

THE



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The following is an estimate of the value of the different jewels contained in the late magnificent diadem, the "Queen's rich Crown," and from which the present one, manufactured by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, is composed, and which her Majesty wore on Thursday:

Twenty diamonds round the circle, £1,500 each	£30,000
Two large centre diamonds, £2,000 each	4,000
Fifty-four smaller diamonds placed at the angles of the former	100
Four crosses, each composed of twenty-five diamonds	12,000
Four large diamonds on the tops of the crosses	40,000
Twelve diamonds contained in the fleur-de-lis	10,000
Eighteen smaller diamonds contained in the same	2,000
Pearls, diamonds, &c., on the arches and crosses	10,000
One hundred and forty-one diamonds on the mound	500
Twenty-six diamonds on the upper cross	3,000
Two circles of pearls about the rim	300
	£111,000

Notwithstanding such an uncommon mass of jewellery, independent of the gold, velvet cap, ermine, &c., this crown weighed only nineteen ounces ten pennyweights; it measured seven inches in height from the gold circle to the upper cross, and its diameter at the rim was five inches.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—The study of the science of medicine cannot but be regarded as one of the noblest and most interesting pursuits that can engage the attention of the human mind. To contemplate the wonders of creation—to behold them as exhibited in the intricate structure and extraordinary mechanism of the human frame—to mark the changes which ensue at the various periods of life, and under a variety of circumstances—to render, by a diligent study of these phenomena, nature itself tributary to the comfort and happiness of mankind—to relieve the pains of suffering humanity—to restore the bloom to the cheek of faded beauty—to dispel the gloom of disordered intellect—and to assuage the agonies of expiring nature—these are among the objects and the duties of the physician. The faculty of accomplishing these falls to the lot of comparatively few, and requires the possession of varied and powerful talent.

POLARIZED LIGHT.—M. Biot, in a memoir read to the Academy of Sciences, proposes the application of polarized light to detect the variations in isomeric substances; among several instances, this distinguished philosopher adduces gum arabic, which, when dissolved in water, gives a rotation of molecules to the left, but, on applying sulphuric acid, this rotation gradually changes to the right, while a precipitate is found at the bottom of the vessel which contains it—M. Biot suggests the test of polarized light to all chemical combinations, as opening a new and extensive field of the most delicate observations. "Would it have been believed," says M. Biot, "some few years back, that the impressions produced by the vibrations of a musical instrument on liquids in motion should be the best means of evincing the physical mode of operation by which their flowing is operated?"

MARSHAL SOULT.—We have much pleasure in quoting from Colonel Napier's "History of the Peninsular War," a most interesting and seasonable anecdote. Brave and high hearted men are brothers everywhere, to whatever country they may chance to belong; and it is not now for the first time, while grateful for the cordial hospitality of England, that

Napoleon's great marshal has shown a noble and considerate respect for the British name:—"When the French renewed the attack at Elvina, he [Colonel Napier is speaking of his elder brother] was with a few men, somewhat in advance of the village; for the troops were broken into small parties by the vineyard walls and narrow lanes. Being hurt, he endeavoured to return; but the enemy coming down he was stabbed, and thrown to the ground with five wounds; and death appeared inevitable, when a French drummer rescued him from his assailants, and placed him behind a wall. A soldier with whom he had been struggling, irritated to ferocity, returned to kill him, but was prevented by the drummer.—The morning after the battle the Duke of Dalmatia being apprised of Major Napier's situation, had him conveyed to good quarters, and, with a kindness and consideration very uncommon, wrote to Napoleon desiring that his prisoner might not be sent to France, which (from the system of refusing exchanges) would have been destruction to his professional prospects. The marshal also obtained for the drummer the decoration of the legion of honour. The events of the war obliged Soult to depart in a few days from Dorunna, but he recommended Major Napier to the attention of Marshal Ney; and that marshal also treated his prisoner with the kindness of a friend rather than the rigour of an enemy, for he quartered him with the French consul, supplied him with money, gave him a general invitation to his house on all public occasions, and refrained from sending him from France. Nor did Marshal Ney's kindness stop there; for when the flag of truce arrived, and that he became acquainted with the situation of Major Napier's family, he suddenly waived all forms, and, instead of answering the inquiry by a cold intimation of his captive's existence, sent him, and with him the few English prisoners taken in the battle, at once to England, merely demanding that none should serve until regularly exchanged. I should not have dwelt thus long upon the private adventures of an officer, but that gratitude demands a public acknowledgment of such generosity, and the demand is rendered imperative by the after misfortunes of Marshal Ney. The fate of that brave and noble-minded man is well known. He who had fought five hundred battles for France, not one against her, was shot as a traitor!"

THE CHURCH—ITS FRIENDS AND ITS ENEMIES.

(From the Morning Herald.)

There is one important circumstance relating to the present administration which must excite the suspicion of every good man, and give rise to well-founded alarm in the mind of every sagacious politician. The circumstance we allude to is simply this, that the influential friends of the administration are the persevering enemies of the established church. No intelligent man, whatever his religious opinions may be, can avoid the conclusion as a politician, that this dislocation of the frame and order of British government must be fraught with danger. No man of forethought can doubt that the continuance of such a strange discord in the course of British polity must produce weakness and confusion, and eventually, revolution.

Even they who are unfriendly to the church establishment—as doubtless a very numerous body of dissenters are—cannot believe that the conductors of the government are faithful to the established principles of the monarchy, when they earn the applause and support of the enemies of the church. They may believe that the ministers are conducting the government upon a plan which is better than the old plan of the British monarchy, identified as that monarchy is

with the Protestant Established Church; but they must believe, at the same time that it is not honest for men who profess to be faithful to the monarchy, to govern as if that monarchy had been revolutionised, and to allow influences to prevail which are hostile to an establishment essential to the constitutional throne of these realms.

We conclude from this, that while the enemies of the established church support the government, they are very far from having any esteem for those who conduct it. They look upon them either as weak and dull men, who are unconscious of what they are doing, or as men who are doing one thing while they hold power upon trust that they will do another. In either case, the political danger arising therefrom is very great. If the friends of the government be persons who are merely using the governors as a temporary convenience, for the sake of the evil which they may be made the instruments of inflicting upon the institutions which they are by their situation bound to defend, the storm will be found to burst as soon as these ministers have served their turn, and the strength acquired from their weakness will be mercilessly used against the betrayed and dismantled citadel of "church and state." We must repeat that even they who think the phrase of "church and state" an offence, signifying a combination which was unwise in its origin, and as opposed to "the spirit of the age," must still, if they speak the truth, admit that, according to the British constitution, church and state is combined, and that the minister of state who knowingly permits injury to be done to the church betrays his trust. A man who is not a servant of the state may honestly contend for revolution, if he does so within the limits of public argument permitted by the law; but the trusted and paid servant of the British monarchy cannot be a party to any attack on the combined political fabric of church and state, without thereby acknowledging that he is either devoid of sense or devoid of honesty.

Now, the instances are not few in which it might be shown that the members of the present government directly and unblushingly abandon the church, and, upon the pretext that, under all the circumstances, they cannot help it, join their exertions (such as they are) to the exertions of the declared and notable adversaries of the establishment. But that which, perhaps, makes a more general, though not on each occasion so marked an impression, is the language of the public journals, which support the administration, and are understood to be in some way or another influenced in the expression of their opinions, by the views and sentiments which prevail among the ministers themselves. In they journals the most laboured praises of the administration, and the bitterest vituperation of the established church, are continually to be found mixed up together, as if on purpose to disgust and offend all lovers of the constitutional harmony which ought to subsist between the civil government and the ecclesiastical institutions of the nation. From such publications nothing but discord can ultimately flow. Such are the habits of the people of this country, that they judge of the principles and intentions of government far more from the journals which espouse its cause, than from any other ground upon which a judgment might be formed. The friends of the constitutional monarchy, therefore, who read the libels that every day are poured forth from the ministerial journals, naturally lose all confidence in those who now conduct the government, and are filled with indignation, not merely at the miserable error of the policy which it appears to them the ministers have espoused, but at the base betrayal of duty which the desertion of the church by the ministers of the crown appears to them

to involve. On the other hand, they who are by these journals influenced to think favourably of the measures of the government, are, at the same time, fed with fresh fuel of acrimonious hatred towards the church, and become more confirmed in the habit of regarding the government as beneficial and salutary in proportion as it weakens and undermines the union between church and state, which, in consequence of the nature of the bond between ministers, the crown, and the people, no government can honestly do. Hence there comes a confusion of distrust, dismay, rancour, and wrong, wholly subversive of the political tranquillity and happiness of the nation. And though the persons whose principles are most offended, and whose alarm is most excited under the present order of things, be not of that class who make known their grievances in the clamour of public meetings, or in the angry essays of party newspapers; yet it is not less true that disturbance and anxiety are the wretched results of the anomalous and dishonest system of government which now prevails. A monarchy with democratic ministers, a Protestant monarchy, whose government is ruled over by a Romanist enemy of the Protestant establishment, is a monster in political combination, and cannot come to good.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM QUEBEC, DATED JUNE 23.—"We are all sadly vexed at a report of the intended resignation of Sir John Colborne, a man who has united the mildness of a parent and the energy of a soldier—one whose aim, whilst in the Upper Province and before the disturbances, was to exert himself to the utmost to assist and improve the situation of the numerous emigrants who proceeded to that province. From proceedings at the Castle which have leaked out, a war with our neighbours is not a little talked of. Lord Durham has sent for Sir John Harvey. Trade at Montreal, and in the Upper Province especially, is very bad."

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—Few of our readers are aware how justly our Virgin Queen has been termed the "Rose of England," for the day chosen for the august ceremony of her coronation is the anniversary of that upon which roses were first planted in this high-favoured land in 1522.

THE NEW GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND.—The following is a description of the new "great seal," which has just been finished by Mr. Wyon, principal engraver of her Majesty's seals. It is said to be a beautiful specimen of art:—Obverse—an equestrian figure of her Majesty, attended by a page. The Queen is supposed to be riding in state; over a riding habit she is attired in a large robe, or cloak, and the collar of the order of the Garter; in her right hand she carries a sceptre, and on her head is placed a royal diadem.—The attendant page, with his hat in hand, looks up to the Queen, whilst gently restraining the impatient horse, which is richly decorated with plumes and trappings. The inscription, "Victoria, Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina, Fidei Defensor," is engraved in Gothic letters, and the spaces between the words are filled with heraldic roses. Reverse—The Queen, royally robed and crowned, holding in her right hand the sceptre and in the left the orb, is seated upon the throne, beneath a rich Gothic canopy; on either side is a figure of Justice and Religion; and in the exergue are the royal arms and crown; the whole encircled by a wreath or border of oak and roses.

EXCITEMENT.—A man drink three glasses, and he is in a state of excitement. A person receives a box on the ear, and he is excited. You stick your elbow in your neighbour's soup at table, and he is excited. You kick him with a sharp toed boot, and he is excited. You pull

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his nose and spit in his face, and he is excited. In fact you can do nothing in the world without creating excitement—save one thing; hire a man by the day, and such an example of coolness and Christian patience he will exhibit, is enough to kill good folks.—*American Paper.*

When Mr. Hankey was in vogue as a banker, a sailor had as part of his pay, a draft on him for fifty pounds.—This the sailor thought an immense sum, and calling at the house, insisted upon seeing the master in private.—This was at length acceded to; and when the banker and the sailor met together, the following conversation ensued. Sailor, Mr. Hankey, I've got a tickler for you—didn't like to expose you before the lads.—Hankey: That was kind. Pray, what's the tickler?—Sailor: Never mind, don't be afraid, I won't hurt you; 'tis a fifty.—Hankey: Ah; that's a tickler indeed.—Sailor: Don't fret; give me five pounds now, and the rest at so much per week, I shan't mention it to anybody.

"NO OTHER JOURNAL HAS THE NEWS."—an American country paper says, under this head—"We stop the press to announce the important intelligence that we have no more paper, and that our ink is all out. If our delinquent subscribers have any bowls of compassion they will immediately book up what they owe us in order to enable us to go on with our business. If they do not this is the last sheet we shall be able to send them—as we are tired of writing for nothing and finding ourselves. N. B.—The paper maker will not trust us with another ream, unless we pay up arrears. 2d N. B.—This journal will be published every now and then, until further notice. 3d N. B.—The sheriff is waiting for us in the next room, so we have no opportunity to be pathetic. Major Nabers says we are wanted and must go. Delinquent subscribers, you have much to answer for, HEAVEN may forgive you, but I never can.—D. I. O."

Egypt is fast becoming of moment in the opinion of other nations. Five years ago there was not a single steam-vessel of any nation plying from Egypt; now, those of England, France, Austria, and Egypt, number eighteen regular opportunities to and fro every month from Alexandria. When will our Government build the "Great Eastern," of 1500 tons, to go direct (both ways) between Plymouth and Alexandria in fifteen days, with India mails and passengers, and thus keep the French and Austrian lines from our Indian correspondence? I shall visit Canton via Calcutta, and see it sufficient interest and capital cannot be realised there for the extension of Indian steam-navigation to China.—*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Waghorn.*

The Bristol and American Steam Navigation Company have contracted for the immediate building of three large and splendid steam-ships to run between Cork and New York, in conjunction with the British Queen. They are to be christened President, Great Britain, and United States. The keel of the President has been already laid; she is to measure 2028 tons.

WHEAT CROPS IN ENGLAND.—Accounts from all parts of the country speak of the wheat crop as prodigiously improved within the last fortnight; indeed, it is everywhere coming into ear most propitiously.

ENGLISH MONARCHS.—From the Norman conquest to the accession of Victoria 770 years have elapsed, and 35 individuals have held the kingly office. All of these, with the exception of one individual, Oliver Cromwell, have been related to the Conqueror, either by lineal or collateral descent. Out of the number, six have been murdered or died in prison, one was tried and executed, and another was banished.

M. de Talleyrand's house in Paris has been sold to M. Rothschild for 1,191,000 francs (L.49,625.)

The Paris papers of last week announced the existence of a pestilential disease at Sobro St Gery in Belgium, and at Beaumont in France. The symptoms occasioned fears that the malady was the black fever. Its progress was rapid, and in the places mentioned it had already decimated the population.

In consequence of the motion brought by Mr. Gillon before the House of Commons on the 6th instant, proposing an increase of the allowance now enjoyed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, being rejected, a rumour is in circulation, in the highest quarters, that a royal message will be shortly sent to the House of Commons, for granting to

his Royal Highness an extra allowance of L.6000 a-year, in consideration of a marriage, which we understand will, before the recess of Parliament, be publicly declared.—*Court Journal.*

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager drove out in the parks yesterday in her pony phaeton and pair with outriders, and appeared out of mourning for his late Majesty. Her Majesty will not, it is understood, take her departure for Malta until the second week in October, when the Hastings, Captain Loch, which conveyed the Earl and Countess of Durham and suite, to Canada, will take out her Majesty to the Mediterranean. The Hastings was splendidly fitted up for Lord Durham, and will afford amply accommodation to the Queen Dowager and her household.

THE ENTERPRISE OF THE DUTCH.—The arrogance of the English, the vanity of the French, the pride of the German, the superciliousness of the Italian, and the accumulated mass of all these perverse qualities—added to the legion of devils of his own—which exists in the Spaniard, must abate a little of their preponderance, when they reflect on the immense labour of the Dutch in regaining their soil from the sea, and in basing cities on the domain of ocean itself. To plant a house, they proceed as follows:—When the land is marshy, they trace the square of its dimensions, bore to the depth of seven or eight feet till they find water, pump it dry, and drive stakes round the square, by means of a weight of twelve or fourteen hundred pounds suspended from a pulley; the stakes are from forty to fifty feet in length, and each requires on an average an hour and a half for driving it down. One hundred of these blocks or stakes are sufficient for a small house. The royal palace at Amsterdam took 13,965. When it is considered what immense labour the towns in Holland have required for construction, what immense sums they must have cost, and what industry the people must have possessed, to enable them to prosper with such drawbacks on their exertion, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Ruins of Thebes, the Palaces of Persepolis, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, appear no longer as visionary dreams of gigantic enterprise, but as the works of man; of a being capable of conquering the elements, of inverting the dispositions of matter, and wanting only prescience to be divine.—*Standish's Notices of the Northern Capitals.*

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—The prosecution of this undertaking is now carried on with vigour, and the shield is rapidly approaching the Middlesex shore. Several of the distinguished foreigners who are now in this country on Saturday visited the work.

CURRENTS OF THE CHANNEL.—M. Monnier has been observing the currents of the English Channel at various points of the French coast, and comes to the conclusion, that their gradual revolution in the period of half a day is effected in a direction exactly contrary to that which takes place at corresponding hour on the coast of England.

THE PROPOSED MARRIAGE OF PRINCE GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The proposed marriage of Prince George of Cumberland to a Russian princess given rise to a question under the Royal Marriage Act, which does not seem as yet to have been taken into consideration. By this law, which passed in the year 1772, it is enacted that all the descendants of the then King (George III.), other than the issue of princesses who had married, or might thereafter marry, into foreign families. Shall be incapable of contracting marriage without the previous consent of the King or his successors on the throne, signified under the great seal, and declared in council; and that every such marriage, without such consent, shall be null and void. But that, nevertheless, such descendants, being above the age of 25 years, upon their giving the Privy Council twelve months' notice of their design, may, after the expiration of that term, enter into marriage without the royal consent, unless both houses of parliament shall within that time expressly declare their disapprobation of it. The act likewise declares that all persons who shall knowingly presume to solemnise, or assist at the celebration of such illicit marriage, shall be liable to all the pains and penalties of the statute of *premunire*.

Though every subject of the British empire must naturally hope and wish that the succession to the crown may take a totally different direction, yet, at the present moment, the young prince in question is in the direct succession, and only one removed from it. Being only

19 years of age, the second provision in the act, as above quoted, does not apply to him; and, therefore, we apprehend, before he can enter into a marriage which would be hereafter valid in England the consent of the reigning Sovereign must be applied for and obtained. Unless the King of Hanover and himself were first to renounce all claim to the British crown, the fact of his being, at present, the son of a foreign sovereign, makes no difference, that we are aware of, as to the operation of this act of parliament. And the question, therefore, then arises—and a momentous one it is—whether the ministers of the crown are prepared to advise their Sovereign to give her consent to a marriage which may, by possibility (but of which Heaven forbid the accomplishment) result in a Russian princess becoming the Queen of these realms, and the mother as well as wife of our future sovereigns.

The subject is one of extreme delicacy, and is, therefore, one on which we do not feel disposed at present to enlarge; and have thrown out these few observations rather as "materials for thinking," than as embracing anything like that enlarged view of the subject, to which its very mention is calculated to give rise.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

RIO JANEIRO, APRIL 30.—Her Majesty's ship Rover, Captain Charles Eden, left this port for England on the 11th instant. It appears that they were standing out to clear the land, when the look-out man cried out "a sail in sight, on the larboard quarter," which was said to be a schooner with raking masts. The captain, on looking at her through his glass, though her a rather suspicious-looking craft, and gave order, to the first-lieutenant to alter the ship's course and speak with the schooner. The schooner, perceiving the Rover bearing down on her, hauled her wind, altered her course, and then hoisted every inch of canvass she could carry; but the Rover, being one of the fastest sailing vessels in her Majesty's navy, gained upon her, and it was not long before she was within gun-shot. The captain now ordered a gun to be fired to bring her to heave to, of which she took not the slightest notice, but tried her utmost to get among the islands. Three guns were now fired, one ball passing near her cutwater; this brought her to, when she hoisted Portuguese colours. A boat was lowered from the Rover, with twelve armed men, to board her, when they found—what they expected—she was a slave vessel. She was from the coast of Africa, and had nearly 300 slaves on board, in the most miserable condition. These poor wretches appeared much alarmed, but were soon comforted by our assuring them we were friends. The crew consisted of eighteen men, the most ferocious-looking fellows imaginable who were conducted on board the Rover, while twelve men and officers remained on board the prize. It the course of the succeeding night (the vessels were sixteen miles out at sea) a storm arose, when the two vessels parted company, and at day-break were out of sight. The Rover went in search of the schooner, and in so doing fell in with another slaver. She was a small brigantine, with nearly the same number of slaves on board as the first one. It is thought that the crew of this vessel were Englishmen, from the several letters and papers found on board being English.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S POLICY.—The conduct of the Duke of Wellington on this occasion, [the Sardinian question] as another [the Irish measures, to wit] when he has saved minister from crushing defeat, gave great dissatisfaction to many of his followers who take no pains to conceal their anger. Much sage conjecture has been expended on the mystery; and some, who do not understand or reflect on the Duke's real position, fancy that a coalition ministry is projected by him. But what could the Duke of Wellington gain by a return to office, at the close of life? The state's highest offices, as it produces honors and richest rewards, have already waited upon his world renowned fame. His personal ambition in the common acceptance of the thing, must be more than satiated: what remained to him further to enjoy?—There remains to him that kind of authority which he probably loves to wield better than any other. He has substantial power, without the responsibility and trouble of office. He nightly sees the government of the country at his feet; he is the preserver and patron of a once formidable as well as hostile, but now feeble, ministry which his breath could annihilate. This is to gratify his personal ambition in the highest conceivable degree; and to this pleasure he sacrifices the office-keeper to his party. Then, as a leading Conservative, the Duke, no doubt, reflects that, on the whole, Conservatism is in a prosperous state. The

Melbourne ministers are his instruments, for purposes which his own party, if in office, could not so well or easily, if at all, accomplish. They smooth down opposition in quarters where fierce hostility, against an avowed Tory government, would rage and triumph. Thus while he gratifies himself in the highest degree as a powerful individual, he satisfies his conscience as a Conservative patriot, that he is doing the best for "the cause."

Other Whig Appointments.—Disgusted as our readers must have been by the announcement that Lord Durham had appointed the notorious Turton to be one of his private secretaries, we are sure that they will feel, if possible, a higher degree of wrath when they learn that another individual, equally obnoxious in character, has been added to the number of that proud peer's official retinue. There are few persons in Liverpool, who have arrived at maturity, that have not heard of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the person that inveigled, by the most scandalous trickery and deception, a young lady of the name of Turner from a boarding school in this neighbourhood. The circumstances of that infamous abduction must be generally known, as are also the subsequent particulars in the history of the unprincipled deceiver. Is it not, therefore, a matter of astonishment that such a man should be selected to grace the mimic court of her Majesty's representative in Canada? Yet such is the fact, however my Lord Melbourne, as in the case of the incestuous Turton, may plead ignorant of the appointment.

But this is not all. The catalogue of infamy does not even end here. We learn that a person of the name of Henry S. Chapman has received a commission from Government.—This man has done all in his power to bring about the Canadian insurrection. He was once the editor of a paper in Papineau's interest at Montreal, and subsequently became the active coadjutor of Roebuck, with whom he was connected in producing the celebrated but scandalous "Political Pamphlets," published under the name of the ex-member for Bath. This revolutionary writer, as a reward for his services in stirring the people to rebellion, both at home, and in the colonies is appointed a commissioner to inquire into the state of hand loom weavers.

It is impossible to reflect upon these appointments without involuntarily exclaiming against the reckless indecency of the Whig faction. What a compliment to the innocent and unsuspecting Queen of Great Britain it is to select to offices of trust under her advisers and representatives a convicted adulterer—a condemned seducer—and a frantic republican, who has tried his best to stimulate the subjects of Her Majesty to rebel against her authority!—*Liverpool Mail.*

The resignation of Sir John Colborne is viewed by the intelligent inhabitants of Canada as a great misfortune. He is represented as "a man who has united the mildness of a parent and the energy of a soldier," and as eminently qualified to improve the condition of the colonies. These qualities are sufficient to procure for him the contumelious hatred of a man who can harbor as his bosom friends such characters as Turton and Wakefield.

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of Sir John by the intelli- of Canada as a He is repre who has united parent and the " and as emi- improve the onies. These ent to procure melious hatred harbor as his characters as ld.

Mr. Walker,

the celebrated engineer, has, at the instance of the Government, made a report on that great national work, the *Thames Tunnel*. He is decidedly of opinion that it would be imprudent to carry on the excavation further without adopting some plan for giving greater solidity to the bottom of the river, between the Middlesex shore and the point which the shield has now reached. The ground under this part of the river is composed of materials so loose that it would be an incalculable expense, as well as a dangerous experiment, to proceed further with the shield under present circumstances. Mr *Wakefield* recommends, that two rows of close piles should be driven into the bed of the river, one row on each side of the line of the tunnel, so that the tops of the piles shall be as high as the tide at low water, and that the space between the rows, after having been emptied of the silt, sand, &c., shall be filled with clay. A considerable time must then be allowed for solidification, after which the work may be resumed with every prospect of success. The expense of the piling Mr. *Walker* estimates at £10,000.—*Liverpool Courier*, July 27.

THE STAR
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1838.

To Correspondents.

"P. Q's." "result of a calculation relative to the distance at which the ISLAND LIGHT may be seen on a clear night" cannot be inserted; we have no objection to his subject matter, but we have, to his deductions: in the first place he has got hold of false data, and in the next place his method of calculation is altogether erroneous.

"A FRIEND OF A CONTRACTOR" is wrong; it was no oversight of the Commissioners: by the Act, the signature of ONE member of the Board to an agreement is sufficient.

"DALTA'S" effusion is not original; we guess he has been reading a Scotch periodical lately—so have we.

"R. G." we presume, must be a philosopher of the "olden school"; he is right enough in removing flowers from his chamber by night, and introducing them by day; but in neither case for the reasons he assigns: oxygen and nitrogen we should think, are terms not very familiar to him; however, like somebody in Goldsmith's Retaliation, "His conduct is right with his argument wrong."

"A. Z's." intended procedure there can be no valid objection in point of law; but what says the *Golden Rule*?

"A SUBSCRIBER TO THE STAR" wishes to know why his Communication was neither inserted nor noticed in our last number; we will tell him why,—because we felt ourselves insulted with his subject: domestic affairs of this nature shall never degrade the columns of the STAR; and we wonder how any one could think of "dropping"—could have dared "to drop" such disclosures for publication, at this office; but we can see pretty clearly through the motive,—INIMICUS HOMO FECIT HOC!

Multum in parvo!!

We have observed by recent numbers of the "*Newfoundland Patriot*" that an attempt has been made to set on fire the finest part of the Town of *St. John's*,—that an inoffensive young man has been found drowned under very suspicious circumstances,—and that Chief Justice *Boulton* has been removed from the Judgment seat of this unfortunate Colony.

A Coroner's Inquest was held at the Court House in this Town on Monday evening last, before *John Stark, Esq.*, and a most respectable Jury of which *Mr. James R. Knight* was elected foreman, to inquire into the cause of the death of *Edward Dalton* a male infant of about 12 months old. It appeared in evidence that the child (whose mother has for some time past been confined in Gaol under sentence) had long been lingering with a dysenteric affection from which it completely recovered: it was then seized with convulsions consequent upon teething from which it died. *Dr.*

Sterling had regularly attended the deceased and *Mr. Currie* the Gaoler as well as *Mrs. Currie* had been unremitting in their attention and kindness, administering to it bread and milk with wine and every other comfort that was required. Verdict "*Died a natural death by the visitation of God.*"

Mr. BURTON,
SIR,—My principal object for remaining home from the Labrador this Summer was the great inducement held out for persons willing to contract for the making of Roads, Bridges &c.; now Sir, although I have been very anxious to get some work of the kind I have all along been disappointed; what I now wish to know is, whether it is likely any more Tenders will be advertised for this season, and whether the Commissioners have any funds left, which they intend to lay out?
I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A FISHERMAN.

River Head,
2d September, 1838.
(We cannot answer our Correspondent's queries, as explicitly as we could wish, but if there be monies for such purposes lying idle, it is a great pity they are not put in circulation; the season is passing and it is high time to be up and doing.—Ed.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR having received a Commission from Her Majesty the QUEEN, re-appointing him Governor of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, the Council were this day assembled, and the Oaths of allegiance and offices having been taken by His Excellency, were afterwards administered to the Members of Her Majesty's Council.

Tuesday, 21st August, 1838.
—*Gazette*, August 28.

Investigations have been making, during the past week, as to the suspicious circumstances under which an incipient fire was discovered on the premises of one HAYES, an aged quite man, a publican, in a closely peopled part of Water-street. It was providentially discovered about 3 A. M., and though the parties in the House, who were all dressed, we understand, (with the exception of the aged man abovenamed who was in bed, drugged, it would seem, with some narcotic and destined to the flames) resisted the admission of the gentlemen who first observed the fire, it was got under before it broke forth. Clothes dipped in turpentine—nay, saturated with combustible liquid, were found in different parts of the house and under the old man's bed!—This is not the only alleged attempt at arson within the last few days!!—*Times*.

EXPRESS PACKET
The EXPRESS Packet will be laid up on FRIDAY morning next, for the purpose of cleaning &c.
A. DRYSDALE,
Agent.

Harbor Grace,
Sept. 5, 1838.

On Sale
BY
THORNE, HOOPER & CO.
Just Received per EMILY, Turner,
100 Barrels Flour
185 Bags Bread
10 Hhds. Building Lime
7000 Brick
And
150 Hogsheds Best House
Coals.
Harbor Grace,
August 15, 1838.

TOBACCO.
15 Barrels } Prime LEAF
2 Hogsheds }
For Labrador Fish payment.
BY
Wm. DIXON & Co.

AUCTION.

FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On SATURDAY Next,
The 8th Instant, At 12 o'Clock,

AT THE STORE OF
THE SUBSCRIBER,

- 58 Bottles Teneriffe Wine } Very
- 33 Ditto Madeira Ditto } Choice
- 2 Three Almude Casks Port } Articles
- 15 Barrels } Leaf Tobacco
- 2 Hhds. } Leaf Tobacco
- 12 Boxes Cigars
- 3 Kegs } Sauff, 7 to 25 lb each
- 5 Boxes } Sauff, 7 to 25 lb each
- A few Bundles Oakum
- 1 Puncheon Lime
- 2 Barrels Excellent Sugar
- 8 M. Shingles
- 2 Puncheons High Proof Demerara Rum
- 4 Dozen Boxes Lucifer Matches
- 4 Ditto Looking Glasses
- A very Excellent Fowling Piece
- 30 Dozen Tumblers } In Lots.
- 50 Ditto Wine Glasses }

WILLIAM DIXON.
Harbor Grace,
September 5, 1838.

Notices

COMMISSION

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

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

Harbor Grace,
September 5, 1838.

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.

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. 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 *onception 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*, 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.*]

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

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

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

By the Court,
JOHN STARK,
Chief Clerk and Registrar.

Harbor Grace,
30th April, 1838.

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

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

C. F. BENNETT,
GEORGE MORGAN.

Witness,
GEORGE BEADEY BECK,
THOMAS BENNETT,

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

The Business for the future will be carried on by *C. F. BENNETT*.

THE Public are hereby notified, that my signature to the Advertisement contained in the *Gazette* of Tuesday last, announcing the Dissolution of Co-partnership of *BENNETT, MORGAN & Co.* was obtained from me under a misconception of the term of its duration, not having in my possession at the time the Deed of Co-partnership between us:—I now find by reference to a copy of the Deed of Co-partnership, which I have since obtained, that the Co-partnership does not terminate until the first day of January, 1841.

GEORGE MORGAN.
Feb. 10, 1838.

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

POETRY

STANZAS

In Commemoration of the Coronation of her most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, Liverpool, June 28, 1838.

LET all, on this auspicious day,
In one united chorus join,
And every heart devoutly pray,
To God, the source of life divine,
That HE, the King of kings, would bless
With health and peace, and joy serene;
Preserve from harm—rebellion—strife,
Our young illustrious gracious QUEEN!
May she this day—a sparkling gem,—
reflect a nation's glorious light;
Crown'd with that brilliant diadem,
A nation's love—a nation's might.
Let youthful voices join the song,
In one harmonious volume say,
We will remember all our years
Th' events of this auspicious day.
Let manly hands, and manly hearts
Be ready prompt, and vig'rous seen,
With British gallantry to stand
Our lovely, young, and maiden QUEEN.
Let hoary locks, with wisdom fraught,
Spontaneous, in the mingling throng,
And swell the chorus this day peal'd,
And join the nation's cheerful song.
May she who wields the sceptre bright,
And rules a nation vast and free,
Be bless'd with Heaven's effulgent light,
And mercy, justice, truth, decree.
May Britain's daughters, chaste and fair,
Each happy Mother! Sister! Wife!
In her a bright example find,
To stimulate their course through life!
And may they teach each infant's tongue,
To foundly bless Victoria's name,
And join the universal song,
Our nation's fealty to proclaim.
And when, by God's all wise decree,
Her days are number'd—distant far!
May she, with heavenly glory crown'd,
Shine brighter still—a heavenly Star!
"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!" "LONG LIVE
THE QUEEN!" "MAY THE
QUEEN LIVE FOR EVER!"

At the coronation of George III orders were issued to hackney-coachmen and chairmen, for regulating their attendance upon that day, in consequence of their having entered into a combination not to attend their duties but at exorbitant rates. The lords of the privy council not only ordered that such persons should be out with their coaches and chairs by four o'clock in the morning, but their duty should be faithfully performed without any advance in their demand, under pain of being proceeded against with the utmost severity. This order had not the intended effect, as it was doubtful if they would have plied at all had not they been advised by an eminent sedan chairmaker to trust to the generosity of the public; in which they were not disappointed, as a guinea was frequently given as a fare from one of the squares at the west end of the town to Westminster Abbey and the place adjacent. Refreshments were not charged for in so small a proportion, sixpence having been really paid for a glass of water, and one shilling for a roll.

Henry the Seventh, 30th October, 1485, was habited for his coronation as follows—two shirts, one of lawn, the other of crimson "tartaryn" with a large opening before, and spaces to admit the sacred oil, laced with annulets of silver gilt. A pair of stockings of crimson sarcenet vamps. A large crimson sotin rose. The stockings laced to his coat with ribbons. A side coat laced, furred with mynvere pure thereof the sole hands and the spires were garnished with sibbands of gold, a furred hood ermine, and a mantie of crimson satin, furred with a lace of silk and tassels.

Henry the Eight, at his coronation, which was on the 23d of June, 1509, the procession for the Tower exceeded every other upon the occasion in magnificence. This tyrant in embryo was adorned in the richest manner. His coat was embossed or raised with gold, and the placardo covered with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls. The haydrick on his neck with balasse. From his shoulders flowed a robe of crimson velvet, furred with ermine. His attendant knights and esquires were in crimson velvet habits the gentleman and those of his chapel, together with the officers of the household and servants, in scarlet.

At the coronation of Edward the First, in 1273, the demand made on the country of Gloucester for the occasion was almost calculated to breed a partial famine—60 beeves, 60 hogs, two fat boars, 60 sheep, 3,000 capons and hens, and 40 gammons of bacon.

Marshal Sout. The Duke of Dalmatia's suite is said to consist of between seventy and eighty persons, and his expenditure during the three weeks of his stay in London will be upwards of one thousand pounds a-day; one-half of which is provided by government, and the remainder from his personal funds; at least, such is very generally supposed to be the case.

Generosity of Lord Rolle. On Lord Rolle coming to his West India property lately, he emancipated the whole of his slaves, 272 in number, in addition to which he gave to them in shares the whole of the cultivated land, stock, and agricultural implements.

Great Western Railway. It is an every day occurrence now, for the tradesmen of London to jump up from their breakfast, proceed to London by the railroad, transact business, and be back before one o'clock to dinner. The average time occupied is 35 minutes, and Monday, the North Star, which had been sent from Southall, to the assistance of a sulky engine below Slough, came the distance (twelve miles) in the almost incredible time of five minutes, being at the rate of one hundred and forty-four miles per hour!

Sponges. M. Dujardin having repeated his observations on Spongiae, or fresh water sponges, as well as others on marine sponges, thinks he has proved, that these ambiguous beings are positively groups of animals, capable of contraction and extension. If a piece be detached from a living sponge, and submitted to a microscope, it will be seen to group itself into irregularly rounded masses, and change the form its edges incessantly: isolated portions, detached from the general mass, move slowly in the liquid, and creep along by means of their alternative contraction and expansion.

Among the arrivals at Quebec, in the suits of Lord Durham, is announced that of "Mr. Turton, legal adviser." We fear that the writer of the court circular in that country had not received his proper cue, or he would have been told that Lord Melbourne had positively denied that Mr. Turton had gone out in any such capacity.

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 & 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

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 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 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 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 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, Kiely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cruel's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

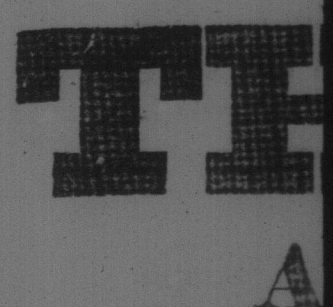
A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late captain STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1838.

Blanks

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



Vol. IV.

HARBOR GRACE

BLOCKADE OF

Lord BROUGHAM's intention of the blockade which were supposed by the Admiralty to be the coast of Spain, of any Sardinian proposed to be carried war. He hoped to take which would involve it in a contest interests—which would land with foreign peace of Europe world. It such issued without the all neutral states, conduct was a great fraction of the law to their lordship being to trouble speech, and would what answer he government.

Viscount Melville any answer to the and learned lord.

Lord Brougham person declined which was clear to there could be no but one, and the must be wrong interpretation of it. I assume, that such given, that no way to other powers, legal opinion to be gross violation of They were, there though they were no right to stop a they had a couple so that no ship to any port on heard of one nation to wish well to was at war with to take all neutral assistance of our Such conduct since the law of civilized men. I ought to have neutral powers, land. The vessels were laden with ing that it could one's head to use and when they Spain, they were did not consent whole intention to be captured. he had come for gress of the course which was the peace of E deeply lament were not returned had to put. His prehensions mis- gen in consequence who knew what powers more po even Holland. power, but we alliances, and here. What if Sardinia had protection of a Austria and S any defensive all such to be the sive alliance which help Sardinia, with Sardinia which Sardinia war. Did he th this was a serio ble that this a place since the of the instructio He conceived th strong reasons trary, to a pro