



THE

STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 1, 1838.

No. 213.

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

From Roby's Continental Tour.

THE GOBELIN TAPESTRY.

In about an hour we got our passports *vised* for Calais; and immediately galloped off to see the royal manufacture of gobelin tapestry, Rue Mouffetard—only open to the public on Saturdays. It is the most curious and worth visiting of all the sights we saw in Paris.

I had no idea of the beauty of this fabric, from the tattered faded examples previously beheld.—Fresh from the loom, they have at a distance precisely the appearance of the originals whence they are taken. Some of the finest works of Raphael, Rubens, Le Brun, Vernet, are closely copied. I could scarcely believe some that were just finished to be tapestry, the imitation was so complete; the most delicate flesh tints, shades, blending of colour, demi-tints, reflections, made with surprising accuracy. The juicy softness, the undulating delicacy of the human form, represented by so hard and untractable a material as worsted!

Several years are required to finish one subject, and the cost of an ordinary copy is nearly one thousand pounds. These works are never sold, but presented to crown heads, churches, &c. by the King alone. The manufactory is supported entirely by Government, and owes its name to Jean Gobelin, a celebrated dyer of wool. The workmen have descended from father to son for many generations; none else are employed; and when old or disabled they retire on a comfortable pension.

At this time there were twenty or more pieces in progress. In the loom called the *hante lisse* the warp is vertical, and workmen sit behind, hidden from the spectator, a model or picture at their back. Every thread is put in by the hand, after carefully referring to the subject. A great variety of colour yarns are in a box below, from which the artist selects, and compares it with the part he is copying. The threads are so small that days may elapse and little progress appear to be made.

On every loom the name of the picture and painter is written.—The rough side of the tapestry is toward the workman, consequently spectators have a full view, and can examine the different stages of forwardness.

Some of Rubens' finest allegorical De Medici pictures are in hand at present: they are taken out of the frames, and the canvas mounted on rollers. Several, destined as ornaments for the churches, were ordered by Charles the Tenth.

There are four work-rooms, and

all the materials, colours, &c. are prepared on the premises.

The royal carpet manufactory, established by Maria de Medici in 1604, is under the same roof. The variety and richness of these costly ornaments are indescribable: every thread is worked in similar to embroidery. Several workmen were making curtains, carpets, and hangings for the royal palaces. I was much amused to see them cutting out the fleur de lis from several patterns that were in progress, commenced during the late reign of Charles the Tenth, Louis Philip having repudiated these insignia of the Bourbons.

Such is the length of time required to complete these expensive draperies, that another revolution may happen ere they are finished, and the discarded emblem be reinserted.

If I remember right, from five to six hundred people had gone through that day. Each party has to wait until the rooms are empty a certain number only being admitted at once.

Any foreigner is entitled to the *entree*, on showing his passport, and a trifling gratuity paid to the conductor.

THE STEAMER SIRIUS CORRESPONDENCE.—Letter from Lieut. Roberts, the former commander of the Br. Steamer, Sirius, to the consignees.

CORK, 31st May, 1838.

DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I have to inform you of our successful trip to England. We arrived at Falmouth in eighteen days, fifteen of which were foul winds and boisterous weather; the coals were very bad, or we should have been home three days sooner. I am much taking up with the British Queen, or should have sent lots of papers.

I expect to be out with you about September but not sooner. She is out of dock, and the most magnificent vessel ever built in Great Britain.

I have been received in the most handsome manner; in Cork they are to present me with a service of silver, value £200; in the town of Passage where I was born, a large silver salver, and the corporation of Cork present me the freedom of the city, in a silver box. The British and American Steam Navigation Company are going to present me with a piece of plait, and I am to be presented to her Majesty next court.

Since the arrival of the Sirius all is alive about Atlantic steam navigation.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

We publish to-day, from the QUEBEC OFFICIAL GAZETTE Extraordinary, of the 1st inst., the Letters Patent of Her Majesty, appointing JOHN GEO. EARL OF DURHAM, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over each of the Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward.—The circumstances under which the Earl of Durham has assumed the high powers with which it has pleased Her Most Gracious Majesty to invest his Lordship, are so new and extraordinary, and the event itself likely to lead to such important consequences, that it may not be improper to take a cursory review of the document in question.

It appears, from these Letters Patent, that the titular appellation of the Earl of DURHAM, as Governor, is different from that which His Excellency assumed in the Proclamation, announcing his accession to the administration of the government. In the latter his Lordship is designated "Governor General, Vice Admiral and Captain General," whereas, in the former, which we should think to be the true authority upon this head, he is denominated "Captain General and Commander in Chief," which is the ancient and unvariable style and title of the Governors in Chief of these Provinces.

This, at first view, may be supposed to be a trivial and unimportant difference; but in the execution of the high functions of the Governor in Chief, several cases may occur which may render it a matter of infinite importance, that the title assumed by His Excellency should strictly and minutely correspond with that set down in his Commission, and in the Letters Patent to which we have alluded: such cases, for instance, as in the issuing of Proclamations which impose an obligation upon the subject—in the appointment of persons to offices of trust—in the nomination of Judges—in the constitution of Courts of Law—in the granting of pardons—and in the passing of Ordinances. It also appears, that His Excellency holds five several Commissions—one for each of the Governments we have mentioned. We presume that the object of this, is to authorize the Earl of DURHAM to assume the immediate administration of affairs in either of the NORTH AMERICAN Provinces, notwithstanding the presence of the Lieutenant Governor; a power which has not hitherto been vested in the Governors in Chief, who could exercise no administrative or legislative authority in any Province except LOWER CANADA. This is evident from the fact stated in the Letters Patent, that provision has been made in the several Commissions of Lord DURHAM "for the Administration of the Government of our said Provinces, and of the said Island respectively, in the event of your absence, by authorising the respective Lieutenant Governors or Administrators of the Governments of the said Provinces and of the said Island respectively, in that contingency, to exercise the powers of the said Commissions respectively granted to you." In as far as respects other Provinces, these are extensive powers, and such as have never before been conferred upon a BRITISH Governor on this Continent, which renders it the more necessary that they should be wisely and prudently exercised. But although "Governor General" is constituted and appointed "Governor General of all the said Provinces on the Continent of North America, and of the said Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland," we cannot discover that His Excellency can interfere with the Government of the latter Island. On the contrary, it is declared, that nothing contained in the Letters Patent shall be construed to revoke or abrogate the Commission of the Governor or Commander in Chief of NEWFOUNDLAND. From the terms in which this part of the Letters Patent are expressed, it may be laid down as the true style and title of the Earl of DURHAM, that while "Governor General of all the said Provinces," he is only entitled to act as "Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over each of our Provinces."

Thus, for instance, while administering the Government of this Province, his title ought to be "Captain General and Governor in Chief," whereas, in any act having relation to the Provinces in general, it ought to be "Governor General." We do not find, however, that this material distinction has been observed in the several official documents which have been issued by order of his Excellency in relation to LOWER CANADA—the title of "Governor General" alone having been assumed.

Besides his power in these respects, the Earl of DURHAM is constituted and appointed "High Commissioner for the adjustment of certain important questions, depending in the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, respecting the form and future Government of the said Provinces." But it does not follow from this, that His Excellency is empowered and authorized finally to settle and decide upon all questions, with respect to which any doubt or difficulty may exist in either of these two Provinces; far less to prescribe and establish the form of our future Government. It appears to us, that his Lordship is only entitled to inquire into these matters, in such a manner as to enable the Imperial Parliament to decide upon the form of our future Government, and establish it upon such a basis, as will meet the views of those who are sincerely desirous that none but a free, though dependent, constitutional system of Monarchical Government, should prevail in this part of Her Majesty's dominions; deriving its moral form, and inspired by the example of the native institutions of the Mother Country. His Excellency may, indeed, in conjunction with his Special Council, pass such local laws and ordinances, as may prove to the advantage of this Province in particular, and we trust that no time may be lost in doing so. But he cannot establish a new form of government amongst us, nor even restore the old one, without the sanction of an Act of Parliament. That, alone, is the authority by which the loyal inhabitants of this Province can be restored to their place among the other constitutional Colonies of the Empire. Yet much—very much—almost every thing towards the speedy and effectual accomplishment of so auspicious an event, depends upon the impartial inquiries of his Excellency, and the digest which he will make of such inquiries, for the instruction of Government and the information of Parliament. We are far from saying that our fate is entirely in the hands of Lord DURHAM. We hope that the rights and liberties of BRITONS will never be consigned into the hands of any individual, however high in rank or virtuous in patriotism. There is an ultimate national authority to which all may appeal for justice and redress. But, as we have said, it is evident, that much of our future weal depends upon his Excellency the present Govern-

ner in Chief. Such being the case, it becomes us all to approach his Lordship with the words of soberness and truth. If the loyal Constitutionalists and Unionists of this Province expect success to their cause, they must be indefatigable in their duty to themselves and their posterity, as well as in urging upon the Earl of DURHAM every consideration tending to a redress of real grievances, and the speedy establishment in these Provinces of such a system of Government, as will ensure to us the rights, liberties and moral happiness of BRITISH subjects.

We (*Montreal Gazette*) make the following extract from the *Toronto British Colonist*, as indicative of the state of public feeling at that place; though we must candidly admit, that it appears to us, there exists throughout the whole of Upper Canada, on the present occasion, a greater degree of alarm and excitement than there is any occasion for. It is true that that Province has, on various occasions, been invaded and insulted by a barbarous horde of AMERICAN ruffians, who are a disgrace to civilized nations, but we trust that the time is not far distant, when proper amends will be both solicited and made. In the mean time, we would recommend a calm and temperate forbearance on the part of our brethren of Upper Canada, assuring themselves, that justice will ultimately be done to them. If not, their course, as well as ours, is clear:—

During the past week the various rumours that have spread abroad through the minds of the inhabitants, have caused considerable excitement. Authentic information can be procured relative to the reports. A considerable portion of the volunteers have already returned to their homes, and simultaneously with this partial disbanding of troops, we find the guards in the city increased, and picquets placed where none had been before. The wharves are guarded during the night, and the cry of "All's well!" proceeding at all hours of the night from the further extremity of the piers, and from the city guards in other places, reminds our citizens that they are protected. On Tuesday, the York Militia were called out, with the view of selecting from each regiment one hundred effective men for active service, and the volunteer corps or night guard, whose services has for some time been dispensed with, are again ordered to be in readiness. The "Queen's Own," commanded by Col. Kingsmill, have proceeded to the Niagara frontier, to be stationed at Drummondville. All these preparations and changes would seem to indicate that there is something stirring, and we feel persuaded that the Government must be possessed of some information to induce these precautions, not known to the public. But be that as it may, it is pleasing to know that the Government are on the alert, and when the hour of danger arrives they will find the people ready and willing to sustain them.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR WARD.

Three o'clock yesterday afternoon was the hour fixed for the last solemn and sad ceremony whereby the friend and brother officers of Major Ward, of the Royals, could testify their esteem. He was buried with those Military honors to which his gallant services gave him so peculiar a claim, and the tearful eyes of brave soldiers bore silent, but eloquent testimony to the general sympathy excited by his untimely fate. It would have been impossible to know the man, to reflect upon his standing in society, his rank in the noble profession he had chosen, his brilliant prospects of weal, as well as honor—to witness the solemn procession which by its tardy movements implied the reluctance of his companions in arms to part, even now, with his remains—to hear the beautiful but soul searching music of the band—and to suppress that tide of feeling which, if any feared it was unmanly, found at all events for each, an apology in his neighbour's eyes.

Y PACKETS

Grace Packets

ket being now undergone such nts in her accom- as the safety, com- assengers can pos- e suggest, a care- having also been resume her usual leaving Harbour EDNSEDAY, and Clock, and Por- days.

.....7s. 6d.

.....5s.

.....6d.

.....1s.

portion will be careful- accounts can be es, nor will the for any Specie or conveyance, RYSDALE, HARBOUR GRACE & BOAG, ents, St. JOHN'S 1835

arbonear and,

urning his best r the patronage y received, begs f the same fa-

until further no- the mornings d FRIDAY, posi- Packet Man the Mornings of SATURDAY, at 9 at may sail from each of those

7s. 6d.

to 5s. 6d.

ES will hold

LETTERS

BICK

s most respect- Public, that he imedious Boat ace, he has fit- CARONEAR as a PACKET- part of the after th two sleeping est). The fore- up for Gentle- which will ction. He now of this respect sures them it r to give them

ve CARBONEAR, hoursdays, and the Morning, on Mondays, the Packet- clock on those

s. 6d.

5s.

6d.

1s.

their size or

ccountable for

's, &c., &c.

bonear, and in

at Mr Patrick,

govern) and at

a Term of

uated on the e, bounded on e late captain Subscriber's.

TAYLOR,

Widow.

the Office of

United States.

INSOLVENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

President Van Buren, in a communication to the Senate and House of Representatives, states that there are over twenty-eight millions of the U. S. money in deposit with the States, and over fifteen millions due from individuals and banks, and that from the situation in which these funds are placed, the Government is in immediate danger of being rendered unable to discharge its various pecuniary obligations. These are appalling facts, and we think, ought to indicate to our FRIENDS on the border the necessity of reserving their SYMPATHY for their own country, instead of lavishing it on others whose case is not quite so embarrassing.

ANOTHER BOUNDARY QUESTION.—We know not that our whole boundary line will not finally become a subject of dispute. It seems that Texas has laid claim to two of the frontier counties of Arkansas, and has actually established land offices in them. The people of those counties too are disposed to throw off our jurisdiction, and adopt that of Texas—Strange, are those mutations. Not long since, certain prominent Southern publications maintained that Texas itself of right belonged to us: now it seems we are not entitled to the whole of Arkansas. The Government of the latter has communicated this new position of affairs to the President.

CAPTAIN MARYATT procured an injunction against Messrs. Cooley & Baugs, of New York, to prevent their publishing an edition of "Suarleyow." No opposition was made to the injunction by these gentlemen.

LAW OF NEUTRALITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

"An opinion has been given by the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, in answer to an inquiry by the Grand Jury, that it is not a violation of the 6th section of the Act of Congress of the 30th April, 1818, to hold meetings in the city of New York, and appoint committees "to provide means and make collections for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of Texas to engage in a civil war with the Sovereignty of Mexico, now at peace with the United States." This section, the Court says, applies only to military expeditions and enterprises carried on from the United States, against any Foreign power with which we are at peace."

The above is extracted from a Philadelphia paper, published in 1835, during the agitation of the Texan question, but it applies with equal force to the "sympathy" recently expressed for Canadian Rebels, and exposes the hypocrisy and knavery of the United States' authorities. Now let us see what the Law of Nations says: "If a Sovereign (says Vattel) who might keep his "subjects within the rules of justice and peace, "suffers them to injure a foreign nation either in its "body or its members, he does no less "injury to that nation than if he injured in himself." Then after stating what we are quite willing to acknowledge, that we must not in all cases complain of being injured by a nation, because we have received an injury from one of its members—"But, adds Vattel, "If a nation or its chief approves and ratifies "the act of the individual, it then becomes a public concern, and the injured party is to consider the nation as "the real author of the injury, of which "the citizen was perhaps only the instrument."

MILITARY FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The regular army of the United States, according to an official document annexed to the report of the secretary of war, consists of one major-general, two brigadier-generals, one adjutant-general, two inspectors-general, one quartermaster-general, four quartermasters, one commissary-general of subsistence, two commissaries, one surgeon-general, fifteen surgeons, sixty assistant surgeons, one paymaster-general, seventeen paymasters, one commissary-general of purchases, two military storekeepers, fifteen colonels, fifteen lieutenant-colonels, twentythree majors, 146 captains, 336 lieutenants, 1,000 non-commissioned officers, 272 musicians, 108 artificers, and 5,908 privates.—Total, 7,958.

How exceeding accommodating, and liberal withal, Brother Jonathan can be occasionally, as the following generous proposition fully testifies.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post of Saturday suggests that the Government of the United States should yield a part of the disputed territory, so as to "GIVE England a Road from Halifax to Quebec," in exchange for the BERMUDAS! He's a rare hand

at a bargain, that man, be he who he may.

Quebec, May 16th The Receiver General commenced this morning paying the salaries of the public officers, for the last six months. All the salaries and contingencies of both houses will be paid, with the exception of those of John Arthur Roebuck, and Etienne Parent, the Law Clerk of the Assembly.

Nicholas has issued an ukase in which he decrees that the names of Poland and Pole shall cease to exist. There are reports that he has shown unequivocal symptoms of insanity. It runs in his blood—that's certain.

THE CORONATION.—Perhaps some of our readers do not know that the list of passengers by the packet Gladiator, for London, which sailed on the 20th instant, included the name of John Van Buren, Esq. of Washington son of the President of the United States. We take it for granted that he goes out to attend the coronation of Queen Victoria—thus completing the band of representatives, at that imposing ceremony, from all the courts in Christendom.

England now pays Belgium and Holland £700,000 per annum for the single article of butter, the whole of which might be produced in Ireland if her waste lands were improved.

At a meeting of the Central Agricultural Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the estimated value of the landed interest of the United Kingdom was stated at £2,200,000,000.

The Naval promotions at the coronation will, it is said, embrace the whole of the Captains of 1806, forty in number.

Miss Stevens, the celebrated Singer, (aged 44,) is married to the Earl of Essex, aged 82! "Music hath charms," it seems, to warm old blood, as well as "soothe the savage breast!"

BRAZIL.—AWFUL.—A meteor was lately seen over the village of Macon, Brazil, of immense size, and such brilliancy as to be seen at the distance of sixty leagues from that place. Its explosion produced a sound like that of thunder, and the showers of fragments that succeeded spread over a surface of more than ten leagues. The portions found, varied in weight from 1 to 80 pounds, and they fell with such violence as to kill a thousand head of cattle!

IRISH DUEL EXTRAORDINARY.—On Friday morning a duel was fought at Newtown Park, between a Mr. Pigot, and a Mr. Carroll. Mr. Pigot was attended by a Mr. Griffiths and a medical gentleman, the names of the other parties are unknown. At the sixth shot Mr. Pigot received his adversary's ball in the leg. At four or five of the previous shots the parties drove the balls through various parts of each other's cloths, but they were determined to shoot on until either would be hit. It is said that Mr. Pigot called for another shot, whilst the blood was pouring from his leg; his request, as a matter of course, was not granted. The dispute between the parties arose at a billiard table, at a late hour on Thursday night, or rather an early hour on Friday morning, and they did not retire to rest until they had settled their dispute. Mr. Pigot's wound is not dangerous.—Dublin Register.

We have perused the observations of Albany and new York papers, of different political parties on the capture, plunder and burning of the British steamer SIR ROBERT PEEL. It is admitted that the PEEL was in the American waters at the time that the party came from the American shore, and the deed is unequivocally condemned. It is laid to the charge of the refugees from Canada, and revenge impute as one of the motives. It is alleged further that there was a personal hostility to Capt. ARMSTRONG of the Sir Robert Peel, who had resided on the United States' frontier during the winter, and was said to have given information of the movements of the refugees. We apprehend that these last allegations are altogether erroneous; a more inoffensive man than Capt. Armstrong does not exist, or less disposed to act improperly in any way.

The affair will be one of the most unfortunate to the refugees, it will destroy any honest sympathy which prevailed in their favor. The Government of the State of new York and of the United States, must give security to their neighbours against further depositions, and make reparation for the past. This, we trust, will be done with that readiness which shews a willingness to do what is right, without any other consideration than a regard to their own character.

We are persuaded that after the recommendations of the Governor General and Sir George Arthur are known, there will be no danger of any retaliatory acts on the part of the inhabitants of Upper Canada. They may trust to their own Government, which is both able and willing to afford them protection, and at the same time to suppress any unauthorised hostility against their neighbours in the United States.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1838.

The extreme lenitude of the House of Assembly has occasioned no little amazement among political circles in this quarter: to us, however, there appears to be nothing surprising—nothing at all wonderful in the matter. There are so many reasons assignable for their snail's gallop; so many causes secret, manifest, natural and artificial to which we may lawfully refer the sluggishness of their motions, that we are at a loss to imagine how they could have been expected to advance a whit faster than they do. Where is the creature in the world that would proceed as well without its head as with it? We grant indeed that after you have deprived certain reptiles of their leading member there may still be observed a little wagging in the tail, and that turtles have been known to fatten upon the loss of their brains; but what of this? Will the former see his way through the mud or the latter his passage through the deep as well now as when he had his wits about him? We opine not. Again, hire a tradesman by the day, and will he not take full time to chew his victuals, swallow his grog, and regulate his tools? Most assuredly he will. Then why all this amazement at our legislators sloth, is it one jot greater than might reasonably have been expected?

We notice that a petition has been presented to the House of Assembly by Joseph Templeman, Esq., of the Colonial Office, praying that he may be remunerated, out of the public revenues, for discovering the mean temperature of the Island. When we reflect upon the practical importance of this discovery; the particular connexion it has with the interests of Newfoundland; upon the profound erudition, vast scientific attainments and incredible industry of the petitioner, and upon the unbounded modesty of the prayer, we cannot but entertain the fullest assurance that "the Philosopher will obtain his reward."

We beg to contradict the report which states that Samuel Overbury Hart has sent forward an application to the House of Assembly for remuneration for his "Sacred Drama:" there is no truth in it.

NEW PEERAGE.

The elevation in the Peerage on the occasion of the coronation are as follows:—

The Earl of Mulgrave to be Marquis of Normanby.

Lord Doudas to be Earl of Zetland. Lord King to be Earl of Lovelace and Viscount Oakham

The following will be created Peers of Parliament:—

The Earl of Kintore to be Baron of Kintore.

Viscount Lismore and Lords Rossmore and Carew, British Barons by the same titles.

The following are to be created Peers: The Hon. Wm. C. Ponsonby, Baron de Mauly.

C. Hambury Tracy, Esquire, Baron Sudeley.

Paul Methuen, Esq., Baron Methuen. Sir John Wrottesley, Baron Wrottesley.

And The Marquis of Carmarthen, eldest son of the Duke of Leeds, to be called up to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Osborne.

The creation of Lord King to the Earldom of Lovelace revives the name of a peerage of which Lady King ("Ade, sole daughter of my house and race," is the descendant and representative. The Barony of Lovelace, created by Charles the First, became extinct in 1736. One of its holders was an active and influential leader in bringing about the revolution of 1688.—Greenock Advertiser, June 28.

Died, here, on the 21st instant, Mrs. ANNE HEUNSELL, wife of James M' Bride, Esq.—Greenock Advertiser, June 25.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED.

July 27.—Spanish Schooner Aquilla, Paris, Cadiz, ballast, to Thorne, Hooper & Co.

Sale by Auction

FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'Clock in the forenoon

ON THE PREMISES OF

Mr. PETER GUIGNETTE

The under-mentioned Articles, if not disposed of by Private Sale,

- 1 Chronometor 3 Month CLOCK
- Gold Seals, Rings, Watch Keys
- A small quantity Gold Dust
- A quantity of Old Silver
- A quantity of old Gold Rings
- A quantity of Gold Watch Hands
- A quantity of Brushes
- 3 Pocket Compasses
- 2 Cases Razors
- 5 Pair Spectacles
- A Box Emery
- 1 Shop Lamp and Glasses
- 1 Stove and Funnelling
- 2 Pictures
- 5 Vols. French Books
- 1 Pair Tongues
- 1 Pair Bellows
- A quantity of Cooking Utensils
- And Sundry other Articles.

JAMES SHARP,

Auctioneer.

Harbor Grace, August 1, 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.

TO

15 Barrels
2 Hogshead
For La

Harbor Grace
August 1,

Tenders
Residence
Noon, on

So

The
from Pers
for the Bu

B

FR

Plans
be seen o

Carbon
July 2

TENDER
my Resid
the 14th
the und
viz.

Nor M
Southern
Cody's W
ING the
Civer H
Road on
Brook.

For M
the Road
ner to the
Specifi
applicatio
The Te
the Com
above nat
precisely.

July 24.

Tender
Residence
the 4th
from Pers
for the B
BRIDGE
Bears Co
Abutmen

Plan an
seen on a

The Te
the Com
above-met
precisely.

July 23,

On Sale
TOBACCO.
 15 Barrels } Prime LEAF
 2 Hogsheads }
 For Labrador Fish payment.
 BY
 WM. DIXON & Co.
 Harbor Grace,
 August 1, 1838.

Notices
Notice.
 Tenders will be received at my Residence until 12 o'Clock at Noon, on

Saturday,
 The 18th AUGUST next,
 from Persons willing to Contract for the Building of a

BRIDGE
 over the Brook at
FRESHWATER
 Plans and Specifications may be seen on application to me.
 T. NEWELL.
 Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Roads &c. from Carbonear to Bay-de-Verds.
 Carbonear,
 July 26, 1838.

Notice.
 TENDERS will be received at my Residence until TUESDAY, the 14th August next, at Noon, for the undermentioned WORK, viz.

For MAKING a Road from Southern Brook, River Head, to Cody's Work Shop; REPAIRING the three Bridges at the Civer Head, and a part of the Road on the East of Northern Brook.
 For MAKING and Repairing the Road from Churchwell's Corner to the Church Lane.
 Specifications may be seen on application to me.
 The Tenders will be opened at the Commercial Room, on the above named day at 12 o'Clock precisely.
 W. C. ST. JOHN,
 Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Roads &c. in and about Harbor Grace.
 July 24, 1838.

Notice.
 Tenders will be received at my Residence until SATURDAY, the 4th AUGUST next, at Noon, from Persons willing to Contract for the Erection of a WOODEN BRIDGE (Pine or Spruce) over Bear's Cove Brook, with Stone Abutments and Side Walls.
 Plan and Specification may be seen on application to me.
 The Tenders will be opened at the Commercial Room, on the above-mentioned day at 12 o'clock precisely.
 WM. C. ST. JOHN.
 Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of Roads &c. in and about Harbor Grace.
 July 23, 1838.

On Sale
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.

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.
 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 those 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
 ALL Persons having any Claim on the Estate of ROBERT DOBIE, of Kirkaldy, (North Britain), but late of Brigus, Surgeon, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the subscriber; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to
 JULIA DOBIE,
 Brigus. Administratrix.

Michael McLean Little
 THANKFUL for the encouragement and support he has received from his Friends and the Public, in his line of business, has to assure them he will endeavour to merit a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a fresh supply of
 Garden Seeds, Shoop Goods, Groceries, &c. &c.
 With a neat Assortment of
LONDON TOYS
 Which are now open for the inspection of his Friends, Orders for which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
 St. John's,
 April 24, 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, intituled "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.

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 inception Bay to be left at the Commercial Hotel, where Passengers will please apply to secure the Coaches.
 St. John's,
 May 13, 1838.

Indentures
 FOR SALE at this Office.
 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, of this town. 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.]

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

WANTED, a PERSON to act as an Assistant at the Harbour Grace Island Light House.—Application to be made at the Office of this Paper.
 Harbor Grace.

POETRY

DEATH OF AN EXILE.

Thou art gone to the grave, and there's
none to deplore thee—
No kindred friends around thy desolate
tomb,
No voice but the winds, chant a requiem
o'er thee,
No epitaph points to the Exiles last
home!

Thou art gone to the grave—to thy last
earthly pillow;
Thy wrongs, poor forsaken, were known
but to thee;
No more art thou tost on life's troubled
billow;
From the cold blasts of sorrow, thy spirit
is free

Thou art gone to the grave, and all silent
and lonely
The star of thy being hath melted away,
And friendships last tear cannot even
bemoan thee,
Unknown, and unwept, thou are gone to
decay.

Thou art gone to the grave, poor unfor-
tunate stranger;
Thy sorrowing bosom's last sigh had
been given;
Thou art gone to the exiles' last refuge
from danger,
And O, may rich treasures await thee in
heaven.

Thrice happy thou art, poor, forsaken,
and lone,
If thou wert prepared thy last summons
to hear,
While the dust sweetly sleeps in the
mouldering tomb,
Thy spirit awakes, in a far brighter
sphere.

Farewell! when the light, o'er yon azure
ocean
Shall fade, my vision no more to illumine,
Oh! may I but join thy rapt spirits
devotion,
Where glory enriches thy heavenly home.

WOMAN.

Not thine—not thine is the glittering
crest,
And the glance of the snow-white
plume;
Nor the badge that gleams from the
warrior's breast,
Like a star mid the battle's gloom!
Nor is thy place 'mid thy country's
hosts,
Where the war-steed champs the
rein—
Where waving plumes are like sea-foam
toss'd,
And the turf wears a gory stain?

Not those—not those are thy glorious
power,
But a holier gift is thine,
When the proud have fallen triumph's
hour,
And the red blood flowed like wine;
To wipe the dew from the chimney
brow—
To rise the drooping head—
To cool the parched lips' fevered glow,
And to smooth the lowly bed!

Not thine—not thine is the towering
height,
Where Ambition makes his throne;
The timid dove wings not her flight,
Where the eagle soars alone;
But in the hall, and in the bower,
And by the humblest hearth,
Man feels the charm and owns the power
That binds him still to earth.

Yes, these are thine!—and who can say
His is a brighter doom,
Who wins Fame's gory wreath of bay,
Round an aching brow to bloom?
Oh, to watch Death's livid hues depart—
To soothe each pang of wo,
And to whisper hope to the fainting heart,
Is the proudest meed below!

KISSING

There's something in a kiss,
Though I cannot reveal it,
Which never comes amiss,
Not even when we steal it!

We cannot taste a kiss,
And sure we cannot view it,
But is there not a bliss
Communicated through it?

I'm well convinced there is
A certain something in it—
For though a simple kiss,
We wisely strive to win it.

Yes! there's something in a kiss
If nothing else would prove it,
It might be proved alone by this—
All honest people love it.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE OF THE QUEEN AND HER AUGUST MOTHER.

—At the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, held on Thursday evening last, in Brunswick Chapel, the Rev. Rob. Newton related an anecdote, which he had from the Reverend Mr. Fordred, and for the accuracy of which he could, therefore, vouch. A poor, but truly pious widow, placed in charge of a lighthouse on the southern coast, had resolved to devote the receipts of one day in the year, during the visiting season, to the missionary cause. On one of these days a lady in widow's weeds and a little girl in deep mourning came to see the lighthouse. Sympathy in misfortune, he supposed, led to conversation, and before the unknown visitor took her departure, they had, most probably, mingled their tears together. The lady left behind her a sovereign. The unusually large gratuity immediately caused a conflict in the breast of the poor woman, as whether she was absolutely bound to appropriate the whole to the missionary-box or not. At length she compromised by putting in half-a-crown. But conscience would not let her rest. She went to bed, but could not sleep. She rose, took back the half-crown, put in the sovereign, returned to bed, and slept comfortable. A few days afterwards, to her great surprise, she received a double letter, franked; and, on opening it, she was not more astonished than delighted to find £20 from the widow lady, and £5 from the little girl in deep mourning. And who were that lady and that little girl? No other than her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and our present rightful and youthful Sovereign, Queen Victoria.

PROSPECT OF EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION. Lord Glenelg proposes to allow to the L. C. Land Company a suspension of all payments for one year. To allow all the remainder of the capital of the Company (£22 per share) to be expended in the promotion of emigration to the Lower Province. Her Majesty's Ministers, as I understand, are also to encourage settlers to proceed to the Lower Province in great numbers, with the view of rapidly augmenting the British and Irish population in the Colony; thus rendering the Lower Province, in point of numbers, at no distant day, essentially of British origin, and other measures are to be adopted to effect the same object. This is the outline of the intentions of our Government but they have not yet been officially communicated. You may rely, however, upon the general correctness of the facts I have stated.

MOST EXECRABLE & REVOLTING.

ASTONISHING DISCLOSURE.—*Christian treatment of the Indians on Colombia River.*—A friend has put into our hands, for publication, the following extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Spalding, missionary on Colombia river, dated, February 16, 1837. It requires no comment. The truth of the disclosures cannot be doubted although they are almost too wicked to be believed. The particular attention of Christians is called to it:—

“Even at this great remove from the fountain of moral corruption, a small rivulet may now and then be seen. Every year, a greater or less number of Nez Perces are taken to St. Louis, and return, if their constitutions outlive the storms of intemperance and licentiousness, to scatter the seeds of moral death among their unsuspecting countrymen. Nor have I yet, I fear, caused to be burnt all the packs of cards, which had been sold for the Bible to the inoffensive people long seeking for, and offering price to get hold of that precious book. So the Devil is found in sheep's clothing, ever on the Rocky Mountains. They tell him they have sometimes given a horse for a pack of cards, which they now call the book from below. They tell him they have for some time distrusted ‘people that would bring fire water’ to the mountain; drink it and then kill each other.”

What American citizen can read the above, and not blush for his countrymen? Who can talk about our being a Christian people, when such facts are recorded against us?—*Boston Courier*

Mr. O'Connell has been expelled the grand lodge of Ireland—what for is not stated.

Strawberries (from France) were sold in London on the 23rd of April, at eighteen shillings sterling per ounce.

Mr. George Combe, the phrenologist, is to embark for the United States in August.

It is said that Mr. Spring Rice is going to resign, and that Mr. Baring is to be the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—*Standard*.

MODERN DEFINITIONS.

(From a New York Paper.)

Hard Times. Sitting on a cold grindstone and reading the President's Message.

A Working Man A loafer filled with new-made beer.

Genteel Society A place where the rake is honoured and moralists condemned.

Poetry A bottle of ink thrown over a sheet of foolscap.

Patriot A man who has neither Property nor reputation to lose.

Independence Owing fifty thousand dollars which you never intend to pay.

Dandy A thing in pantaloons, with a body and two arms, a head without brains, tight boots, a cane, a white handkerchief, two broches, and a ring on his little finger.

Couquette A young lady with more beauty than sense, more accomplishments than learning, more charms of person than graces of mind more admirers than friends more fools than wise men for attendants.

A gentleman who had to go to his wine cellar, lit a candle for that purpose, and walked down his own throat. He did not discover his error till attacked by the heart-burn.

How to Ruin a Son. 1. Let him have his own way.

2. Allow him free use of money.

3. Suffer him to rove where he pleases on Sunday.

4. Give him free access to wicked companions.

5. Call him to no account for his evenings.

6. Furnish him with no stated employment.

Pursue either one of these ways, and you will experience a most marvellous deliverance, or will have to mourn over a debased and ruinous child. Thousands have realised the sad result, and have gone mourning to the grave.

Nearly a century ago, Bishop Berkley made the following protest against distilleries of ardent spirits.

“Why should such a canker be tolerated in the vitals of a state under any pretence whatever? Better by far that the whole present race of distilleries were pensioners of the public, and their trade abolished by law, since all the benefits thereof put together would not balance the hundredth part of the mischief.

“To prove the destructive effects of such spirits, both with regard to the human species and individuals, we need not go so far as our own colonies, or the savage nations of America. Plain proof may be had nearer home. For albeit, there is in every town or district throughout England, some tough dram-drinkers, set up as the devils decoy, to draw in proselytes; yet the ruined health and morals, and the beggary of such numbers, evidently show that we need no other enemy to complete our destruction, than this cheap luxury at the lower end of the state, and that a nation lighted up at both ends must soon be consumed.”

Cannon Balls. A cannon ball, in its flight, invisible to those whom it passes, may be distinctly seen by a person standing behind the piece and commanding a perspective view of its course. I have often beheld this terrible sight. It conveys to the mind a new and frightful idea of this destruction engine, tearing through the air with the superhuman fury of a demon.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbour Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her 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 Grina
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 GRINA 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 CARONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

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

TERMS.
After cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d
Double, Do. 1s.
Packets in proportion to their size or weight.
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.
N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick, Kiely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cruet's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

A PIECE OF GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late captain 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

HARBOUR GRACE

EXTRACT

“At the Noonan stop and attempt John Purcell of the 11th of St. John's night of the had retired outside the slept on the immediately was a dro other; but convenient, passage from account come of the placed again heard the the window in, and the of the robber's own down denote a ga number, as ately got out ion he took was with reflected up which he single weap this state tion, as it to his the chamber or left behind proceeded weapp, wh the cher le the bed ch While he expectation robbers doo chamber, he had been p door expa mediately was burst a great bright thrown on through the parlour, aff might have little appro darkened the shutter the curtain while he at saw standi ness of the well arced the van of few were b this case-b Countless the side of after one of parlour int upon adva knife at his under the the nipple sent, that robber's b stoped its ceiving the back into blasphem snortly after received it also stagg crving ont ynce from fire into the man slept his hand, at the sma cord tied near the sw the act to coolness to derer, and emotion w out the exa in, he calu from the him. He