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RYSDALE,
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1835

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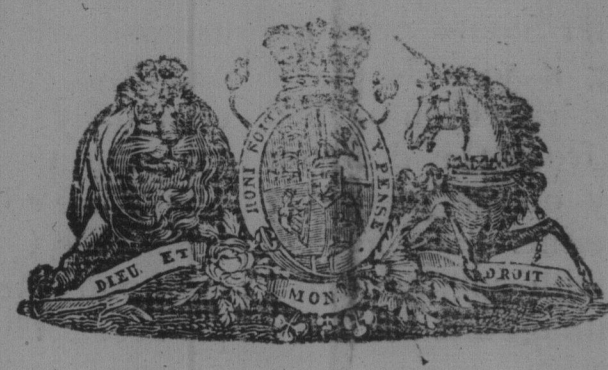
LET
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situated on the
street, bounded on
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the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.

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at the Office of

THE STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.



Vol. IV. WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1838. No. 227.

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

Soldiers and Sailors.—One of the most curious parts of the evidence, taken before the committee respecting the Post-office, is that of Captain Bentham, of the 52d regiment, regarding the correspondence of Soldiers. It is provided by statute, and each single letter sent by, or addressed to, a soldier, shall be charged only 1d. provided the former is franked by the commanding officer of the regiment or detachment; and that, in either case, the penny is paid before the letter is posted. This privilege the soldiers valued very highly. Common sailors, in the merchant service, on the other hand, never write a letter at all, not having the privilege of sending them through the Post-office for a penny. Mr. Pearson, a witness, who has 200 sailors in employment, says—"I know they never think of writing to their friends. I know very well they would be very glad to do it, but they cannot afford it. The expense of a single letter to the north is very nearly equal to the wages of a full seaman, and exceeds the wages of an apprentice." It is remarkable that the only correspondence between common soldiers and their relations, or each other, for all the witnesses agree that any friendly intercourse which passes through the Post-office between any other class, is quite inconsiderable. The common soldiers are certainly much worse educated than the general body of the people; but assume that the adults in the united kingdom amount to 6,500,000, that one half are able to write letters, and that they write as frequently as common soldiers, no very exaggerated supposition, and we have 130,000,000 letters that never would be written under the present system, yielding a gross return to the Post office, even at one penny a piece, of considerably above half a million sterling, from a source, letters on friendship, which now yield nothing. *Tail's Magazine.*

Horrors of War. Allison, in his history of the French revolution draws the following frightful picture of the field of Elau the day after the battle in which Napoleon defeated the Russians with immense slaughter on both sides: "Above fifty thousand men lay in the space of two leagues, weltering in their blood. The wounds were for the most part of the severest kind, from the extraordinary quantity of cannon balls which had been discharged during the action, and the close proximity of the contending masses to the deadly batteries, which spread grape at half musket shot through their ranks. Though stretched on the cold sand, and exposed to the severity

of an Arctic winter, they were burning with thirst, and piteous cries were heard on all sides for water, or assistance to extricate the men from beneath the heaps of slain, or loads of horses by which they were crushed. Six thousand of these noble animals encumbered the field, or, maddened with pain, were shrieking aloud amid the stifled groans of the wounded. Subdued by loss of blood, tamed with cold, exhausted with hunger, the women lay side by side amidst the general wreck. The Cassack was to be seen beside the Italian; the gay vine-dresser from the smiling banks of the Garonne lay athwart the stern peasant from the plains of the Ukraine. The extremity of suffering had extinguished alike the fiercest and most generous passion."

The Ballot in Ancient Rome.—The Roman Commonwealth had lasted under its kings upwards of 200 years. Thence, to the introduction of the ballot, nearly 400; from the ballot to the Agarian insurrection, under the Gracchia, only six years; and then followed nearly eight years of internal troubles, usurpations, civil wars, proscriptions, massacres and anarchy, which could be, and only were terminated by the imperial despotism of the Cæsars: so that between the ballot and slavery, the nation did not enjoy one single day of internal tranquility or rational freedom. *Quarterly Review.*

The Dutch.—nothing can exceed the cleanliness, the personal propriety and the apparent comfort of the people of Holland; you do not see a house or a fence out of repair, or a garden not carefully cultivated, you meet with no ragged or dirty persons, nor any drunken man. Bastardy is almost unknown: and there are no beggars. The domestic and social duties are discharged with great constancy; a scrupulous economy and cautious foresight prevail among every class; and to spend one's whole income is accounted a species of crime. The same systematic prudence pervades every part of the community, agricultural and commercial, and thus the Dutch are enabled to bear up against the most formidable difficulties, and to secure a larger amount of individual comfort than probably exists in any other country.

Clerical Wit.—A witty clergyman had one day to unite a rustic couple in the holy bands of matrimony. The ceremony being over, the husband "began to sink in resolution," and falling as some husbands might do into a fit of repentance, he said, "Your reverence has tied the knot tightly, I

fancy, but under favour, may I ask your reverence, if so be you could unite it again?" "Wy no," replied the dean, "we never do that on this part of the consecrated ground." Where then?" cried the man eagerly. "On that," pointing to the burial ground.

Our Better Halves.—It being agreed, at a party of twelve, that a disputed question should be settled by the opinion of the majority; the six ladies expressed themselves opposed to the six gentlemen, and claimed the victory. A gentleman objected to this, as the number of votes was equal, saying, "they were half and half." "True," replied a witty fair one, "but we are the 'better halves.'"

SELFISHNESS.—Selfishness is the besetting sin of our fallen nature. It interferes with and adulterates the love of our neighbour; it excludes from bosoms the love of God. But self-love, so far from being an illegitimate principal, is an essential part of the constitution of every sentient existing and in the second great commandment is assumed as such, and constituted as has just been said, the standard of our love to others. The reasoning of the Apostle Paul is beautifully correct, when he says, "he that loveth another fulfilled the law. For this Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thou shalt not kill, Thou shalt not steal, Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour, Thou shalt not covet; and if there be no other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, namely Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. Love worketh no ill to his neighbour; Therefore love is the fulfilling of the law."—In its heart-searching spirituality, its precision and simplicity, its readiness for application, its force of united appeal to the understanding and to the heart, its comprehensiveness, both as to the object it embraces, and the disposition and conduct it inculcates towards them, this precept is divinely worthy of the place it holds.—"Taking love of God and love of our neighbor together, well might our divine Master say of them, "on these two commandments hang all the laws and the prophets."

ASIATIC ETIQUETTE.—The Cochin Chinese are polite and punctilious observers of etiquette. At Vunglanc the chief mandierne questioned the propriety of one of his rank and numerous title holding intercourse with Mr. Roberts, who came from a country where he understood there were no titles, and all men were equal. Mr. Roberts, perceiving that unless this objecting were removed the object of their visit would be frustrated, replied that the mandierne had in some measure been misinformed. He told him if his Chinese secretary would take a piece of paper, he would enumerate his own titles, and convince him of his errors. The secretary selected a half sheet of paper, Mr. Roberts, requested him to take a whole one, as that even would be scarcely large enough. The American officers present were of course at a loss to imagine how Mr. Roberts would extricate himself from his seeming difficulty; but not so Mr. Roberts.—He dictated as follows: Edmund Roberts esq., special envoy from the president of the United States to the emperor of Cochin-China, citizen of the United States, citizen of Maine, citizen of New Hampshire, and continued enumerating himself citizen of each of the 25 states; for, being citizen of all, he was so of them severally. Before the sheet was

half full the mandierne exclaimed, "was unnecessary to go further, as his title already exceeds his own. Had he not been satisfied, Mr. Roberts intended to enumerate as many of the cities, towns, and villages as he could remember, not doubting the success of the ruse diplomatique."

The celebrated Dr. Antomarchi, so well known to the world as the physician who followed Napoleon to St. Helena, and remained with him while he lived, died on the 3d of April at St. Jago de Cuba. Dr. Antomarchi arrived about three years since at New Orleans, from France, and was received with distinguished attention. He afterwards traveled through Mexico; and on his return to the United States, he stopped at St. Jago de Cuba, to visit some relatives where he was seized with the yellow fever, and in a very short time, fell a victim to that disease. *New York Gaz.*

TWENTY MINUTES.—"When I was about leaving Liverpool for America," said Mathews, to a professional friend "I asked the Yankee Captain, as we were lying in the stream what detained us, that we were not off? He answered 'The mail, Sir. I inquired when it was expected? 'In about twenty minutes,' was the reply. In an hour or two the mail came on board; and when we had moved but a little distance, then there was another stop. 'What is this for?' said I. 'We are waiting for a pilot, quoth the master. 'How long before he will be on board?' was my next question. 'In about twenty minutes,' was the answer again; and so it was all the way over. If there was a gale, it never was calculated to last more than twenty minutes; that space of time was likewise the estimated duration of a calm; and one poor fellow, blue and white with active sea sickness, was told to keep a good heart, for it might not last more than twenty minutes? When I arrived at New York, after numerous provoking delays, and had become fairly established at my lodgings, there comes up a waiter, in hot haste, with 'Mr. Mathews! you can't stay here no longer, sa!' 'What is the matter?—the reason?—why can't I?' 'Cause, sa, the Sheriff has issued his *skash arrar*, and the red flag is out o' the winder, and they're gwinn' to sell out, sa!' 'Well, when must I go?' 'Why, sa, I s'pect you'd better be gettin' away in about twenty minutes!' And thus," continued Mathews in his fretful, querulous manner, "was it, from the moment I set my foot in America. You'd hardly believe it, yet I had just returned from calling to see an old friend, who was very kind to me on my former visit. Where is Mr. B.?" said I, to the servant. 'He is dead, sir!' Dead! dead! How long since did he decease?' 'I should think about twenty minutes, Sa!' was the answer. "In short," concluded the inimitably mimic, "there is nothing that cannot be and is not done, in the United States, in twenty minutes!"

According to what we hear from Milan, the preparations for the coronation there indicate that the solemnity will be attended with a magnificence never before displayed. In every part of the town, houses are being pulled down, and new ones erected; and all the public buildings are being repaired, and several streets widened; the triumphal arch and the cathedral will at last be finished. Mercadante is to compose two new masses. From Vienna alone orders have been received for the hiring of 250 apartments; and all the small towns in the environs will be

filled with the attendants of the Court and foreign visitors -Post.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday published the following telegraphic despatch from Bayonne :-

"Twenty five Carlist battalions have assembled in Biscay and the valley of Mena. numerous convoys are constantly being directed on Balmaceda, were Morota and Don Carlos were still on the 23d. The Carlists are apparently desirous of obtaining possession of Portugalette, the artillery and provisions of which have been just augmented. The garrison has received a reinforcement of 500 men from St. Sebastian. Espartero was on the 18th at Haro, and his troops, with the exception of eight battalions sent into Castile, were disposed *en echelon* from Santo Maria de Cuba to Ona."

THE LATE DUEL.--The unfortunate young men, *Webber* and *Young*--who were so foolish as to allow themselves to be drawn in to assist at the fatal and disgraceful duel at Wimbledon--have been found guilty of the wilful murder of *Mr. Mirfin*. This is a sad situation for young men to bring themselves into, by their imprudently associating with tavern-hunting and shooting-gallery practitioners. They have, we regret to say, brought themselves into the situation of convicted felons--they have forfeited all claim to property and civil rights, and might, if the law remained in the unmitigated ferocity which characterised it until lately, have been exposed to an ignominious death on the gallows; but we thank God that such extreme severity cannot now reach their offence, although it is one of a very grave nature: nevertheless their punishment will be severe, we understand, as the dignity of the laws which protect human life must be vindicated. We deeply pity these misled young men, and still more their families, who must feel the most poignant anguish at the very distressing circumstances in which they are now placed; for they thought of what is called respectable connexions and tolerable means, cannot claim, nor will they be allowed, any indulgence different from the most common incarcerated convict; and it would be considered injustice to the latter if it were otherwise.--*Herald*.

By *Mr. Scott* the murderous transaction was called a "fair duel," and we suppose it was quite as fair as three out of four of such barbarous affairs usually are. Yet what is the testimony of the same gentleman as to the equality of the parties in firing. He says "Mr. Eliot fired first but not until the signal was given, *Mr. Mirfin* was in the act of raising his pistol and bringing it to a level when he was shot. I saw the bullet from his pistol tear up the grass." So it appears that it is quite consistent with what called "fair duelling" for one man to shoot another through the heart before the other has brought his pistol to a level! According to *Scott's* testimony, *Mirfin* received his mortal wound before he had brought his pistol into a position to give him an equal advantage with his adversary. If this be fair duelling, did we not speak too favourably of the practice the other day, when we called it honourable assassination?.... From the surgeon's evidence, one of two conclusions must be drawn; either *Eliot* had such superior dexterity in the use of the pistol to the unfortunate *Mirfin* as enabled

him to fire with fatal precision before the other could raise his pistol and bring it to a level, or *Mr. Mirfin* must have been fuddled and confused from the drinking and debauchery of the preceding night, and in either case he had little chance with so practised a duellist as his antagonist has been described to be.

It is affirmed that serious dissatisfaction pervades the French army, which has been extensively tampered with by agents of *Louis Bonaparte*. Several soldiers, sub-officers, and even officers, have been arrested, and are imprisoned in Paris and Lyons, charged with participation in a plot to change the dynasty in France, and to place *Louis Bonaparte* on the throne. This is in some degree confirmed by the arrest in Switzerland of a sergeant of a French regiment who deserted his corps at Lyons, and was on his way to Arenberg, the residence of *Louis Napoleon Bonaparte*.

Russia.--The accounts of the great losses of the Russian navy on the coast of Circassia have been confirmed, and are more serious than were reported. The blockade of Circassia has been found out to be impracticable; eighty vessels arrived last year in spite of it. The chieftains of Circassia are determined not to yield a foot to the encroachments of Russia, and are well prepared for every contingency. Some idea of the difficulties of the contest may be gathered from the fact that the Russian forces, at the present moment in the Circassia, amount to 100,000 men.

The treaty of commerce, which was lately entered into between the Porte and England, and the abolition of monopolies throughout the Ottoman empire, is likely to bring to a crisis the question of the independence of the Pacha of Egypt. The abrogation of monopolies in that country would be the ruin of the Pacha, as, were it enforced, it would disband his army, lay up his fleet, and allow his power to evaporate,

The French have just constructed a new steam vessels of 250 horse power, upon such a principle that when the wind is favourable her paddles may be cleared away, and her mast and rigging set up, and within an hour's time she may be used either as a steam ship or as an ordinary sloop of war.

The Swiss question was beginning to assume an exceedingly serious aspect. That the French Government would be supported in its determination to coerce the cantons by the whole of the Powers known as the Holy Alliance remained unquestioned, but there arose a difficulty deserving of attention--namely, the inexpediency of placing *Louis Bonaparte* at the head of an army, which he would have in case the Swiss Government should refuse to compel him to leave the cantons.

Portugal. Letters from Lisbon state that though *Remechido*, the long-for-midable Miguelite chief, had been shot, the spirit of resistance to the Government was as vivacious as ever. The son of the deceased had taken his place at the head of the devoted guerillas, and maintained the success attending his name. He had ventured to give fight to a party of the troops, and obtained the advantage. some

wonder is expressed that the Government who are in an undoubted condition to suppress this rising effectually, do not proceed to do so. But the meshes of Portuguese policy are so complicated, that it is said the Queen bases her security upon the squabbles of both parties. The treasury is as empty as usual, and the Queen is said to be greatly distressed for money, to enable her to entertain the Queen-Dowager of England, who is about to pay her a visit upon her voyage out. The forthcoming elections occasion some uneasiness--the enemies of Government had been endeavouring to stir up tumults, in order to mar the views of the Government as to the candidates. Lisbon itself was tranquil.

(From the London Record, Sept. 20.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

It is not only in Ireland, it is also in the colonial dependencies of this mighty empire, that Popery has begun to operate in a manner the most alarming. We have already seen a rebellion in Lower Canada, which is doubtless in a great measure to be traced to the influence of popery which is there established. More recently we find, that in Newfoundland the Popish hierarchy are taking advantage of the present disposition of the O'Connell Government, and are doing all that in them lies to foment discontent, disorder, and ultimate rebellion. Like Lower Canada, Newfoundland is a half-Popish dependency, and it has also obtained a Reform Constitution and universal suffrage, by means of which, the priests are enabled to make their influence more formidable. A Representative Assembly is not in itself necessarily a blessing; and in Newfoundland, we doubt whether the more respectable portion of the inhabitants look back with any feelings of complacency on the boon they received five or six years ago, when they obtained a Constitution, which has given them a Representative Assembly elected by universal suffrage--the electors being, as is alleged, for the most part, papists of the lowest order, and not a few of them refugee Ribbonmen.

Possessed of these new powers, it became the object of the Popish priests to remove from the bench of justice a judge whose integrity no one has impeached, whose learning is undoubted, and whose chief fault seems to be that he is a warmly-attached Protestant.

Mr. Chief Justice Boulton's accusers were the popish bishop and the popish priests. With a Government like the present we cannot marvel that they have prevailed, and that the Chief Justice has been removed from the bench. The following is the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in *Mr. Boulton's* case:--

(COPY.)

"At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 5th day of July, 1838; present--the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Lord Steward, Earl of Albermarle, Earl of Minto, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Howick, Lord Holland, Lord Hill, Lord Glenelg, Sir John Hobhouse, Bart., Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of a Committee of the Privy Council, dated this day in the words following, viz:--

"In reporting to your Majesty upon the memorial your Majesty has been pleased to refer to us from your Majesty's Commons of Newfoundland in General Assembly convened, we think it right in the first place to state, that we have not found anything to justify the tone adopted in the prayer of the memorial, that your Majesty would be pleased to purify the bench of justice in Newfoundland by the removal of the Chief Justice, inasmuch as we have not found any ground for imputing to the Chief Justice any corrupt motive, or intentional deviation from his duty as a Judge; and we feel it incumbent upon us to express disapprobation at the language and conduct adopted towards the Chief Justice, as being unjust towards him personally, and inconsistent with the respect due to the high office he was filling. We regret, however, to be under the necessity of reporting, that we have found in some of the transactions brought under our consideration, so much of indiscretion in the conduct of the Chief Justice, and that he has permitted himself so much to participate in the strong feelings which appear, unfortunately, to have influenced the different parties in the colony (although we do not find that his judicial decisions have been affected thereby),

that we feel it our duty to state, that we think it will be inexpedient that he should be continued in the office of Chief Justice of Newfoundland."

"Her Majesty having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and of what is therein recommended, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, do signify to Chief Justice Boulton, Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

(Signed) "C. GREVILLE."

It thus appears that the Chief Justice's judgments are declared to be sound, that he is pronounced upright in the discharge of his duties, that he has moreover been very shamefully attacked--but he is chargeable with a freedom from that Sadaucean lukewarmness in regard to Protestantism, which distinguishes the present Government. He is guilty of "a participation in strong feelings," and to gratify the Popish priests in Newfoundland, or rather to gratify the popish priests and popish party at home, the Chief Justice is deprived of his office.

When this news reached Newfoundland how was it received? *The popish bishop ordered a Te Deum* to be chanted, and the popish priests cursed the Chief Justice from the chapel altar, in the presence of his lady, who is a Roman Catholic. The whole story, with the affecting address of Mrs. Boulton, in vindication of her husband's honor, will be found in our extracts from the Newfoundland papers.

Such are the men for whose gratification Chief Justice Boulton is removed. It appears that this monstrous act of disrespect to the Bench has found imitators in the Newfoundland Assembly. It seems the Assembly first refused to grant any supply, unless it should be allowed to appropriate part of it to its own Members. In obedience to orders from Downing-street this point was conceded, and again the priests triumphed.

The next affair shows something of the tyranny of a democracy. A personal quarrel occurred between a member of the Assembly and the principal Medical gentleman in the colony, and the latter having, in answer to gross insult, applied strong language to the Deputy, the latter reported the case to the Assembly, who chose to consider this as an attack on the majesty of the people, and committed the Doctor to gaol! The latter applied for a *habeas corpus*, and his case was argued with consummate ability by a *Mr. Robinson*, before the junior *puisne* judge, *Mr. Lilly*, the senior absenting himself from *bodily* fear. A vote of censure was passed against *Mr. Robinson* for daring to assert the independence of the bar; and the Assembly refused to admit him into its presence. But there is more still. *Mr. Justice Lilly* granted the prisoner's discharge, and for doing so, this venerable upright magistrate was assaulted and thrown into prison by the Assembly, and the sheriff, who acted under his authority, sent to bear him company.

This was too much. The Governor prorogued the Assembly and dissolved their tyrannical power. For this he may possibly be dismissed as well as *Mr. Justice Lilly*.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1838.

We have been politely favoured with the loan of London dates to the 26th Sept. from which we have taken several extracts.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, has been pleased to make the following appointments--
To be Commissioners of Pilots under the Act recently passed by the Colonial Legislature.

N. W. HOYLES, Esquire
J. B. BULLY "
THOS. WILLIAMS "
PATK. MORRIS "
EWEN STABB "
To be a Commissioner for the Light-House at Harbor Grace Island,
PETER BROWN, Esquire.

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to appoint JAMES POWER, Esquire, to be Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, vice John Buckingham, retired.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
29th October, 1838

SHIP NEWS

Port of St. John's.
ENTERED
Ann, Seager, Liverpool, general cargo.
Samuel, Walters, Oporto, salt.
John, Sandcombe, London, general cargo.
Surprise, Harvey, Dartmouth, general cargo.

NOW LYING

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And will be

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Built at Harb
best Materials,
found in Anch
Boats, &c.

THE

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Built in 1851.
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Harbor Grace

Nov. 7, 1838

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BREAD, fine
FLOUR, fine
PORK, BE
BUTTER, 1st
Holstein
OATMEAL,
MOLASSES,
TEAS, Hyso
Congo, &
SOAP, CAN
Snuff in bottle
Glue, Pepper
VINEGAR in
Hams, Westp
GENEVA in a
Sugar Candy
WINE, a few
PORT an
GUNPOWDE
Sheet Lead
Bolt, Bar, She
Sheet COPPE
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ANCHORS
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Rat Cages
Axes, and a
IRONMO

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VARNISH
CORDAGE, C
BLOCKS, De
Sheaves,
COMBS, Brus
HATS, Fur C
Account Book
BLANKETS,
and Flus
FLANNELS,
BLANKETIN
HOSIERY and
Stays, Thread
MERINOES,
GALICOES, B
Beaverteens
BANDANA &
Ribbons
TABLE Carpet
Ships Compass
Half-hour & L
ENSIGNS, Bu
Coopers Rushe
Signal Lanthor
CANVAS, No.
RUSSIA Duck
DECK Boots,
COALS and B
EARTHENWA
SPARS, 6 to 10
Pipe PLANK
Pine, Spruce, &

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THOR

Harbor Grace,
October 31

On Sale

NOW LYING AT THE WHARF OF
THE SUBSCRIBERS
And will be Sold on accommodat-
ing Terms,

THE FINE FAST SAILING BRIG

ANN,

Burthen per Register 97 5-3 35-70 0
Tons, N. M.,

Built at Harbor Grace in 1834, of the
best Materials, is Ironsheathed and well
found in Anchors, Cables, Sails, Rigging,
Boats, &c.

Also,

THE SCHOONER

Wave,

Burthen per Register 52 79-44 Tons,

Built in 1831, at Shelbourn, N. S., princi-
pally of Oak Timber and Plank, and
Copper fastened to the bends. This fast-
sailing and beautiful Vessel is exceed-
ingly well adapted for the Coasting Trade
of this Island, or if required might also
be fitted out for the Seal Fishery at a tri-
fling expense.

Inventories of the Materials belonging
to the above Vessels may be seen on ap-
plication to

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,

Nov. 7, 1838.

AT LOW PRICES

For Cash or Produce,

THE UNDERMENTIONED

GOODS,

Viz.

BREAD, fine and common, Hamburg
FLOUR, fine & superfine, do. & Dantzic
PORK, BEEF, barrels & half-barrels
BUTTER, 1st Randers and 1st pickled
Holstein for Families

OATMEAL, Oat Grits, PEASE, RICE
MOLASSES, Moist & Loaf SUGAR
TEAS, Hyson, Twankey, Souchong,
Congo, & Bohea in Qr.-chest

SOAP, CANDLES, TOBACCO
Snuff in bottles
Glue, Pepper, Mustard, COFFEE
VINEGAR in Jars and by the Gallon
Hams, Westphalia

GENEVA in cases & barrels
Sugar Candy in cases
WINE, a few dozen very fine OLD
PORT and "G." SHERRY

GUNPOWDER, BB. and MX. Shot
Sheet Lead
Bolt, Bar, Sheathing and Sheet IRON
Sheet COPPER and TIN, NAILS
Cabin STOVES

GRATES, Chain Cable 7-8 inch
ANCHORS
Iron round Pots, Bakepots & Covers
Rat Cages
Axes, and a general assortment of
IRONMONGERY

FITCH, Coal and Stockholm TAR
VARNISH
CORDAGE, Oakum, Lines & Twines
BLOCKS, Dead-eyes, Trucks, Hanks,
Sheaves, &c.

COMBS, Brushes, Black Lead
HATS, Fur Caps, STATIONERY
Account Books
BLANKETS, PILOT Cloths, WITNEY
and Flushing, SERGES

FLANNELS, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs
BLANKETING
HOSIERY and Gloves
Stays, Thread

MERINOES, SHAWLS, MUSLINS
CALICOES, Printed Cottons
Beavertees
BANDANA & Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Ribbons

TABLE Carpetings, Pasteboards
Ships Compasses
Half-hour & Log Glasses
ENSIGNS, Bunting
Coopers Rushes, TINWARE
Signal Lanthorns, LEATHER
CANVAS, No. 3 to 7

RUSSIA Ducks
DECK Boots, Shoes, Snow Boots
COALS and Bricks, Chalk
EARTHENWARE
SPARS, 6 to 16 Inches
Pipe PLANK
Pine, Spruce, & Hardwood BALK.

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,

October 31 1838.

TO BE LET

ON A BUILDING

Lease,

About Two Acres of Culti-
vated Land, well Fenced, situated
on the *Carbonear Road*, immedi-
ately in rear of the *Court House*.

Apply to

Mrs. CAWLEY.

Harbor Grace, Oct. 31.

On Sale

EDWARD WALMSLEY & Co

Offer For Sale

THEIR PRESENT STOCK,

COMPRISING A VARIETY OF

GOODS,

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

THE CARGO OF

The Brig SARAH lately arrived from
LIVERPOOL,

CONSISTING OF

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

AND,

A Choice Assortment of
MANCHESTER
AND OTHER

GOODS,

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

Carbonear,

October 31, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Office of this
Paper, Price 2s. 6d. (prompt)

A RECORD

OF THE
EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS
OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

IN THE

ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT

OF

Surgeon KIELLEY,

AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST OF

The Honorable Judge LILLY,

AND THE

High-Sheriff (B. G. GARRETT, Esq.)

For, (as the House has it!)

"Breach of Privilege!!"

Harbor Grace,

October 10, 1838.

G. P. Jillard

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,

And just opened a handsome as-
sortment 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 Bla-
ded Pen Knives

With a variety of other Articles, which
he will Sell very Low for CASH.

Harbour Grace,

July 4, 1838.

COMMISSION

WILLIAM DIXON having
a commodious Premises, which
from its detachment is compara-
tively secure from Fire, will be
happy to receive GOODS of any
description for disposal on Com-
mission, by Private or Public
Sale.

N. B. A Public Sale will take
place weekly.

Harbor Grace,

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore subsist-
between us, the undersigned, carry-
ing on business as Merchants, at this
place, has this day been DISSOLVED.

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

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

Witnesses,

W. BRANSCOMBE,
WM. BEMISTER, Jr.

Carbonear, Newfoundland,
13th October, 1838.

PORTUGAL COVE ROAD.
Stage Coaches, 'Victoria,' 'Velo-
city,' and 'Catch.'

THE Proprietors of these Coaches
having made arrangements condu-
cive to the greater comfort and conveni-
ence of Passengers by having Luggage-
Carts &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 Pack-
ets.

TERMS

Passengers 5s.
Luggage over 20lb weight cannot be
carried without a reasonable charge.

N.B.—All Letters, Parcels, Luggage,
&c. &c. intended for *ception Bay* to
be left at the *Commercial Hotel*, where
Passengers will please apply to secure
the Coaches.

St. John's,

May 13, 1838.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Northern District, }
Brigus, to wit. }

COURT OF SESSIONS,
JANUARY 9th, 1838.

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

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

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

SAMUEL W. COZENS.

Assayer of Weights and Measures

Brigus,

January 9, 1838.

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

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.

Indentures

FOR SALE at this Office.

Harbour Grace.

October 31, 1838.

On Sale

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & CO.
Just Received per EMILY, Turner

100 barrels Flour
185 bags Bread
10 Hbds. building Lime
7000 Brick

And

150 Hogsheads best House

Coals.

Harbor Grace,

August 15, 1838.

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

In the matter of Robert Slade,
senr., Mark Seager, Robert
Major, and Rolles Biddle,
of Carbonear, in the North-
ern District, Merchants In-
solvents.

WHEREAS it hath been made to ap-
pear 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 de-
clare 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 Ma-
jor, and Rolles Biddle, and all Persons
their Creditors, whose Debts amount re-
spectively, 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 Insol-
vents:—And in the interim this Honora-
ble Court appoints ROBERT PACK, Esq.,
JOHN WILLS MARTIN, Esq., and WILLI-
AM HARRISON, Esq., Merchants, residing
at Carbonear, Provisional Trustees, of
the Insolvent Estate of the said Robert
Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Ma-
jor, and Rolles Biddle; and the said
Robert Pack, John Wills Martin, and
William Harrison, are hereby authoris-
ed 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 authori-
sed to receive the assets of said Co-part-
nership Trade.

C. F. BENNETT,
GEORGE MORGAN.

Witness,
GEORGE BEADY BECK,
THOMAS BENNETT,

St. John's Newfoundland,
1st February, 1838.

The Business for the future will be car-
ried 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-part-
nership of BENNETT, MORGAN & Co.
was obtained from me under a miscon-
ception 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.

POETRY
THE GRAVES OF A HOUSE-HOLD.
[By Felicia Hemans]

They grew in beauty, side by side,
They fill'd one house with glee—
Their graves are sever'd far and wide,
By mount, and stream, and sea!

The same fond mother bent at night
O'er each far sleeping brow,
She had each folded flower in sight—
Where are those dreamers now?

One midst the forests of the west
By a dark stream is laid;
The Indian knows his place of rest,
Far in the cedar shade.

The sea, the blue long sea, hath one;
He lies where pearls lie deep;
He was the loved of all, yet none
O'er his low bed may weep.

One sleeps where southern vines are dress'd
Above the noble slane?
He wraped his colors round his breast,
On the bloody-red field of Spain;

And one o'er her the mrtle showers
Its leaves, by soft winds fann'd;
She faded 'midst Italian flowers,
The last of that bright band.

And parted thus, they rest who pray'd
Beneath they same green tree,
Whose voices mingled as they pray'd
Around one parent knee!

They that with smiles lit up the hail,
And cheer'd with song the hearth—
Alas for love, thou wert all,
And nought beyond, on earth;

THE WIND.

The wind is a language I would I could
learn:
Sometimes 'tis soothing and sometimes
'tis stern;

Sometimes it comes like a low sweet song,
And all things grow calm as the wind
floats along;
And the forest is lull'd by the dreamy
strain,

And slumber sinks down on the wander-
ing main;
And its crystal arms are folded in rest,
And the tall ship sleeps on its heaving
breast.

Sometimes when Autumn grows yellow
and sear,
And the sad clouds weep for the dying
year.

It comes like a wizard and mutters its
spell;
I would that its magical tones I could
tell!

And it beckons the leaves with its view-
less hand,
And they leap from the branches at its
command,

And follow its footsteps with wheeling
feet,
Like fairies that dance in the moonlight
sweet.

Sometimes it comes in the wintry night;
And I here the flap of its pinions of
might;

And I see the flash of its withering eye,
As it looks from the thunder clouds
rolling on high,
And pauses to gather its fearful breath,
And lifts up its eye like the angel of
death;

And the billows leap up when the sum-
mons they hear,
And the ship flies away as if winged with
fear.

And the uncouth creatures that roam
through the deep
Start up at the sound from their floating
sleep,

And career through the waters, like clouds
thro' the night,
To share in the tumult, their joy and
delight:

And when the moon rises the ship is no
more;
Its joys and its sorrows are vanish'd and
o'er;

And the fierce storm that slew it has
faded away,
Like the dark dream that flies at the light
of day.

AMERICAN SERVANTS.—A young man from Vermont was hired by a family, who were in extreme want of a footman.—He was a most friendly personage, as willing as he was free and easy; but he knew nothing of life out of a small farm house. An evening or two after his arrival, there was a large party at the house. His mistress strove to impress upon him that all he had to do at tea time was to follow, with the sugar and cream, the waiter who carried the tea—to see that every one had cream and sugar, and to hold his tongue. He did his part with

earnest face, stepping industriously from guest to guest. When he made the circuit and reached the door a doubt struck him, whether a group in the farthest part of the room had had the benefit of his attentions. He raised himself on his toes, with, "I'll ask," and shouted over the heads of the company, "I say, how are yea off for sweetnin' in that ere corner?"

On Sale

BY

THE SUBSCRIBERS
THE CARGO OF

The Brigantine ELIZABETH, Captain HUNT, from HAMBURGH,

Viz.

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

And,

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

Viz.

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

Also,

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

Viz.

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

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.
Harbor Grace,
October 17, 1838.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Have Received

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

They have also on Hand,

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

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

Harbor Grace,
Oct. 17. 1838.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & CO.

Are Landing ex-CASTLEREAGH from Liverpool,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS
Which they will Sell Low for Cash or Produce,

viz.

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

And a well Assorted Supply of
MANCHESTER and other British
MANUFACTURED
GOODS.

Harbor Grace,
October, 13, 1838.

Dr Arnott's Stove

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

Southampton, March 9, 1838.
[**DR. ARNOTT'S STOVE**.—We see by advertisement that this useful and economical Stove is now manufactured to any size, by *Driver & Metford*, this town of The article has been so highly approved of by all who have seen or used it, that it is quite unnecessary for us to say a syllable in its favor.—*Hampshire Telegraph, March 12, 1838.*]

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

FOR SALE

By Private Bargain,

An excellent *Dwelling House* and a quantity of *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*, ately 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 **WHARE**, and **STORE** 30 by 28 Feet, and the use of a **VAT** if required, that will contain about 7000 Seals. The situation is in a Central part of the Town, and well adapted for a *Coal and Lumber Yard*. **ALSO**, about Forty-three Feet front to **LET** on **BUILDING LEASES**, on the North side of the Street, East of *Mr. Power's House*.

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

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

PETER ROGERSON.

St. John's,
Oct. 5, 1837.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

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

FARES.

- Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
- Servants & Children 5s.
- Single Letters 6d.
- Double Do. 1s.

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

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

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

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

TERMS.

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

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in *Carbonear*, and in *St. John's* for *Carbonear*, &c. at *Mr. Patrick, Kilty's (Newfoundland Tavern)* and at *Mr. John Cruet's*, *Carbonear*,
June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building ease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1838.

Blanks

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



Vol. IV.
HARBOR GRACE,
From the Watch
NEWFOUN

We have great amiable benevolence whatever for the of those Protestants the warnings of to the guidance form their opinion the subdued heart educated disciples ty. no system. cal, can be safely reference to the ties, which may combinations of but only by the investigation of essential principles to it a permanent outlives the shift temporary obsc risk, therefore, charge of bigotry we deem it our public attention of the character this superstitious Christian relig who think the and the liberty be safely entrust and surveillance Catholic clergy fact, to which y once called atten falsification of the connectee with volution, for the clerical purp who vainly imag ties would be sa should they eve political influ on even ground tant clergy, liste language of C who assures us invulnerable and ful line of polit Jesuits in Pola the lower classe confessional an insure, by their higher ranks of ty to the exce furiated mob o instigation aga manists. Thus churches and stroyed by rio Jesuits, and dir of their college ceedings instit authorities, in excesses, were by the influer whose member those acts of v in an open bre the country." passage a fine tical working political spirit never abando recovering its l its measures by