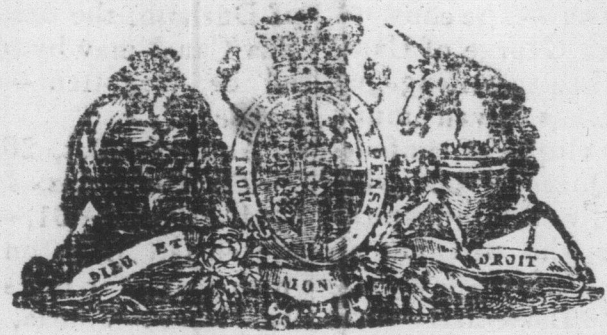


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HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W. Dixon's.

The Church Liturgy.—The following is a portion of the concluding remarks recently made by the Rev. J. Venn, Vicar of St. Peter's, Hereford, on completing a course of most useful and admirable sermons upon the public services of the Established Church: "I here conclude my course of sermons upon the daily service of our Church. I have gone through it not with the determination to show that it is absolutely perfect, and that there is no defect in any part of it—not with the hope of being able to justify every single expression, and to clear up every difficulty—not giving an opinion, even, upon some points in it about which Christians will differ without the possibility of their coming to an agreement—but simply and earnestly desiring to lay before you the meaning and the spirit of all its parts, and to show you how to use it profitably, and to stir you up to a holy watchfulness and a jealousy over yourselves in your use of it. The close examination of the service into which I have been led in preparing these discourses upon it, has, I can truly say, richly repaid me. Familiarly acquainted with it as I had long been, I never knew before how deeply it was imbued with the spirit of Scripture—how low it laid the sinner, teaching him continually to acknowledge his wretchedness, and to cast himself upon God's free mercy; how highly it exalted the Saviour, pleading his blessed name at the end of every prayer and collect as our only and setting him forth throughout as the almighty and eternal Son of God able to save to the uttermost. I never knew before how full it was of meaning—how rich a variety it presented—how simple it was in its language—how fervent in its tone, and yet how sober—how importunate, and yet how reverential—how comprehensive it was in embracing all the various parts of worship—supplication, intercession, praise, and the reading of God's Word. I never knew before what cause I had to love our Church, and to pray for its prosperity through all generations—I never knew before what cause I had to be thankful to God for having called me to the high privilege and honor of being a minister of such a Church. Surely a Church which has such a Liturgy will never be suffered to fall; God may permit it to be assailed and shaken, in order that its true friends may rally round it, that its abuses may be reformed, and that it may arise purified and more efficient, but he never will permit it to be destroyed."

Extraordinary Pedestrian Feat. Harris, the pedestrian, completed

his unparalleled undertaking of walking one thousand seven hundred and fifty miles in one thousand successive hours, being one mile and three-quarters each hour, at 25 minutes past 12 on Sunday night, when he received the warmest congratulations of his numerous friends, who had gone from town to witness the termination of this astonishing match. His feet are very much blistered, and he has suffered at intervals considerable pain in his limbs, particularly during the last week, from the continually drenching storms of rain to which he was exposed. He says that when he undertook the wager he was fully prepared to meet with a good deal of wet and inclement weather, from the advanced period of the year, but the variability and severity of the atmosphere to which he has been subjected have far outstripped his calculations. He looks forward with great anxiety to the next six or seven days, because he has always found, from fourteen years' experience, that after he has concluded any pedestrian undertaking he suffers more from excruciating pain for that period of time than during the actual performance of any laborious task in which he may have been engaged. betting had so much advanced in his favour in the course of the last week that he hopes to realise about 150*l.* Notwithstanding the inclemency of weather, every inlet to Battersea fields was thronged during the whole of the day, and at no one period of the day, between 10 in the morning and 10 at night, were there less than from 5,000 to 6,000 persons present.

Attack on One of the Aeronautes in the late Ascent.—The Nassau balloon ascended from Vauxhall on Tuesday, and alighted on a common near Bedford. correspondent states that the machine was soon surrounded by a number of excavators from the Great Western Railway, who demanded money for alleged assistance in packing it up. This was given; but, not being deemed sufficient, two of the fellows attacked Mr. W. Hughes, in the absence of his companions, and severely wounded him on the head. Mr. Hughes made a gallant resistance; but at last was compelled to seek safety in flight. Our correspondent adds that the aeronauts are frequent subjected to gross extortions, on the plea of service rendered, when the balloon happens to descend, as is often the case, on commons.

LAMENTABLE CATASTROPHE.

Three Children Drowned.

A most distressing event occurred on Wednesday evening last,

in the parish of *St. Decuman's*, near *Watchet*. From the evidence of a female servant, *Sarah Half-year*, who lived at a farm occupied by Mr. *Joseph Pearce Cape*, at *Rydon*, as given at an inquest held before Mr. *Caines* and a respectable jury on Friday evening, we learn the following facts: About 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening the witness accompanied her mistress and 6 children to the seaside to bathe; the eldest child was about 11 years old, and the youngest about 18 months old. Having got to the beach, bathed all the children except one, when they saw themselves suddenly surrounded by the tide, which was that evening very high; and finding that it was impossible to retrace their steps to the shore, they got at a shore distance on to a rock, when Mrs. Cape and the servant laid hold on each other, so as to protect the children which they had placen between them, to the utmost in their power; succeeded in so doing for some time, but unhappily the waves continued to increase in higher, and the wretched mother had the misery to see three of her poor little creaturs overwhelmed and carried from them by the sea. The survivor remained upon the rock for nearly two hours afterwards. Mr. Cape having become alarmed that his family had not returned at an hour (nearly 10 o'clock), but thinking they might have called at a neighbouring farm, he sent his man-servant to meet them, who soon returned without obtaining any intelligence; upon which Mr. Cape went to seek them with a friend, and discovered the agoulsed mother with the surviving portion of her children, and her maid servant, on the rock; with much risk they were approached, and at length safely landed; thus perished the three poor children, only one of whom, Jane Pease Cape, aged nine years, had been discovered at the time of the inquest; the two others were respectively five years and 18 months. Verdict, Accidentally drowned. The presence of mind of the deceased Jane was remarkable; she appeared fully aware of the danger threatened them on seeing each approaching wave, and said, "Oh, mother, we shall never see poor father again. Let us pray;" and distinctly repeat the Lord's Prayer and Creed. One of the children saved was thrown upon a rock ledge where it fell fast asleep!

From the Alexandria Gazette.

EDITORIAL WRITING.—A few days ago the National Intelligencer, had some sensible remarks on the subject of editing a paper. One idea expressed has fre-

quently struck us with great force. Many people estimate the ability of a newspaper, and the industry and talents of its editor, by the variety and quantity of editorial matter which it contains. Nothing can be more fallacious. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out, daily, columns of words—words, upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in "one weak, washy, everlasting flood," and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions; and yet his paper may be a meagre and poor concern. But what is the labor, the toil of such a man, who displays his "leaded matter" ever so largely, to that imposed upon the judicious well-informed editor who devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suite or a human physician upon a patient—without regard to show or display! Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The industry is not even shown there. The care, the taste, the time employed in selecting, is far more important—and the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than by anything else; and that, we all know, is half the battle. But as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labours understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper—its tone—its temper—its manner—its uniform consistent course—its principals—its aims—its manliness—its courtesy—its dignity—its propriety. To preserve all these, as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they can find time, or head room, to write at all!

The *St James' Chronicle* of the 6th December in an article on the present inefficient state of the British Navy, after giving a list of the line-of-battle ships in the respective Navies of Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States—makes the following remarks:—

Great Britain, the richest empire on the face of the earth—Great Britain, almost monopolising the maritime commerce of the world—Great Britain, whose very existence as a nation may depend on her naval ascendancy—has not, at the end of all her victories and of 23 years of peace, an efficient naval force equal to one-half of that of France, her commerce and finances ruined by two revolutions, and by the most disastrous war—approaching in equality to that of half-barbarous and wholly pauper Russia—not even equal to that of the United States of America. Any one of these states is an overmatch for us in that species of war by which this country must be saved from the devastation of her fields and dwellings, if not from utter ruin. Any two of them united might carry their combined flags to *London Bridge*.

Already it is found nearly impossible to obtain hands for our puny fleet, as will be seen by the following extract from the *Morning Chronicle*:—

MANNING THE FLEET.—Great exertions are now making in all the seaports to recruit the fleet with seamen, and great numbers are every day being sent from the tender in the river to Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth. The Queen's Head public house, the old rendezvous on Tower-hill, is every morning crowded with persons who desire to engage as seamen in her Majesty's navy; but most of the applicants are refused on account of being landmen, able bodied seamen alone being eligible; these latter, however, it appears are not very plentiful, and a more inviting placard than usual is placed upon the walls.

HAZARDOUS BALLOON ASCENT AT CANTERBURY.

Mr. Hampton made his third ascent from Canterbury in the "Albion" balloon on Monday last, under rather novel and perilous circumstances. Owing to the process of inflation not being completed by the time announced for the ascent, Mr. Hampton was obliged to detach the car from the balloon and make his ascent on the hoop to which the netting is fastened. Previous to venturing on his perilous expedition, Mr. Hampton was entreated by the proprietor of the gardens and by the numerous spectators not to attempt an ascent under such circumstances. He refused, however, to comply with their request, and stated that the fault did not rest with the proprietor of the gardens, but with the gas company, who had not fulfilled their contract, by sufficiently inflating the balloon, notwithstanding that the money had been paid for the inflation two days before, the Gas Company refusing to fill the balloon till the sum was paid, and notwithstanding also the payment of the sum of £15 for pipes in order to fill the balloon in the gardens, still they had not sufficiently filled it. He therefore called upon Mr. Crate, the agent of the company (who was present), to pledge his word that the money should be returned to the unfortunate proprietor of the gardens. Mr. Crate refusing to comply with this request, the intrepid aeronaut said the public should not be disappointed through the avaricious and unjust conduct of the Gas Company, but that he would venture his life to save the credit of the proprietor of the gardens, as well as not to disappoint the numerous body of spectators. The ropes were then loosened, and the balloon, with Mr. Hampton seated on the hoop, taking with him only a few bags of ballast, majestically soared above the city. After remaining stationary for a little time, it then took a north-westerly direction, remaining in full view of the city till the time of its descent. After being in the air, which was very clear, for about 20 minutes, Mr. Hampton safely made his descent in a field near Harbledown, about half a mile from Canterbury. Mr. Hampton would have proceeded much further on his aerial voyage but the face of the country rendered it impossible to make a safe descent far beyond the neighbourhood of the city, the lands in the direction which the balloon took being thickly studded with woods and hop-gardens. Under such circumstances, Mr. Hampton being without his car as a protection, must have run the risk of losing his life if he had attempted a descent any distance from Canterbury. The descent was therefore prudently made in a stubble field, and, after safely reaching the ground, Mr. Hampton, together with the balloon, which still floated in the air, having lost but a small quantity of gas, and which was dragged along by means of ropes, were speedily brought back to the place of ascent amidst the shouts of the multitude, and in the presence of not less than 10,000 persons. The balloon was then safely lodged in the gardens, and on the succeeding day (Tuesday), Mr. Hampton having preserved the greater portion of the gas, determined on traveling his aerial machine to the Tivoli-gardens, near Margate. At 2 o'clock, a.m., the balloon was safely got across the river Stour from the gardens to the gas-works, where, after about an hour, which was occupied in further inflating the balloon, it was by means of ropes guided on its way to Margate. The car was appended to the balloon, Mr. Hampton having stationed himself in it in order to give directions. The balloon was safely got out of the works, and proceeded through the city by the back of the Dane John Mount, through Bridge street, Broad street, and Military road, passing thence to the fields at the back of the Barracks, whence it was conveyed into the Margate road. On arriving at Military road the ropes by which the balloon was guided became entangled with a stack of chimneys, which circumstance brought the balloon down, and before they could be disengaged the immense machine wavered to and fro with tremendous velocity, being caught by a sudden gust of wind, and thus placed the life of Mr. Hampton in imminent danger. The car then struck against a chimney, which was partly demolished, and immediately the balloon was pulled to the ground. The car was then unfastened, and Mr. Hampton, who was unhurt, again ascended, mounted upon the hoop, to the length of the ropes, and the balloon was safely conveyed to Margate, a distance of 16 miles, reaching the place of destination about 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

Canadian Rebellion—Lord Durham.—There is a singular rumour in the town to-day, to the effect that Lord Durham will be impeached, by Lord Brougham for deserting his post at so critical a period.

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.—The constant attendance of the Prince George of Cambridge on the Queen, when she is engaged in a party of pleasure, has given much uneasiness to a certain clique of confederates at Court. The Queen is one who, though young in years, well knows power; and she is one also who will not allow her feelings to be controlled by impetuous interference. Lord Melbourne encourages the intimacy between the Royal cousins, and there is every prospect of seeing the Prince the consort of Queen Victoria. Should this event come off, there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth among the German satellites.—Prince George is in his twentieth year, and it is stated that he will remain at Gibraltar, visit Malta, and other of our possessions, so as to be absent two years, when he will receive Her Majesty's hand. The marriages of consins have not always been felicitous; but we imagine that the Prince, who is particularly good tempered, will make a very comfortable companion for the little lady.—*London Saturday.*

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—This great undertaking is now making very rapid progress—820 feet are completed, leaving only 100 feet more to reach low-water mark on the Middlesex side. The entire length of the tunnel will be 1300 feet. The sectional area of the excavation is 850 feet, being 22 feet 6 inches in height, and 38 feet in breadth.

THE MILITIA.—(From a Correspondent.)—It is understood that government intend calling out the militia for training as soon as possible, in order that, should it be requisite to send more troops to Canada, they may be sent to Ireland to relieve the regiments of the line, now employed there.—*Morning Post.*

WESLEYAN METHODIST SOCIETY.

The commencement of a general movement in the large and zealous body of Wesleyan Methodists, has been lately made in Manchester, with a view to commemorate the centenary of Methodism which is to be celebrated in 1839. A considerable number of the preachers and influential laymen of that body, from various parts of the kingdom, had arrived in that town, where several meetings were held, at which statements were made of the manner in which it was proposed to celebrate the centenary, in a manner worthy the progress of Methodism, after which subscriptions were entered into for the purpose of carrying out the object proposed—and a number of gentlemen came forward with unprecedentedly large donations—no less than eight persons put down 1000 guineas each, and several 500 guineas.—£28,000 had been already subscribed in Manchester alone, and the list was not closed!

Considerable activity appears to prevail both in the Navy and Army departments, and enlistments were making with all possible speed, for both services. Several regiments were to be dispatched immediately for Canada.

LAUDABLE ENTERPRISE.—It gives me much pleasure to be able to state that notwithstanding the prevalence of political dissension in this Isthmus County, a qualified person has been employed and scientific surveys are now actually being made, preparatory to a Report to be drawn up and submitted to the proper authorities, exhibiting the practicability of a Ship Canal, to connect the waters of the Bay of Fundy with those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A number of the principal persons, of the place assembled the other evening at a very short notice, and ample funds were at once contributed to defray the expense of the survey, which is conducted by Mr. William McKay, of Halifax, a gentleman who assisted Mr. Baldwin in his survey of the Shubenacadie Canal, and who is thoroughly competent to the undertaking. The most eligible site of the canal being very nearly upon the confines of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, it must eventually form the Boundary line, if the provinces continue divided. In such a case it would be impossible to conceive an undertaking more deeply interesting to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island than the success of the present.—Indeed, Newfoundland and the Canadas themselves will be highly benefited by its completion; and the Labrador Fisheries are not among the least of the objects, the value of which would be greatly enhanced by such a desideratum. The Pictou coal mines would be many a hundred miles nearer St. John and the Ports of the Bay of Fundy, and the navigations of the most perilous coasts in North America would in such a case be entirely obviated. It is to be hoped, among the many other public works that have attracted the favourable notice of the Governor General of the Colonies, the Earl

of Durham, the use and practicability of this Canal may by no means be overlooked or forgotten.—*Cor. Acadian Recorder.*

Amherst, Oct. 26, 1838.
The English and Turkish Squadrons.—*Malta, Oct. 31.*—The Rhadamantus, which left Malta on the 4th of October, with mails for the squadron, arrived on the 8th at Vourla, and found lying in that bay, two squadrons, the English, consisting of the Princess Charlotte, bearing the Admiral's flag, the Rodney, Vanguard, Minden, Bellerophon, Asia, and Pembroke; the Turkish squadron consisted of 9 sail of pendant. Some of the Turkish ships are of surprising magnitude, and sail remarkably well, as evinced in the cruise in company with the English squadron from Scio to Bessica Bay and Vourla, and their internal economy, as fighting ships, is not very different from that of our squadron. The Captain, Pasha has his flag (with two tails, or pendants attached thereto) flying on board a three decker; there was also a Captain Bey or Vice Admiral, and a Reali Bey, or Rear Admiral, with the squadron. The greatest cordiality existed between the officers of the two nations, and the English officers still continue on board the Turkish ships to superintend the telegraphic signals between the commanders in chief.

On the 27th October, Admiral Stopford, with the Princess Charlotte and four other of the heavy ships of his squadron, parted company from the capudan pasha's fleet, and left Vourla for Malta. Three ships remained with Ahmed Pasha in order to accompany him on his return to Constantinople as far as the mouth of the Dardanelles, whence they would rejoin the admiral.

Sir J. Carnac, Bart. the newly appointed Governor of Bombay, is expected to leave England for Bombay in about a month.

MILITARY FORCES.—The largest standing army in the world is kept by the Chinese; it amounts to 1,200,000 men.

A girl in this place, while breaking up some eggs for domestic purposes, to her utter astonishment, found in one of the a copper penny of George the Third, dated 1799. How it came into that situation remains to be discovered. The egg was apparently sound and perfectly fresh.—*Arbroath Herald.*

A great sensation has been produced at New-York by the discovery of defalcations, to a very large amount, in the account of Mr. Swartwout, formerly Collector of Customs at that port. The amount of the defalcation is variously stated; one account estimates it at 120,000 dollars. Warrants had been issued against Mr. Swartwout's sureties. He is now, we believe, in this country.

The extensive viaduct across the river Mersey and Valley at Stockport has been contracted for by Mr. Tomkinson and Messrs Holme, of Liverpool, at a little below £70,000. This magnificent erection will form a portion of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, and will have twenty-two arches of between sixty and seventy feet, span, the centre arch crossing the river at a height of 100 feet. The lowest estimate was £62,000. One tender exceeded £100,000.

London, Dec. 9.

We have had an opportunity of conversing with two gentlemen—Canadians—who were passengers by the *Great Western*, and from them we learn that the French habitans were prepared to take a more active part in the revolt than had been conceived. Documents fell into the hands of Sir John Colborne, which had proved of material importance to him in detecting the measures of the rebels.

With the view of enriching their coffers, measures were to have been adopted for seizing the persons of the principal wealthy

English merchants, both at Quebec and Montreal. Upon the partner of a highly respectable firm in London, to whom the Ministry has been frequently indebted for early and valuable information, the rebels had determined to obtain ten thousand pounds as a ransom. The names of the several principal merchants included in the list have been shown us, but we refrain from giving them publicity. Sir John Colborne, we believe, has forwarded a copy of the document to the Colonial Office.

It is the firm belief of the parties with whom we have conversed, and who have just arrived in London by the *Great Western* steamer, that the discontented in Canada will not attempt again to disturb the tranquillity of the Colony. It is not, however, considered by any means improbable but that on the frontier attempts will be made to excite a revolt, merely for the purpose of plunder. The British, Irish, and Scotch part of the population of Lower as well as Upper Canada, are almost to a man warm in supporting the British connection. As soon as the news of the attempt at revolt was made public, 3,000 volunteers were speedily under arms in Montreal alone.

We learn that the 42d Regiment has received orders to embark immediately for British north America.

Grace Darling.—The Duke and Duchess of northumberland have invited Mr. Darling and his daughter to Alwick Castle; they arrived there on Wednesday; they were received and introduced by Mr. Blackburn. The rumour of their arrival soon attracted the inhabitants, who at the time of their departure were assembled in great numbers around the entrance to the castle. We learn that the Duchess presented Grace with £50, being a present from the Queen; also a gold medal and a handsome shawl. The Duke presented her with the £20 awarded by Lloyd's Society.

Inland Navigation. The navigable canals used for the transport of goods and produce in England alone are estimated now to exceed 22,000 miles in length, while the navigable rivers exceed 1,800 miles, making together more than 4000 miles of inland navigation, the greater part of which has been created or rendered available in Ireland does not amount to 300 miles, and, including navigable rivers, the entire water communication does not exceed 400 miles for the whole island.

Some of the speeches delivered at the dinner given to Lord Durham, by the officers of the brigade of guards at Quebec, previous to his leaving Canada, as well as the meeting itself, are said to be not very favorably looked upon at the Horse Guards. The military forming themselves into deliberative bodies anywhere, and under any circumstances, has never been much sanctioned under a free government; and its policy and propriety becomes doubly questionable when resorted to in a province in a state at the moment bordering on a actual rebellion against the parent country, and which rebellion has since broke n forth. What a strange anomaly will it offer, should the Queen's officers have been pronouncing a highflown eulogium on the acts of a person who, on his return home, should be deemed deserving of impeachment.

We had Lord John Russell among us in the course of the Week, of which he shall take little notice—and that because the people of Liverpool took no notice of him at all. He barely escaped being pelted by the few persons who witnessed his arrival at Dublin; and nobody but a policeman touched his hat in the honour of the home secretary. He was obliged to sneak out of the Exchange, to

avoid the hissing and when he dined proviso was that he vate. As to the called "the people" O'Connor "g—and with the he knew he had no diel exclusively. Oh! popular who in on the should is the leader of the House of Commons through Liverpool cur by the wealth our of the town, his head still ma populace! It wa

WEDNESDAY

It affords to announce Her Majesty's cember last ed to appoint Sir JOHN Governor and Lower Canada Majesty's America. London "Gillows" Montreal by forty Rebels though we John Colborne humane make temper can pity the ers in a re the cause of misery and das?

To-day's C mation for the sions of the and Northern The Central St. John's on the 11th Northern Des on the 20th 31st May—

From the

"The polit present manor last, "is that of Government, cil is not all it res proved the valuable colom has."

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avoid the hissing which was in progress; and when he dined at the Mayor's, the proviso was that he should be quite private. As to the meeting those who are called "the people," the vision of Feargus O'Connor "glared red on his sight"—and with the gentlemen of Liverpool he knew he had no chance. Therefore he dined exclusively with Mr. Rathbone—Oh! popular whigs! Oh! men carried in on the shoulders of the people! Here is the leader of the whig section of the House of Commons obliged to steal through Liverpool like a thief in the night cut by the wealth, intelligence, and honour of the town, and afraid of having his head still more practically cut by the populace! It was a HOME thrust!

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1839.

It affords us much satisfaction to announce to the public; that Her MAJESTY on the 14th December last, was graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN COLBORNE, G. C. B., Governor and Captain-General of Lower Canada and of all Her Majesty's Provinces in North America.

London papers state that a "Gallows had been erected in Montreal large enough to hang forty Rebels at a time"; and although we are persuaded that Sir John Colborne, who is a religious humane man, will administer justice tempered with mercy, yet who can pity the execution of ringleaders in a rebellion, that has been the cause of so much bloodshed, misery and suffering in the Canada?

Today's Gazette contains a Proclamation for the holding of the Spring Sessions of the Circuit Courts in the Central and Northern Districts respectively. The Central Circuit Court is to open at St. John's on the 15th April, and close on the 11th May. The Courts for the Northern District opens at Harbour Grace on the 20th April and closes there on the 31st May—Gaz., Jan. 15.

From the Public Ledger, Jan. 15.

"The political state of Newfoundland at the present moment," says the Patriot of Saturday last, "is that of unrelieved tranquillity. Our form of Government, notwithstanding that the Council is not all that could be desired,—has nevertheless proved the best that could be devised for this valuable colony; at least the best the colony ever had."

So! this is coming down from the cliffs. It is not long ago that the Patriot ran quatuor pedibus with the revolutionary Journals of Canada, in contending more especially for an organic change in the constitution of the Legislative Councils, which they desired to have elective, denouncing the appointment of those bodies by the Crown as incompatible with the peace and prosperity of the Colonies. Since, however, the Canadian Journals in the interest of the revolutionary faction have been silent upon this & other exciting topics, the Patriot offers to have grown satisfied with the present form of government, which it now lauds—not simply as the best the Colony ever had but as the best that could be devised!

But why this sudden and apparent acquiescence in the powers and constitution of the second branch of the local legislature? Why, but that the serious apprehension of a total abrogation of the present system of Government—or what is regarded as still worse, a reasonable limitation of the elective franchise—induces these flaming patriots to give up for the present every point for which they would otherwise contend, in order to maintain the existence of a House of Assembly which they are aware is in danger, and which, while it feeds their vanity, contributes to their power, and puts money in their pockets, is the greatest curse which the country ever beheld.

But, says the Patriot:—"We confidently say, that it would be a dangerous and fatal experiment to contract the elective franchise of this country. Better, far better would it be to annihilate our free constitution altogether, than by contracting the franchise, to make it a mere thing of form without substance without life or vigour for all practical purposes connect with the welfare of the country. But is Her Majesty's Government prepared for this without inquiry?—We think not—the taste of self government is too grateful to the palates of the British people—they prize it too highly to permit it to be snatched away by misrepresentation and distorted facts from a whole people who prize it as highly as themselves. But we have no apprehensions on the subject. The British Government are well informed of the true state of parties in Newfoundland, and they will not, at the selfish murmurings and complaints of a few contemptible Traders' disturb the political peace of the colony and mar the delightful progress of the country in civilization and richness."

We agree with the Patriot that it would be far better to annihilate our free constitution altogether, than to contract the franchise; although we entertain the converse of the position that to contract the franchise would render it less useful for the practical purposes of the colony. But if we cannot procure the annihilation of the present constitution altogether; then, unquestionably, the next best thing will be to seek the exclusion from the elective franchise of all that order of the people who have taught us by the most ample experience, that they are incapable of exercising it

aright;—and if we were asked for a proof of our position that there is a very numerous order of the people who are incapable of exercising their franchise aright, we would point at once, as an unanswerable argument, to the composition of the present House of Assembly, and to a very few of its incomparable sayings and doings. As for the British people, they have not yet begun to reveal in all the wide democracy of universal suffrage; let but the enthusiastic advocates of such a system look at the practical result of the experiment here, and they will be less enamoured of the baneful scheme.

The "contemptible Traders," whom the Patriot stigmatizes as desiring to disturb the political peace of the colony, are Houses engaged in mercantile pursuits, each to the extent of from £10,000 to £50,000 per annum, and who have therefore a very important stake in the substantial interests of the country, and the best of all motives for promoting the wisest and most advantageous system of government. To apply to them, then, the epithet of "contemptible Traders," only serves to show the bitter and rancorous hostility with which the leaders of the Priests' party are imbued against the wealth and respectability of the colony, notwithstanding the boasted "unruffled tranquillity," and if our readers want further proof of their unconquerable prejudices, not to say their hatred, against all those who desire to conduct themselves with moderation, and to respect the order of society in which they move—here it is!

With the franchise as it now exists, the House of Assembly must ever be the opponents of a mercantile minority who enrich themselves in proportion as they impoverish the island; but let the glorious franchise of the people once be circumscribed, and then indeed will the country be cursed with the form without the spirit of Representative Government—then shall we have the Commercial Society, who now occupy the Grand and Special Jury Boxes—then shall we have this intolerable political Junta occupying also the green benches of the House of Assembly—as they now fill the council seats—then shall we have them, like the locusts of Egypt, pitching upon and devouring every green spot as they were wont to do of old—then shall we have the catholic debased and the liberal protestant excluded, and the country—damned! then shall we have mercantile tyranny practically exemplified as in the days of Butler and Landseer! Then indeed would the necessity be apparent, not only for sending "two regiments" to the country, but a legion—aye, a legion!—and this not only for the purpose of protecting the "processes" in the simplest edicts of the law, every one of which at the present moment is repeated and carried into effect by a single peace officer without the slightest molestation or resistance.

Now, here's a pretty trade, not only against the most respectable men but against the most respectable institutions of the colony! And what does it all amount to—but that if the "glorious" franchise of the people be once circumscribed, the country will be—damned! and the immediate process by which that calamitous result will be brought about is, according to the Patriot, by so raising the character of the constituency as to insure the return of respectable men from the commercial body to seats in the House of Assembly, in the room of a few of the lowest and most ignorant men to be found in any part of the Majesty's dominions! But according to the Patriot's reasoning, the country must already have half reached that miserable condition so significantly indicated above, since some of the "Commercial Society" who now occupy the Grand and Special Jury Boxes—some of this intolerable political Junta do occupy seats in the Legislative Council,—and yet the state of Newfoundland is one of "unruffled tranquillity!" It is only when the country gets wholly—, that the almost resistance to the law is to follow.

This is the plain English of the matter.—Her Majesty's Government may annihilate the Local Legislature of this island if it think fit;—but if it dare to circumscribe the franchise which now extends to every holder of a shed or hovel, be it never so humble, the people are so determined to resist the execution of the laws, that it will require the presence of a whole Legion of her Majesty's troops to enable the local authorities to carry one of its simplest edicts into effect! And without knowing what course the home Government may take with regard to the present constitution of the colony, whether it will abrogate the charter, or circumscribe the franchise—the political state of the colony is one of "unruffled tranquillity!"

Does not the mind of the reader intuitively revert to the action for libel which was prosecuted against us the other day for having in strong terms, (when arguing upon the affairs of Canada), yet not in stronger terms than were warranted by the necessity of the case, warned the people of the danger of relying upon one of their leaders whom we knew to be connected with the Patriot Press—a Press which sympathized with the Canadian revolutionists, and which, when the rebellion had broken out, involved success upon their unallowable cause! And when we see such language put forth as that upon which we are to-day commenting, is it not our bounden duty to warn the people who they listen to the violent yet insidious overtures. For the one-hundredth time we reiterate, that the laws of the country, whether good or bad are to be implicitly obeyed;—if they are good, we receive their protection, and are therefore bound to yield them our ready obedience;—if they are bad, there is always a peaceable and constitutional remedy at hand. We regret that a very contrary doctrine has been sometimes laid down in some of the popular harangues delivered by those who have assumed to be the leaders of the people leaders, against whom, we had almost said, no species of political invective can be deemed too strong, and against whose pernicious advice, the labouring classes cannot be too frequently nor too forcibly warned.

We certainly remember that once, in an action for libel, when counsel was arguing that it was the bounden duty of his client to offer such observations as he had, and which were closely connected with the matter charged as libellous, the Judge interposed—No, it is not the bounden duty of Mr.—to offer such observations, because it was not his bounden duty to publish a Newspaper at all! It did occur to us that it would be a queer thing to tell a Judge—It is not your bounden duty to offer any such observation, because it was not your bounden duty to be a Judge at all! The facts is that we have, all, our relative duties to perform in the situation and circumstances in which Providence has cast our lot; and the honest discharge of our duties, if they be of a public nature, according to the conscientious convictions of our mind, without being awed by the frowns of power on the one hand, or by a base and servile cringing to popular favour on the other, is the most satisfactory course which a man can pursue.

With this digression, it may be observed respecting the people generally, that there is nothing like disturbance to be expected from them, if they be only left to themselves. The only danger to be apprehended is from the insidious conduct of those who assume the attitude of leaders, and to those it is that we owe the present most unenviable condition of society.

But as for the tranquillity of the colony, how can the colony be tranquil whilst political power remains in the hands of the masses, to return such a House of Assembly as we at present possess—a House between whom and the wealthier and more respectable classes there is not only a total absence of everything like sympathy, but a positive and mutual repulsion! This colony tranquil, indeed!—why seek a Commission of Inquiry into the disorders of the country if the most "unruffled tranquillity" prevails!

(From the Times, Jan. 16)

We a short time since adverted to the circumstance of a Stipendiary Magistrate having presided at a political meeting held at Harbour-Grace, for the purpose of getting up another grievance Petition to Her Majesty—and we did so for the purpose of expressing our conviction that any man who could preside at such a meeting, and sign such resolutions as were there passed, is altogether unfit to preside in any Court of Justice. Here is JAMES POWER, who no longer ago than last October was selected by the executive to fill the important office of Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, taking the first opportunity that offers of showing his hostility to the very government that pays him! Is such a man, we ask, worthy to hold the scales of justice? Can it be expected that he, a partizan Magistrate, will do "equal right to all Her Majesty's subjects?"—The late Lord Fitzwilliam was dismissed from his office of Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire merely for calling a radical meeting. Shall it be tolerated then that a Stipendiary Magistrate of Newfoundland shall actually preside at such a meeting without any notice being taken of it? The whole affair seems to call so loudly for prompt reprobation that we doubt not that James Power will be informed that presiding at radical meetings and holding the office of Stipendiary Magistrate are utterly inconsistent and incompatible with each other. But perhaps he was ordered to preside there, and "dare" not refuse.

Exmouth, Nov. 30.—The Dragon, Thatcher, from Gottenburgh bound to Newfoundland, has put into Plymouth leaky.

Tainmouth, Dec. 1.—The Friendship, arrived from Newfoundland—very leaky—part of cargo thrown overboard.

Dartmouth, 6th Dec.—Arrived, Dewdrop, Furler, Newfoundland.

Waterford, Dec. 6.—Arrived, Pictou, Newfoundland—15 days.

The Inconstant Frigate, arrived at Plymouth from Quebec, in coming down the Saint Lawrence with Lord Durham on board, took the ground and in consequence became very leaky.

Married

On Thursday last, by the Rev. J. Cummins, Mr. Thomas Power, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Francis Roman, all of this town.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. J. Pickavant, Wesleyan Missionary, John Wills Martin, Esq., to Martha, third daughter of Mr. Richard Hayward Taylor.

Died

On Saturday morning last, ANNA BROWN, wife of JOHN R. M. COOKE, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs, and fourth daughter of NEWMAN W. HOYLES, Esq., Colonial Treasurer, in the 25th year of her age.—Gaz., Jan. 15.

At St. John's, on the 19th inst., much regretted, after a short illness, Maria Julia, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Gill, of that town.

At St. John's, on the 20th inst., much and deservedly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Mr. William Branscomb, a native of that place, aged 78 years.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED

Jan. 25.—Brig Margaret Ogilvi, Hunter, Hamburg, 180 bls. pork, 865 bags bread, 250 bls. & 45 half bls. flour, 50 bls. & 16 half bls. oatmeal, 30 firkins butter, 46 bags oats, 6 bls. beef, 60 bls. flour, and sundry merchandise for Jamaica.

Jan. 28.—British Queen, Munn, Valencia, 100 tons salt, 6 boxes lemons, 2 cwt. onions.

CLEARED

Jan. 15.—Brig Ann, Martin, Bristol, 19 tuns 3 1/2 hhd. seal oil, 32 tuns 39 gals. cod oil, 14 tuns 1 1/2 hhd. cod blubber, 40 qtls. codfish 17 hides, 10 cwt. old junk

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munden, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess 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, Bidule & Co., of Carbonear.

Will be offered For Sale

By Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next

At 12 o'Clock,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL ROOM

(St. John's.)

THAT Eligible Room, known as RIDGOUT'S ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING-HOUSE, with COUNTING HOUSE adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP One COOK-ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKES, 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 Salmonier.

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

Also,

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

At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, PUNTS, CRAFT, CASKS, &c.

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

J. W. MARTIN,

Agent.

Carb near,
9th Jan., 1839.

SEALERS Agreements

For Sale at this Office.

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD!

Cow Stolen.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or persons did on the night of the 12th inst., 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,

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, carrying on business as Merchants, at this place, has this day been DISSOLVED.

All Debts due to, or from, the said late Firm, will be received and paid by Mr. EDWARD WALMSLEY, who, alone, is authorised to settle the same, and who will continue the Business at CARBONEAR, under the Firm of EDWARD WALMSLEY and Co.

THOS. CHANCEY,
WM. WILKING BULLEY,
By his Attorney
E. WALMSLEY.

Witnesses,
W. BRANSCOMBE,
WM. BRIMSTER, Jr.

Carbonear, Newfoundland,
13th October, 1838.

A CARD

MRS. M. A. SLOWE

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 at Mrs. S's, residence opposite Mr. JACOB MOORE'S, Harbor Grace, Nov. 14, 1838.

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

In the master 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,
Harbour Grace,
9th Nov., 1838.

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.

TO BE LET ON A BUILDING Lease,

About Two Acres of Cultivated Land, well Fenced, situated on the Carbonear Road, immediately in rear of the Court House.

Apply to
Mrs. CAWLEY.

Harbour Grace, Oct. 31.

On Sale

EDWARD WALMSLEY & Co

Offer For Sale

THEIR PRESENT STOCK,
COMPRISING A VARIETY OF

GOODS,

Of every description, suitable to the TRADE, of this Island, to which is now being added,

THE CARGO OF

The Brig SARAH lately arrived from LIVERPOOL,

CONSISTING OF

A Few Bls. Excellent Archangel PORK
Hamburg BREAD
A Quantity of TEAS
CORDAGE
HARDWARE, &c. &c.

AND,

A Choice Assortment of
SPANISH ESTER
AND OTHER

GOODS,

Carefully selected, and which they intend disposing of on Reasonable Terms for Cash or Produce.

Carbonear,
October 31, 1838.

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, 1838.

G. P. Jillard

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,

And just opened a handsome assortment of

PATENT LEVER and other WATCHES
With a great variety of Watch Chains
and Ribbons

- Gilt, Silver, and Steel Guard Chains
- Seals and Keys
- Women's Silver Thimbles
- Silver Pencil Cases
- German Silver Table and Tea Spoons
- Gold Wedding Rings
- Lady's Ear Rings and Finger Rings
- Very Superior Single and Double Bladed Pen Knives

With a variety of other Articles, which he will Sell very Low for CASH.
Harbour Grace,
July 4, 1838.

COMMISSION

WILLIAM DIXO having a commodious Premises, which from its detachment is comparatively secure from Fire, will be happy to receive GOODS of any description for disposal on Commission, by Private or Public Sale.

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

Dr Arnott's Stove

DRIVER and METFORD beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they Manufacture the celebrated Dr. ARNOTT'S Stove. This invention combines the greatest economy, safety and cleanliness, with the most effective operation of any mode of heating yet discovered, and is adapted to places of Public Worship, public establishments, halls, vestibules &c. May be seen in operation at their Stove Grate Manufactory and Iron Works.

Southampton, March 9, 1838.

[Dr. ARNOTT'S STOVE.—We see by advertisement that this useful and economical Stove is now manufactured to any size, by Driver & Metford, this town of The article has been so highly approved of by all who have seen or used it, that it is quite unnecessary for us to say a syllable in its favor.—Hampshire Telegraph, March 12, 1838.]

[From the contiguity of Southampton to Poole, orders from hence may readily be executed for this celebrated Stove.—Ed. Star.]

FOR SALE

By Private Bargain

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

AND,

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

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

ALFRED MAYNE,

Their Attorney.

Harbour Grace,
June 6,

BY

MICHAEL HOWLEY

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

ALSO, ON HAND,

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

Carbonear,

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

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

C. F. BENNETT,
GEORGE MORGAN.

Witness,
GEORGE BEADY BECK,
THOMAS BENNETT,
St. John's Newfoundland,
1st February, 1838.

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

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

GEORGE MORGAN.
Feb. 10, 1838.

Notices

**CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbour 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 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 favours.

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

TERMS.

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

And PACKAGES in proportion

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

Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

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

TERMS.

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

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 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, 1838.

Blanks

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