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STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 20, 1837.

No. 168.

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

Notices

In the NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT, Harbour Grace, MAY and JUNE Term, 7th Wm., 4th

IN THE MATTER OF SIMON LEVI LATE OF CARBONEAR IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT MERCHANT INSOLVENT.

WHEREAS the said SIMON LEVI was, on the First Day of JUNE Inst., in due form of Law DECLARED Insolvent by the said COURT of Our Lord the King; And Whereas ROBERT PACK, Esquire, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, Esquire, of Carbonear aforesaid, Merchants and Creditors, of the said INSOLVENT, have, by the major part in Value of the Creditors of the said INSOLVENT, been in due form chosen and appointed TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of the said INSOLVENT;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the said ROBERT PACK, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, as such TRUSTEES, are duly authorised, under such Orders as the said NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to Discover, Collect, and Realise the DEBTS and LIABILITIES of the said INSOLVENT: And all Persons Indebted to the said INSOLVENT, or having in their Possession any GOODS or EFFECTS belonging to him, are hereby Required to Pay and Deliver the same forthwith to the said TRUSTEES

By the Court.
JOHN STARK,
CHIEF CLERK & REGISTRAR.

WE Hereby appoint Mr SIMON LEVI, Agent for the said Estate.
ROBERT PACK, } Trustees to the
W. W. BEMISTER. } said Estate.

THE Subscriber would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodated in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the Midsummer Vacation: in both which Schools the instruction will comprise all the branches of a useful and respectable Education.

As proof of his capability, all he asks is a fair trial.

J. B. PETERS.

DESERTEO

FROM the service of the Subscriber, on the 15th day of NOVEMBER last,

MICHAEL COADY,

an APPRENTICE, (bound by the Supreme Court), about Five feet Seven inches high, black hair, full eyes and pimply in the face, a Native of St. John's. This is to caution all Persons from harbouring or employing the said DESERTER, as they will be Prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES COUGHLAN.

Bryant's Cove,

ALL Persons who may have Claims against the Estate of the late JAMES HOWELL, of Carbonear, Planter, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers for liquidation on or before the 25th Instant. And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are informed to make immediate settlement.

MARY HOWELL, Administratrix.
W. W. BEMISTER, Administrator
Carbonear, May 17, 1837.

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN SEEDS

On Sale, by
W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 31, 1837.

POST-OFFICE

THE following is a List of the LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE at St. John's, which will not be forwarded until the POSTAGE IS PAID.

CARBONEAR.

Captain Tewkesberry, rig Mary Barry.
John Barfoot Edwards, to be forwarded to Mr Ayles.
John Snook, with Mr. Richard H. Taylor
Captain William Hutchings, on board brigantine Elizabeth.
Mr William Collings, 3 papers.
Mr Thomas Gamble.
Stephen Halfpenny, Ochre pit Cove.
Mr John McCarthy.
Martin Fleming, do. care of John Keilly, Carbonear.

HARBOUR GRACE.

Joseph Soper, Esq.,
Mr Witting, T. Ridley, and James Barley, Esquires, Commissioners of the Island Light House.
M Thomas Bartlett, Bears Cove.
Mr John Sullivan.

S. SOLOMAN,

POSTMASTER.

St. John's, June 28, 1837.

On Sale

BY

THORNE, HOOPER, & CO

BREAD, 1st., 2d. & 3d Quality.
FLOUR
PORK
PEAS
BUTTER.

HAMBURGH.

SALT and COALS, Afloat.

ROBEA } TEAS,
Sotching } in qr. chests & boxes.
Hyson }

With a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MANUFACTURED SHOP and STORE GOODS.

ALSO

ON CONSIGNMENT

320 Bags fine Bran
60 Do. Pollard
100 Do. Bread
80 Firkins Butter, of superior quality made up for the BRISTOL Market.
Harbor Grace, June 14, 1837.

BY

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co
JUST IMPORTED

By the BRIG Johns, from Hamburg,

700 Bags Bread, No. 1, 2 & 3
250 Barrels Superfine Flour
150 Barrels Prime Pork
200 Firkins Butter
10 Barrels Peas
68 Coils Cordage, Marline & Housing

By the NATIVE, from Liverpool

A LARGE SUPPLY OF MANUFACTURED GOODS,
Bar and Bolt Iron Nails, Grapnels
Tinware &c., Pitch, Tar
Paints, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine
Soap, Candles, Loaf Sugar
Mast Hoops, Oakum
And 40 Coils "Harris's" Patent Rope

By the FISHER, from Liverpool,
Salt, Coals, Nails, &c. &c. &c.
Harbor Grace, May 31, 1837

(From the Morning Herald.)

The self-sulogizing partisans of political "liberalism" are practically the enemies of British liberty. Even the freedom of election, the ancient boast of free and loyal British subjects, is sacrificed at the shrine of party, by professing liberals. The lust of factious domination swallows up every honest feeling of British patriotism; and, so as the faction succeeds, every principle upon which the existence of political liberty depends, is trampled upon without remorse. We call upon the electors of the kingdom to be upon their guard against the admission of the doctrines and practices which, though they proceed from those who profess the most ultra-liberal principles, are yet fraught with the spirit of slavery.

The cry now, on the part of ministerial liberals, is one of intimidation, and it is addressed not to political leaders in either House of Parliament, but to the people at large, who have been just called upon to exercise their elective privileges. It has been broadly stated that in the late election, the party which opposed the present administration would have against them "the power of the executive," and the "known inclination of the Queen." Is this the language of men who really respect the constitutional liberties of the British people? Suppose that a conservative administration had been in power, and that the throne were occupied by a sovereign believed to be hostile to the whig-radical party, what would have been said if an organ of the government had proclaimed to the public that in a general election of members of the House of Commons, the power of the executive, and the known wishes of the sovereign, would be in operation against the whig-radical candidates? Would not such a publication have been attacked as the very extreme of insolent tyranny? Would it not have been held up by the liberal party as a most outrageous violation of the principles and practice of British freedom? No doubt it would, and yet this is precisely the language which the "liberal," being in power, have thought proper to use, for the sake of perpetuating that power, if, by the force of audacity, they may be able to prevail over the principles which they pretend to respect.

As to the allegation itself, one-half of it, at least, we must believe to be untrue. While the executive is in the hands of the whig-radicals, we do not know what length they may choose to go "against" the freedom of election, provided it happen to be exercis-

ed in favor of conservative candidates; but that "the known inclination of the Queen" is against that freedom, we do not believe. We consider that statement to be a libel upon her Majesty, although published to the world by supporters of her Majesty's ministers.—Her Majesty's education has, we are persuaded been too well cared for, to admit the possibility of her interfering, directly or indirectly, with the privileges of her subjects in the election of their representatives. Her Majesty knows that the political privileges of her subjects are as sacred as her own, and that to make known an inclination against her Majesty's sovereignty. Her Majesty's ministers would do well to teach their supporters more discretion. To publish statements of the Queen's inclinations regarding subjects which the Queen cannot constitutionally express any inclination upon, is a strange way of serving her Majesty, and increasing the love and respect borne to her by her people. It is our part to contradict such statements, as directly contrary to what our gracious sovereign would be likely to do or to say.

But the principal lesson to be drawn from the publication of such statements, is the nature of the politics of those who exultingly make them. How can any reasonable man find a supporter of the ministry boasting of the sovereign's known inclination against candidates for the people's votes, without feeling that such supporter of the ministry, let him profess what he may, can be no friend to British freedom? His loyalty is of a very suspicious character, for it seems to depend upon party feelings, which he audaciously attributes to his sovereign. Englishmen are not to be entrapped by the pretended loyalty and the pretended liberality which bear such fruits.

This dishonest advocacy of party interests is much upon a par with Mr. O'Connell's Irish loyalty. In his silly and malignant manifesto to his creatures in Ireland, he makes the most extravagant professions of loyalty, but then they are all conditional upon the QUEEN having retained in her service the Melbourne administration. That is his starting point, and he leaves the inference to be drawn, that had the Queen chosen any other administration than that which is in partnership with him, no such professions of loyalty would have been found convenient.

Mr. O'Connell's loyalty, and the love of freedom in the breasts of whig-radicals, is just of the same description. One professes loyalty because the sovereign has done that which it is for his inte-

rest, both as a private man, and as the head of a faction, she should do; the other professes zeal for freedom, but lauds to the skies an exertion of power, which (if the whole statement were not an impudent fiction) would be completely subversive of freedom! We feel satisfied that the contemptuous distrust of the British nation will be the portion of both those classes of trading politicians.

STATE OF SICILY.—A despatch from the vice-consul at Naples, dated July 15, says—"It is an ascertained fact that Caltanisela, Mazara, and another canton of the interior, have cut off all communication with Palermo, decline obeying any requisition of the central authority and fire upon any one who presents himself upon their territory. The anxiety of the minister may be judged from the fact that he concentrates all the troops of which he can dispose in this direction. Three frigates and seven vessels of inferior force are ready to start at a moment's notice. The Calabrians are also about to recommence the disorders of the past year.

The *Journal de Francfort*, a Russian paper, affirms that a conference of all the other ministers of the northern powers will be held with Prince Metternich et Topliz very shortly, upon the subject of the quadruple treaty, by which England and France engaged themselves to support the Queen of Spain.

The French journals are chiefly occupied in speculating upon the turn of events in Portugal, and also upon the elections now going on here. As they borrow a great portion of their reasonings and all their facts, from our daily press, it would be useless to repeat here the purport of their arguments. It seems, however, as if the *doctrinaires* were highly pleased to find that Portugal continues to offer all the chances of a fresh revolution.

The provincial press in the northern departments throw great ridicule upon the authorities, on account of the search which has been so rigorously made for some suspected individual or individuals, who are alternately said to be the Duke of Normandy, the Prince Louis Bonaparte, or some of the legitimist conspirators attached to General Bourmont. The *Poitiers* print, in particular, contains some not misplaced raillery upon this subject, wherein the writer congratulates his readers upon the advantages enjoyed under the French government, which is so watchful of the good of its subjects that even a taxed cart cannot pass without the friendly visit of a police agent.

The legitimists are asserted, in one of the Paris prints, to have been greatly encouraged in their hopes recently, by an invitation, said to have been sent to the young Duke of Borcaux, by the Czar, to attend the grand review at Wornosenki. The Austrian court, however, would not permit the young Duke to accept of the Emperor's kindness; but in recommending him to decline it, with thanks for the honor, intimated that the house of Austria charged itself with the fortunes of the heir of the Bourbons. Our correspondent at Paris, in referring to this story, which has some authenticity, observes that it is most probably the sequel to the late report of an attempt on the part of Russia to form an alliance with the Duke, which alliance was looked coldly on by the majority of his personal friends and adherents. Quince Polignac, it will be recollected, was mixed up in this matter—with what truth we know not.

It seems still more likely, notwithstanding the preparations that have been so long threatened, that there will be no expedition to Constantine. Achmet Bey, is said by the last accounts from Africa, to have negotiators in the French camp at Bona, and that his object is to purchase peace and a seaport at the price of some million and a half of French money. Such, at least, is the report from the colony itself, and the French papers observe, that after the Bugeaud treaty, nothing of this nature would astonish them, however preposterous it may be.

ENGLISH MEDICAL MEN IN FRANCE.—The following distressing instance of the effect of a law, to the injurious nature of which we have before alluded, is given in the *Boulogne Journal*, just received:—"It is our painful duty to record a deplorable result of the law which prevents English physicians from practising in France, even among their own countrymen, and which has lately been put in force in this town. Lieutenant Barnes, R. N., was attacked with an apoplectic seizure on the morning of the 27th ult. A messenger was sent to an English physician, who lived close by, to request his immediate attendance; but as this gentleman could not comply with the summons without exposing himself to an ag-

gravated application of the penalties, with which he has already been visited, for practising among his own countrymen, he was most reluctantly compelled to refuse his attendance. Other physicians were sent for, who were either engaged, or could not attend, so that the unfortunate sufferer was allowed to perish without medical aid; for nearly an hour had elapsed before professional assistance could be procured, by which time a husband, and the father of six helpless children, had ceased to exist. As these orphans are altogether destitute, we cannot conclude without strongly recommending them to the benevolence of a sympathising and charitable public.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—His Majesty the Emperor has appointed a commission to make, on a great scale, experiments on the electro-magnetic force to the motion of machines, especially those of ships, according to the method of Professor Jacobs, at Dorpat. This commission is composed of Vice-Admiral Kruminstene, Baron Schillery de Canstadt, and Messrs. Fup, Kupper, and Leuz, members of the academy, and one officer of the naval engineers. It is to draw up the plan according to which the experiments are to be made, and to lay it before the minister of public instruction, who will present it to the Emperor for his approbation.

ATHENS, JULY 16.—We have received from Pera the joyful intelligence that the plague has totally disappeared. The accounts from Maina are also favourable. According to a report of Major Feder, the troubles there are suppressed.

REWARD OF VALOUR.—In April, 1835, the barque *Mary Ann*, of London, now now lying in the river, was attacked by a fleet of five prows, containing upwards of 300 Malays, in the Java Sea; but, after a long and gallant fight they were repulsed by the captain, officers, and crew of the ship, only 30 in number, with a loss of upwards of 100 men killed on the part of the pirates, besides a great number of wounded; while the *Mary Ann* did not lose a single man, although a great many shots entered the ship, and the savages had more than once nearly gained possession of her. The bravery and excellent conduct of the crew on that occasion has never been duly appreciated by the mercantile community, although a large ship and valuable cargo were preserved by their intrepidity. The captain, an old and experienced mariner, who honorably distinguished himself on the occasion, and who resolved to blow up the ship and perish with his men, sooner than let her fall a prey to the pirates and suffer themselves to be massacred, has, however, received many profitable and honorable testimonials of his conduct, and a letter, of which the following is a copy, has been lately received from China:—

"Canton, Jan. 11, 1837.
"Dear Sir,—Desirous of commemorating the high sense entertained in this community of your bravery, intrepidity, and perseverance, in beating off and chasing a fleet of piratical native vessels in the Java Sea, on the 30th April, 1836, we request your acceptance of a piece of plate, of the value of £1000 sterling, which our friends, Messrs. Magnate, Smith & Co., are requested to deliver to you, with the following inscription.—Wishing you every possible success in the pursuit of your profession, and that you may long continue to afford an example of that zeal and activity which so well entitle you to its best rewards.

We remain, dear sir,
Your most obedient servants,
"JARDINE, MATHISON & Co.
"Captain Aaron Smith,
"barque *Mary Ann*, London."
Inscription.—Presented to Captain Aaron Smith, of the barque *Mary Ann*, by Messrs. Jardine, Mathison, and Co., agents for various insurance offices at Canton, in China, to commemorate the high sense entertained of his intrepidity and perseverance, in beating off and chasing a fleet of piratical native vessels in the Java Sea, on the 30th April, 1836."

The plate has been recently manufactured by Messrs. Glover, Shirley, and Carter, the silversmiths, in Leadenhall-street, where it is now exhibiting. In addition to this handsome acknowledgment of Captain Smith's valour, the Mutual Indemnity Insurance Office, in London, have also presented him with one hundred pounds sterling, and he has also received other presents and testimonials of his useful services in the Java Seas.—The bravery and steadiness for which British seamen have been long famed in the hour of danger was never more signally displayed.

We have received letters from Turkey of the 17th and 19th ult. By them we learn that the Pacha of Egypt embarked

on board his fleet on the 28th June, and sailed, with three ships of the line and some frigates, for Candia. The whole of the Egyptian navy, it appears, is now in activity, and from this unwonted activity some sinister designs were attributed to the old Pacha. The Turkish fleet had not yet put to sea, but was expected to sail on the 22d.

The Sultan has ordered the Turkish ambassador at Vienna, Ferid Ahmed Pacha, to repair to Wornosenki, to be present as his representative at the grand evolutions of the Russo-eastern army now assembled at Odessa.

The accounts from Kurdistan, from Hafez Pacha, were very brilliant, inasmuch as he reported the entire success of his expedition against the tribe of Yezedees. A similar report prevailed respecting the Russians and their unfortunate clients, the Circassians of the Black Sea, who, according to the accounts from the agents on the coast, had suffered greatly in the late expedition, and had been completely scattered by the northern soldiers. This does not, however, imply that the Russian influence exerted in that kingdom through the minister Rudhart, to whom King Otho himself is said personally, though covertly, to be opposed.

LORD DURHAM AT ODESSA.—His lordship's visit had the effect of sadly decomposing the authorities, and affording subject matter of conversation among the quiet people of Odessa for months; for when the vessel arrived in the port with our well known red cross banner, she fired the usual salute, announcing that the representative of Great Britain was on board; when lo! the guns of the fort were silent; the salute was repeated; still the same portentous silence. Even our consul general was silent, for the very good reason he happened to be absent. Here was dishonour to the flag of the greatest nation in the world! His lordship stormed, the captain stamped with rage; even the least choelric among the officers thought the conduct of the Russians extraordinary. What could be the reason? was echoed by all on board. Perhaps the insult was personal; perhaps his lordship, as chief of the radicals was not a palatable representative to the chief of all the despots.—*Spencer's Travels in Circassia.*

A French *Government Journal* says, "The departure of the Dutch Minister, Baron de Paget, for London to convey the King of the Netherlands to the young Queen of England, is said to have excited great uneasiness at the Tuilleries. It is affirmed that the mission of the diplomatist, (who is worthy of the entire confidence of the House of Nassau,) is said to add to its ostensible object project for a union between Queen Victoria and one of the sons of the Prince of Orange.

Accounts from Lisbon of the 31st July, state that capital to be in a most frightful and alarming state of agitation. Saldanha had left Lisbon and joined the Charterists; it was expected that much blood would be shed. The soldiers of the Government were with difficulty kept from breaking out into open mutiny.

Local Legislature

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 16.

Mr Nugent, as Chairman of the deputation appointed on the 16th inst. to wait on His Excellency the Governor with an address, reported that the deputation had waited on His Excellency accordingly and had received the following Reply.

H. PRESCOTT.
Gentlemen,

In answer to the first, second, 6th and 7th paragraphs of this address I have to mention that the correspondence, mentioned as having passed between certain functionaries and the executive, is of so limited a character, as to be almost, and indeed as regards the 7th, altogether imaginary.—But had it been otherwise I could not have consented to its being made public.

Supposing correspondence between subordinate Public Functionaries to exist, as assumed, I

should not deem it proper to call for its production.

No unusual order was given to the Master of the Maria—nor was any correspondence held with him or constables, as implied in the third paragraph. I cannot consent to lay before the House my despatches to the Home Government, as requested in the fourth paragraph.

The charge of the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court is, I presume, a matter of notoriety having been published in the Papers of the Island; but I am not authorised to demand a copy of it.

I yesterday sent down by messenger the document requested in the concluding paragraph which had been omitted through inadvertence.

Government House,
19th August, 1837.

Mr. Nugent gave notice that on Monday next he should move an address to His Excellency the Governor praying a return of the application of the application of the Rents, and other profits of Ships Rooms and Brown lands generally in detail.

Mr. Kent gave notice that on Monday next he should move that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. Nugent gave notice that he should on Monday next move an address to His Excellency the Governor praying His excellency will inform the House of Assembly what returns His excellency has made in compliance with the 60th Article of the Royal Instructions.

The House adjourned till Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, AUG. 21.

Pursuant to the order of the day the house resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the further consideration of the Bill to regulate the making and repairing of Roads and Highways in this Island, and to repeal certain acts of the General Assembly relative to highways.

The committee having risen, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the consideration of Ways and Means

The Chairman reported from the committee that they had come to several resolutions which they had directed him to report to the house—viz.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the following table of Duties be adopted upon Goods, Wares and Merchandise, (excepting wines and spirits) imported into Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

Beef and Pork (salted)	£0 0 9
Flour, the barrel not exceeding in weight 196 lbs.	0 0 9
Oatmeal, the barrel not exceeding in weight 200 lbs.	0 0 6
Bread or Biscuit, the cwt.	0 0 3
Butter, the cwt.	0 1 6
Apples, the barrel	0 0 6
Coals the ton	0 0 6
Tea, per lb.	0 0 1
Lumber, 1 inch thick per M. feet	0 1 0
Ton lumber and balk, of all kinds including scantling per ton	0 0 6

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Resolved, That it is the opinion
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Resolved, That it is the opinion
 of this Committee, that a duty
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 Champagne, Burgundy, Claret,
 Hock, and all other Wines im-
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 value in this market exclusive
 of this duty, shall exceed the
 sum of eight shillings sterling
 per gallon.
Resolved, That it is the opinion
 of this Committee, that a duty
 of one shilling sterling per gal-
 lon, be levied on Port, Madeira,
 Sherry and all other Wines im-
 ported into this Colony whose
 value as aforesaid, shall exceed
 five shillings sterling per gal-
 lon.
Resolved, That it is the opinion
 of this Committee that a duty of
 nine pence sterling, per gallon
 be levied on fayal, madeira,
 marcilla, malaga, sherry, figuei-
 ra Port, teneriffe and all other
 wines imported into this Island,
 whose value as aforesaid shall
 exceed the sum of two shillings
 and six pence sterling per gal-
 lon.
Resolved, That it is the opinion
 of this Committee, that a duty
 of six pence sterling per gallon
 be levied on catalonia, benecar-
 lo, common fayal, cargo claret
 and all other wines imported in
 to this Colony, whose value as
 aforesaid shall not exceed the
 sum of two shillings and six
 pence sterling per gallon.
Resolved, That it is the opinion
 of this Committee, that the sum
 of nine hundred pounds sterling
 be allowed to the Collector,
 and such other officers of Cus-
 toms, as may be necessary, for
 the collection of the Colonial
 Revenue, to defray all expen-
 es of remuneration for such col-
 lection, and charges incidental
 thereto.
Resolved, That it is the opinion
 of this committee, that any reve-
 nue bill that may pass this
 house should continue in opera-
 tion for twelve months from the
 passing thereof, and no longer.

O'Connell was disqualified from voting,
 by having been, within the past year, by
 himself and members of his family, in the
 reception of alms!!! We understand
 the learned assessor gravely decided the
 that the objection did not lie against an
 Irish vote there being no poor law in this
 country—so that Mr. O'Connell's vote
 was allowed, and he may set this down as
 an advantage to balance his grievances
 as an alien.—Kerry Post.

Belfast Election.—Informations were
 yesterday (Wednesday), sworn before the
 bench of magistrates against William
 Perrie, Esq., for having sworn at, the
 recent election to his being still in
 possession and actual occupation of his
 house in Donegall-street, and having
 voted from it when it was alleged that he
 had surrendered the possession and
 removed from the house in May last. A
 warrant was accordingly issued, and Mr.
 Perrie was admitted to bail to take his
 trial at the next assizes. The necessary
 securities were given by Mr. Henry
 Murney and Mr. A. Montgomery.—
 Ulster Times

THE STAR
 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1837.

We copy the following from a
 Liverpool paper, received by the
 LARK, at Carbonear yesterday,
 and have much pleasure in laying
 the same before the public.

"The present time is very stir-
 ring and of great importance to the
 political world. Lord Melbourne
 will resign as soon as the elections
 are settled, he is disgusted with
 the support of such men as O'Con-
 nell, and he appears perfectly
 aware, that it is to him and his
 influence that O'Connell and his
 party are indebted for carrying
 through of such absurd measures,
 as the Poor Law Bill, &c. &c. &c.
 Hume has been turned out of
 Middlesex, but Dan has found
 him a berth in Ireland. When
 such joints as Hume, Ewart and
 Roebuck are cut off O'Connell's
 tail, what must Melbourne think,
 and what may we not expect. The
 Priests have been making every
 exertion to support rad's in Ire-
 land,—and are not particular how
 far they go—but the conservatives
 here have made a noble stand, and
 have done their duty. O'Connell
 and Hutton are ncmially return-
 ed for Dublin by a majority of 89
 spurious votes. A petition will
 be put in, when they will, no
 doubt, be both turned out, with
 others who have been similarly
 elected."

SHIP NEWS
Port of Carbonear.
ENTERED.
 Sept. 9.—Brig Eggardon Castle, War-
 land, Liverpool, 80 tons coal, 180
 tons salt, 31 packages painters' co-
 lours, 2 hhds. refined sugar, 1 tierce
 do 74 bags nails, 4 iron stoves, 51
 pots & covers, 3 campbouses, 2 tons
 ironware, 70 boxes soap, 32 bls.
 pitch & tar 50 kegs gunpowder 11
 do. shot, 209 bls. flour, 20 baskets,
 raisins, 10 boxes currans, 2 bags
 coffee, 1 bag pimento, 33 chests tea,
 50 bls. pork, 6 crates earthenware, 1
 truss canvass, 7 boxes window glass,
 2 casks & 1 bbl. hardware.

11.—Mary, Marten, Hamburg, 310
 firkins butter, 30 bls. oatmeal, 20
 bls. peas, 20 hams, 684 bags bread,
 450 bls. flour, 230 do pork, 10 cwt.
 butter,—for Carbonear and Harbor
 Grace.

A GENERAL QUARTER SESSI-
ONS of the PEACE, for the
 Northern District of Newfoundland,
 will be holden at the Court-House, in
 the Town of HARBOR GRACE, in the
 said District, on **THURSDAY,** the
 Fifth day of OCTOBER next, at 11 o'Clock
 in the Forenoon, when all Persons desir-
 ous of obtaining

LICENSES
 to retail Wine, Ale, and Spirituous Li-
 quors for the ensuing year, are request-
 ed to make application for the same.
 (By Order.)
 ALFRED MAYNE,
 Clerk of the Peace.
 Harbor Grace,
 19th Sept., 1837.

On Sale
THE SUBSCRIBER
 Having taken the STORE lately
 occupied by Mr. PETER ROGERSON,
Offers for Sale,
Cheap for CASH

Superfine Flour
 Prime Mess Pork
 Superior common Bread
 Excellent Holstein Butter
 Molasses.
 WM. HENDERSON.
 Harbor Grace,
 Sept. 20, 1837.

THOMAS RIDLEY & CO.
 Have Just Imported,
 BY THE
 Brig MARY, Capt. MARTIN,
 from HAMBURG,
 The undermentioned GOODS,
 which they will Sell
 At St. John's Prices
 For CASH or PRODUCE,

100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork
 200 Barrels Superfine Flour
 274 Bags Biscuit
 100 Firkins FINE NEW Butter
 30 Barrels Oatmeal
 20 Barrels Peas
 And a few choice Westphalia Hams.
 Harbor Grace,
 September 13, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
 Have Received,
 Per Native, from Torquay,
 A few Casks well-assorted
SHOES,
 Which they will Sell very low,
 for an early Payment in Cash,
 Oil or Fish.
 THOS. RIDLEY & Co.
 Harbor Grace,
 September 13, 1837.

Notcies
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, }
 Sept 5, 1837. }

ALL Persons having any Claim
 or Claims on JAMES HIPPLISLEY
 of Bristol, (England,) but late of Har-
 bor Grace, Merchant, Deceased, are
 hereby requested to present the same
 to the Subscriber without delay; and all
 Persons indebted to the said JAMES
 HIPPLISLEY, are required to make im-
 mediate payment to
 GEORGE HIPPLISLEY,
 Sole Executor.
 Harbor Grace,
 Sept. 6, 1837.

MR. ELLIS begs to tender his most
 sincere thanks, to those kind
 Friends who have so handsomely come
 forward to assist in the erection of a
 DWELLING-HOUSE, which he has
 the pleasure to inform them is now in
 progress, and will be particularly obliged
 by the payment of the contributions,—in
 Carbonear to THOMAS CHANCY, Esq.,
 and in Harbor Grace to THOMAS RID-
 LEY, Esq., who will confer an additional
 favor by receiving the same, that Mate-
 rials may provided, and the House cover-
 ed in as early as possible.
 Harbor Grace,
 Sept. 6, 1837.

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,
 Administratrix.
 Brigus,
 September 15, 1837.

On Sale
G. P. JILLARD
 HAS RECENTLY IMPORTED,
 From Manchester, Birmingham, and
 Bristol,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
 On reasonable terms,
 White, Blue, and Brown Serges
 Flannel, Union Baize
 Calico, Shirting, Check
 Stout Cotton Duck, Double warp ditto
 Cambric, Mull, Jaconet, Book, Crossbar
 and Coloured MUSLINS
 White and Coloured Net, Quilling ditto
 Lace, Edging and Tatting in great variety
 Printed Cottons, Rich CHINTZ
 Coloured Morino, Plain Stuffs
 Ribbons and Persians
 Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats and Stiffners
 Men's, Women's and Children's Silk,
 Kid, and Leather GLOVES
 Ditto ditto Worsted and Cotton Hose
 Twist, Sewing Silk, Sewing Cotton, Tape,
 and all sorts of

HABERDASHERY
 Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Combs
 Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto
 Violin & Violincello Bows & Bow-hair
 Ditto and ditto Strings, 1, 2, 3, 4
 Umbrellas, Pins and Needles
 Elastic Knitting Pins
 Gilt, and Silver-end Thimbles
 Slates, and Slate Pencils
 Table Knives and Forks
 Steels and Carvers
 Penknives, Scissors, Razors
 Awlblades, Shoe Knives, Nippers
 Cinder Sifters, Chamber Buckets
 Mops, Brushes, Pattens
 SCYTHES, Grass Hooks
 Wire Rat and Mouse Traps
 Irish and English Spades, Rakes
 Wood Screws, Brads, Door-springs
 Files of all sorts, Shoe Rasps
 Imperial Weights from 4lbs. down
 Ditto Pewter Measures
 Britannia-metal Teapots, Coffee Biggins
 Plated and Britannia-metal Tea & Table
 Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs
 Caddy and Salt Spoons
 Cases Mathematical Instruments
 Pocket Compasses
 Superfine Kerby Hooks
 Buttons of all descriptions
 Beads, Smelling Bottles
 London VINEGAR in cask and bottles
PATENT MEDICINES
 Castor Oil, Epsom Salts
 Pocket Pistols and Ducking Guns with
 Percussion Locks and Caps
 Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes
 Ladies' Ditto Ditto
 Children's Ditto Ditto

WATCHES, Watch Guards
WEDDING and Fancy RINGS
 TOGETHER WITH
 A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
JEWELLERY
 Harbor Grace,
 July 19, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Are Landing
 Ex the Brig AMITY, Captain
 Dunn, from LIVERPOOL,
 86 Tons Salt
 30 Tons Best Orrel Coal
 100 Barrels Hamburg Fine Flour
 75 Ditto extra Superfine Ditto
 60 Ditto Prime Pork
 50 Boxes, 46 Half-boxes, and 160
 Qr.-boxes Muscatel Raisins
 Rod, Casement, Round and Sheathing
 Iron
 Nails, and Crow Bars, all sizes
 1 Best Liverpool Back Iron
 An assortment of Coopers Tools (war-
 ranted superior)
 Best London White Lead
 Colord Paints
 Linseed Oil, Spisita Turpentine
 Ochre, Chalk, Whiting
 Pitch, Tar, &c. &c.
 Which will be Sold VERY LOW for CASH
 or PRODUCE.
 THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.
 Harbor Grace,
 July 19, 1837.

