



THE

STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 17, 1838.

No. 224.

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

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Of the Dutch.—There is an apparent incongruity which I have observed in the character of the Dutch men—although unfaithful to their wives and mistresses, they are very jealous of them in their turn. The lower orders are strongly marked with nationality, and sometimes rough enough. When they meet with one who cannot speak to them in their own tongue, they will say, 'Lop na der veriek'—'Go with the lightnings.' The great use of tea, and coffee, which according to Mr. Cobbe's idea, is a failing in England, is here, in his theory be correct, a vice. Never are the tea-kettle and coffee-pot removed from the table of a Dutch family. Were the learned author of the 'Political Register' to return to life, and dedicate his attention to Holland in the same way as he did to England and America, loud would be his remonstrances against the eternal use of those noxious ingredients, as he would call them; and I have no doubt that his demonstrations would go to prove that, for the price of tea and coffee yearly expended in Holland, he would reclaim a second empire from the sea. A worthy man, with whom I conversed, attributed the laxity of the nervous fibre and the skin observable among the Dutch women, to this enervating habit. The total population of Holland, may be two millions and a half, out of which, perhaps, two millions read poetry and history. The literature of France is perused by at least fifty times as many.

Of the Germans.—It is delightful to see in this country the steps to the thresholds of the meanest houses gay with flowering plants; the small adjacent strips of land blushing with peonies and roses, whilst the honeysuckles and eternal creepers festoon the windows of the lowliest dwellings. There is a cleanliness of mind indicated in a taste for these embellishments, that savours of the golden age of innocence rather than of these vitiated times. Sobriety and peace may be said to dwell where Flora reigns. In fact, after the changes of war, the devastations of revolutions, and the corrupting examples of treachery and treason attendant on unsettled politics, there is, perhaps, no nation in the world more pure, more sincere, and more well-disposed than the German. Earnest and warm-hearted in their friendships, they love little ceremony; enthusiastic and romantic, they express themselves with the feeling that issues unadulterated from the breast; they affect no diffidence in communicating their pleasures and their griefs; they have little care to calculate

the convenience of exercising good offices. These dispositions very somewhat in different provinces; those most imbued with the manners of France are said to be the Prussians. I have, in the course of my life, known many Germans, and I cannot recollect any one with whose acquaintanceship I have had reason to be dissatisfied, save once with that of a Hamburg Jew. This nation preserves a peculiar character, I believe, all over the world; and Hamburg is full of the children of Israel. They manage most of its commercial affairs and prosper; jealous and averse to strangers, they regard, with an evil eye all who are not of their own tribe. While mentioning the cultivation of flowers, I omitted to say that the German vegetables are excellent. I may note, in particular, that their asparagus is white from the points, and so tender that generally, the whole that is served may be eaten; whereas in England I have often been obliged to satisfy myself with snapping off a morsel from the end of the vegetable, or if I proceeded further, encountered a bitterness in the mouth, and found the stringy fibres of the stalk about my teeth. The way by which the Germans at Hamburg render the plant so white and tender is, by never allowing it to rise above the bed. As soon as the green heads are perceived sprouting through the mould, they are covered with mats, forced downwards, and kept from any exposure to the atmospheric air. I have been told that in England lettuce is, in like manner, sometimes ripened in cellars, and becomes white by being kept away from the light.

Of Russia.—The climate of St. Petersburg is never good, and endurable only from May to October; but the glare of the white buildings in summer, and of the snow in winter, is most prejudicial to the eyes. The population exceeds the number of 400,000; yet I will engage that in Cadiz, which contains only 50,000, there are more handsome women than in St. Petersburg. Peter the Great when he contemplated the civilisation of his subjects, thought that a seaport, as a capital, would soonest introduce foreign customs amongst them; and the Swedes having made incursions into his empire in this quarter, he resolved, for both their safety and improvement, to build this capital. *** I look upon the Russians as still a *peuple nomade*—a migratory race. They have not abandoned the venerable appendage of long beards—the fashion of their cloths is still the loose flowing robe, bound with sashes, of the Orientals. Their caps and hats, even in the large cities, widen towards the top, in

imitation of the turban. They are classed as a European nation, but bear no resemblance to the descendants of the Latins.—*From Notices of Northern Capitals.*

TRICK! TRICK!

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has at last fairly warned the country, that, in as far as the chief Ministerial measures are concerned, the present session of Parliament is to be abortive. The House of Commons met on Wednesday; and on Thursday Lord John proposed, that after the 14th of May, Government business should have an additional day of precedence—namely on Thursdays—leaving only Tuesdays open for Members unconnected with the Government to bring forward motions. This arrangement was declared to be necessary if bills were to be sent up to the Peers in time for discussion before the prorogation. The House, however, was averse to the concession. Mr. Goulburn reproached Ministers with negligence in the conduct of public business. Mr. Hume intimated that Ministers themselves did not intend to bring forward the measures of which they had given notice. Sir Robert Peel resisted an ennoblement which might become a bad precedent; and could not understand why, if they were so much pressed for time, so very eager to carry their bills into the Upper House, Ministers had delayed the introduction of their Irish Tithe measure, which was now put off from the 30th of April to the 14th of May. Lord John Russell replied, that to suit the convenience of Irish Members, the 30th of April would be given to the third reading of the Poor Bill. He withdrew his motion; but took the opportunity of informing the House, that the consequence of its failure would be, that "measures of great importance would pass that House in the middle of July; they would be at once rejected in the other House; and then it would be a matter of triumphant boast with honourable Members, that they had so obstructed the progress of legislation that they had the happiness to say the Government had not been able to effect any thing."

No doubt, the Opposition will be apt to chuckle at the exposure of Ministerial inefficiency; it will certainly advance Sir Robert Peel's objects, to exhibit the first session of the Melbourne Parliament as a session of Whig blunders and failures; it will greatly damage, and assist in ruining, the public men whom he desires safely and permanently to supplant. But it may occur to persons not leagued with the Tory Opposition, to ask Lord John Russell how it happened, that with three nights out of every five at his disposal, the Ministerial measures were not got through the Commons till the middle of July, or disposed of in some other way? Before he is entitled to charge the miserable results of the session, on the refusal of the Opposition to give him unprecedented privileges, he must prove that he had previously made the best use of the time at his disposal. The fact is, that the Minister has had unusual facilities for the despatch of business. It is not true, as his newspapers have pretended, that factious opposition has done much to retard the work of the session. On the contrary, there has been nothing like a systematic opposition. Charles Fox with five-and-thirty Members, was more troublesome to Pitt, than Peel with his three hundred has been to Russell. The Civil List Bill was almost carried by acclamation. The Canada Bill experienced but trifling resistance; and the entire time of the House for as long a period as the Whig Minister chose to require was granted for the carrying of that Tory measure. The Irish Poor Bill is the only measure that has been carefully discussed; and there was no factious opposition to that bill. Meanwhile, the

discussions on petitions have been strictly prohibited—one of the "Reform" innovations; and the privilege of moving amendments on the Order of the Day curtailed for Ministerial convenience. But then, we had Mr. Grote's motion on the Ballot, Sir William Molesworth's on the Colonies, Lord Eliot's on Spanish policy—all obstructing the course of Government bills. Grant this, and what does it amount to? Out of four months, it will be found that scarcely two weeks have been occupied with these discussions, and others disagreeable to men in office.

So much for past hindrances. Now, what was Lord John's plan for making good the lost time? What was that mighty effort, the defeat of which by the Opposition is to cause the lamentable consequences described by the Ministerial leader? It was simply a proposal that three days more of priority should be at his disposal, than there are under the present regulations.—three days, because on one of his four Thursdays, there will be a Birth-day Drawing-room, and "no House." Trick, trick, is legibly written on the whole affair. It must have occurred to Lord John Russell that "factious Tories" and busy Liberal Members would alike object to his motion: and most submissively he surrendered, having first put in a claim to be allowed to enter it to his own credit in the account of pretences. It is intended to found much on the refusal of the three days. The ready Chronicle had its cue, and asserted that the Tories had made themselves "answerable for the possible postponement of important public questions until late in the session." "At all events," it added, "Ministers will not be to blame. The public will put the saddle on the right horse." Lord John and his journalist are well matched; but we question whether many beyond the pale of "black is white," will yield to the belief, that the failure of the great measures of the session is attributable to the refusal of the House of Commons to give Government business the precedence in three Thursdays in May—three days out of seven or eight months!—*Spectator, a Radical Paper.*

THE LANGUAGE OF NATURE.—There is no language which can speak more intelligently to the thoughtful mind than the language of nature; and it is repeated to us, as it were, every year, to teach us trust and confidence in God. It tells us that the power, which first created existence, is weakened by no time, and subject to no decay; it tells us, that, in the majesty of his reign, a thousand years are but as one day, while, in the beneficence of it, one day is as a thousand years; it tells us, still farther, that, in the magnificent system of his government there exists no evil; that the appearances, which, to our limited and temporary view, seemed pregnant with destruction, are, in the mighty extent of his providence the source of returning good; and that, in the very hours when we might conceive nature to be deserted and forlorn, the spirit of the Almighty is operating with unceasing force, and preparing in silence the renovation of the world.

LITTLE THINGS.—It is a great point of wisdom to know how to estimate little things. Of those which are evidently great, every one can see the importance; but true wisdom looks at these great objects before they have arrived at their full size. She considers that it is principally in this earlier state that they come under the power of man, and can be arranged, modified, increased, or extinguished, at its pleasure; whereas, in a more advanced stage they set at defiance all his efforts. On the contrary, it is the part of folly to wait till evils have attained their maturity before they are attacked; for then that which might at first have been easily, becomes irresistible.

PACKETS

Grace Packet
 Packet being now
 undergone such
 in her accom-
 as the safety, com-
 passengers can pose-
 suggest, a care-
 er having also been
 resume her usual
 leaving Harbour
 WEDNESDAY, and
 o'Clock, and Por-
 ng days.

.....7s. 6d.
5s.
 6d.
 1s.
 proportion
 es will be careful-
 accounts can be
 ages, nor will the
 for any Specie or
 conveyance.
 DRYSDALE,
 HARBOUR GRACE
 RD & BOAG,
 Agents, St. JOHN'S
 1835

Caribbean and
 returning his Best
 for the patronage
 only received, begs
 of the same fa-
 until further no-
 on the mornings
 and FRIDAY, posi-
 the Packet Man
 the Mornings of
 SATURDAY, at 9
 Boat may sail from
 on each of those

7s. 6d
 5s. to 3s. 6d

WYLLIE will hold
 all LETTERS
 him.

NOTICE

begs most respect-
 the Public, that he
 commodious Boa-
 xpence, he has fit-
 CARONEAR
 E, as a PACKET-
 (part of the after-
 with two sleeping
 rest). The fore-
 up for Gentle-
 uths, which will
 isfaction. He now
 age of this respect
 e assures them it
 vour to give them
 e.

leave CARONEAR,
 Thursdays, and
 in the Morning,
 ock, on Mondays,
 days, the Packet-
 8 o'clock on those

7s. 6d
 5s. to 3s. 6d

to their size or

accountable for

John's, &c., &c.

Carbonear, and in
 &c., at Mr. Patrick,
 Tavern) and at

LET

for a Term of

D, situated on the
 Street, bounded on
 of the late captain
 the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
 Widow.

8.

Books

at the Office of

A NEWSPAPER.—Freshness of effect belongs to a newspaper, and distinguishes it from a library book, the former being the zenith and the latter the nadir, with a number of intermediate degrees, occupied by pamphlets, magazines, and reviews. Besides, in a daily paper, with advertisements, proportionate to its large size, what is deferred must, four times out of five, be extinguished. A newspaper is a market for flowers and vegetables, rather than a granary or conservatory, and the drawer of its editor a common burial-ground, not a catacomb, for embalmed mummies, in which the defunct are preserved to serve in after times as medicine for the living.—*Coleridge.*

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—There is a most frightful maldy consequent upon the abuse of vinous and spiritous drinks, of the most eminent of the members of the medical profession, called delirium tremens, which bears with it a most melancholy train of symptoms, which is closely allied to some of the most aggravated forms of disease which the sad catalogue of human afflictions presents to us. Some time previous to the developments of the worst features of this disorder, there are observed weakness, languor emaciation; there is no appetite for breakfast or for dinner; there is a peculiar slowness of the pulse, coldness of the hands and feet, a cold moisture of the whole surface of the body, cramp in the muscles of the extremities, giddiness, nausea, vomiting; these signs succeed a nervous tremour of hands, and likewise of the tongue; the spirits become dejected, a melancholy feeling pervades the mind, the sleeps is short and interrupted; this may constitute the first stage, after which a second comes on attended with the highest degree of nervous irritation mental alienation is its marked feature; there is a great restlessness, a constant excitement objects of the most frightful nature are present to the imagination, the eye acquires a striking wildness, the individual cannot lie down, he fears suffocation, he talks incoherently, he fancies he sees faces of extreme hideousness before him, beings enter into conspiracy against him. Dr. Pearson, who has written ably on the subject, witnessed a very distressing incident of a patient who, for a considerable time before his death, imagined he saw the devil on the ceiling above his bed, and as the disease, which terminated rapidly, increased, he fancied the evil spirit approached him with a knife to cut his throat, and he actually expired making violent efforts to avoid the fatal instrument.—*Dr. Sigmund's Lecture.*

One of the signs of the Times was exhibited on Thursday, which was the anniversary of the Restoration of Monarchy in this country.—The standard was not hoisted at the tower—neither as we are informed, were the guns there fired, as had been customary, without an exception, ever since the days of Charles the second himself. Considering that his restoration took place after England had tried the virtues of Radical Reform in its widest range—that the whole course had been run—that the House of Lords had been abolished—that the Bishops had been gotten rid of—that the Church Established had been overthrown and that the Monarch had been beheaded, it seems strange that the anniversary—this return to order, and a Monarchical Government, sought for with the heartiest anxiety, and hailed with universal delight by the whole kingdom, as a blessing which was to relieve it from the miseries of tyranny with which its ultra-Liberal rulers had oppressed it, should be slurred over and hushed up, even in the Royal fortress of London, as if it were a matter of State policy not to allow the people the advantages of recurring to a precedent of past times, upon which they might reasonably form their opinions as to the probabilities of what, if the timid policy of conciliation similar to that adopted by the unhappy martyred Monarch should be persisted in, might happen in the days to come.

BAYONNE, Aug 23.
General Espartero, who appears decided to abandon the inactivity, in which he has so long remained, has sent a million of rations of bread, rice, and bacon to the villages of Leric, Lodosa, and Larraga, with the view, it is said, of attacking Estella on the 23d or 24th. The general-in-chief has also ordered that all the Christiano garrisons should be furnished with provisions of every kind, and already the magazines contain sufficient for a year. The corn in the magazines comes from the Ribera.

Ten pieces of besieging artillery left Pampeluna on the 15th; they were escorted by two battalions of infantry and 200 horse, and drawn by 50 pairs of oxen. They took the direction of Larraga. On the 20th a sortie of about 2,000 men left the line of Hernani, and marched on various points.—In all the directions it took the firing of musketry and artillery was heard. It is said that this sortie from Hernani was intended to draw off the attention of the Carlists whilst Espartero commenced his attack upon Estella. General Marotto has named the Carlist Colonel Don Henrique Oger commandant-general of the blockade of Pampeluna, and five battalions of

Navarre and 50 horse have been placed at his disposition. Since the 20th that this chief has been established before Pampeluna not a single person has left or entered, at least without an urgent motive, and in that case it is necessary to exhibit a pass-port. The Christiano soldiers have deserted the last few days in great numbers. This desertion has gained the cavalry, and every day bands of six or seven men present themselves to the Carlists. The troops of the two enemies on the 20th occupied the same position. Forty of Munagorri's recruits has been taken by the Carlists in the mountains of Irati, in the valley of Aezcoa, where they were at work at a France a day, waiting the orders of their chief. They have been taken to the Borda d'Inigo to be tried.

One of Munagorri's recruits, who was amusing himself by fishing in the river at Zugarramurdi, was arrested by the Carlists and shot upon the spot. The Carlists chief at the custom house of Elisondo, D. Angel Ripalde, was deprived of his employ on the 20th and arrested. Other persons employed have been arrested. Fourteen deserters from Valcarlos came in yesterday.

SOUND LEGAL ADVICE.—I am informed from a respectable source, that an action has been commenced, at the instance of a very amiable young lady of a most respectable family at Cork, for breach of promise of marriage, against John O'Connell, Esq. M. P., who has been recently united to another young lass, with a handsome fortune. I am further told, that, before the commencement of legal proceedings, a case, with its accompanying fee, but whereon A and B were merely substituted for the real parties' names, was forwarded to the hon. member for Dublin, detailing all the particulars of his own son's courtship, correspondence, describing him as "B." &c., and that the learned gentleman never suspecting who "B" was, not only expressed his decided opinion of the clear cause of action shown by the fair plaintiff, A, against the defendant; but recommended, that no time should be lost in seeking for damages to the amount, as laid, of £7000.—*Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS!"—The *Examiner* (Ministerial paper!) has this broad hint to the Downing-street people:—"It is certain that the government must undergo some repairs, some renovation, for constituted as it is, it cannot go through the first stage of the next session. A deplorable deficiency of the facilities for business has lately been observable in parliament. This must be cured, for it most certainly will not be endured."

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—*Trinity House, London.* May 22.—Bardsley Light, St. George's Channel.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st of August next, the Light on Bardsley Island, in St. George's Channel, will be exhibited as a fixed light, visible in all directions seaward from E. quarter S. to N. E. quarter E, and that the flashing appearance which this light has hitherto assumed in certain directions, will thenceforth cease.—By order.

J. HERBERT, Secretary.

(From English Papers, Sept. 14—21.)

The French independent press has, however, come forward in a generous and impressive manner, to redeem LOUIS BONAPARTE from the odium which two of the ministerial journals would fain have attached to him, by ascribing to him the project of entering the service of Russia, and of even having unsuccessfully attempted to obtain the Czar's sanction to his residence in Russia.—The moderate journals, such as the *Commerce*, the *Courier*, &c., are contented with expressing a simple disbelief on the subject of the report above referred to, at the same time stating their confident expectation that the young man will deny, at the earliest opportunity, the assertion. The republican prints, however, enter most warmly into his defence, and appear to take his pretension to become the future head of the state quite as seriously as LOUIS PHILIP has lately done, though certainly his MAJESTY of the French has unintentionally increased the importance of his rival in a hundred-fold degree, by adopting the steps he has done towards the Swiss diet to obtain his expulsion. The republican press now does not scruple to warn LOUIS BONAPARTE against forming any alliance or demanding any assistance or protection from the continental princes.

"It was this that caused the ruin of the Bourbons," exclaims the *National*, "and if the family of Napoleon has one superior claim to our sympathy and love, it is that it has remained pure from the contagious alliance of our enemies. We therefore warn Louis Bonaparte against all connection with the princes of Ghent and Coblenz. Let him live and die in the canton of Thurgovia, or in England, if the diplomacy of the Tuileries succeed in driving him from the continent; but let him refrain from calling to his aid those who in 1814 brought back the Bourbons amongst us for the hour in which he should so stain his name would be that in which his enemies would become divested of that strange alarm with which they had lately been overpowered, and thenceforward they would let him live as tranquilly as might be desired in his Chateau of Arenenberg, without troubling themselves about his future aspirations."

(From the Jamaica papers of the 14th of August.)

The all-engrossing subject at the present moment is the hire demanded by the labouring population, and their refusal in some parts of the island to resume their labour except on exorbitant terms; the excitement continues, and we regret to perceive that one of the journals of this city is disposed to create alarm in the mother country, by the doleful tales which it puts forth, and the uncheering prospects it holds forth to the proprietors of Jamaica property.

The post has arrived and brought us intelligence from various parts of the island of the manner in which the 1st of August has passed off. As was expected, all was quiet and peaceable, and there was less of noisy mirth than might have been anticipated on such an occasion.

We learn from a gentleman who has returned from Manchester &

Clarendon, that in the former parish the apprentices refused to labor for less than 2s. 6d. per day, and that the fields are foul, and the coffee fast ripening; the prospects of the planters are therefore gloomy.

The excitement and rejoicing consequent upon the arrival of the great day—the day of freedom—are over, and we begin to experience the languor and lassitude which generally follow in their trains.

The Jamaica Despatch says, Every fresh account from the country is unsatisfactory. A gentleman just returned from the country has supplied us with most unfavourable reports. In Manchester scarcely a soul had returned to field labour, and in Clarendon, although the head cattlemen had been offered £20 a year, their houses, grounds, medical attendance, and promised four assistants, which offer they had accepted, still they had left the proprietors, and have not since shown their faces. In the latter parish the coffee fields were in ruins, the berries dropping on the ground, and the pimento ready for gathering, but no hands could be procured to reap the harvest.

St. Mary's. (Extract from a letter to a merchant.)—The holidays have passed over with extreme quiet and order. I have not heard of any rioting. I have forty people at work, and all the rest promise to be out on Monday. I give 2s. 6d. per day for able hands, getting 5s., or two days' labour for houses, gardens, and medical attendance. I do not know a single other estate where they have turned out yet, and I have made very general inquiries.

A correspondent of the same paper writes thus:

Though long prior to the 1st of August we had our misgivings respecting the practicability of conducting estates under free labour, still we had hopes that the negroes, after enjoying a holiday of a few days, would re-commence their work for reasonable wages, but in this, I regret to say, we have been grievously disappointed; for so far from meeting the liberal offers of their former masters, they maintain a dogged sullenness of disposition—making no reply to our offers, or giving any indication of a desire to work. Nothing but ruin to the proprietors can be the consequence in the north side, from Manchioneal to Rio Bueno, in which extensive district, the canes are absolutely rotting in the fields—all the planters would give high wages that this crop might be saved, but to continue cultivation at such rates as we would give for three months, for this special purpose, is absolutely impossible. Many estates, as is well known, were doing little more than paying their contingencies under the old system—affording a bare subsistence to the proprietors—how then are properties, making one hundred to one hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar, to pay money wages to the extent of £1,500 to £2,500 per annum, and large estates will be as high as £5,000? It is utterly impossible, and the consequences must be, that many properties will be thrown out of cultivation, and the proprietors for ever ruined.

The following is from the *West Indian*, Barbadoes paper, of August 2:

The conduct of the new "free men" yesterday, we rejoice to say,

was most gratifying. The churches and places of worship throughout the island were thronged by them at an early hour, and many could not obtain admission, although every accommodation which could be offered them was placed at their disposal. The sermon, a most excellent one, at the cathedral, was preached by the Lord Bishop. His Excellency the Governor and suite attended divine service at the Cathedral, on his arrival and departure receiving the usual compliments from the flank companies of the Royal Regiment.

(From the Barbadoes Papers of the 7th of Aug. to the 13th.)

"No intelligence has reached us from the country since our last, bad or indifferent. With regard to the condition of the estates, we have for some time been hearing of the wretched state of many of them, from the continued indisposition of the negroes during several months to labour. A lamentable prospect awaits us, if this be the fact. Every necessary of life is already dear in town, and we may look for worse things are long."

Jamaica.—We are now on the 8th of the month (August), and not a person at field labour in the parish on sugar estates. The people are mad, and I think likely to continue so until all their money is gone. They are quite aware that they are liable for rent, but would rather decline paying any. They talk of 5s. a-day for wages; it will be some time ere the resources of this fine colony are developed at this rate, but I agree with you that the blacks are likely to become a fine peasantry by and by, when they understand their new and true position. Alas! for our canes in the meantime; while the grass (weeds) grows the canes die.

At the recent trial of General Brossard Ismael, one of the Arab witnesses, observed the rather violent gesticulations and language of the Advocate Boinvilliers, who directed both for the moment against the Jew, Ben Durand. Ismael, who hates Ben Durand imagined the lawyer to be absorbed by a similar hate and from the violence of his tone and peculiarity of his gesture, concluded that M. Boinvilliers demanded the head of Ben Durand, and he moreover concluded, for the aspect of the court, that his request would be granted. Ismael, therefore, drew up a petition setting forth that as Ben Durand would surely be condemned to be decapitated, as he deserved, he (Ismael) prayed to enjoy the office of executioner.—*French Paper.*

DAVIS' STRAITS FISHERY.

- HULL.—Abram, 12 fish; Swan, 14 fish 160 tons; Comet, 22 fish.
 - Newcastle.—Grenville Bay, full; Lady Jane, full; Lord Gambier, 26 fish.
 - Leith.—Clarendon, 10 fish; North Pole, 6 fish; William and Ann, 7 fish.
 - Kirkaldy.—Caledonia, 11 fish; Chief-tain, 14 fish, 130 tons; Hecla, 22 fish, 230 tons; Regalia, 3 fish.
 - Aberdeen.—Bon Accord, 16 fish, 165 tons; Neptune, 11 fish.
 - Boness.—Alfred, 19 fish, 165 tons.
 - Dundee.—Advice, full; Alexander, 8 fish; Ebor, 12 fish; Friendship, 11 and 8 dead fish; Horn, 4, and 8 dead fish; Princess Charlotte, 22 fish.
 - Peterhead.—Joseph Green, 8 fish, 100 tons; Traveller, 14 fish, 220 tons.
- The above are reported by the Princess Charlotte and the Bon Accord, arrived off Aberdeen.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1838.

The PUBLIC LEDGER of yesterday teems with extracts from the Constitutional portion of the British Press, by which it appears that the Mother Country has "in the eleventh hour" condescended to cast a pitying eye upon the abject—the squalid condition of the eldest of her offspring. However much we condemn the tone and "fashion" of the language in which the sentiments of those paragraphs have been for the most part unguardedly couched, we blush to acknowledge that to the

sentiments but few excels has been of degrading some burn land of our and our proverb of throughout of it rests who have But is it us a sufficient sterling we nifold for a little of which has If there be remaining he protect nucleus will rally purifying far and w

We of papers the resigned a vernor G. America become of. Alas poor

Mission the amount in the year missionary Church Society Wesleyan London Baptist

Are La

Which

20 Tons 2 Do. Cognac B London F French P Leaf Tobo Hyson, T Chain Cat Nails & Ir Doctor Ar Schooners Sheet Lea Na Soap and White Le Linsed C Window 12 A Few W Pitch, Co Patent Co Roach Lit Earthenware A Few Bl Canvas N And a MANC

Harbor G Octobe

The church-ship through-thronged by or, and many dmission, al-commodation ed them was sal. The ser-ant one, at the ched by the Excellency the attended di-Cathedral, on ture receiving ents from the e Royal Regi-

es Papers of o the 13th.) e has reached since our last, With regard he estates, we e been hearing te of many of inured indispo-uring several A lamentable if this be the ssary of life is o, and we may s are long."

ow on the 8th of and not a person parish on sugar are mad, and I e so until all their are quite aware rent, but would ny. They talk of will be some time is fine colony are but I agree with e likely to become nd by, when they and true position. in the meantime; grows the canes

General Brossard abo witnesses, ob-ent gesticulations Advocate Boinvil- th for the moment Durand. Ismael, and imagined the by a similar hate- of his tone and ure, concluded that anded the head of oreover concluded, court, that his re- ed. Ismael, there- ition setting forth would surely be decapitated, as he prayed to enjoy the -French Paper.

FISHERY.

fish; Swan, 14 fish fish. alle Bay, full; Lady bier, 26 fish. 10 fish; North and Ann, 7 fish. ia, 11 fish; Chief- s; Hecla, 22 fish, fish. eard, 16 fish, 165 fish, 165 tons. full; Alexander, 8 Friendship, 11 and and 8 dead fish; 2 fish. Green, 8 fish, 100 b, 220 tons. ted by the Princess on Accord, arrived

TAR

OCTOBER 17, 1838.

LEDGER of yes- extracts from- portion of the which it ap- ther Country has hour" conde- pting eye upon ad condition of spring. How- idemn the tone the language in ts of those pa- en for the most couched, we edge that to the

sentiments themselves we can take but few exceptions. If our pride has been wounded by this volley of degrading epithets—if our bosoms burn at the reflection that the land of our fathers, of ourselves, and our little ones has become a proverb of scorn and scandal throughout the earth—the infamy of it rests with us, not with those who have drawn the picture.

But is there not still left among us a sufficiency of integrity and sterling worth to redeem our manifold forfeits? Is there not left a little of that "salt of the earth" which has not yet lost its savor? If there be but one particle of it remaining let it be fostered—let it be protected; it may yet form a nucleus round which its congeners will rally, till its saving and purifying influence shall be spread far and wide.

We observe by the St. John's papers that Lord DURHAM has resigned his Commission as Governor General of British North America: if this be true what will become of his immaculate Turton? Alas poor Yorick!

MISSIONARY FUNDS.—The following is the amount of the contributions obtained in the year 1837 by the four principal missionary societies:—

Church of England Missionary Society	£83,417
Wesleyan ditto	81,930
London ditto	70,250
Baptist ditto	17,896

Capt. LITTLE of the brig ROWENA, from Liverpool, fell in with on Sunday the 30th Sept., in 1. 54. 1. 22 at noon, the brig ROBERT BURNS, on the 22d she experienced a heavy gale from the N. W., when in 1. 36, which carried away her rudder, bulwarks, and hove her on her beam ends and caused her to upset and spill all her water-casks but one; on the 27th the Capt. got a temporary rudder shipped, and when Capt. Little spoke him, he said he was bound for the first port he could make; he had sailed from Dublin about the beginning of the month, and was bound out for St. John, N.B. The day after Capt. L. past him, he experienced a very heavy gale from the S. E., which continued to blow for 48 hours. It is to be hoped the R. B. weathered the storm.—On Tuesday the 9th Oct. at midnight in 1. 49. 1. 43. 45, spoke the sch. Catherine, 25 days out from Hamburg, bound to St. John's N. F., she reported the brig Emily, having sailed in company with her from Hamburg bound for Carbonear.

On Sale

BIDLEY, HARRISON & CO.

Are Landing ex-CASTLEREAGH from Liverpool,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS

Which they will Sell Low for Cash or Produce,

viz.

- 20 Tons Oral Coal
- 2 Do. Coke
- Cognac Brandy
- London Porter & Burton Ale in Bottles
- French, Portugal, & Spanish Wines
- Leaf Tobacco, Loaf Sugar
- Hyson, Twankey, Souchong, Congo and Bohea Teas
- Chain Cables & Anchors
- Nails & Iron all sorts & sizes
- Doctor Arnott's Patent Hot Air Stoves
- Schooners Stoves, Sheet Iron
- Sheet Lead, Sheet Copper & Sheathing
- Nails
- Soap and Candles
- White Lead & Coloured Paints
- Linseed Oil
- Window Glass 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 12x18
- A Few Dozen Patent Indian Rubber Waterproof Liquid Blacking
- Pitch, Tar, and Varnish
- Patent Cordage all sizes
- Roach Lime, Sole Leather
- Earthenware
- A Few Bls. Pork & Beef
- Canvas No. 1 to 8

And a well Assorted Supply of MANCHESTER and other British

MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Harbor Grace, October 3, 1838.

On Sale

BY

THE SUBSCRIBERS

THE CARGO OF

The Brigantine Captain HUNT, from HAMBURGH,

Viz.

- 50 Bls. Prime Hamburg Pork
- 150 Firkins New Butter
- 200 Bls. Superfine Flour
- 75 Bls. Oatmeal
- 25 Bls. Peas
- 512 Bags Bread.

And,

The Cargo of the Brig MARGARET ANN, Capt. HARTERY, from LIVERPOOL,

Viz.

- 80 Tons Salt
- 50 Tons Good House Coals, cheap from the ship
- 48 Bls. Prime Dantzic Pork
- Vinegar, Grindstones, Cabin Stoves
- Piping for Stoves
- Blocks all sizes, Wood Pins and Bushed
- A large supply of Ironmongery, &c. &c.

Also,

By the Brig CAROLINE, Capt. COOMBS, from HAMBURGH,

- 100 Firkins Butter, particularly recommended for the use of Families.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace, October 17, 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!!"

Harbor Grace, October 10, 1838.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Have Received

A few of Doctor Arnott's Patent Hot Air Stoves, which will be found to be the best and most economical Stove ever introduced into this Colony

They have also on Hand,

- 20 Warps 3 to 6 inches, which they will dispose of at a Low figure for prompt payment, to Close Sales

Likewise, some Mouldy Bread And about 40 Hhds. Manure Salt.

Harbor Grace, Oct. 17 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.

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, carrying on business as Merchants, at this place, under the Firm of THOMAS CHANCEY & Co. has this day been DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent, as well as by effluxion of time.

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

Carbonear, Newfoundland, 13th October, 1838.

(Signed)

THOS. CHANCEY, WM. WILKIN BULLEY, By his Attorney E. WAMSLEY.

Witnesses to the signatures of Thomas Chancey and Edward Wamsley, as the Attorney for, and on behalf of Wm. Wilkin Bulley.

(Signed)

W. BRANSCOMBE, WM. BEMISTER, Jr.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, have had placed at their disposal, by the General Committee in London, all Monies raised in the Island, for the purpose of extending the Blessings of Religion to its remote and destitute settlements. By which arrangement the Friends of Missions in Carbonear have been induced to come forward, and, at a meeting held in the Wesleyan Chapel at Carbonear, on Friday the 3d August, 1838; the town was divided into wards; officers for conducting the operations of a Society were appointed; twenty-nine Ladies volunteered their services as Collectors, and the following Rules were adopted.

Rules and Regulations.

1st.—This Society shall be denominated the CARBONEAR AUXILIARY WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY; and its operations shall be directed to the raising of a fund to increase the means of sending Wesleyan Missionaries to those parts of the Island that have heretofore been almost destitute of the Light of Gospel Truth, and Religious Instruction; and also for the establishment of Sunday and Week-day Schools wherever practicable and necessary.

2d.—That Subscribers of Ten Shillings currency per year and upwards, do constitute the Members of this Society; and all Annual Subscribers of One Pound and upwards, shall be eligible to act as Members of the Committee.

3d.—That the Committee do employ as many Persons as are willing to engage in this good work; authorising them to receive contributions or donations in furtherance of the objects of the Society.

4th.—That Monthly meetings be held in the Wesleyan Chapel of this town, at which the Collectors shall pay to the Treasurer, through the Secretary, the amount which they have severally received during the preceding month.

5th.—That every person contributing One Penny per week, shall be entitled to a Quarterly paper as published by the Parent Society in London; and every Member of this Society shall be entitled to an Annual Report of its proceedings.

6th.—The Treasurer and Secretary shall keep regular accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Society. The Committee shall be chosen at the Annual Meeting of the Society, at which meeting a Report of the Society's proceedings shall be furnished, as well as the Treasurers Accounts. Ten Members of the Committee, including the Treasurer and Secretary shall be a quorum competent to transact the business of the Society; and Five Members of the Committee including the Treasurer and Secretary shall be competent to transact the business at the Monthly meetings as regards the receipt of Money from the Collectors.

7th.—The following Gentlemen shall form the Committee for the year, viz.:

Rev. J. PICKAVANT, Treasurer

Messrs. ROBERT PACK

W. W. BEMISTER

J. W. MARTIN

THOS. CHANCEY

D. BETHUNE

J. BUCKINGHAM

JNO. NICHOLL, jr.

NICH. NICHOLL

J. B. PETERS

EDWD. PIKE, of FRMS.

FRANCIS PIKE, of FRMS.

RICHARD COLLINS

CHRISTOPHER PIKE

GEORGE APSEY

JOHN MOORE

JOHN BEMISTER

GEO. W. GILL

CHARLES PENNY

JOHN PIKE, of JNO.

ALFRED PARSONS

DANIEL LACEY

SIMON LEVI

WM. HEIGHT, TAYLOR

RICHARD H. TAYLOR

HENRY H. TAYLOR

THOS. NEWELL, Secretary.

The Committee of the Carbonear Auxiliary Wesleyan Missionary Society having presented a copy of the foregoing Rules &c. to the Collectors, beg leave to solicit through them the liberality of an Enlightened and Religious Community, in support of Christian Missions to our fellow countrymen, many of whom are in a state of deplorable destitution as regards the means necessary for their Religious and Moral instruction.

(Signed)

THOS. NEWELL, Secretary.

On Sale

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & CO.

Just Received per EMILY, Turner

- 100 barrels Flour
- 18.5 bags Bread
- 10 Hhds. building Lime
- 7000 Brick

And

150 Hogsheads best House

Coals.

Harbor Grace, August 15, 1838.

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

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

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

By the Court,

JOHN STARK,

Chief Clerk and Registrar.

Harbor Grace, 30th April, 1838.

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

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

C. F. BENNETT, GEORGE MORGAN.

Witness, GEORGE BRADLEY 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.

THE MUIRLAN' COTTARS.

(Extracted from the last, and enlarged, edition of "Whistlebinkie")

"THE snaw flees thicker o'er the muir, and heavier grows the lift; The shepherd closer wraps his plaid to screen him frae the drift; I fear this nicht will tell a tale amang our foldless sheep. That will mak' mony a farmer sigh—God great nae widows weep.

I'm blythe, guidman, to see you there, wi' eishin and wi' lingle, Sae eydent at your cobbling wark beside the cosie ingle, It brings to mind that fearfu' nicht i' the spring that's now awa, When you was carried thowless hame frae 'neath a wreath o' snaw.

That time I often think upon, an' mak' it aye my care, On nights like this, to snod up a' the beds we hae to spare; In case some drift-driven strangers come forfoughten to our bield, And welcome, welcome they shall be to what the house can yield.

'Twas God that saved you on that nicht, when a' was black despair, An' gratitude is due to him for makin' you his care; Then let us show our grateful sense of the kindness he bestowed, And cheered the poor wayfaring man that wand'rs frae his road.

There's cauld a drift without, guidman, might drive a body blin', But Praise be blest for a' that's guid, there's meat and drink within; An' be he begger, be he prince, that Heaven directs this way, His bed it shall be warm and clean, his fare the best we hae."

The guidman heard her silentie, and threw his eishin by, For his kindhe heart began to swell, and the tear was in his eye; He rose and prest his faithfu' wife sae loving to his breast While on her neck a holy kiss his feelings deep expressed.

"Yes, Mirran, yes, 'twas God himself that helped us in our strait, An' gratitude is due to him—his kindness it was great; An' much I thank thee thus to mak' the stranger's state thy care, An' bless thy tender heart, for sure the grace of God is there."

Nor prince or beggar was decreed their kindness to partake; The hours spend on their stealthy pace as silent as the flake; Till on the startled ear, there came a feeble cry of woe, As if of some benighted one fast sinking in the snow.

But help was near—an' soon the youth, in hodden grey attire, Benumbed with cold extended lay, before the cotter's fire; Kind Mirran thawed his frozen hands, the guidman rubbed his breast, An' soon the stranger's glowing cheeks returning life confess'd.

How aft it comes the gracious deeds which we to others show Returned again to our ain hearts wi' joyous overflow! So fared it with our simple ones, who found the youth to be Their only son, whom they where told had perish'd far at sea.

The couch they had, with pious care, for some lov'd stranger spread— Heaven gave it as a resting place for their lov'd wanderers head: Thus aft it comes the gracious deeds which we to others show, Returned again to our own hearts wi' joyous overflow.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.—At Marylebone Police Office, London, on Friday, William Turner, called by his companions the Black Friar, called by the circumstance of his having been caught in the act of trying sheep's pluck which he had purloined from a butcher's shop, was charged with stealing three silver tea-spoons, the property of Mary Lovett, residing at Newmad's-passage, Oxford-street. The prisoner, it appeared, had been called in to sweep the chimneys, and the prosecutrix having incautiously left him for some time in the room by himself, she, soon after his departure, missed the property from a tea-caddy, which stood on the sideboard. Mr. Shutt (to the prisoner).—What have you to say?—Sweep (displaying his teeth); I know

nothin' about it, no more noran hunborn babby wot never seen the light.—Mr. Shutt.—It looks very suspicious against you.—Sweep.—Vy should they accuse me, wots teetotally innocent, of such a crime?—Mr. Shutt.—Yor were some time in the room by yourself?—Sweep.—Lor bless you, not a minute. I had only just time to look up the chimbley, without looking arter any thingeise, ven in comes the good lady. So I say to her "Marm," says I, "your flue's so werry small, I'm afraid I shall never git hup it." "Vell, then, don't try," says she, "for if you shall stick in the middle you'll spoil my shimbley, and I shan't be able to make a fire this here cruel cold weather." "Dont alarm yourself, Marm," I says, "I'll go home and send you a little un, wot will go up the chimbley like a rocket, or drop down a pump like a ball of led, if it's required;" so vith that I vent away to fetch the boy, ven I'm blest if she didn't send a pelisman arter me, and I vonts to know wot address I'm to have for this here scandalising of my character.

Cure for Bigamy.—By the ancient laws Hungry a man convicted of bigamy was condemned to live with both wives in the same house, the crime was, in consequence, extremely rare.

PORTUGAL COVE ROAD. Stage Coaches, 'Victoria,' 'Velocity,' and 'Catch.'

THE Proprietors of these Coaches having made arrangements conducive to the greater comfort and convenience of Passengers by having Luggage-Carts &c. &c. to accompany them, beg leave to inform the Public that they have now commenced running. Starting from the Commercial Hotel for the Cove every Morning at 9 o'clock, and for St. John's immediately after the arrival of the Packets.

TERMS Passengers 5s. Luggage over 20lb weight cannot be carried without a reasonable charge. N.B.—All Letters, Parcels, Luggage, &c. &c. intended for *Conception Bay* to be left at the Commercial Hotel, where Passengers will please apply to secure the Coaches. St. John's, May 13, 1838.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Northern District, } *Brigus, to wit.* } COURT OF SESSIONS, JANUARY 9TH, 1838.

THE Justices in Sessions, have this day, under the Colonial Act 4, Wm. 4th, cap. 9, Sess. 2, intitled "An Act to regulate the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Colony, and to provide for the Surveying of Lumber," appointed Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAM COZENS, of BRIGUS, to be an Assayer of Weights and Measures for the aforesaid Northern District.

ROBERT JOHN PINSENT, J. P. Chairman of the Court.

I hereby give Public Notice pursuant to the Act abovementioned, that my Office containing the Standard Weights and Measures is situated at my Store in BRIGUS aforesaid, where I shall be in daily attendance.

SAMUEL W. COZENS. Assayer of Weights and Measures. Brigus, January 9, 1838.

WE, the undersigned, being appointed by PETER GUIGNETTE, Watchmaker, of Harbor Grace, as his lawful Attornies, to collect and dispose of his Goods and Effects for his own benefit

NOTICE

ALL Persons having WATCHES in possession of the said PETER GUIGNETTE, are hereby Notified, and required to make application for the same to the Subscribers, on or before the last day of this Month, otherwise the same will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION. All Persons indebted to the said PETER GUIGNETTE, are required to pay into our hands, the amount of their Accounts due, otherwise Legal proceedings will be taken against them.

JAMES SHARP, J. E. CHURCHWELL. Harbor Grace, July 19, 1838.

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 and 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 Musquillo, late the Property of Mr. Dennis Thomey deceased, being one half that extensive Plantation formerly belonging to his Father, the late Mr. Roger Thomey.

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

ALFRED MAYNE, Their Attorney. Harbor Grace, June 6,

BY MICHAEL HOWLEY

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

ALSO, ON HAND,

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

Carbonear,

TO LET For a Term of Twenty-six Years, or the Interest SOLD,

OF these Extensive WATER-SIDE PREMISES, at Harbor Grace, lately in the occupancy of the Subscriber, admeasuring on the South side of the Street about One Hundred and Sixty-seven Feet front, on which there is erected a WHARF, and STORE 30 by 28 Feet, and the use of a VAT if required, that will contain about 7000 Seals. The situation is in a Central part of the Town, and well adapted for a Coal and Lumber Yard. ALSO, about Forty-three Feet front to LET on BUILDING LEASES, on the North side of the Street, East of Mr. Power's House.

As HARBOR GRACE has now all the advantages of ST. JOHN'S, being a FREE PORT, this PROPERTY may be worth the attention of a Capitalist.

For further particulars apply to Mr ANDREW DRYSDALE, Harbor Grace or at St. John's, to

PETER ROGERSON. St. John's, } Oct. 5, 1837. }

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

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

FARES. Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d. Servants & Children 5s. Single Letters 6d. Double Do. 1s. and Packages in proportion

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

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

Nora Creina Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

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

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

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

And PACKAGES in proportion N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him. Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between 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. Henov 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, Kietly's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cruet's. Carbonear, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR, Widow. Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1838.

Blanks

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

Vol. IV. HARBOR GRACE PROGRAM (From the No. The spinster's love-match, 18. Complex Addicted, is a man, and "Cling to a man, as a ball-room, as a night, and to stand to love 19. A ride in taste. Love in love in a house 20. Shyness crossed. An eq 21. Beginning ing of the work out to postwar 22. Softened in heart. Lead it possible to m 23. Diggerty-graceful glide step of boisterous square, sighs for prattles about a 24. The age of surpassing vain in full bloom. 25. Surprised beginning to a season. Figure des 26. Torments at Brighton, and Rides showy ho former arings a 27. Hair and thin. Ventures Mrs. Magget, co and affects dech 28. Nise a br Think it poss and pass out a estate. Consider ally things. 29. Hazards a dinner and 30. Refus of beauty amon Brighton a friv 31. Think month of the y comes a cap for tracts on the e 31. Tries Lea gate. Failure diminished by tooth. 32. Serious. More, and rep with a Mallo pass the year r a man one est body wa care 33. Affects to the chaperon. age. Reads 34. Flattered of eighteen. defy all consi a stall at a fast ribbons. 35. A slight candlelight. C acquisition in 36. Calls her would not be s Takes to waltz 37. Keeps blinds, and ha with yellow. Scraggy, fretfu 38. Makes p flirts by moon an ensign of th 39. Spends t Yorkshire, wh graces prove bloom of youth 40. Begins to people's affairs, squabbles of h decidedly red; 41. Thanks!