

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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WEDNESDAY JULY 18, 1838.

No. 211.

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

CONSERVATISM AND CHURCH BUILDING IN SOUTH HANTS.—(Abridged from the *Portsmouth Herald*.)—The Conservative triumph in South Hants, by which the return of Messrs. Fleming and Compton was an event deserving of a memorial of the highest and most lasting character. The friends and supporters of the Conservative cause at first considered that the most appropriate testimony of their feelings would be the presentation of a splendid piece of plate to Mr. R. Cruickshank to whose unwearied, all-important, and unpaid services, the Conservative electors of South Hants were under such immense obligations.—Accordingly, resolutions for entering into a subscription to effect this desirable object were passed; and though the subscriptions were limited to one guinea each, so handsome a sum was forthwith subscribed, that Mr. Cruickshank, with a feeling which does him, and the cause he has so much at heart, the highest honour, has pointed out to the committee a means by which they may not only effect an object which would be esteemed with the highest gratitude by himself, but raise, it is to be hoped, an imperishable memorial of Conservative principles—principles which so entirely depend on the identification of the church with the state. Mr. Cruickshank's proposal is, that "a purpose more lasting—more essential to public good, and congenial with those Protestant and Christian principles which form the basis of true Conservatism," might be found in the appropriation of the money collected for a piece of plate for himself to the building of a church; & if his suggestions should be adopted, he liberally added the gift of a site in the parish of Anglesea, where he some time since founded a watering place, and where additional church accommodation is very much wanted.—The suggestion of Mr. Cruickshank has been at once acted upon by those of the subscribers who were present at a numerous meeting held at the Dolphin hotel, Southampton, on Friday, the 6th inst., Mr. W. Sloane Stanley in the chair, and which Sir Harry Neale, Lord Fitzharris, Messrs. Compton and Fleming, M.P., Dr. Quarrier, the Rev. Dr. Austen, Captain Purvis, &c., took an active part.—Subscriptions are to be immediately commenced throughout the country for the purpose of adding to the amount of the fund; and no doubt is entertained of a noble sum being shortly collected.

The brutalising effects of civil warfare very strikingly shown in the following paragraph from a Spanish journal:—"Commander Don Pantaleon Bone, in a recent expedition to Alacon, where he surprised a few rebels, whom he caused to be instantly shot, took his own father a prisoner, who commanded a guerilla band. In his report of the affair, Bone excuses himself on the score of his filial duties for not putting his father to death with the others, but adds, that having likewise duties to perform towards the Queen, he had placed him at the disposal of the Captain-General of Aragon."

We learn, from unquestionable authority, that it is the intention of Ministers to augment the whole of the regiments of the line to the old establishment of 736 rank and file, from the 1st of April.

It is not generally known that there is at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, a lace manufactory employing constantly 1,500 persons, the value of whose labour amounts to a large sum per annum.

In Athens each member of the senate was paid (as in England once, and as in America at this day) a moderate sum for his maintenance; and at the termination of his trust peculiar integrity was rewarded with money from the public treasure.

A SKILFUL PHYSICIAN.—I was told

a story of an American physician, which is characteristic (if it be true), showing how patriotic regards may enter into the practise of medicine. But I give it only as an *on dit*. It is well known that Adams and Jefferson died on the 4th of July of one year, Monroe of another.—Mr. Madison died on the 28th of June, last year. It is said that the physician who attended Mr. Madison, suspecting that he might have found means to keep him alive (as he died of old age) till the 4th of July. The practice on Mr. Monroe's caused is said to have been thus:—When he was sinking, some one observed, what a remarkable thing it would be if he should die on the anniversary, like Adams & Jefferson? The physician determined he would give his patient the chance of its ending so. He poured down brandy and other stimulants, and omitted no means to keep life in the falling body. On the third of July the patient was sinking so rapidly that there seemed little chance of his surviving the day. The physician's exertions were redoubled; and the consequence was, that, on the morning of the 4th there seemed every probability of the patient's living to the 5th, which was not exactly desired. He did (just as if he wished to oblige his friends to the last) late in the afternoon of the 4th so the story runs.—*Miss Martineau.*

Local Legislature

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

JULY 10.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Upon the order of the being called, for the third reading of the Supply Bill, the Hon. Mr. BLAND moved, as an amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. SINCLAIR, that the order of the day be discharged, and that the Bill be read that day three months;—whereupon the Hon. Mr. THOMAS observed, that he did not expect opposition to the Bill in its present stage. He had thought that after adopting the Resolution of yesterday "that the Bill should pass," it would have been permitted to go forward to its completion without further resistance.—Hon. Members of this House well knew his (Mr. T.'s) sentiments respecting the Bill, very shortly after he had read the Secretary of State's despatch—viz., that he was inclined to bow to Her Majesty's opinion therein expressed—and that from this sentiment he has never swerved; but when he found the House equally divided, or nearly so, on the Bill, and that it was more than probable that the passing or rejection of the Bill might depend on his single vote, he felt the full force of the fearful—the awful responsibility in which he was placed. He knew the party feeling which the subject had raised throughout the Island, yet he did not shrink from this responsibility—he set himself faithfully and fearlessly to the consideration of the matters at issue, and he proposed to delay the Bill for one week, to give time to this House for deliberation. He had hoped that the majority of the House may have been strengthened in the mean time by the arrival of the Hon. the Collector of the Customs, (now daily expected) who, having been no party to the discussions of last year, would have brought a calm and a sound judgment to the consideration of the subject. He had hoped that the House might have been brought to adopt the views of the majority without any warm discussion in the matter. To this end he had set himself earnestly to a review of the subject. He found that this House had appealed to Her Majesty on the points at issue between the two branches of the legislature, and had received from His Excellency the Governor an answer, in the despatch of the Secretary of State.—He (Mr. T.) would ask if any hon. gentleman of this House had a dispute with his neighbour, and had left it to the de-

cision of a common friend, would he reject the award of that friend, if given against him, and seek an advantage in law which friendship and justice had denied him? He (Mr. T.) knew that no gentleman would do so—he would bow with submission to his friend's decision, however adverse to his own opinion;—and shall we, (continued Mr. T.) Her Majesty's Council, having submitted our case to the high arbitrament of our Sovereign, refuse to bow to the opinion of Her Majesty, so graciously and condescendingly expressed? Forbid it every sentiment of loyalty—every feeling of attachment to the Crown!—He had then looked carefully over the discussions of last year, and he found a Resolution on the Journals of the Legislative Council, expressing the concurrence of the Council in a grant of £3000 to the Poor, and any further sum which the Assembly may deem requisite for that purpose.—Now it is well known to this House and to the public at large, that His Excellency has, on his own responsibility, disbursed a great part of this sum, and has thereby relieved much of the distress that would otherwise have pressed too heavily on the poor of this Colony;—and is not this House bound to redeem its pledge and relieve His Excellency with every possible despatch from the responsibility which he has so benevolently incurred?—Looking next at the supply bill itself. A sum exceeding £16,000 was granted for various purposes, and if passed the bounty of the Legislature would diffuse itself by a thousand rills over every part of the colony; but if rejected for another year an accumulation of misery, destitution, and want would be the inevitable consequence—and public creditors would be left unpaid for two years—many of whom would not have the means of buying bread for their families the coming winter. If his (Mr. T.'s) other reasons had not been sufficiently conclusive to induce him to vote for the passing of this bill, here was a make weight sufficiently heavy to turn the scale and to carry his judgment and his charity together. He had given the subject his most patient consideration, in the earnest hope that he might be directed in the right way, and he had arrived at the sincere and conscientious conviction—that they were bound by their honor as men, by their loyalty as subjects, and by their charity as christians, to pass the Bill—end he had no doubt it would pass.

A division then took place upon the amendments when there appeared for it the Hon. Messrs. DUNSCOMB, BLAND, and SINCLAIR, and against it the Hon. the COMMANDANT, ATTORNEY GENERAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Mr. THOMAS,—so the amendment was lost.

The Bill was then read a third time—whereupon the honorable the ATTORNEY GENERAL moved and Mr. THOMAS seconded, that a conference be requested with the Assembly on the said Bill, which was carried, some instructions to them adopted. On the question that the bill do pass, a division took place when there appeared against its passing the Hon. Messrs. DUNSCOMB, BLAND, and SINCLAIR; in favour of its passing the Hon. the COMMANDANT, ATTORNEY GENERAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Mr. THOMAS—so the Bill passed.

The following Protest was entered on the Journals and signed by the Hon. Messrs. DUNSCOMB, BLAND, and SINCLAIR:—

Against the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expense of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending 30th June, 1838, and for other purposes."

The Honourable Messrs. DUNSCOMB, BLAND, and SINCLAIR entered their protest for the following reasons:

1st.—because the Bill contains multifarious grants of money, for objects totally different, and having no proper rela-

tion, the one to the other;—and in order to afford to the Council unfettered controver every item of the public expenditure without involving them, by the exercise of their duty, in differences & disputes with another Branch of the Legislature, upon certain alleged points of privilege claimed by that Branch, these grants should be the subject of separate Bills, or previous Resolutions.

2ndly.—Because, if the House of Assembly do possess the privilege they claim, of insisting that the Council shall make no alteration in a Bill of Supply, it is unparliamentary and irregular to heap together in one Bill a variety of unconnected and discordant subjects, even though the propositions may not separately be liable to objection in either House; but where it is known or suspected that some parts of the Bill are not agreeable to the Council, and if sent up alone might not be agreed to; and, with a view to secure the concurrence of the Council in these objectionable votes, to tack them to a Bill of Supply which the exigencies of the country demand, is a proceeding wholly destructive of the freedom of debate—subversive of the rights and privileges of the Council, and exceedingly dangerous to the best interests of the colony.

3rdly.—Because intermixing in one and the same Act such things as have no proper relation to each other, is expressly forbidden by the Royal Instruction, which require that in the passing of all Laws each different matter be provided for in different Bills.

4thly.—Because the practice of combining diverse subjects in the same Bill, and of "tacking" to a Supply Bill, has been repeatedly repudiated by the Council; and, during the last Session, on no fewer than three several occasions did the Council, after mature deliberation, arrive at the fixed and unanimous decision that no considerations of temporary expediency should induce them to consent to such a proceeding, and they insisted that matters diverse in their nature should be separated. For the same body after the lapse of only a few months, without any sufficient reason, to renounce this their solemn decision—to depart from a course which their judgment and consciences decided to be wise and correct, and to establish a precedent which their characters are pledged to resist, is a course unbecoming the dignity and derogatory to the honour of the Council to adopt.

5thly.—Because this Bill is in direct opposition to all the arguments and reasoning of Her Gracious Majesty, conveyed to the Council in reply to their Petition upon similar subject, and repugnant to every recommendation and opinion offered by Her Majesty as to the mode by which Supplies should be granted.

The House adjourned 'til Friday next.

The Hon. Mr. DUNSCOMB presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the town again the acquiescence, on the part of the Council, in the bill sent up by the Assembly, and prayed that it be read forthwith.

Upon motion, the petition was read and ordered to be laid on the table, and is as follows:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened.

We the undersigned inhabitants of the town and district of St. John, taking into our serious consideration the important matter at issue between our Honourable House and the other co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, and being fully sensible of the manifold evils which must result to the public interests by even a temporary departure from those great constitutional principles to which your Honourable House has hitherto so rigidly adhered, beg leave to express our deep regret that any attempt should

again be made to coerce your Honourable House into the adoption of a Bill of Supply framed by the House of Assembly, and offered for your acceptance under circumstances not warranted either by the practice of the Imperial Parliament, or by the usages of any other of the Colonial Assemblies.

We beg to express our entire concurrence in the reasons set forth by your Honourable House in the last sessions of the General Assembly, for the rejection of the same Bill of appropriation which is now again offered for your adoption. The reasons contained in your Address to her Most Gracious Majesty, dated in November last in explanation of the causes that led to your rejection of the Supply Bill of last year, were, in the minds of your petitioners, so just and constitutional, that we had hoped that the offer of mediation between the two branches of the Legislature held out by her Majesty, would be eagerly seized by the Assembly, and that the separate grants would, in accordance with the views of her Majesty's Government, be forthwith sent up for your concurrence.

The pertinacity of the House of Assembly in pursuing its former course, thus retarding the public business, and recklessly and unjustly withholding for so long a period that which is due to the public creditor, is, we humbly submit, neither based upon considerations for the welfare of the people, nor has it for its object the promotion of any of the general interests of the colony.

Were the great public usefulness of, or, indeed, the constitutional necessity for, the existence of a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, such as the Legislative Council forms, possessing coequal jurisdiction upon ALL questions which come before it, a matter of doubt and uncertainty, the present contest would infallibly have the effect of setting that uncertainty at rest.

Your Petitioners, many of whom contribute largely to the revenues of the colony, naturally feel a deep interest in the wise and judicious expenditure of the public money;—they look, therefore, to your Honourable House for protection from the dangerous consequences to which an acquiescence in the constitutional proceedings of the House of Assembly would most certainly give rise.

Your Petitioners pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to withhold your concurrence in the present bill of supply, until the same shall have been laid before you in such a shape as will enable you constitutionally to exercise your judgment upon it.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

St. John's Newfoundland, 9th July, 1838.

(From Halifax Papers, July 3.)

CANADA.

The Toronto Patriot of Tuesday, says—"Another division of the Pirates are at work at Lake Erie, where a schooner laden with merchandise, belonging to Mr. Chrysler, of Niagara, has been captured. A despatch announcing this new outrage; arrived in the city last night, but nothing more than the bare fact has transpired."

Two steamboats with troops on board are searching among the islands for plunderers.

Important from the Frontier.

We learn from Mr. J. W. Turner, Deputy Marshall at Oswego, who arrived here this morning express from Lewiston that the Patriots of Upper Canada have again made a rally on their own soil, having forced a camp in "Long Swamp," (an extensive marsh lying between Grand Island and Chippewa Creek,) where they are now fortifying themselves. The nucleus of this force was formed by refugees who crossed over from the United States in parties of 20 or 30 at a time, so as to evade the British vigilance, but volunteers are said to be flocking in to them from all quarters. The number entrenched when they were discovered, is supposed to be from 200 to 400. The alarm was instantly given, and an express sent off to Toronto for a regular force to extirpate them.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.—Captain Homann, in command at Lewiston, has made another valuable seizure of Patriot arms. Ninety stand, with bayonets, were found secreted at Dickenson's tavern, six miles from Lewiston, on the Lockport road.—They were principally English Tower Muskets, and U. S. Manufacture.

From the Charleston Courier June 12

Still further attempts to fire the City. The constant though unsuccessful efforts to consume the remainder of our ill fated city, have filled the inhabitants with alarm and consternation.

We scarcely finish the record of one

attempt, when we are called upon to recount others, in every direction of the city. Indeed, the fearful catalogue begins to assume a regular diary of systematic and diabolical villany.

We are glad to perceive the nightly patrol are very numerous, and we hope will, ere long, be instrumental in arresting some of the gang of villains that infest our community.

There is a report current, that Col. Grey, who was sent to Washington by Lord Durham, on a special mission connected with the recent outrages on the frontier, was refused an audience by President Van Buren; who has intimated that all communications of the kind, to the head of the government, must come through the British Ambassador. *Halifax Times, July 3.*

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1838.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope for the honor of society that "Smokum's" hero is a figment of the fancy—not a character in real life.—Such conduct as he attributes to his 'Treasurer' would be one of the most abominable breaches of trust that have ever come to our knowledge; and so far from deserving a 'reward' it would call loudly for CONDEMNATION.

"X. Y. Z." and "An Inhabitant" will see by our columns that the subject of their letters is brought before the public by "One of Port-de-Grave."

We beg to inform "A Constant Reader" that his complaint of our not inserting the Carbonar Shipping List, is not from any neglect of ours, as we have repeatedly sent to the Custom House for it. We would be most happy to give a place in our columns, to any communication from our numerous friends, that may tend to forward the interests of that town.

The feelings which have been excited by the passing of the Supply Bill are, even in the same individual, as conflicting and contradictory as the sentiments of Lord GLENELG'S Despatch. In the words of an intelligent acquaintance who has given us his opinion of the matter,—"the gift is esteemed, but despised the giver." Abstractedly considered the measure is beneficial and popular, but taken in connection with the attendant circumstances it is, we conceive, one of the most ill-judged and pernicious acts that could have been conjured into existence; conjured it most assuredly was, and we can only pity the man who would suffer himself to be made the dupe of such political enchantment. We had thought indeed that it would have been "easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle" than for this unconstitutional act to get down the "throat" of some of the Honourable Councillors; but we have been greatly deceived; we had not calculated upon the dilation of the oesophagus, for we had supposed that the effects of a certain universal passion were confined principally to the hair and the mouth. But "te bonum tinor faciebat" is now the insidious whisper of the triumphant party; and there are, we regret to say, but too many grounds for the insinuation: *proh pudor!!*

(To the Editor of the Star.)

SIR,—One of the most daring outrages that perhaps have ever been heard of in this Country, was perpetrated a few days back by a posse of the Inhabitants of *Pay-de-Verds*. While a number of our fishing boats together with several others from various parts of the Bay, were peaceably following their avocations at the above named place, they were

furiously attacked by 20 or 30 boats from the shore, containing from ten to a dozen men each, armed with pews, hatchets bludgeons and guns; no sooner were these lawless desperadoes come along side, than they commenced cutting the buoys, nets and other tackle belonging to the strangers, in the most wanton manner; the cod-seins inclosing some hundreds of quintals of fine fish were literally torn to pieces and the fish suffered to escape; our boats were then cut a-drift, and the buoys taken from the anchors, so as to render their recovery impossible: I understand also that some of the strange boat's crews were handled in the most shameful manner.—I trust, Sir, the authorities will see the 'expediency' of bringing this band of piratical ruffians to immediate punishment; otherwise I have reason to fear a system of retaliation will be pursued which will be entirely destructive of the Bay fishery.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
ONE OF PORT-DE-GRAVE.
Port-de-Grave, July 14, 1838.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR,—Your fearless and uncompromising advocacy of the public rights, induces me to address you for the purpose of laying before a discerning public, the line of conduct that has been pursued by some Hon. Members of our House of Assembly towards the representative of our Bay, Mr THOMAS FITZGIBBON MOORE—a gentleman who can boast that he has been sent to that House by the independent electors of our Bay, in a manner alike honorable to themselves and creditable to their representative—electors who had not been influenced by any individual, but who came to the poll and gave their free and unbiased votes to the man whom they were satisfied, if returned a Member, would, from his practical knowledge represent the grievances and oppressions which they laboured under for years past, and which I feel proud to say he has done—he has exposed the oppressor and laid before the country the treatment the poor fisherman have received and been compelled to endure—he is a man who has resided in this country nearly 30 years, and is thoroughly acquainted with its circumstances and localities—the electors knew that such a man was most desirable should have a seat in that House. How then has such a man been treated by his Hon. colleagues. I shall at present confine myself to shew two acts. The first occurred the last Session sometime about September last, Mr. MORRIS was addressing the House stating some things which Mr. MOORE from his extensive knowledge of the fisheries interrupted by saying, "Oh! oh!" when the Hon. Member digressed, and entered upon a most disgraceful attack upon the character of our worthy representative, who, to Mr. MOORE'S honor, retorted in a manner credible to him. The Speaker was appealed to and reprimanded Mr. MOORE, and he seeing the impropriety of the Speaker's conduct, stated to him that he was reprimanded in his defence, and that Mr. NORRIS who grossly insulted him was left unpunished. The SPEAKER in a rage, from the keen and cutting sarcasm of Mr. MOORE, ordered that he be arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, on the pretence that Mr. MOORE was leaving the House uncourtously, when Mr. POWER started up and set the Hon. the SPEAKER in his place. The second insult tendered that Gentleman was by Mr. KENT and the Hon. the SPEAKER. It happened on the day on which the Supply Bill was sent up to the Council, where Mr. MOORE attended, listening attentively to the speech of the Hon. WM. THOMAS, and after the Council adjourned, Mr. MOORE returned to his place, where a motion was before the House, of adjournment, which was supported by Mr. KENT, by a long and vehement speech Mr. MOORE rose to motion and was about to explain some subject that fell from his Hon. colleague, and also about to state the subject on which the Council adjourned—when Mr. KENT steps over to the SPEAKER and whispers in the old Gentleman's ear to stop Mr. MOORE. The SPEAKER then said to him he would not listen to any thing from him respecting the Supply Bill and the Council, and that he was out of order.—I was present at the time and I fearlessly state that Mr. MOORE was perfectly cor-

rect and in order and had a right to be heard. But Mr. Kent's inflated consequence could not permit any gentleman to speak upon a subject wherein he had spoken so long and so ridiculously. The Speaker supported Mr. Kent's vanity, and Mr. Moore was silenced.

I have stated the facts I intended in this letter, and I leave to the public to judge if the Speaker has not acted in both cases in a manner more arbitrary than any one of the ancient dictators—he was not placed in that Chair to dictate laws or rules, he was there to do justice between members—he was not to lean as I fear he has done, to his favourites and treat with unconstitutional severity those whom he may look upon as his inferior. But I beg to tell the Hon. the Speaker, that the indignity which has been offered to Mr. Moore is well appreciated by the inhabitants of the Bay, they consider and that justly, that the insult is offered to the whole representative body of this District. But can any one member of that House rise up and boast of his return being at all alike the pure and independent manner in which Mr. Moore was returned—Not one. Is it jealousy that has induced them to act so? But why need I be surprised when Mr. KENT in his place the other day in his speech, holds out a threat to bring all the Editors before the Bar of the House for daring to offer a remark on his overbearing and would-be tyrannical conduct. I shall not at all alter that I am alarmed to hear that Mr. Kent asked leave to bring in a Bill to suspend the operation of the Press. I shall say one word to Mr. Moore and conclude, let him but pursue that upright, honest, and straightforward conduct which he has evinced ever since he entered that House, and his independence and experience will secure to him for ever, the voice of a free people.

I am, Sir,
Your's &c. &c.
AN ELECTOR.
Hearts Content,
9th July, 1838.

(To the Editor of the Star.)

SIR,—As you were so kind as to answer, in a most satisfactory manner, the few questions which I sent you a week or two since, I am induced to trouble you with another communication, of a similar kind, to which, notwithstanding its hypothetical character, you will, I am sure, return, as you did before, a satisfactory reply.

Suppose then that a person were to be entrusted with a large sum of the public money for any given purpose, say for example—to purchase Seed Potatoes for the Poor; would that person be warranted in taking any part of that money to pay up old balances which certain individuals owed him, and then to draw orders on these individuals for Potatoes to that amount; and supposing the said individuals would refuse to deliver the Potatoes without the cash in hand; would it be right for the said trustee or treasurer or whatever you may please to call him, still to withhold the money and to suffer the poor applicants to go without the Potatoes altogether!!

And suppose the said treasurer or trustee or whatever you please to name him were called upon to return to the public chest such portion of the money as had not been actually expended, would it be "lawful and right" for him to retain a large portion of it in his hands to meet notes that he knew for certain reasons would never be returned.

Supposing also that this hypothetical case was no hypothesis at all; but that it was founded upon as correct an induction of particulars as my Lord Becon himself could possibly desire; what should be done to the treasurer who would act in this manner,—ought he to be punished or rewarded?

I remain, Sir,
Your obdt. Servant,
PETER SMOKUM.
Four-Fires-Building,
16th July, 1838.

It is currently stated, and we believe there is some truth in the report, that the hon. Chief Justice BOULTON is now on his passage from England, and that he may be daily expected.—Ledger of yesterday.

SHIP NEWS

Port of St. John's.
CLEARED.
June 22.—Earl Grey, Donally, Cork, oil.
23.—Mermaid, M'Clure, Barbadoes, herrings.
Harriet, Kennedy, P. E. Island, merchandise.
Adonai, Ritchie, Liverpool, oil.
Grand Turk, Ingham, Demerara, fish, beef.

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Sale by Auction

FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
 On the First of **AUGUST** next,
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
- A Sundry other Articles.

JAMES SHARP,
Auctioneer.

Harbour Grace,
 July 18, 1838.

Notices

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.

Harbour Grace,
 July 19, 1838.

For LIVERPOOL direct.

To Sail on the 20th Instant,
 The fine fast-sailing, Brig



THOMAS LITTLE, Commander,

She has excellent accommodations for PASSENGERS and room for about 5 Tons on FREIGHT.—Application can be made to the Master on board, or to

T. GAMBLE.

Carbonear,
 July 11, 1838.

Notice.

Tenders will be received at my Residence until **SATURDAY**, the 21st July (instant), at **Noon**, from Persons willing to Contract for the Erection of a **WOODEN BRIDGE** (Pine or Spruce) over **Bears 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.

W. M. C. ST. JOHN.

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in and about the Town of Harbor Grace.

Harbour Grace,
 July 11, 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.

Harbour Grace,
 June 6,

BY

MICHAEL HOWLEY

- Sealers' Scalping Knives
- Men's Great and Pea Coats
- Hour, Half-hour and Log Glasses
- Blanketings, Serges
- Flannels, Yarn Stockings
- Gun Locks and Gun Lock Vices
- American Coasting Pilots
- Nails, from 1 1/2 to 5 inches
- Scupper Nails, Pump and Tin Tax,
- Men's Boots and Shoes
- Waist Belts
- Canvas Frocks and 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, 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.

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.

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 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.

Harbour 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.
 Harbour Grace.

POETRY

THE REPALER'S REPLY TO A REPRIMAND,

OR DARRYNANE DAN'S DEFIANCE.

By de fist of St. Patrick as here I am standing,
Is dis dat same ting you call reprimanding,
Och surely to Dan tis a punishment cruel
And dont I look sad and downhearted
my jewel,
Like sinner in sackcloth and ashes arry'd,
As if in contrition for what I have said,
You tink so, my darling, there isn't a
doubt,
But for once in your life you're con-
foundedly out:
Bad luck to a change for the better in
me,
A blackguard I've been and a blackguard
I'll be.
All that's sacred and dacent I still will
attack,
Wid rint in my pocket and Whigs at my
back,
Wid a visage of brass and a bosom of
stone,
And a mighty magnificent tail of my
own!
I've charged you with lies and with
perjury foul,
And here I repate it, I do by my sowl,
And as to the future, I wish to be plain,
Whene'er I've a chance I will do it
again;
My creatures the Whigs are aware of my
power,
And for Newgate I care not a rap, nor
the Tower;
On those Whigs and my tail I have
plac'd my reliance
And therefore, ye varmint, I bid you
defiance;
The Tories I brand as an infamous lot,
They are all stoned with perjury, English
and Scot;
And still I revile them with rancour and
spite,
For I've taken a bet of an oath not to
fight,
And though they should chance my
proboscis to twist,
I musn't turn out for there's blood on
my fist.
At thought of a duel I'm quite over-
powered,
And 'tis sarain a bully is always a cow-
ard.—
But tunder aud turf! sure there is'ht a
man,
Who can boast of such power and such
influence as Dan:
The Whigs eger greedy of loaves and of
fishes
Must still in their movements conform
to my wishes.
They must do as Pat bids them, for well
do they know,
But for him and his tail out the drivellers
must go;
And them to oblivion the batch would
descend
Neither pitied nor honored by foe nor
by friend,
And the thought I confess makes my
spirit unasy
That the chance of their keeping in office
is crazy;
For now every mortal that's rational
wonders
How the country can bear with their
beautiful blunders;
And they are, though the fact I sincerely
bewail,
Conceded and ignorant feeble and frail.
But if Tories come in there's an end to
my brawl,
And myself and my tail to o discount
must fall.
Back to Ireland our way o'er the waves
we must plough,
With hopes all upset and with crest-fallen
brow,
To rear for Repale and to kick up a row.
The thought overcomes me with feelings
unpleasant,
So I beg to decline speaking farther at
present.

We have seen a little boy, seven years of age, who possesses that most extraordinary faculty, double vision. He can tell the time by a watch, or the date of a shilling, with his back to it. There can be no deception in this, for we had him in the office, and he preformed several feats of this kind, without the chance of any communication with any other person—Northern Liberator.

A New York paper says—“During the late cold weather, one of the gentlemen of Boston who was engaged in visiting the poor and supplying their wants, entered one of the cellars in Broad

Street. In one corner of the room there was an old straw bed, in which was a little boy, whom the mother was covering with some rags, on the top of which she placed an old door 'Mother,' said the boy, 'how do poor folks make out this cold weather, who have no doors to lay on their beds?'”

A very loquacious female witness, whom the opposing counsel could not silence, so far kept him at bay, that, by way of brow-beating her, he exclaimed, “why, woman, there is brass enough in your face to make a kettle!”—“And sauce enough in yours (she instantly rejoined) to fill it.”

THE ROYAL HOUSES OF EUROPE. The eldest of the 52 sovereigns now existing in Europe (including the Sultan and the Emperor of Brazil, who belong to an European dynasty) is the King of Sweden, who being born on the 26th of January, 1764, is now 74 years of age. The youngest sovereign is the Queen of Spain, born on the 9th of October, 1830, aged seven years and three months. On the 1st of January, 1838, two sovereigns had accomplished their 70th year—the King of Sweden and the Pope, born on the 18th of September, 1769; and nine were between 60 and 70 years of age. The King of Denmark entered his 70th year on the 28th of January; 12 others are between 50 and 60; 16 between 40 and 50; seven between 30 and 40; two between 20 and 30; three between 10 and 20; and one under 10 years of age. There are three emperors, a sultan, 13 kings, three queens, a pope, seven grand dukes, an elector, 10 dukes, 1 duchess, 11 princes, and a count. The Prince of Schaumburgh-Lippe has reigned the longest having continued in power since the 15th of February, 1787, or 51 years. 29 of those sovereigns profess the protestant religion (20 belonging to the Lutheran and nine to the reformed persuasion), 19 are Catholics, two of the Anglican church, one of the Greek persuasion, and one Mahomedan.—Augsbury Gazette.

The Potsville Journal has the following curious notice: “Wanted, a nurse to take charge of a basket of children, left at this office a short time since.”—American paper.

Enormous Bird.—Mr. Temple, in his “Travels in Peru,” says that he once had an opportunity of shooting a condor. It was so satiated with its repast on the carcass of a horse, as to suffer me to approach within pistol shot before it extended its enormous wings to take flight, which was to me the signal to fire; and having loaded with an ample charge of pellets, my aim proved effectual and fatal. What a formidable monster did I behold, screaming and flapping in the last convulsive struggle of life! It may be difficult to believe that the most gigantic animal which inhabits the earth or the ocean can be equalised in size by a tenant of the air; and those persons who have never seen a larger bird than our mountain eagle, will probably read with astonishment of a species of that same bird, in the southern hemisphere, being so large and strong as to seize an ox with its talons, and to lift it into the air, whence it lets it fall to the ground, in order to kill it and to prey upon the carcass. But this

astonishment must in a great measure subside, when the dimensions of the bird are taken into consideration, and which, incredible as they may appear, I now insert, from a note taken by my own hand. When the wings are spread, they measure sixteen paces forty feet in extent from point to point. The feathers are eight paces, twenty feet in length, and the quill part, two palms, eight inches, in circumference. It is said to have strength enough to carry off a living rhinoceros.

At one time Reeve had a servant boy who certainly did not attend to his toilet as carefully as he might. John was too late; a friend was on the trot beside him, and he was vainly attempting to shave himself with a razor which bore some resemblance to a young saw. It might have been expected that a man of his quick temperament would have flown into a furious passion. Not so; he turned coolly round, and said, in a tone of expostulation. “Dick, don't open any more oysters with my razors.”—Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.

Cromwell's Judgment.—During the usurpation of Cromwell, Sir John -, of Surrey, who was one of Cromwell's knights, and a man zealously attached to his party, was sued by the minister of the parish for his tithes. While the dispute was pending, Sir John fancied that the parson preached at him, as he called it, every Sunday; whereupon, he made his complaint to the Protector, who, at his request, summoned the minister to appear before him. The poor man denied the charge, saying he had done nothing but his duty, and had only preached in general terms against vice and immorality, against drunkards, liars, thieves, and robbers, and defied Sir John to instance any particular allusion to himself. After Cromwell had attentively heard both parties, he dismissed the knight with this memorable reprimand: “Sir John, go home, and hereafter live in good friendship with your minister; the word of the Lord is a searching word, and I am afraid it has now found you out.”

Four in Hand.—On the day after our arrival the governor treated me to a drive in his light carriage. When the reader is informed that he drove four-in-hand, he must not imagine that horses are here meant. The Governor's carriage of Cape Coast Castle was drawn by four negroes, natives of the soil, who tramped along right merrily at the rate of five miles per hour. At first I was somewhat shocked at what seemed to me a little stretch of power; but discovered that the honour of being put in to harness in the governor's carriage was eagerly sought for by the natives, and that those who were selected were objects of envy among their countrymen.—Laird's African Expedition.

The first stunning blow of grief is not the mourner's worst pang; it is afterwards, when the long roll of sorrow is unfurled, replete with recollection of the past—it is the contrast of misery with joy—it is the recollection of blooming hopes and expectations which are cut off compared with the present utter dearth of hope, or the expectation of and coming joy, which traces as it were a map of misery before our eyes, over which we know our long footsteps must travel the pilgrimage of life, and leaves the heart an utter wreck.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbor 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 for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. JOHN'S
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

Nora Creina
Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.
The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the 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 abin Passengers 7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto 5s.
Letters, Single 6d.
Double, Do. 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick, Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruel'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, 1837.

Blanks

of Various kinds for SALE at the Office of this Paper.



Vol. I

HARBOUR

From the Legislature prenticeship (30,000) and entire gust, is copie are joy preva sen in va act. This that the ed by free cultivators sumers.

Fire at fire broke which was H. Folger James Ath the candle Husey & & Coffin barrels of houses an James Bar each a n. bert Coff About 20 ty consu 1,000 dol

The L ernment wards re and £200 Bank bui

A Yan ria.—The straw brai New Yo of a hat the Unta Queen as when the

New merick, Snow deep, S County, inches.

Cornv Durham next. E Upper reported of gover This is by Sir G Commen

Anyf North A in which most b struction boat Wa about 3 estimate

Canad bringing Montre of inter Saratoga experte the orgs to be cularly prompt more n had got infest count of in other the ent Lake O

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The