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THE STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.



Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 12, 1838.

No. 932.

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

SKETCH OF HER MAJESTY'S CABINET.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—Three years ago Lord Brougham sent the Melbourne Cabinet into the world with the brand of "The Incapables" on its forehead. Among all changes of principle and practice, they have been true to their title. They intended nothing; they were capable of nothing; and they have fulfilled both their intention and their capacity. The country has gone on without them. They are no more responsible for its movements than the barnacles on the ship's bottom are responsible for the ship's course. The business of the barnacles is to cling where they have been once stuck on, and their instinct is to repel any force that would scrape them off. The Cabinet have the same business, and the same instinct, and no more. They would, perhaps, like the barnacles, have some sense of inconvenience, if the ship were to be bulged against the rocks, or broken up by utter rottenness; but, like them, they will only follow their natural impulse in clinging to it while there is a plank together, and in sucking that plank while they live. That this is wofully a new condition of a British Government we perfectly acknowledge; but it is utterly helpless, trailing and ridiculous, we suppose no man of any kind of observation in the country doubts in the slightest degree; and that this state of public matters has been suffered to go on merely through the perversity of the public and the singular leniency of the national protectors in parliament is, we take it for granted, wholly undiminished by any man who knows his right hand from his left. Another point is equally to be taken into consideration. The Cabinet is not more frivolous as a body, than impotent in its members. The broadest glance cast over British history can absolutely find nothing so destitute of all the qualifications for the government of empire. A brilliant and bold ambition has sometimes dazzled the nation into the endurance of bad men and bad measures; superior eloquence, and the art of persuading great assemblies, has often bewildered the nation; a character for honest public intentions, sanctioned by private decency of life, has raised and kept many a man of mediocrity in high station; even the habit of being known as the client of a popular and generous line of politics has had its effect. Thus the Walpoles, Charltons, Foxes, hazardous as they were, and even the Liverpools simple and stagnant as they showed themselves in the midst of the most glowing impulses of the most glowing times, and last and least, the slipperiness of Canning, were more than tolerated; nay, in some instances, exact the same retrospective homage from the national memory, with which we look upon the sword and armour of some great champion, hung above his tomb; or fix our eyes on the fiery line in the horizon, which tells us that there the sun has set. But the Melbourne Cabinet have discovered another source of distinction, which, if few may desire to rival, none can hope to exceed.—They are contemptible. Their feebleness is so completely beyond all controversy, but they have the double advantage of being supposed incapable of mischief, and of exciting commiseration, in every instance where they are attacked. Sir Robert Peel against Lord John Russell! Why very sense common humanity exists itself on the side of the little victim querulously writhing in the grasp of the powerful Opposition leader.—Lord Melbourne against Lord Lyndhurst! Was there ever such painful inequality? When the great Law Lord rises to inflict the lash upon his nerveless and frightened opponent, however justice may command severity, every feeling of compassion longs to save the startled culprit from the scourge, which, like the knout, may extinguish his public existence at a blow. We have, of course, no wish to touch upon the mysteries of high men and things. But if those scenes occurred in China, caricature might amuse itself richly with the burlesque of the Chief Mandarin. Not the possession of the "blue button, and the peacock's feather,"—not bowing; Mandarins, and Tartars kissing his feet—not even the exclusive ear of the sultan on the imperial cushion could save him from being consummately laughed at.—Of the multitude of tripping, unpurposed, and shallow speakers who figure so disastrously before the people of England, the Premier, with all his accomplishments, probably ranks among the worst; he is certainly the worst who ever attempted the part of a leader of the Cabinet. After his first half-dozen sentences, he becomes wholly confused, evidently loses all sequence of thought, blunders from one fallow to another, and after a helpless discharge of the most unhappy verbiage, either draps into silence, from mere powerlessness of saying anything, or attempts to cover his retreat by falling into a ridiculous passion. On the other hand, Lord Lyndhurst's force, combined with his gallantry, his full and palpable knowledge of every subject on which he treats, his easy mastery of language, and that language often enriched by allusions of classic elegance, render him one of the most accomplished of living speakers. But he can cut deep. His castigation of O'Connell, when that treacherous bully ventured to come into the House of Peers, probably with the hope of overawing him, the resistless contempt with which he lashed the fellow, and the summary justice with which he actually forced him to take flight, are still remembered by the House, as among the public services of the noble Lord, and have sunk into the memory of O'Connell as among the bitterest debts of that sweeping vengeance which

cankers his heart. In the hands of such a man imbecility can only fret and foam. But it is when Lord Brougham makes the assault that the condition of the Premier becomes utterly pitiable.—Brougham pays no attention to those etiquettes which restrain execution in the hands of Lord Lyndhurst. His style is trenchant, fierce, and desperate. He darts upon his prey like a vulture, and is not content with striking it down; he tears at its gnaws; he turns it over in every direction and strikes again wherever a vestige of life or vulnerability remains. Even the noble Lord's eccentricity gives him additional power in this species of conflict; like the bird of the churchyard he fights better on his back than on foot or wing, and plies the beak and the claw to the last with remorseless fury, and never finishes while there is a wound to be given, or a feather to be torn away. But leaving the Cabinet en masse to the scorn which its impotence deserves; if we inquire what has been done by its individual members, we only descend from its general usefulness to personal imbecility. If we ask what has that man of the red ribbon and "all the loves," the Foreign Secretary done, since his unhappy fixture on the public purse, we can find nothing but a list of public failures resulting from a policy in direct contradiction to all the old established maxims of England, and that contradiction resulting from the newfangled difference of an English ministry for the power of the rabble leaders at home. We thus have as the memorabilia of the noble lord the blockade of Holland; the Anglo-Spanish expedition; the Turkish diplomacy; the Greek instalments; the American boundary negotiation; the negotiation with France on the infamous seizure of Algiers; the negotiation with Spain and Portugal for the suppression of the slave trade. If all these were not failures, we demand the evidence of success in every one of them. From the Foreign Secretary we turn to the Colonial. There the single word "Canada" is more than enough. The infinite dulness that could not see rebellion preparing yea after year; the infinite tardiness that so long pondered about sending out the force which was so imperiously necessary; the infinite foolery which suffered such a personage as Lord Durham to go out as the "peace maker," attended with such guardians of public interests, and such examples of personal conduct, as the Turtons, Wakefields, and Duncombes. Such are a few features of the Secretary's achievements in a single branch of his office. But we leave the Morpheus of the Cabinet to his poppies. What exhibition has the Home Secretary made of his fitness for power? Has there been a single bill of the session which has not been either given over to the Opposition to correct into the capability of public use, or been trampled under foot by them? Has he had a will of his own for an hour together? Has he been able to bring a single measure of Government into action, let us be the sufferance of Sir Robert Peel; and is he not at this moment a puppet, pulled alternately by the strings of the Irish faction at his back, and the Opposition in his front? As for the remainder of his coadjutors they are fit to draw on the Treasury once a quarter, and that is the sum total of their capacities. But how long is this system of negotiations to go on? How long can England endure to see eleven five thousand a-year given to the necessities of eleven luminaries of this order? How long are those men to be suffered to sow the seed of their Whig Radicalism in every step of office at home, in every colony, in every regiment, in every ship; to turn all public employment into a Whig retaining fee, and fasten upon the nation, in the form of well paid pauperism, the dress of worthless partisanship? Will Europe give us time for the quiet process of this experiment? Will America give us time? No. What says Russia? Follow your worthless policy, for it is my profit; but interfere with my projects in the east or the west, and then look to the consequences if you dare. Is it not notorious, that while our Ministry are thus doing nothing at home, and England is looking on with a mixture of contempt and amazement, Russia is arming on every frontier, building vast fleets, and in the midst of the most profound peace, and without a rival to fear, is calculating on the conquest of countries, of which fifty years ago she had scarcely heard the name? Is it not notorious that France is openly calculating on the possession of the whole northern coast of Africa before our face, a possession which would seal up the Mediterranean from us, as Russia has sealed up the Buxine? Is it not notorious that America is making an iniquitous demand for the surrender of that vast territory which, lying between New Brunswick and the St. Lawrence, seals up the mouth of that great communication between our Canadian empire and the ocean?

melancholy to reflect on such awful consequences of the rebellion, and the untimely ruin of so many human beings, whether innocent or guilty. Still, the supremacy of the laws must be maintained inviolate, the integrity of the empire must be secured to British subjects, even at the expense of the entire *Nation Canadienne*.

From the Montreal Herald, November 15.

The French officer San Martin, whom we noticed as one of the prisoners taken at Odetown, has been brought to town, and offers, if he gets his liberty to deliver Dr. Robert Nelson, dead or alive, to the authorities. We very much doubt if this offer will be accepted. He stated that he has been the victim of deceit and treachery—that he was assured of having under his command an army 30,000 men, well equipped and brave, instead of which he found only three or four thousand miserable wretches, armed to be sure, but the rascal coward he had even had any connexion with. He deserves the death of a brigand, and we trust he will meet it.

From Montreal we learn that the trial of the prisoners made in the late emente are immediately to commence by Court Martial. Among the most prominent names is Charles Hindenland for San Martin, captured at Napierville. He is a Frenchman, recently arrived in this country, and says he was cajoled and deceived into embarking in the enterprise by representations made to him of the large and well equipped army of which he was to take the command.

The 931 regt. was expected to reach Prescott no the 15th, and the force would be increased to 2000 by the 16th or 17th. The correspondent of the Courier and Equivoc says that only three Canadians had joined the invaders. He writes on the 14th, but how he got at this precise number we are not informed. An endorsement on one of the packages by the Western mail, received at Albany on Monday morning, states that the Patriots at Windmill Point, had, to a man, been taken prisoners or cut up by the loyalists. Account from Ogdensburg to Nov. 15th, bring abundance of rumors. Among these the most important, if true, is that a rising has also taken place at Ganouque, and that many of the troops were drawn off in consequence.—*New York Sun*.

The New York State Democrat of Monday says—The Patriot forces who attacked Prescott were under the command of a Polish officer, named Von Sholz. The famous Bill Johnson was active in promoting the passage of reinforcements of men and materiel to their assistance.

One who called himself Gen. Ward Berge, "Brigadier General Eastern Division Patriot Army," and appeared to be command in-chief of the expedition, crossed over with his men in the steamboat United States, was suddenly taken ill, and return to Ogdensburg.

The Patriot were receiving constant accessions to their numbers from the American side, but whence they came was unknown.

Neither the loss on either side, nor how far the patriots have been successful in their enterprise, is yet known.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following:

[Private Correspondence.]

CLAYTON, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1838.

The Patriots who made a stand near Prescott, U. C., are all killed or taken. Nearly 1000 went down to Ogdensburg, but only a couple of hundred brave fellows could get across. They fought against an overwhelming force for two or

three days, and cut them up tremendously, and drove them off. During the first two days the Patriots killed about 100 of the British and lost seventeen. On yesterday, Thursday morning, the Patriots were surrounded by a number of twenty-four pounders, which battered down and blew up their strong hold, and killed every one of the party. Charles Brown, son of Judge Brown, of Watertown, N. Y. is among the slain.

[Extract.]
CHAMPLAIN, N. Y. Nov. 19, 1838.

The principal object of my letter is to beg you to cry and send us some succor for the wounded and refugees who are positively in want of food. Endeavour then to persuade the friends of the Patriot in your city to do this service to their fellow men who are here in a great state of suffering.

FREDERICTON, NOV. 21.—In addition to the principal items of news from the latest Canadian papers, we have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated.

QUEBEC, 13th, NOV., 1838.

"The news from the Montreal District, this morning continues to be satisfactory. Sir John Colborne had not returned to Montreal, but was looked for hourly. The rebels at Napierville, who at one time mustered 4000 strong, fled at the approach of the troops and got within the line 45. It was supposed that the Commander of the Forces was bending his march to Chateaugay, where the insurgents at one time were in great force. L'Acadie and St. Martin are said to have been burnt and the Glangarry Men have visited Beauharnois with the same retribution.

"There is no doubt that the ramifications of this new outbreak were very extensive, and that a part of the plan was to have seized Quebec and put the Loyalists to death. From Upper Canada the accounts are satisfactory. I have enclosed a late proclamation from Sir George Arthur, which I trust will have a good effect.

"The weather is still open, affording facilities for the operations of the Army."

On Thursday four ordinances were published by Sir John Colborne and his special council; one authorising the Montreal and city Banks, the Bank of British North America and the Bank du Peuple, to suspend specie payments until the 1st of June, upon certain conditions, with which all but the latter have complied; the second authorising for a limited time the seizure of gunpowder, arms, lead and munitions of war; the third

empowering Sir John Colborne to erect tribunals for the trial and punishment of the rebels, and to take such other measures as he may deem necessary for the suppression of rebellion; and the fourth authorising the arrest and detention of persons charged with treasonable practices, and suspending for a limited time, as to such persons, the provisions of the Habeas corpus act.

The weather was extremely unfavorable to military operations on Thursday, much rain having fallen, which had a very bad effect on the country roads, which at this season of the year are passable with great difficulty.

On Wednesday a party of police came in from an expedition to Varennes; in which they took three prisoners and a small piece of cannon.

The 71st regiment, a company of the 93d, two squadrons of Hussars, six companies of the Guards, a large force of artillery and troops under command of Sir John Colborne and Sir James Mc Donnell, proceeded to St. John's on Wednesday and Thursday. The remainder of the Guard arrived on Thursday evening from Quebec.—*N. Y. Com. Adv. Oct. 15.*

From the north.—The rebels in Lower Canada is effectually disposed of, for the present at all events. Messrs. Nelson and Cote have taken care of themselves as usual; when last seen they were in State of Vermont, putting as great a distance as possible between themselves and Canada.

When the troops reached Napierville they found the place in possession of some 150 loyalists, who had been prisoners, but who, on the flight of the insurgents, had armed themselves with the weapons abandoned by the fugitives, and had captured about 20 of the latter, upon whom they were mounting guard. They greeted the regulars with three hearty cheers.

Sir John Colborne has caused a considerable number of houses to be burned, belonging to noted rebels—a severe and painful, but doubtless necessary measure.—*N. Y. Com. Adv., Nov. 16.*

LOWER CANADA.—The officers barracks at Chambly, an old wooden building, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock. The fire broke out in one of the attics, and spread so rapidly that the inmates could save nothing. Lieut. Carey of the 15th regiment, in the attempt to save something which he valued very highly, perished in the flames. He had escaped from the building, but returned through a window, and was no doubt suffocated. A dragoon endeavored to prevent him going into the building but he would not be restrained, declaring that he would rather lose his life than the object of which he was in search. His body had been found in the ruins. Captain Smith also was severely injured in the fire. Subsequent accounts mention that Ensign Roe, of the 15th regt., also perished in the flames.

ROYAL NAVY.—Captain Drew and Graham have been called into the service, as well as Lieuts. Harper and Clarke. Lieut. Harper has already proceeded on a cruise in the splendid steamer Queen Victoria. Bieuchamp Clarke has gone to join the squadron on Lake Erie. The fine schooner Jesse Wood, has also been chartered by the government. This will increase our squadron of the Lakes to four steamboats, four schooners, and a large number of gun boats.

LATER FROM THE FRONTIER.—The Commercial of this city of evening states as follows:—

At the moment we were ready for the press we have been favoured with a letter from Col. Worth giving a full account of his own operation, and of the proceedings of the Canada side. Having received it at late hour, we can give some extracts.

Much fear is entertained of retaliation from the other side, but Col. W. is confident that nothing of the kind will be done if the British authorities can prevent it. His intercourse with them has been marked by great courtesy and good feeling.

Extensive arrests were in progress.—Col. W. expected that he should be able to set off on the 17th for a visit to the intermediate towns between Ogdensburgh and Sackett's Harbor, leaving Col. Clarke with one company to cruise in the neighborhood of the former for a few days.

The war-fever in that region, he says, is radically cured for the present at all events.

During the engagement of the 16th he had his vessel stationed between the combatants and the American shore, to prevent any efforts that might be sent over assistance to the invaders, or, on the other hand, if they to the water and were pursued to prevent the pursuers from infringing our neutrality.

It was a painful situation in which he was placed to see his countrymen, guilty as they were, selling their lives so dearly, but his duty was plain and he would not shrink from it.

The whole number that crossed over was about 250.

Besides Johnson and Bithe, about a dozen others were arrested on the 16th, all principals in getting up the invasion.

The Queen Dowager arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th Oct. and was received with regal honors. She embarked again on the 18th for Malta.

Parliament stands prorogued to the 4th December, on which day it was supposed the House would meet for the despatch of business.

Louis Napoleon was at London, staying at Fenton's hotel.

Lady Russell, wife of Lord John Russell, died at Brighton on the 2d inst. a few days after her accouchment.

The steam-ship Royal William, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th of Nov.

The alleged discovery of the Jewels of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and of their appropriation by his Majesty King Louis Philippe, are now, it appears, to come before the tribunals in the course of proceedings ordered to be taken against the Marquis Di Giac, who published a letter on the subject.

At a public meeting held at Sunderland, the Mayor in the chair, resolution were passed and a memorial to the Crown adopted, praying that steps should be taken by Government to appoint fit and proper persons to examine the machinery and boilers of all steam-vessels, with power to interdict their departure where the safety of the public might be endangered.

The journey from London to Liverpool, and *visa versa*, 206 miles, is now daily performed in 11 hours, being at the rate of nearly 19 miles an hour.

The Whig Lord Panmure has just been bestowing a thousand pounds on a public charity in Edinburgh. This is the affectionate father whose son was obliged to sue him in a public court to obtain a maintenance.

THE STAR
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1838.

The system of National Education which has been adopted by Her Majesty's Ministers, and which, persons of a similar persuasion are endeavouring to establish in Newfoundland, is represented, by some, as one of the wisest crotchets that ever entered the cranium of a legislator; inasmuch as it renders the *Pierian spring* accessible to individuals of every cast and creed under the canopy of heaven.—

Catholics, Protestants, Socinians, Jews, Turks, and Infidels,—the venerator of the Bible, of the Koran, of the Talmud, and the Shasta may all, it has been said, assemble in the National School-room with as high a degree of fellow-feeling, and with as little violence to principle or prejudice, as if they had all been nourished upon one mother's milk. In a mixed community like ours, a system of so extraordinary capabilities were a blessing of no common order, and one, which every parent of the smallest pretensions to liberality would hail with delight; for, as every member of society furnishes, by his labor, something to the general stock; it is but just and proper that in a distribution of this accumulated wealth each should come in for a share.

But here comes the question,—Is the system alluded to, that which its advocates represent? Does it, in a word, place the Catholic and the Protestant upon an equal footing? It has been answered that it does. We again enquire by what means? *By the exclusion of the Bible!* Here then we take our stand. We deny that the exclusion of the Bible does place these two parties upon an equal footing. We deny that by this means "all sects of professing christians are embraced without hurting the feelings of any." Nay, we fearlessly assert that by such a measure the utmost violence is done to the feelings of every conscientious Protestant; while the members of the Catholic communion have all they can possibly desire.

What, we ask, have been the great principle and the invariable practice of the Catholic Church for the last twelve hundred years? *The withholding of the Scriptures from the eye of the people.*—What has been the result of her Councils,—*"The reading of the Scriptures is interdicted."* True it is, that a few years since an English translation, guarded with certain notes and commentaries, was suffered to be published in Ireland, but who can forget the occasion of it? Was it not to frustrate the labors of the *British and Foreign Bible Society?* Was it not, as it were, in self-defence? But has the "interdiction" ever been taken off? If so, let us hear by what Council, and the *when and where*. No, so far from this being the case, it still exists with all its frosts and terrors; and could the free use of the authorised version be, by any means, for an hour prevented the other version would be immediately called in, and again consigned to the chambers of oblivion, with a "*Requiescat in pace.*"

But what, let us now enquire, is the great principle, and what the invariable practice of the Protestant Church? Is it not the dissemination of the Scriptures,—the free and unrestricted use of them? A practice, we will observe by the way, which has never drawn upon the world the clouds of the DARK AGES; no, but the one which dispersed and dispelled them.

Here then we have the two great principles of the rival Churches brought in review before us. We perceive that the object of the one is to *PERDU*, and of the other to *UPHOLD*, the free use of the Book of Life. Now it is pretended that by excluding the Bible from the Schools, or in other words, by *recognising* the principle of the one church, and by *utterly condemning and setting aside* the principles of the other, a middle way is discovered—a wonderful method is found out "*which embraces all sects of professing christians without hurting the feelings of any.*" Away with such futile logic—such barefaced and intolerable effrontery! Shame upon the head and heart—aye, shame upon them, let their owners be of what estate or dignity they may—that could be duped and bought over by such insidious frippery.

We turn from these despicable impostors who have sold their consciences for pay, and admire with feelings of respect the members of the Catholic Church, who, believing themselves to be right, have firmly and unflinchingly maintained their point; we say we admire and respect them; and we doubt not that every enlightened and honest member of that communion regards, with an equal degree of respect, every one who struggles for the maintenance of principle, be he who he may. The brave and heroic soldier extorts praise, even from his enemies; it is only the *traitor* or the *skulking coward* that is hooted through the ranks, and merits the contempt of all.

Some "*cool-thinking Protestants*" it appears, object to the use of the Bible as a School-book, because it may occasionally be "*applied to unholy purposes*"; and thus be deteriorated in value and consideration"; but the same objection may be taken to the use of every blessing which Providence has bestowed upon man; and to every institution established among us. The grape and the olive have been abused; but shall we therefore destroy and uproot the plants which produce them? Fire has burnt down cities,

and devastated countries; but shall we strike up a universal curfew, and banish this element from our hearths? Temples have been converted into dens of thieves, and Courts of Justice into nests of villainy; but shall we demolish these edifices, and fling aside both the Gospel and the Law? Newspapers have been made the vehicles of every abomination; but shall these guardians of the people's rights be *universally* put down? Again, these squeamish advocates for reverence and decorum admit into their literary omnibuses *selections* from the Sacred Writings; and ought not the very same objection to be taken to these? The argument lies as strongly against the admission of *any part* of the Bible as it does against the whole. Away then, we again say, with such sophistical cobwebs; *we puff them from our presence.* Next week we shall resume.

The following is an extract from a private letter to a Gentleman in this Town dated—

New-York, 24th November, 1838.
"The rebellion which broke out with violence throughout Lower and Upper Canada, at the departure of Lord Durham, has been entirely quelled by the defeat of the insurgents at all points. There is a reasonable prospect of the country being kept quiet for the winter."
—*Royal Gaz., Dec. 4.*

ALL Persons having legal claims on the Estate of the late Mrs. CHARLOTTE CAWLEY of Harbor-Grace, Widow, deceased, are requested to present their accounts to the undersigned for liquidation; and those indebted to the said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to

ANN ELIZABETH HENDERSON,
Administratrix.
FRANCES MARIA BAYLY,
Administratrix.
Harbor-Grace,
Dec. 12, 1838.

ALL Persons having Claim on the Estate of the late WILLIAM HOWELL, of Carbonear, Merchant, are requested to present the same; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment to

her
MARY + HOWELL,
JANE GOULD,
Administratrixes
Carbonear,
December 5, 1838.

The following Valuable Mercantile and Fishing Establishments situate at *St. Mary's*, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co., of Carbonear.

Will be offered for Sale
By Public Auction,
On FRIDAY, the 28th Dec. next,
At 12 o'Clock,
AT THE
COMMERCIAL ROOM
St. John's

THAT Eligible Room, known as RICHARDSON'S ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING HOUSE, with COUNTING-HOUSE, adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP, One COOK-ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKES, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

That Eligible Room, known as PHILIP'S ROOM—consisting of One DWELLING HOUSE, One STORE, One STAGE, Extensive MEADOW GROUND, with right and privilege of Piscary at *Great Salmonier*.

That Eligible Room known as CHRISTOPHER'S ROOM—consisting of a DWELLING-HOUSE, FISH STORE, STAGES FLAKES, BEACH, GARDEN, and MEADOWS.

Also
The Boat BETSY, that will carry about 80 qtls Round Fish
The Boat HANNIGAN.....65 do.
EMMA.....50 do.
Now in the Harbour of St. John's.

AND,
10 FISHING BOATS, carrying from 16 to 30 qtls Round Fish
At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, PUNTS, CRAFT, CASKS, &c.
Particulars of the Rooms may be known on application to Mr. LUSH, St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. WOOD, at St. John's; or at Carbonear, to

J. W. MARTIN, Agent.
Carbonear,
Nov. 13, 1838.

In the Honourable Court for New-Grace, Oe Victoria.

In the matter of the will of Mark Major, and late of Carbonear, Copy

WHEREAS the said Mark Major, and late of Carbonear, died on the Thirtieth day of the month of Law, of the said Court of Queen. And THY, of CARLIAM RENDLE, Merchant, and JAMES M. Marchant, Creditors, have by the Creditors been in the year 1838, Notice said JOHN M. BELL, and JAMES M. Marchant, are duly ordered as the Court shall think proper to make the said and realize the of the said and indebted to the in their effects belong to them, and have delivered the said Trustees.

Court House Harbor-Grace, Dec. 12, 1838.

WE the undersigned, MIDDLE & Co. of Carbonear, have appointed Mr. J. B. WOOD, of Carbonear, AGENT, to transact the business of the said Estate.

RESPECT the Government in compliance with the SCHOOL for LADIES.

The Branch are Reading, Grammar, Fancy Needlework, and Drawing. Hours Saturdays excepted. Terms can be seen of Mrs. S's, res Moore's, Harbor-Grace, Nov. 14, 1838.

Capt. W. 400 Bags B 50 Firkins B By RIDL Harbor-Grace November

In the Honorable the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Newfoundland, Harbour Grace, October Term, Second Victoria.

In the matter of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, late of Carbonear, Merchants, Copartners.

WHEREAS the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, were on the Thirtieth day of April last past, in due form of Law, declared Insolvent by the said Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And whereas JOHN MCCARTHY, of Carbonear, Merchant, WILLIAM RENDELL, of St. John's, Merchant, and JAMES SLADE, of Trinity, Merchant, Creditors of the said Insolvents, have by the major part in value of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, been in due form chosen and appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the said JOHN MCCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, and JAMES SLADE, as such Trustees, are duly authorised under such orders as the said Northern Circuit Court shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to discover, collect, and realize the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvents; and all Persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or having in their possession any Goods or Effects belonging to them or either of them, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same forthwith to the said Trustees.

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

Court House,
Harbour Grace,
9th Nov., 1833.

WE the undersigned, Trustees to the Insolvent Estate of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. of Carbonear, in the Island of Newfoundland, Merchants, have appointed, and by these presents do appoint Mr. JOHN WILLS MARTIN of Carbonear, Gentleman, to be our AGENT, to transact and manage all matters connected with, and relating to the said Insolvent Estate.

As witness our Han's, this 10th day of November, 1833.

(Signed)

JOHN MCCARTHY,
WILLIAM RENDELL,
JAMES SLADE.

A CARD

MRS. M. A. STOVE

RESPECTFULLY begs to acquaint the Gentry and Public in general, that in compliance with the wishes of several of her Friends, she has opened a SCHOOL for a limited number of Young LADIES.

The Branches she proposes to Teach are

- Reading, Writing and Arithmetic
- Grammar
- Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery
- Preliminary Lessons on the Piano Forte
- And Drawing.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 4, Saturdays excepted.

Terms can be known on application at Mrs. S's residence opposite Mr. Jacob Moore's, Harbour Grace, Nov. 14, 1833.

Norval,

Capt. WILLS from Copenhagen.

400 Bags Fine and Common

BREAD

and

50 Firkins

Butter

By the above Ship

For Sale by

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbour Grace,
November 21, 1833

On Sale

NOW LYING AT THE WHARF OF THE SUBSCRIBERS

And will be Sold on accommodating Terms,

THE FINE FAST SAILING BRIG

ANN,

Burthen per Register 97 ⁵⁵⁷/₃₅₀₀ Tons, N. M.,

Built at Harbor Grace in 1831, of the best Materials, is Ironsheathed and well found in Anchors, Cables, Sails, Rigging, Boats, &c.

Also, THE SCHOONER

Wave,

Burthen per Register 52 79-94 Tons,

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

Inventories of the Materials belonging to the above Vessels may be seen on application to

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbour Grace,

Nov. 7, 1833.

AT LOW PRICES For Cash or Produce,

THE UNDERMENTIONED

GOODS,

Viz.

- BREAD, fine and common, Hamburg FLOUR, fine & superfine, do. & Danzig FLOUR, BEEF, barrels & half-barrels BUTTER, 1st Handers and 1st pickled Holland for Families
- OATMEAL, Oat Grits, PEASE, RICE MOLASSES, Moist & Loaf SUGAR TEAS, Hyson, Twankey, Souchong, Congo, & Bohea in Gr-chest
- SOAP, CANDLES, TOBACCO
- Sisal 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
- Boh, 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 IRONMONERY
- FITCH, Coal and Stockholm TAR
- VARNISH
- CORDAGE, Oakum, Lines & Twines
- BLOCKS, Dead-eyes, Tucks, 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 Bicks, Chalk
- EARTHENWARE
- SPARs, 6 to 16 inches
- Pine PLANK
- Pine, pruce, & Hardwood BALK.

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbour Grace,

October 31, 1833.

TO BE LET

ON A BUILDING

Lease,

About Two Acres of Cultivated Land, well Fenced, situated on the Carbonear Road, immediately in rear of the Court House.

Apply to

Mrs. CAWLEY.

Harbour Grace, Oct. 31.

On Sale

EDWARD WALMSLEY & Co

OFF: 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 MANUFACTURES AND OTHER

GOODS,

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

Carbonear, October 31, 1833.

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!!"

Harbour Grace,

October 10, 1833.

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

W. men'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, 1833.

COMMISSION

WILLIAM DIXO 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.

Harbour Grace,

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, carrying 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 EDWARD WALMSLEY and Co.

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

Witnesses,

W. BRANSCOMBE,
WM. BRIMSTER, Jr.

Carbonear, Newfoundland,
13th October, 1833.

PORTUGAL COVE ROAD. Stage Coaches, 'Victoria,' 'Velocity,' and 'Catch.'

THE Proprietors of these Coaches having made arrangements conducive to the greater comfort and convenience of Passengers by having Luggage-Carts &c. &c. to accompany them, beg leave to inform the Public that they have now commenced running. Starting from the Commercial Hotel for the Cove every Morning at 9 o'clock, and for St. John's immediately after the arrival of the Packets.

TERMS

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

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

St. John's,
May 13, 1833.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Northern District, }
Brigus, to wit.

COURT OF SESSION,
JANUARY 9th, 1833.

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

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

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

SAMUEL W. COZENS,
Assayer of Weights and Measures

Brigus,
January 9, 1833.

WE, the undersigned, being

appointed by PETER GUIGNETTE, Watchmaker, of Harbour Grace, as his lawful Attorneys, to collect and dispose of his Goods and Effects for his own benefit

NOTICE

ALL Persons having WATCHES in possession of the said PETER GUIGNETTE, are hereby Notified, and required to make application for the same to the Subscribers, on or before the last day of this Month, otherwise the same will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION. All Persons indebted to the said PETER GUIGNETTE, are required to pay into our hands, the amount of their Accounts due, otherwise Legal proceedings will be taken against them.

JAMES SHARP,
J. E. CHURCHWELL.

Harbour Grace,
July 19, 1833.

Indentures

FOR SALE at this Office,

Harbour Grace,
October 31, 1833.

POETRY

THE CHRISTIAN SENTIMENT OF AGE

By the late Mr. Charles Grant, Father of the present Lord Glenelg.

With years oppress'd, with sorrows worn,
Djected, harass'd, sick, forlorn;
To thee, O God, I pray!
To thee, wither'd hands arise,
To thee, I lift these failing eyes—
O! cast me not away.

Thy mercy heard my infant prayer;
Thy love, with all a mother's care,
Sustained my childish days:—
Thy goodness watch'd my ripening youth,
And form'd my soul to love thy truth,
And fill'd my heart with praise.

O Saviour, has thy grace declined?
Can years affect the eternal mind?
O time its love decay?
A thousand ages pass thy sight,
And all their long and wearied night,
Is gone like yesterday.

Then, even in age and grief, thy name
Shall still my languid heart inflame,
And bow my faltering knee—
O, yet this bosom feels the fire,
This trembling hand and drooping lyre
Have yet a strain for thee.

Yes, broken, timeless, still, O Lord!
This voice transported shall record
Thy bounty, tried so long:
Till sinking slow—with calm decay,
Its feeble murmurs melt away
Into a seraph's song.

LOVE

From the Hull Gazette.

Love is a germ a feeling that can n'er
Be banish'd wholly from the human
breast,
It lingers still through pleasure, crime or
care,
However little nurs'd or much op-
press'd;—
The beacon star of all that's pure and
fair,
It points for ever to the port of rest!
The world may dim but never can darken
quite,
That holy ray of God's eternal light.

The veriest wretch who wars against his
kind,
In whom the echo of Love's voice
seems mute,
Keeps yet some little corners of his mind
Warmed with affections for a bird or
brute!
There dimly lies th' ethereal gem enshi-
ed—
There lies the dwarf-plant of a heaven
ly root—
Revealing still that that can never die
Which has its birth and beauty from the
on high.

The charity, that envy and the wear
Of jarring interests in their bliting
course
Ave child, common perill, or despair,
Rivers in all its purity and force,
Witness that melancholy shipwreck,*
where
(Afflictions rushing from the one same
source)
Those stranger women, 'mid the storm's
alarms,
Met death like sisters, in each other's
arms.

O Love! thou art most beautiful!—thy
light
Is Heaven's best blessings on this
world below.—
Its moral sun by day,—its moon by
night,—
Its joy's enticement, and the balm of
woe!

There's not a soul,—a thing in depth or
height,—
But takes a hue and vigour from the
glow.
Thou beautiftest heart with bliss, the
cloud.
With flowers!—Thou art omnipotence
of God!

* The Rothsay Castle.

Col. Worth says the American citi-
zens along the frontier are beginning to
exhibit a strong feeling of regret for the
misconduct or which their portion of
the country has been the scene, that
very many of them deny all knowledge or
participation.
General Van Ransellear came
down from Burlington to White-
hall on Tuesday, finding that it
was no use for him to go farther
north. The poor dupes assembled
at napierville dispersed like so
many rabbits, when they found
that Sir John Colborne was swoop-
ing down upon them with about
300 regulars

NOTICE, the PUBLIC are informed
that besides the usual course of
Education afforded at the *St. Patrick's
Free School* in this Town, the Establish-
ment is now open for the admission of
PUPILS desirous of being instructed in
the higher branches of Learning, viz—
Practical Geometry, Navigation, &c.
Free of any charge.
A good Fire will be kept in the School
Room during the Winter season.

PETER BROWN,
President.
THOMAS POWER,
Secretary

Court of Sessions,
Harbor Grace, Newfoundland,
10th November, 1838.

THE Fire Wardens and Cap-
tains of Fire Companies
duly chosen and appointed under
and by virtue of the Statute 3rd,
Wm. 4, cap. 4, having applied to
us, *Thomas Danson* and *James
Power*, Esquires, two of Her Ma-
jesty's Justices of the Peace for
the Northern District of New-
foundland in Sessions, and a ma-
jority of them having requested in
writing, that an additional Assess-
ment of *Six Pence* in the Pound
be made on the estimated value of
the Rents of all Houses, Stores
and Buildings, in the said Town
of *Harbor Grace*, for the purpose
of liquidating the expenses of the
ensuing and previous years, in
conformity with the provisions of
the said Act, and having laid
before us, a statement in writing,
of the Appraised value of the said
Rents, and also an account shew-
ing the sum collected under a
former Order of the Justices in
Sessions, and the expenditure of
the same.

We do therefore, hereby by
virtue of the power and authority
given unto us, by the seventh
section of said Act, Order and di-
rect that the sum of *Six Pence* in
the Pound be raised and levied on
the Landlords, Lessees, and other
Persons at *Harbor Grace*, agree-
ably to an Assessment and Rate
on the said Appraised value of
the Rents of all Houses, Stores,
and Buildings within the bounda-
ries of the said Fire Companies,
made by the said Fire Wardens
and Captains of Companies un-
der the seventh section of the said
Act.

Given under our hands and
seals in Sessions as afore-
said, the second year of
Her Majesty's reign, also
the day and year before
written.

THOS. DANSON, J. P.
JAMES POWER, J. P.

Mr. JOHN FITZGERALD, is
duly appointed Collector of the
above-named Assessment.

JOSEPH SOPER,
Chairman.

On Sale

BY
THORNE, HOOPER & CO.
Just Received per *EMILY, Turner*
100 barrels Flour
185 bags Bread
10 Hds. building Lime
7000 Brick

And
150 Hogsheads best House

Coals.

Harbor Grace,
August 15, 1838.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING about to retire from Trade,
requests that all Persons to
whom he is indebted, will furnish him
with their Accounts; and those who are
indebted to him, will please to make set-
tlement by the 31st of December next.

JAMES POWER.
Carbonar,
Nov. 14, 1838.

Dr Arnott's Stove

DRIVER and METFORD beg to in-
form the Nobility and Gentry,
that they Manufacture the celebrated Dr.
ARNOTT'S Stove. This invention com-
bines the greatest economy, safety and
cleanliness, with the most effective opera-
tion of any mode of heating yet discover-
ed, 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 econo-
mical 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 Tele-
graph*, 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 *Carbonar*, and lately occupied
by *William Thistle, Sawr*,

AND,

A large piece of cleared Land,
at the Water-side of *Musquillo*,
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 Locke 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 Candies
Leather, &c. &c.

Carbonar,

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-
zed to receive the assets of said Co-part-
nership Trade.

C. F. BENNETT,
GEORGE MORGAN.

Witness,
GEORGE BRADY 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.

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 accom-
modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-
fort and convenience of Passengers can pos-
sibly require or experience suggest, a care-
ful and experienced Master having also been
engaged, will forthwith resume her usual
Trips across the BAY, leaving *Harbour
Grace* on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and
FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and *Por-
tugal 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 careful-
ly attended to; but no accounts can be
kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the
Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or
other monies sent by this conveyance.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, ST JOHN'S
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

Non Cre'na

Packet-Boat between Carbonar and
Portugal Cove.

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

The *NON CRE'NA* will, until further no-
tice, start from *Carbonar* on the Mornings
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, posi-
tively 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.

Carbonar, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respect-
fully to acquaint the Public, that he
has purchased a new and commodious Boat
which at a considerable expence, he has fit-
ted 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 Gentle-
men with sleeping-berths, which will
he trusts give every satisfaction. He now
begs to solicit the patronage of this respect-
able 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 *Carbonar*, and in
St. John's for *Carbonar*, &c. at *Mr. Patrick
Kielty's (Newfoundland Tavern)* and at
Mr. John Cruet's,
Carbonar,
June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of
Years.

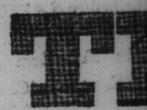
A PIECE of GROUND, situate on the
North side of the Street, bounded on
EAST by the House of the late captain
STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.

Carbonar, Feb. 9, 1838.

Blanks

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



Vol. IV.

HARBOUR G

ST

SUPREME C

The fall term
commenced the
clamation.—On
awards the
delivered the
Mr. Foreman
Grand Jury

The Attorney
sent for your
the most serious
One is the
computed on
the consequence
giltimate child
formerly depen-
ment called
but this was a
and by the 9th
it was proce-
shall be deliv-
secret burial
the deaf body
to conceal the
offender shall
and being con-
ble to be reap-
labor in the
consequence, to
two years; to
suppression of
or after, that
if any woman
child shall be
to be used for
she shall be
with an app-
ment of
secret burial
the dead body
conceal the
the Court or
she had been
ment for the
The other
Arson,—a cr-
is any coun-
dangerous to
the building
structed of
ject of Arso-
England, the
Royal assen-
former acts
was enacted
lawfully and
doubtless he
shall be guil-
vied there-
sect 3, a set-
ment is as-
any House,
house, Wa-
other build-
fourth sect-
any way de-
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out false
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The alt-
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those whic-
Island by
ber, 1837,
the Crimi-
on the 20th
in this Isl-
the Imper-
in further
criminals
may be pe-
June, also
months af-
pectively,