... feeling and m... glaring falseho... ary?

another market; others will no doubt follow and find themselves similarly situated. Protection to the interest of our correspondents, which are seriously affected by the measure of which we complain, compels us to make the present representation, and we trust the present Lord Howard de Walden, Her Majesty's Minister at this Court, will deem it a case calling for his earnest and early application to the Government.

"We have the honour to be, &c." (Signed by the merchants.)

"British Consulate, Lisbon, Jan. 30, 1839.

"Gentlemen,—I beg leave to acquaint you that I lost no time in forwarding the representation you transmitted to me on the 21st inst. to the consideration of Her Majesty's Minister at this Court, and I am requested by his Lordship to state that the legality of the particular tax which forms the subject of your complaint will be decided when the question of the continuance by the Government of all the taxes in the Kingdom, without the authority of the legislative bodies, comes under the consideration of the Cortes.

"His Lordship likewise requests to be afforded information as to the specific data on which your correspondents in Newfoundland were led to believe that the existing tax upon salt fish would not be renewed, as other taxes are, at the end of the year; and more particularly, whether you have received any assurance to that effect from any responsible functionary of the Government. And, in conclusion, his Lordship expresses his surprise that gentlemen so conversant with the affairs of the country as the parties who signed the representation in question should have been led to expect any reduction of taxes, the amount of defalcation in the public revenue being but too notorious.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant, W. SMITH."

In the House of Commons on the 20th March, Mr. Home presented a petition from the clergy, magistrates, traders, and other inhabitants of Harbour Grace and Carbonear, in Newfoundland, praying the House to be pleased to address Her Majesty for the appointment of a commission of inquiry, unconnected with the colonies, and uninfluenced by the prejudices of party, to report on the state of the colony, its institutions and government, and the moral and political condition of the inhabitants. The petitioners stated that they would instruct their representatives to defray the expense of such commission from the colonial revenue. As the inhabitants of Newfoundland seemed to apprehend that some change was about to be made in their constitutional rights, perhaps the secretary for the colonies would say what course it was the intention of government to pursue?

Mr. Labouchere answered that the government had no intention whatever of purposing to Parliament any measure for the purpose of varying the constitution of that colony. Respecting the above Petition, a Liverpool paper thus truly remarks:— A petition, which it is pretended was adopted "at a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Harbour Grace and Carbonear," has been forwarded to Liverpool by the St. Patrick. Although it is addressed to her Majesty's executive, the transmission of it, we learn, is confided to the clerk of a merchant in this town, and it remained unnoticed and unheeded in the cabin of the vessel which brought it; the document may perchance, return unopened "to the place from whence it came," unless some such vigorous sympathiser as the ex-Member for Middlesex shall interfere in the business of its rescue. The petitioners crave that a commission of inquiry may be dispatched to the colony, since it is their firm conviction that the miseries and discontents with which the island is unhappily visited are legitimately chargeable to the "Tory clique" of its residents. In the first instance we are assured that the meeting was convened by public advertisement. The only intimation of the occurrence of it was furnished by a report of the proceedings of it, published in a revolutionary local journal. The meeting is said to have been numerous. One-half of the population of the district in which it was held are Protestants. Every individual attending the assemblage was a Romanist. The character of the persons who conducted the business is guaranteed to be "respectable;" six of them were publicans, some of whom have recently been punished by Her Majesty's Solicitor General for having sold spirituous liquors without a license. The recorder of one resolution was convicted as the fomentor of a riot in 1836. Nay, although the "maimed, halt, and blind," were dragged into the muster, so woe and beggary was the amount of volunteers marshalled for the occasion, that one redoubtable patriot was compelled to filiate three resolutions. The Chairman was the recently appointed stipendiary are police magistrate of Carbonear, whose conduct on this occasion affords a cheering indication of the impartial justice which the colonists may expect at his hands. Among other sapient resolutions which these worthies adopted, was one in which they denounced the conduct of the English Conservative press as base and venial, and another in which they accuse the Loyalists of the Island as the copiers of fabrications or calumnies, to support the declining interests of a party, or to blast the high character of the people of Newfoundland! Could the bombastic effusions of the Jacobin club surpass this burst of vindictive feeling and mendacious assumption in glaring falsehood or contemptible effrontery?

Died

At Liverpool, on the 15th Feb., THOMAS HARRISON, Jr. Esq., Partner in the late Firm of THOMAS RIDLEY & Co. of this Town.

Notices

COALS!

700 Hogsheads of Best Bridgport Coals,

For Sale, by PETER BROWN.

Harbor Grace, May 1, 1839.

A Card.

MR. ST. JOHN would have no objection to take under his TUITION, a couple of young Gentlemen as BOARDERS.

TERMS:—30 Guineas per Annum.

Harbor Grace, May 1, 1839.

Capt. THOMAS GADEN

BEGS to inform the Public in general, that he intends employing his Ketch BEAUFORT, the ensuing Season in the COASTING TRADE, between St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, as Freights may occasionally offer. He will warrant the greatest care and attention shall be paid to the Property committed to his charge.

Application for FREIGHT may be made, and Letters or Parcels left at Mr. JAMES CLIFT'S, St. John's; or to Mr. ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent, Harbour Grace.

N. B.—The BEAUFORT will leave St. John's every Saturday (wind and weather permitting). May 1, 1839.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, Their FISHING ROOMS at INDIAN TICKLE. (Labrador.)

With the whole or any part of the Property thereon—in such Lots as may suit Purchasers.

The plans of the Premises may be seen, and all other particulars known, on application to CODNER & JENNINGS.

St. John's, April 23, 1839.

ALL Persons having Demands on or against the late Firm of THOMAS CHANCEY & Co. of this place, (which was Dissolved on the 13th October last, as then announced) are requested to furnish the particulars of their Claims, to the undersigned, that the same may be examined and forthwith liquidated. And all Persons indebted to the said late Firm, are hereby required to make immediate settlement, or proceedings will be instituted against them.

EDWARD WALMSLEY, For, and on behalf of WILLIAM WILKING BULLEY. Carbonear, April 10, 1839.

WE, the undersigned, Trustees to the Insolvent Estate of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. of Carbonear, in the Island of Newfoundland, Merchants, have appointed, and by these presents do appoint Mr. JOHN WILLS MARTIN of Carbonear, Gentleman, to be our AGENT, to transact and manage all matters connected with, and relating to the said Insolvent Estate.

As witness our Hands, this 10th day of November, 1838.

(Signed) JOHN McCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, JAMES SLADE. Carbonear.

For Portugal Cove.

The fine first-class Packet Boat NATIVE LASS, James Doyle, Master,

Burthen 23 tons; coppered and copper fastened. The following days of sailing have been determined on:—from CARBONEAR, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and PORTUGAL COVE on the mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12.

She is completely new, of the largest class, and built of the best materials, and with such improvements as to combine great speed with unusual comfort for passengers, with sleeping berths, and commanded by a man of character and experience. The character of the NATIVE LASS for speed and safety is already well established. She is constructed on the safest principle of being divided into separate compartments by water tight bulk-head, and which has given such security and confidence to the public. Her cabins are super to or to any in the Island. Select Books and Newspapers will be kept on board for the accommodation of passengers.

Table with 2 columns: FARE, and Price. First Cabin Passengers 7s 6d, Second Ditto 5s 6d, Single Letters 0s 6d, Double Ditto 1s 0d.

N. B.—James Doyle will hold himself responsible for any Parcel that may be given in charge to him.

TENDERS will be received at my Residence until

MONDAY,

The 6th MAY at Noon, from Persons willing to CONTRACT for the erection of a

Fence

around the SESSIONS HOUSE of this Town.

A Specification of the WORK may be seen on application to me

JAMES POWER, J. P. Carbonear, April 8, 1839.

THE PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT under date the 13th of October last was not fully sanctioned by me; the terms of that Advertisement have not been fulfilled by the Representative of my Partner, Mr. WILLIAM WILKING BULLEY, of LIVERPOOL; and no settlement has been made with me for a full transfer of the Trade.

Any further information may be obtained on application to Mr. THOMAS NEWELL, Carbonear, whom I have appointed as my Agent.

THOMAS CHANCEY.

Witness, THOMAS GADEN, DONALD BETHUNE, Carbonear, 17th April, 1839.

In the Honorable the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Newfoundland, Harbour Grace, October Term, Second Victoria.

In the matter of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, late of Carbonear, Merchants, Copartners.

WHEREAS the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, were on the Thirtieth day of April last past, in due form of Law, declared Insolvents by the said Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And whereas JOHN McCARTHY, of Carbonear, Merchant, WILLIAM RENDELL, of St. John's, Merchant, and JAMES SLADE, of Trinity, Merchant, Creditors of the said Insolvents, have by the major part in value of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, been in due form chosen and appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the said JOHN McCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, and JAMES SLADE, as such Trustees, are duly authorised under such orders as the said Northern Circuit Court shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to discover, collect, and realize the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvents; and all Persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or having in their possession any Goods or Effects belonging to them or either of them, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same forthwith to the said Trustees.

By the Court, JOHN STARK, Chief Clerk and Registrar. Court House, Harbor Grace, 9th Nov., 1838.

On Sale

SEALERS Agreements

For Sale at this Office.

Just Loaded

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munden, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Meas PORK, Bread Flour, Oatmeal, Peas, Butter.

Also,

15 Tuns BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear, Jan. 9, 1839.

The following Valuable Mercantile and Fishing Establishments situate at St. Mary's, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of Slade, Biddle & Co., of Carbonear.

Will be offered For Sale

By Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY the 8th day of May next

At 12 o'Clock,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL ROOM

(St. John's),

THAT Eligible Room, known as RILDOUTS ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING-HOUSE, with COUNTRINE HOUSE adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP One COOK-ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKE, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

That Eligible Room known as PHIP-PARD'S ROOM—consisting of one DWELLING-HOUSE, One STAGE, One STORE, Extensive MEADOW Ground with right and privilege of Piscary at Great Salmouier.

That Eligible Room known as CHRISTOPHER'S ROOM—consisting of a DWELLING-HOUSE, FISH STAGE, STAGE, FLAKES, BEACH, GARDEN, and MEADOWS.

Also,

10 FISHING BOATS, carrying from 16 to 30 qrs Round Fish.

At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, PONTS, CHAFF, CASKS, &c.

Particulars of the Rooms may be made known on application to Mr LUCE, at St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. Wood, at St. John's or at Carbonear, to

J. W. MARTIN, Agent.

Carbonear, 9th Jan., 1839.

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD!

Cow Stolen.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or persons did on the night of the 12th instant, or early on the morning of the 13th Instant, break open the door of the STABLE on the Premises of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. and STOLE herefrom a

MILCH COW,

Any Person giving information of the offender or offenders, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward

There is also a further Reward of

10 Guineas

offered to any person who will give information of the Persons by whom the Meadow and other FENCES belonging to said Estate, have been destroyed

JOHN W. MARTIN, Agent.

Carbonear,

POETRY

ODE TO THE FERN ISLANDS.  
INSCRIBED TO GRACE HORSLEY  
DARLING.

BY THE HON. H. T. LIDDELL, M. P.

Black Isles! where piety in ancient days  
Her altar founded on the sea-beat  
shore,  
And white-robed monks sang their Crea-  
tor's praise  
Amid the tempest's whirl, and bil-  
low's roar!  
What though no more that desolate  
space  
Shall ring with loud Hosannas to the  
Lord,  
And sea-fowl nestle in the sacred place  
Where one the sacramental cup was  
poured;  
Yet still upon your rugged beach they  
stand  
An holy temple undefiled, not made with  
hands.  
Nor fashioned by the builders rule and  
square,  
Nor reared as earthly fanes with stone  
and lime,  
But a fair frame (though mortal) that  
doth bear  
The Almighty's impress upon her  
brow sublime!  
For as the virgin Una undismayed  
Met the grim lion in the lonely wood  
And brought the lordly savage to her  
aid,  
Tamed by the dignity of maidenhood,  
Who abashed his claws, and lulled his  
roaring wild  
And crouching at her feet, lay quite as a  
child:  
So did she, move by gentle pity, feel,  
A more than mortal courage man her  
breast,  
Nor feared to navigate her fragile keel  
Where eddying breakers reared their  
snowy crest:  
And demons rode upon the midnight  
storm  
Bursting in thunder on the fatal rock  
Where clung for refuge many a shriek-  
ing form,  
Their vessels shivered by the ghastly  
shock,  
Which plunged at once into eternal  
sleep  
Their late companions whelmed beneath  
the surging deep.  
In that dark hour of danger and despair  
When winds and waters strove with  
sea and sky,  
She only heard the drowning wretches'  
prayer;  
She only saw their helpless agony—  
And guided by an arm unseen, a Pow-  
er  
That bids the storm be still, and rules  
the wave,  
She succour brought to those who the  
hour  
Of fate inevitable at hand, and gave  
New life, new hope, where death trium-  
phant stood,  
And clothed his trembling prey, and  
drank his victim's blood.  
Oh noble effort! death of deathless fame!  
From which the strength of man had  
shrunk appalled,  
But that in woman's heart there burnt a  
flame  
By mercy fired, by prudence unenthral-  
led,  
The flame of charity, of faith, and love,  
That lights to deeds illustrious the  
way,  
Sent by the Holy Spirit from above  
To sublimate our grosser part of  
clay—  
And still in godlike bosoms love to  
dwell,  
Like ancient Vesta's fire, unquenched,  
unquenchable.  
Honour to thee, fair maid! for ever  
more  
Shall pilgrim hear St. Cutbert's island  
surge  
And pause upon the melancholy shore  
That ring its victims' everlasting  
dirge,  
But memory's power shall bring before  
his eyes  
The horrors of that agonising night,  
And to creative fancy shall arise  
That form heroic, with her pinnace  
slight,  
Who dare, amid a thousand perils,  
save  
Her helpless fellow-men from an untimely  
grave.  
Honour to thee and happiness, fair maid;  
May each succeeding year from hence  
be fraught  
With blessings due to services unpaid,  
Save by the meed of Conscience, and  
the thought  
That thou a chosen vessel of the Lord,  
Redeemed and sanctified by Christ His

Son,  
May'st reap in other realms a rich re-  
ward,  
Approved thro' faith, by works already  
done!  
Receive this humble tribute—nor dis-  
dain  
A harp that long hath slept, and ne'er  
may wake again.  
\* Vide Spencer's beautiful Allegory  
in canto 3 of "The Fairy Queen."

An anecdote of the following purport  
is going the round of the papers:—One  
of the most pleasing contantes of the  
Parisian stage was a short time since on  
a provincial tour with her husband, when  
she found herself exposed to a disagree-  
able assiduity of a rich Old Truculent of  
one of the principal towns of France.—  
This person could devise no other means  
of making himself welcome to the lady  
than writing her a very impudent letter,  
and enclosing in a note for 500f. Feel-  
ing the insult very warmly, the lady put  
the note into her husband's hands, who,  
to avenge himself as a man of wit and  
good sense, wrote exactly a simily note  
to the wife of the old gentleman a young  
woman like his own, enclosed in it the  
500f. note, and sent it to her with proper  
mystery and precaution. This lady, not  
less insulted in her affections than the  
cotatrice, gave it to her husband, who  
concealed his astonishment, and affected  
to the affair as one that had had better  
be hushed up than made a noise about.  
His wife, however, who was not aware of  
the real circumstances of the case, was by  
no means disposed to take it so easily,  
and accordingly went off to the cotatrice  
to tell her of her husband's supposed in-  
fidelity. An explanation ensued, and the  
result has been a legal demand of separa-  
tion, *corps et biens*, made by the lady  
against the old gentleman.

ARTIFICE OF FACTION.—To tell the peo-  
ple they are free is the common artifice  
of the factious & seditious. These states-  
men pick the pockets of the ignorant with  
this species of cant, and with informing  
them what mighty fortunes they are all  
born to.

USELESS RESENTMENT.—Give no ex-  
pression, and, as far as you can, avoid it,  
give no place in your mind to useless re-  
signment—not even when you are calum-  
niated. If you are accused of bad con-  
duct, past or intended, and it is in your  
power to disprove the accusation, do not  
fly into a passion, but give disproofs; to  
fly into a passion is naturally a guilty  
man's sole, and therefore natural, re-  
source, disproofs are the only means of  
distinguishing your case from that of a  
guilty man.

THE ROSE-BED OF BENGAL.—Gazipore  
stands upon the north bank of the Gan-  
ges, about seventy miles by water, below  
Benares. It is not a very extensive town,  
but is justly celebrated as the Galistan  
(the rose-bed) of Bengal. In the spring  
of the year an extent of miles around the  
town present to the eye a continual gar-  
den of roses, than which nothing can be  
more beautiful and fragrant. The sight  
is perfectly dazzling; the plain, as far  
as the eye can reach, extending in the  
same bespangled carpet of red and green.  
The breezes, too, are loaded with the  
sweet odour, which is wafted far across  
the river Ganges. The flowers is culti-  
vated thus expensively for the manufac-  
ture of rose water, that of Ohazipore be-  
ing justly esteemed as surpassing in every  
production of the sort. Whether or not  
this may be attributable to the superiority  
of the flowers, or the process of distilla-  
tion I cannot say; but, as the roses did  
not appear to me to possess greater frag-  
rance than others of their class, I should  
rather refer it to the latter cause; unless,  
indeed, it be, that the wonderful abun-  
dance of the material enables them to be  
more lavish in its decoction than is  
elsewhere possible. It is no less cheap  
than excellent; a gallon of the most de-  
licious may be purchased for seven or  
eight shillings. They do not, however,  
understand at Ohazipore, the art of dis-  
tilling the *atar* of roses in the same per-  
fection as the Persians. The spurious com-  
pound which they endeavour to palm  
upon the traveller is weak, and posses-  
ses a disagreeable odour foreign to the  
rose; but the purchaser is often deceiv-  
ed by a little of the true *atar* being rub-  
bed about the stopper and neck of the  
bottle. The prices demanded for this  
miserable imitation are exorbitant; the  
explanation of which I received from one  
of the venders—he assured me, that long  
experience had taught him, that it was  
part of the character of the English to  
despise every thing that was cheap and  
to consider anything choise and excellent  
which was extravagantly priced.—*Orien-  
tal Annual*.

Mr. Weekes, the celebrated Irish com-  
edian, lately died at Perth from the  
injuries he received from a fall.

On Sale

FOR SALE at the Office of this  
Paper, Price 2s. 6d. (prompt)

A RECORD

OF THE  
EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY  
OF NEWFOUNDLAND,  
IN THE  
ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT  
OF

Surgeon KIELLEY,

AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST OF  
The Honorable Judge LILLY

AND THE

High-Sheriff (B. G. GARRETT, Esq.

For, (as the House has it!)

"Breach of Privilege!!"

Harbour Grace,  
October 10, 1833.

G. P. Jillard

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED  
FROM ENGLAND,

And just opened a handsome as-  
sortment of  
PATENT LEVER and other WATCHES  
With a great variety of Watch Chains  
and Ribbons  
Gilt, Silver, and Steel Guard Chains  
Seals and Keys  
Women's Silver Thinables  
Silver Pencil Cases  
German Silver Table and Tea Spoons  
Gold Wedding Rings  
Lady's Ear Rings and Finger Rings  
Very Superior Single and Double Bla-  
ded Pen Knives  
With a variety of other Articles, which  
he will Sell very Low for CASH.  
Harbour Grace,  
July 4, 1833.

TO BE LET  
ON A BUILDING  
Lease

About Two Acres of Culti-  
vated Land, well Fenced, situated  
on the *Carbonear Road*, immedi-  
ately in rear of the *Court House*.

Apply to

Mrs. CAWLEY.

Harbour Grace, Oct. 31.

COMMISSION

WILLIAM DIXON having  
a commodious Premises, which  
from its detachment is compara-  
tively secure from Fire, will be  
happy to receive GOODS of any  
description for disposal on Com-  
mission, by Private or Public  
Sale.

N. B. A Public Sale will take  
place weekly.  
Harbour Grace,

A CARD

MRS. H. A. STOWE

RESPECTFULLY begs to acquaint  
the Gentry and Public in general,  
that in compliance with the wishes of  
several of her Friends, she has opened  
SCHOOL for a limited number of Young  
LADIES.

The Branches she purposes to Teach  
are

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic  
Grammar  
Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery  
Preliminary Lessons on the Piano  
Forte  
And Drawing.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 4  
saturdays excepted.

Terms can be known on application to  
Mrs. S's residence opposite Mr. Jvcon  
Moore's.  
Harbour Grace,  
Nov. 14, 1833.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS  
St John's and Harbour Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now  
completed, having undergone such  
alterations and improvements in her accom-  
modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-  
fort and convenience of Passengers can pos-  
sibly require or experience suggest, a care-  
ful and experienced Master having also been  
engaged, will forthwith resume her usual  
Trips across the BAY, leaving *Harbour  
Grace* on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and  
FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and *Port-  
ugal 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 careful-  
ly attended to; but no accounts can be  
kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the  
Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or  
other monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE  
PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, ST JOHN'S  
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between *Carbonear* and  
*Portugal Cove*.

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

The NORA CREINA will, until further no-  
tice, start from *Carbonear* on the mornings  
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, posi-  
tively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man  
will leave *St. John's* on the Mornings of  
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9  
o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from  
the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those  
days.

TERMS.

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

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

Capbner, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respect-  
fully to acquaint the Public, that he  
has purchased a new and commodious Boat  
which at a considerable expence, he has fit-  
ted out, to ply between *CARBONEAR*  
and *PORTUGAL COVE*, as a PACKET-  
BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after  
cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping  
berths separated from the rest). The fore-  
cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentle-  
men with sleeping-berths, which will  
he trusts give every satisfaction. Hence  
begs to solicit the patronage of this respect-  
able community; and he assures them it  
will be his utmost endeavour to give them  
every gratification possible.

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

TERMS.

After 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  
Kiely's (*Newfoundland Tavern*) and at  
Mr. John Cruet's.  
*Carbonear*,

June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of  
Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

Of Various kinds For Sale at this Office of  
this Paper.