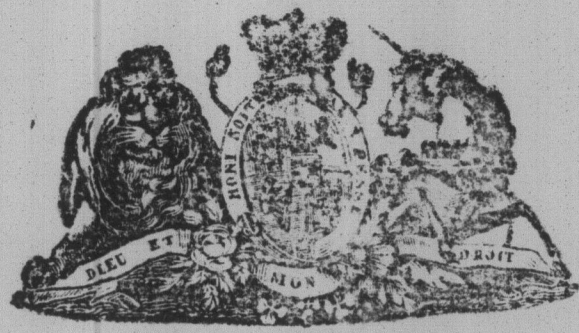


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HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland.—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Messrs. W. Dixon & Co's

KILLIGREWS PACKET.

JAMES HODGE,
Of Killigrews,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has a most safe and commodious FOUR-SAIL BOAT, capable of conveying a number of PASSENGERS, and which he intends running the WINTER as long as the weather will permit, between Killigrews, and Brigus, and Port-de-Grace.—The owner of the Packet will call every TUESDAY morning at the Houses of Mr. John Crute and Mr. Patrick Kieley, for Letters, Packages, &c., and then proceed across the Bay, as soon as the wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by water, the Letters will be forwarded by land, by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state, also, he has a Horse and Sleigh, which he will have every TUESDAY morning in St. John's, for the purpose of conveying Passengers to Killigrews and from Killigrews to St. John's—he intends carrying a Saddle every trip in case the path should not be answerable for the sleigh to return. He has also good and comfortable Lodgings, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on the most reasonable terms.

Terms of Passage, &c.—

One Person, or Three, 15s.—Passages across the Bay, above that number, 5s. each.
Horse 10s.—Luggage, &c. carried on the most reasonable terms.

MIDDLE BIGHT PACKET.

ROBERT AND JOHN HINDS,
Of Middle Bight.

BEG most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have a safe and commodious Four-sail BOAT, which they intend running the Winter, as long as the weather will permit, between MIDDLE-BIGHT and BRIGUS, and PORT-DE-GRACE.—One of the Owners, of the Packet will call every TUESDAY Morning at Messrs. Perchard & Boy's for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay as soon as wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by Water, the Letters will be forwarded by Land by a careful Person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

They beg to state, also, that they have good and comfortable Lodgings, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on reasonable terms.

Terms.

Passengers . . . 5s. each
Single Letters . . . 1s.
Double do. . . . 2s.
Packages in proportion.
Not accountable for Cash or any other valuable property put on board.
Letters will be received at Messrs. PERCHARD & BOAG'S.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S

Which will not be forwarded until the POSTAGE is paid.

HARBOUR GRACE.
Thomas Foley—care Patrick Morris, Esq. St. John's.
John Cartey—care Thos. Foley, Harbour Grace.
From John Jewel, seaman on board H.M.S. Talevara, To James Jewell at Mr Soper's Harbour Grace.
Mr Joseph Woods.
Thomas Murphy—care of Wm. Bailie.
Thos Hyde, Bay-de-Verds—care of C. F. Bennett, St. John's.
Patrick Strapp, Harbour Main—care Pat. Welsh, St. John's.
Thos. O'Hara.
Miss Ann Maria Ford, Cubits.
CARBONAR
W. Bennett, junr.—care Gosse, Pack, and Fryer.
S. SOLOMAN P. M.

(From the Liverpool Mail)

There is a period in the life of the enemy we hate, as in the life of a fool, when he becomes the object of pity. Reader, we have been thinking of Lord Palmerston! It is said, and we believe the rumour, that the whigs, whom he has served, are about to cast him off. It is the nature of weak men to be cruel, just as it is the nature of a coward to be ferocious. Lord Palmerston has devoted seven years of his declining and unfortunate life to the venal cause of a faction, and as he can no further promote their purposes, he is to be thrown overboard like a rust-eaten bomb or a splintered blunder-buss.

Never was the career of the foreign secretary of England more disastrous than that of the noble lord in question. He joined Earl Grey's administration avowedly for the purpose of maintaining the "peace" of Europe; but the portfolio was no sooner placed in his hands than he became the ally of all the "discontented spirits," as his illustrious friend, George Canning called them, of Portugal, Belgium, and Spain. In the name of "principle" he and his whig colleagues took the side of political adventurers, revolutionary demagogues, and stock-exchange swindlers, in the countries we have named; keeping alive feuds, instead of establishing tranquility, encouraging mercenary cut-throats instead of protecting property and discountenancing usurpation, and thereby bringing the character, the honour, and the sacred renown of Great Britain into universal odium and disgrace.

Can it be—will it be denied that England is placed at this moment in a state of deeper humiliation than at any period of the last two centuries? At no court in the world are her ministers respected or their demands regarded, or their menaces feared. From the mouth of the Danube to the shores of the petty republic styled New Grenada, our ships are plundered, and our subjects despoiled and insulted with impunity. Even the citizen-king of France, who owes his throne to our leniency, holds Algiers despite the solemn engagements made to withdraw from it by his predecessors; and as regards the Spanish contest, he, Louis Philippe, disdainfully refuses to interpose, and treats with marked contumely and open disrespect the interpretation given to the quadruple treaty by Lord Palmerston!

Such are the peaceful results of the peace-professing, peace-pledged secretary for foreign affairs—the old tory and juvenile whig—who, in his latter days, has exceeded all his younger felices by attempting to initiate untutored factions into the forms of diplomatic correspondence, under the Grex, Melbourne, and Melbourne-Russell-O'Connell ministries! He has unfortunately succeeded, by dint of crooked perverseness, speed a little by malice and personal feelings of rancour, in driving a nail into his own coffin. He has tarnished the arms of England in the mountain passes of Spain, once the scene of glorious achievements under banners now disgraced. He and Lord John Hay may now condole with each other on the policy of the one and the military skill of the other, for the motives and objects of the latter are in excellent harmony with the disappointed ambition and the battered prospects of the former. Westminster, too, may, if she pleases, join in a weeping duet over the chilled hopes and miserable generalship of her radical hero, Evans, who, licensed to neglect her interests in parliament, has also been licensed to prove how little dependence can be placed on any mob orator, who, admired by tailors, greeted by gin venders, and cheered by the acum of every pest house fancies he is a patriot, a statesman, and a soldier.

But is the faded and disconsolate Lord Palmerston alone to suffer for all these services? Is he, so tough an offering, to be the only sacrifice of atonement for the bones of British subjects bleaching in the cold ravines of Spain? Is one minister in a cabinet alone responsible? Did he send out troops and munitions of war upon his own account, the one to be slaughtered, and the other wasted in a senseless and absurd quar-

rel with which England had nothing to do, which his Majesty, if consulted, could not possibly have countenanced? In a disastrous campaign some individual is held to be responsible, and is made the victim. Admiral Byng was executed for a blunder; Nelson most probably would have been shot had he failed at Copenhagen; Whilelock was disgraced for his folly and cowardice in South America; Sir John Duckworth should have been tried for his life for his conduct in the Bosphorus; but in the present instance, as Sir John Hay is irresponsible, and Colonel Evans, by a figure of speech, not in our service, and as the responsibility must devolve upon some other party, in the name of pity and christian charity, is the ill-fated Lord of the Protocols to be made the only scape-goat of a people's fury and a nation's shame?

We are told, and on no mean authority too, that the whigs mean to adopt this cowardly course, and make Cupid the Jonah of a sinking ship, and thereby endeavour to propitiate public opinion, and slay the storms of popular indignation, by throwing a tub to the whale, or a bone to the dogs. Is this fair? But why should we ask the question? Anything is deemed fair and justifiable which has a remote tendency to keep Lord John Russell and his legion of needy adventurers in office—to secure patronage to the Irish beggar, his master—and to keep the avenues to the treasury open to mendicant, partizan, slave, and parasite, until the quarter-day in July next? But we enter our protest against this most selfish and unwarrantable usurpation of the public secretary for foreign affairs. He is only one of a confederated band of impostors, "and something more," who, having made him a tool, or like Lord John, an "utensil," proclaim him to be cracked, and consequently useless, and would, with all the savageness of angry vipers, toss him out of the attic window to be dashed to pieces. We take part, in our very humble way, with the feeble and unfortunate Lord. He is not more guilty than the rest of the crew. He is only an unit in the cabinet; and in vulgar parlance we hold that the nose is not more culpable than the chin, and that the lips should not be held answerable for the whole face—the head and brains (if there be any) into the bargain. If, however, murder is to be committed, in the extremity of madness, by a cabinet whose desperate deeds only intimate its speedy and disastrous downfall, we enter our solemn protest against the crime. In the name of justice we demand a verdict against all who compose the administration. Lord John Russell has written a tragedy, and cannot therefore be ignorant of catastrophes; and we contend that the author and the player are equally responsible to the voice of public opinion.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

We have at last entered upon the eventful month of April, which has been looked forward to by so much apprehension by the commercial world as most trying to trade of every description; but from the precautions which have been taken, and the prompt manner in which the Bank of England has come forward to render assistance, it is hoped that it will be got through with less mischief than was expected, although it cannot be denied but that it will require every nerve to be put in force to effect it. The long continuance of easterly winds, which has prevented the arrival of several packets with remittances to a considerable amount, tends materially to increase the embarrassments, and render the period more difficult. The principal American houses, which are the greatest sufferers from this cause, and whose extensive engagements render them the chief objects of apprehension, have, however, it is said, made arrangements with the Bank of England by which they will be able to weather the storm, and recover their position. They have obtained what would be termed at the stock exchange a put of securities upon the bank, to a certain extent, during a given period, so that accordingly as

their acceptances become due they will have the command of money. It is but fair to the houses in question to state that previous to this plan being adopted they showed their backs to a committee of gentlemen of the first rank in the city, who felt perfectly satisfied of the solid basis on which their operations had been founded, and many became security to the bank for the loans made upon their report. As far as this side of the water is concerned it may, therefore, be said that things for the present have been adjusted; but then the important question comes, what will the houses in the United States do when they find that their bills can no longer be negotiated in this country, and that they are called upon to remit in specie? This is the vital question, and how it is to be overcome is difficult to say. Many of the American bills, it is well known, were not drawn against shipments, but to raise money in this country for speculative purposes in the United States; so that, in fact, they represent shares and other things which cannot be converted to any extent in times of pecuniary pressure. These, therefore, who have not bona fide capital must inevitably suspend payment, and throw back the onus on this country. To obviate, however, such an alarming state of things, the Bank of England, it is stated in quarters where the best information is usually received, have suggested to the United States' Bank the propriety of their drawing upon the Bank of England, and remitting a portion in specie and the rest in approved securities to meet the bills when due. This would allay all uneasiness, and being undoubted paper in circulation instead of the speculative kind, which has brought about the present distrust. With the United States' Bank, therefore, it remains to be determined whether the commerce of both countries shall be convulsed to its very foundation, or a whole some state of things be brought about by an exportation of a limited amount of specie from America. If the United States' Bank refuse to meet the views of the Bank of England, on this subject, gold and silver to the full amount of the bills must be shipped by the merchants, at any loss, or they must suspend payment; so that, in fact, the United States' Bank would not prevent, but increase, the expectation of the present metals by any slight hesitation to grapple with the evils by which mercantile matters are surrounded.

The accounts from Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other places where commercial undertakings have been impudently entered into beyond what the resources of the parties justified, continue to be of a most unsatisfactory nature, and furnish almost daily, particulars of failures or the embarrassments of different houses. The firm of the greatest importance, which has suspended payment at Liverpool and Glasgow within the last few days was chiefly connected with the China and East India trade, from which it would appear that the bills drawn at Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, &c., on different parts of Great Britain against large shipments made at high prices are beginning to fall due, and by the strength of parties connected with this important branch of commerce. The warning which the American houses have furnished will perhaps be the means of their getting thro' as they have had time to prepare, although the general distrust which has prevailed throughout the country for some time past must necessarily render it more difficult for them to obtain assistance. As regards the metropolis it is not expected that any fatal consequences will arise in this branch; but in the country, where they are not so powerfully supported, it is feared many other failures will occur before matters can be properly adjusted. The whole commerce of the kingdom, has, however, been so severely shocked, that, even should no unforeseen or further difficulties arise, it must take a long time to revive confidence and bring back things to a wholesome position. Nothing can be more demonstrative of the general uneasiness and distrust which exists in the mercantile world than the gradual improvement in the premium on Exchequer Bills. They were done to-day at 36, being an ad-

value of 9s. shillings since the beginning of last month, and of 18s. since the commencement of February. Capitalists and others, who have hitherto lent their money upon commercial bills, refrain now from such a course, and prefer having less interest or approved securities than a more advantageous return where they are liable to serious loss and uneasiness. India Bonds have likewise advanced considerably from the same cause. They were marked to-day at 34s. premium, being a rise of 20s. since the beginning of the year.

O'CONNELL AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

(From the London Mercury.)

O'Connell is a great man, so far as influence in England is concerned. He has fallen never to rise again—and no man ever more nobly merited such a fall. But eighteen short months ago, O'Connell might have been all powerful for honest objects. He then enjoyed opportunities of doing good such as have rarely fallen to the lot of a human being. All those opportunities he missed. He now looks with the fumes of vanity; and he has based himself by acts of a merely ostentatious meanness, cowardice, opposition, and treachery. May all talents be to the interests of the masses of mankind, and the love which has already, in part, forsaken him!

O'Connell's coming, however, has not dejected him, and he would fain recover, if possible, the ground which he has lost. At Dublin he has thought fit to speak of the English labouring classes in the following terms:

"The prospect becomes still brighter when I turn to England. There the progress of liberal opinions amongst the operative classes has been much greater than could have been anticipated. They have suffered much injustice. It is said that property ought to be represented. There is one species of property that has certainly a paramount claim in that respect, and that is the property which the labourer has in his bone and sinew. (Hear and cheers.) If a man has a house worth ten pounds a year, and lives in idleness, he can exercise the franchise; whereas the operative, who has a property in his labour, is denied the privilege. That is unjust. It has accordingly excited a feeling of discontent and of inquiry amongst the operative classes, which is rapidly spreading throughout England. According as political information is diffusing itself among them, they are casting aside their former prejudices, and their sympathies are aroused in favour of Ireland. There is, to be sure, amongst them a little jealousy as to who should be leader; but this will wear away; the good workman has always found his energies better directed by having over him a skilful engineer. (Cheers) They will find that the advice of persons of political experience should be listened to. They are now looking for universal suffrage. (Cheers.) I am delighted at that. I once thought that the reform bill was sufficiently extensive—I now find that is not."

The English radicals entertain, at the present moment, all the political views which they did six months ago. Yet then, they were, according to O'Connell, "enemies to Ireland." At that time, they were "playing the game of the Tories."—they were "Tory-Radicals," in short. Now, according to the same veracious personage, they are "making rapid progress in liberal opinions," and in love for Ireland!

Mr O'Connell is, moreover, a convert now to the necessity of universal suffrage. Formerly, he thought the reform bill "sufficiently extensive." Yes! the honest gentleman venerated the reform bill during the whole period when he could have served the labouring classes in their struggle for universal suffrage;—now, when his dishonesty has been followed by the forfeiture of his influence, he is content to give up the reform bill, as "insufficient!"

Mr O'Connell had better reserve his cunning for another market. He devoted his strength to the service of the whigs. Let the whigs turn his weakness and his disgraces to the best account they can. The English radicals know him not. He is not of them. They trusted him once, as few men have been trusted. He betrayed them most basely. He will never have the opportunity of betraying them again!

LORD DURHAM'S SCHEMES.

(From the Newcastle Journal.)

It is now some months ago that we had occasion to draw the attention of the public to a scheme then on foot for entrapping the Princess Victoria into a marriage with one of the young sprouts of the Cobourg breed. It will be remembered that to favor the project, a lot of these people were imported last year from the miserable village and dreary swamps of Cobourg, consisting of the elder brother of him that was Prince Leopold, and of the Duchess of Kent, styled Duke of Cobourg, with his two sons, called prince, attended by a competent allowance of that genus denominated barons, which swarmed in the court of every paltry German prince who is blessed with a hundred sub-

jects. The beautiful, innocent, and illustrious princess, heirress of the noblest crown and destined to reign over the first empire of the world, was to be seduced into engagements with one of these two round-faced young gentlemen, with the mighty privilege, it is believed, however, of choosing between the two. In order to carry on operations with greater security and convenience the gentry who came a-courting were invited, and actually took up their quarters in Kensington Palace—under the same roof with the princess. Such things may be *en regle* for aught we know, in Cobourg or Germany, where the people are said to be not over nice; but what would be said here of any decent tradesman even, to say nothing of higher folks, who should invite and allow the suitor, at the very first moment, to take up his lodgings in the same house and the next room to the daughter or relative who was to be wooed? Even this was not all, however. His majesty the king, who is exceedingly attached to the young princess, his niece, is in the habit of inviting and having her at Windsor Castle during the festivities of Ascot races, which she was wont to enjoy in company with their majesties. But last season the princess was not permitted to accept the customary invitation and join in amusements so natural and so pleasing at her age. No. She was detained at Kensington, in order to entertain and contribute to the amusement of this couple of sprigs of royalty from Cobourg. Only to think for one moment of the princess of the blood royal of England occupied in a manner so befitting her high station!

The affair met with little countenance in any quarter out of Kensington palace. The nation was not sunk so low as to accept a husband of Sir John Conroy's dictation, and so the plot, without being abandoned, was postponed. The two princes were dispatched to Paris, to learn quadrilles and galopades, and polish off their rusticity, where we presume they are yet under the care of the *matre de danse* and the *friseur*. But ever and anon some small feelers make their appearance in the belgian papers, under the disinterested superintendance, doubtless, of Leopold, the King of Belgium, announcing that negotiations are in progress for the marriage of the Princess Victoria with one of the Cobourgs, or that the match is agreed upon, but put off until the princess shall be of age. Latterly, however, as these did not take with the sovereign or the higher powers here, whilst with the press generally they were scouted with well merited disgust, concerning Sir John Conroy has changed, not his object but his tactics. In concert agreement with our neighbour, no less amiable than kind-hearted, now abroad, it has been announced that Lord Durham is forthwith to return from Russia and place himself at the head of the separate establishment about to be formed for the princess, now that she is attaining her majority. Now, under this hint a design much more deep is sought to be concealed than what the conspirators choose to avow. Lord Durham, for anything we know, might prove as able to regulate the household of the young princess as anybody else. He might be a scare-crow and terror to her servants, as he is to his own. He may possess just talent sufficient to qualify him for a lord of the bed-chamber, as once he was judged admirably designed for a groom of the stables. But Sir John and My Lord look somewhat higher. His lordship covets the household only as the path to the premiership, and Sir John means the household for himself with a peerage when that event and one more have taken place; as thus, Lord Durham was the personal friend of Prince Leopold, and therefore the convenient tool of the Cobourg people. He has some influence with the radicals, and once controller or chamberlain of the princess's establishment, he might, through this double interest, succeed in manoeuvring the sacrifice of the future queen to one of the fortune hunting Cobourgs. By this he ensures the gratitude of the Duchess of Kent, herself a Cobourg, and aunt to the young gentleman. When in the natural order of things her illustrious daughter shall succeed to the throne, the sway which the mother and husband may naturally be supposed to possess over the young queen, is of course to be exercised in rewarding the match-maker, by making him prime minister—in exalting the convenient Sir John Conroy—and in swelling the dimensions of the dowager duchess, perhaps to the dimensions of that of a queen consequently to that of a queen consort. The King of Belgium may also perhaps perhaps have an eye to the resumption of his £50,000 a year. The scheme is no doubt a very pretty scheme, and ingeniously concocted.

After disposing of these preliminaries, may we presume to enquire how the Lord of Lambton means to remain premier when once placed? It is notorious that none of his old colleagues will serve *under*, when all and each of them have before refused to serve *with* him. But for that—but for a temper intolerable to all, and by none sufferable—he had been, so far as office and salary, a minister still. So glaringly inconsistent was he in principle and conduct—so insolent of speech—so violent in demeanour that the cabinet councils whilst he sat at

them were the constant scenes of the most violent outpourings of a bilious temperament. So much so, indeed, that on one occasion of these ungovernable displays, Lord Palmerston, who was the object, appealed to the noble chief and president of the assembled cabinet, then Earl Grey, against his own relative; and the once haughty Earl Grey, then old, unnerved, broken in spirit, stung with shame, but powerless to restrain, fairly laid down his head on the cabinet table, covered his face with his hands, and wept. If the whig-radicals will neither serve with nor under Lord Durham, where and how he can make a ministry? The radicals cannot give him a majority, even if they could supply materials for a cabinet, which they cannot. They are even more scantily furnished than their whig-radical allies with statesmen. But were it otherwise: were Messrs Molesworth, Grote, Wakley, Hume and Reibuck really the stuff of which statesmen are made, how long would they endure, even for the sake of the pay, which to some of them is a necessity, the insulting freaks and capricious tyranny of the Earl of Durham? The patience of Job himself would be insufficient under the infliction of a scourge worse than all the plagues of Egypt. The scheme, therefore, as we said, is a very pretty scheme; but my lord carries that about him that has spoiled many, and will mar any scheme, however neatly arranged. Sir John must look elsewhere, or he will find that he has carried the eggs, which have cost him so much pains to hatch to a miserable market.

BILL FOR THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—We are authorized to state, (says the *Salopian Journal*), that a clergyman, having been in correspondence with the Registrar-General, has received the following information: In sending notices to the Registrar that he has buried a person whose friends have neglected to register his decease, the expense of the messenger is to fall on the clergyman. The clergyman is permitted to deliver the same notice through the post-office, but in that event he is to transmit it free of expense to the registrar. Thus, the clergyman is to pay a nulet of the postage, or the expense of a messenger, because the friends of the deceased have neglected a duty imposed on them by the act; and that under any fine not exceeding ten pounds, for the recovery of which, by information, there is no limitation in point of time.

DEATH OF THE EX-KING OF SWEDEN.—The ex-King of Sweden, Gustavus IV., known for many years past under the name of Colonel Gustavson, expired suddenly on the 7th instant, at eight in the morning, in the town of St. Gall. Gustavus was born on the 1st of November, 1778. Though unlearned, he succeeded to his unfortunate father, Gustavus III., under the guardianship of his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania. On becoming of age on the 1st November, 1793 he assumed the reins of government, and married on the 31st of October, 1797, the late Queen Frederica Dorothea, Wilhelmina, a Princess of Baden, the daughter of Prince Charles Lewis. Later he was crowned at Nonkeping. After various calamitous events, both to him and his kingdom, he abdicated on the 29th of March, 1809, and on leaving Sweden, lived since November, 1813 under the title of the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, and subsequently as Gustavus Adolphus Gustavson, alternately in Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, the three last years at St. Gall. He has died of a disease in the chest.

THE BLUNDERING MINISTRY.

(From the Dublin Evening Packet.)

From the first moment of their entering upon office down to the present time, the whole career of the Melbourne cabinet has been one continued series of impotent attempts and stupid blunders. In most of their clumsy efforts at legislation they have totally failed, and in many others the superior wisdom and controul of the House of Lords has saved the country from the mischiefs which their measures, if unmodified and uncorrected, would inevitably have produced. A blunder, if it be a fine, bold, dashing one, has some redeeming qualities. It evinces at least a noble rashness, which is not unfrequently the concomitant of a lofty mind. In the wildest and maddest freak of Don Quixote, when he mistook a windmill for a castle, or a barber's basin for a helmet, we cannot fail in some degree to admire his enthusiasm, although we may feel a pity for the weakness of his judgment. But that species of poor, miserable, creeping, blundering of a Polonius or a Marplot, which proceeds tediously and slowly, "like a wounded snake, dragging its slow length along," has nothing in it to save it from unqualified contempt. Great men may err, but then their faults are easily forgiven. When little minds commit blunders, they must expect to meet with deserved censure and reprobation.

Now, as to the blunders of the present ministry—cheer up, reader, we do not intend to enumerate them all. We might be able to do so—"Si centum linguæ sint evagæ

centum." However, at present we only allude to their blunders on the church-rate bill. The chancellor of the exchequer, it will be remembered, introduced this measure, when he brought forward a string of arithmetical calculations, proving, as in the Irish appropriation scheme, that by some jugglery and management a surplus might be squeezed out of the church property in England, as an equivalent for church rates. "Good," as the grave-digger in *Hamlet* would say. This seemed very well. The ministry counted upon a majority of fifty or sixty at least. Well, Sir Robert Peel examined the calculations, found them in most instances to be incorrect, and in a most clear and powerful manner proved their fallacy to the House of Commons. The members, no doubt, wondered that such things should be, and to the majority was dwindled down to twenty-three—just by one less than the number of Irish Catholics who voted on the question. Well, what will the calculations be, if it is now reported that they intend to give up their own measure and resort to the one which Lord Althorp brought forward in 31. Need we say more upon the point? What words can adequately expose the wretched empiricism of these audacious mountebanks, who have been from time to time dealing out their tentative nostrums, ready as soon as one fails to have recourse to another.

"AN AWKWARD AVOWAL.—In the House of Commons last night Mr Goulbourn taxed Lord Howick with having shamefully delayed the introduction of the estimates.—The simple Lord in reply said—"the right hon. gentleman ought to remember that ministers were at the mercy of other members." He alluded, of course, to Mr O'Connell and the tail. The great O was in the House, and gave his wig an additional pull when he heard the avowal from the son of the man he had so foully slandered.—*London letter in the Dublin Mail.*

It is very currently reported this afternoon, that ministers have determined on sending out to the north of Spain an additional body of marines for the purpose of affording greater assistance to the constitutional cause. Some of the officers attached to the marines at present on shore at Woolwich and Chatham have, it is stated, received orders to prepare immediately to proceed to Spain. It is further mentioned that a portion of the marines who have been stationed in the Tagus are desirous to join those who have been operating with the British Legion up to a late hour this evening no additional particulars came in from St. Sebastian. The next despatches are expected to bring information of a movement by Sarsfield upon Tolosa. Espartaco was also to have moved upon Bergara. Fears are certainly entertained that as soon as intelligence shall have reached the Spanish generals of the retreat of General Evans, they will show little disposition to move against the enemy.

WRIT OF RIGHT.—At the Devon Assize, on Friday se'night, four knights—Sir John Dunzoe, baronet, Sir John Duckworth, baronet, Sir Robert Newman, baronet, and Sir Warwick Hele Tonkin, knight—being summoned by virtue of a warrant from the sheriff of the county, appeared in court, each *girt with a sword*, to be sworn, in accordance with the ancient ceremony. It is more than half a century since this curious law procedure, which is the last resource for the recovery of real estate, has taken place in the county of Devon; and it may never occur again in England, as the original statute is repealed, excepting in cases where suits have been previously pending. The names of the parties in the present case, are, Henry Richards, demandant, and Lewis Gidley, tenant, the property in dispute being situated in Cysthydon. The form of proceeding was as follows:—The counsel moved that the four knights be sworn, after which they retired to select 20 jurymen from the special jury lists, who are termed recognitors; the knights then returned into court, and present 12 out of the 20 who had been elected by them at the present assize to constitute a jury for the next summer assize; which jury will include the four knights, and will be denominated "The Grand Assize." The attendance of the whole of the knights (*milites gladio cincti*) is indispensably necessary at the approaching trial, as the absence of one would render all the trouble and expense incurred useless.

A late decree of the Texas congress has declared that the national seal of the republic shall be of circular shape, bearing a single star, with the letters "Republic of Texas." The national flag to be denominated the "National Standard of Texas," with azure ground, and a large golden star in the centre; and lastly, that the national flag for the naval service of the republic of Texas, as adopted by the President at Harrisburg, on the 9th day of April, 1836, the confirmation of which is union, blue star central, thirteen stripes prolonged alternate red and white, be, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, and adopted as the future national flag, for the naval service of the republic of Texas.

Mr C... whose el... much ta... dres ed... the Tim... of his in... desir... wa... men of... to these... sects ma... have giv... cause of... first state... nions... sent poss... to form... whether... secondar... Since ne... with sig... sects ha... rate fa... in situ... one of... treat of... cal acti... sect ma... have... course... some ra... he laid... experim... necessar... ed... New... COLN.—Lincoln... mayor... ments... city of... support... dignati... with r... ber!—haug d... W... The... Court... on Mon... day, his... Judge... a conse... but ver... The... was su... on Thu... ty-Sher... ble pro... lo and... Joux... quent... A... has re... John's... six m... a wate... The... ed at... and s... Joux... The... but or... mer n... now... potato... severa... month... water... the L... by the... tus an... ed... nothing... the li... prove... ception... (prom... It is... appoin... declar... Mont... such... in the... which... just a... some... Perso... the lo... decla... the k... and a... there

MR CROSSE'S EXPERIMENTS.—Mr Crosse, whose electrical experiments have made so much noise in the scientific world, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Times*. It will be seen that he speaks of his important discoveries with that modesty which almost always distinguishes men of genius. He says:—"With respect to those experiments of mine in which insects made their unexpected experience, I have given no opinion whatever as to the cause of their production, having, as I at first stated, mentioned facts, but not opinions. Without more data than we at present possess, I do not see how it is possible to form an opinion on the matter, or to say whether the electric agency is or is not the secondary cause or accelerator of their birth. Since my two first experiments, I have met with eight other results in which similar insects have appeared; in the whole ten separate formations. Five of these have been in silicious solutions, and five other flur's, one of them a concentrated solution of nitrate of copper. In all of these the electrical action was long continued before the insect made its appearance; but this might have been the cause otherwise. In the course of my observations I have met with some rather curious phenomena, which shall be laid before the public when the train of experiments now in hand, and which must necessarily occupy some time, is completed."

NEW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF LINCOLN.—Mr Brogdon, the proprietor of the *Lincoln Standard*, wrote a letter to the mayor, asking for the corporation advertisements. On the letter being read, the audacity of a conservative asking radicals for support drew down thunders of rage and indignation; one councillor almost choking with rage, said, "What support that fellow!—the man *not* has *power* such disgraceful abuse upon us! I'd rather be hang'd first."

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1837.

The Northern Circuit Court opened at the Court House in this town, at eleven o'clock on Monday last, and adjourned till Thursday, his Hon. Judge LILLY Acting Assisting Judge Supreme Court presiding—although a considerable number of cases were called, but very few we understand will go to trial.

The Court of General Quarter Sessions was summoned to meet at PORT-DE-GRAVE, on Thursday last, and N. STABB, Esq. Deputy-Sheriff, accompanied by the High Constable proceeded from hence to attend it, when to and behold only one Magistrate ROBERT JOHN PINSENT, Esq. was present, consequently the Court was not opened.

A convict named JOHN BURTON, a Sailor, has reached the goal in this Town, from St. John's, sentenced by the Supreme Court to six months solitary confinement, for stealing a watch under aggravated circumstances.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia is expected at St. John's about the 10th of June next, and some say in the VESTAL, 26, Captain JONES, formerly of the ORESTES.

The weather has been very cold of late but on Sunday last, the dawning of our summer made its appearance, and the people are now busily employed putting the crop of potatoes in the ground; we have, however, several ice bergs firmly aground in the mouth our harbor, one in at least 20 fathoms water, and which till lately, was as high as the Light House upon Harbor Grace Island; by the way it is rumored the light apparatus and an Engineer, may shortly be expected. If the circle is completely lighted (and nothing short of that will satisfy the public) the light will be one of the very greatest improvements that could be imparted to Conception Bay.

NEW GENERAL RULE ON THE EQUITY SIDE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
(PROMULGATED APRIL TERM, 7 WM. 4, 1837)

It is Ordered that all Persons who may be appointed Trustees of the Estates of Persons declared Insolvent, shall, within Three Months of the Order appointing them to be such Trustees shall have been Issued, file in the Office of the Clerk of the Court in which the Insolvency may be declared a just and true Inventory, upon the Oath of some or one of them, of the whole Real and Personal Estate and Effects which were of the Insolvent at the time of his being so declared Insolvent, and which have come to the knowledge or hands of the Trustees; and such Trustees shall, every Three Months thereafter, so long as any part of the Estate

of the Insolvent shall remain Outstanding and not Realized, file in the same Office an Inventory and Account under Oath, of any other Property or Effects which have since been discovered or come to the hands of the Trustees, stating the Balance in their hands at the time of rendering the last Account and the Receipts and Disbursement since that time, in the form of Debtor and Creditor, and shall also state why any Goods, Property and Effects which may have come to the knowledge of the Trustees, as belonging to the Estate of the Insolvent, but which have not come to their hands, have not yet been Collected or Reduced into Possession.

It is further Ordered, that the foregoing Rule shall extend to, and be in full force to the Circuit Courts for the Central, Northern and Southern Districts of this Island.

The following RULES and REGULATIONS have been framed and adopted by the Supreme Court, (in pursuance of the Colonial Act 4th Wm. 4. Cap. 5.) for the improvement of the discipline to be observed in His Majesty's Goals in this Island.

Although it is not practicable in the present condition of the Goals in this Island, to lay down any fixed Rules with regard to the classification of Prisoners, yet as the separation of the more depraved from the less vicious is of the greatest importance in any system of Prison discipline—

It is Ordered, that convicted felons shall, under no circumstances, be confined in the same cell with persons convicted of misdemeanours, unless the crowded state of any Prison shall render such separation impracticable.

It is also Ordered that persons committed for Trial be classified by the Sheriff, as far as circumstances will permit, with reference to character.

It is further ordered, that a monthly Calendar of the Prisoners who have been confined during the whole or any part of the preceding month, be prepared by the Sheriff and left in the Judges' Chamber in St. John's for their inspection, and that the cell or cells in which each Prisoner shall have been confined, be marked by the Letter designating the cell in one column of such Calendar.

It is further Ordered, that a Surgeon's Book be kept in the Sheriff's Office, wherein the Surgeon shall enter each visit paid by him to any Prisoner—the occasion of such visit, and the directions he may have given with regard to such Prisoner.

It is further Ordered, that Prisoners hereafter convicted be not permitted to receive visits or letters during the first six months of their imprisonment, unless under peculiar and pressing circumstances, to be judged of by the Sheriff and noted in his monthly Calendar, and that after that period, no more than one visit a week be permitted to each prisoner, between ten and twelve o'clock on Mondays; Provided that Clergymen of all denominations may visit any prisoner, for the purpose of affording Religious Instruction on Sundays and Wednesdays, between nine and four o'clock, and if such prisoner be under sentence of death, at any other time that the Sheriff shall appoint.

It is further Ordered, that no Spirituous Liquors or Tobacco be permitted to be used by any prisoner, and that no prisoner do bring into the prison any Spirituous Liquors Tobacco or other things to be consumed therein.

We regret to learn that some floating pieces of the wreck of a Boat, and the mangled remains of a human body have been picked up, within a day or two, on the shore near Pouch Cove. Upon the stern of the Boat were the words "BROTHERS OF COKE"; there was, also, the head of a wooden figure with the COKE brand. We have not been able to ascertain that a vessel of that name was expected here.—*Newfoundlander*, May 18.

Married

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. John Heigh, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. John Newell, to Maria, daughter of Mr. Charles Parsons

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbour Grace.

CLEARED.
May 20.—Schr. Trusty, Wills, Demerara, 1765 qds. fish.

Port of Carbonear.

ENTERED.
May 4.—Schr. Nelson Packet, Nosworthy, Poole, 26 packages leather, 35 casks fishing tackle, 1014 coils cordage, 30 tons coal 80 packages manufactured goods, 16 tons potatoes, 19 bds. oakum, 10,000 bricks, 6 grave stones, &c.

8.—Schr. Cornelia, Heiter, Liverpool, 15 chests tea, 10 bags coffee, 20 bbls pigs heads, 1 hhd. loaf sugar, 5 tierces rice, 1 hhd. leaf tobacco, 60 boxes soap, 10 cwt. sheet & bar lead, 1 hhd. 7 bbls, 52 kegs painters' colours, 7 crates & 11. earthen-

ware, 70 bbls. pitch & tar, 15 hhd. lime, 6 casks hardware, 75 coils cordage, 5 bales fishing tackle, 10 tons coal, 20 bales linens, woollens, cottons & sundries.
19.—Brig Sisters, Penny, Poole, 5,000 bricks 11 chests tea, 20 bbls. tar, 20 tons coal, 6 tons potatoes, 33 anchors, 66 bags nails, 37 bars lead, 480 coils cordage, 130 packages linens, woollens, cottons, hardware, leatherware & sundries.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.
May 11.—Brig Rose Macroom, Evans, Ross, beer.
13.—Schr. Devon, Dench, Torquay, cordage, potatoes.
15.—Radist, Gosbie, Halifax, lumber, shingles.
Sarah, Webster, P. E. Island, cattle, shingles.
Brig Lady Turner, George, Copenhagen, bread, flour, pork.
Brig Keldie Castle, Fotheringham, Hamburg, bread, flour, pork, butter.
17.—Schr. Oter, D.B., Halifax, sugar, porter, troops.

CLEARED.

May 11.—Schr. Mary, M'Neal, Antigonish, flour.
12.—Brig Britannia, LeBarf, Miramichi, ballast.
13.—Lady Young, Taylor, Sydney, ballast.
Schr. Four S's, M'Leod, Cape Breton, flour, oatmeal.
15.—St. Patrick, Whelan, Cape Breton, flour.
Britannia, Follett, Figueira, fish.
16.—Brig Rose Macroom, Evans, Miramichi, pork.
Palmetto, Spencer, Grenada, fish.
17.—Christiana, Lawson, Figueira, fish.
Schr. Richard Smith, Moore, Sydney & Cape Breton, flour & sundries.

Sale by Auction

Desirable Waterside Premises situated at CARBONEAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st Inst (Without any reserve.)

IN THE COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Saint John's

THE Subscriber's Interest of about 17 years in those commodious PREMISES late in the occupancy of Mr. Wm. BENNETT, comprising STORES, WHARVES, SEAL VATS, DWELLING-HOUSE, SHOP and other Tenements.

Further information will be given on application to

BULLEY, JOB & Co.

St. John's, May 20, 1837.

Notice

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

MARY HOWELL, Administratrix.
W. W. BEMISTER, Administrator.

Carbonear, May 17, 1837.

WEST INDIA SUGAR

A Prime Article, by the Hind., Barrel or Cwt.

For Sale By W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

PITCH, TAR, HOOKS LINES, TWINES

ALSO, A few Cwt. OAKUM, (deliverable at Carbonear.)

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

Porter.

A few Hogsheads of excellent Quality,

FOR SALE

By

T. RIDLEY, & CO.

Harbor Grace,

April 26, 1837.

HAVANA CIGARS

20 Boxes

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT The Free-Holder of

ALL that FARM and PLANTATION situate in MUSQUITO VALLEY, on the East side of the Road between HARBOUR GRACE and CARBONEAR, known by the name of GEDERICH DALE FARM, containing 140 Acres of LAND; together with the COTTAGE, BARN, and other improvements thereon, as they now stand; held under Grant from the Crown; and the purchaser is to be subject to whatsoever Rents, past, present, and future, may be demanded by the Crown.

The said FARM was formerly the Property of JOSIAH PARKIN, Esq. It is conveniently situated for carting Manure to it from Musquitto Beach.

For further particulars, apply to

HENRY CORBIN WATTS,

Barrister at Law.

Carbonear, January 18, 1837

Apples.

New York PIPPINS,

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Prime Virginia, by the Butt, Bale, or Cwt.

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

To be LET or SOLD.

FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, STORE and WHARF, all in good repair and situated in a central part of the Town, with a space of GROUND to the Westward of the STORE, well suited for a Dwelling-House, or other Buildings, with a large space of back GROUND, for the use of a term of between Fifty and Sixty years. The Rents of Rent £7 10s. a year.

For further particulars, apply to THOMAS MARTIN

Harbour Grace, January 18, 1837

Superfine FLOUR.

FOR SALE BY

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

DESERTED

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

MICHAEL COADY,

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

JAMES COUGHLAN.

Bryant's Cove, Feb. 22, 1837.

East India SUGAR and Jamaica COFFEE.

A few Barrels and Bags.

FOR SALE BY

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

TEAS.

An assortment,

On SALE BY

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

G. W. GILL

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Lark from Liverpool,

PART OF HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

MANCHESTER

GOODS,

Which having been selected by himself recommends as being of the best quality.

Carbonear.

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN SEEDS.

On Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

POETRY

THE WATCHMAN'S SONG

[The watchmen in Germany amuse themselves during the night by singing their national songs, as well as others of a more devotional character; of the latter, the following is a specimen, taken from "the Autumn of the Rhine."—When the voices are good, which is frequently the case, the effect is solemn and pleasing:—]

Hark, ye neighbours, and hear me tell—
Ten now strikes on the belfry bell!
Ten are the holy commandments given
To man below—from God in Heaven.

Human watch from harm can't ward us—
God will watch, and God will guard us;
He, through his eternal night,
Give us all a blessed night!

Hark, ye neighbours, and hear me tell—
Eleven sounds on the belfry bell!
Eleven apostles of holy mind,
Taught the Gospel to mankind.

Human watch, &c.

Hark, ye neighbours, and hear me tell—
Twelve resounds from the belfry bell!
Twelve Disciples to Jesus came,
Who suffer'd rebuke for their Saviour's name.

Human watch, &c.

Hark, ye neighbours, and hear me tell—
One has pealed on the belfry bell!
One God above, one Lord indeed,
Who bears us forth in our hour of need.

Human watch, &c.

Hark, ye neighbours, and hear me tell—
Two resounds from the belfry bell!
Two paths before mankind are free—
Neighbour choose the best for thee.

Human watch, &c.

Hark, ye neighbours, and hear me tell—
Three now tolls on the belfry bell!
Threefold reigns the Heavenly Host,
Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Human watch, &c.

A WOMAN'S HEART.

My sweetest joys have faded,
My brightest hopes have fled;
And friends that might have aided,
Are mouldering with the dead;
And now the treasure only
That could a bliss impart
To me, so lorn and lonely,
Would—be a woman's heart

O! I have dreamt of glory
That never might decay—
That I might live in story,
When silent in the clay;
And all these charms are gone now,
That fancy could impart,
And I but wish to own now—
A lovely woman's heart.

And I have dreamt of treasure,
That might recall my joy—
Might bring the parted pleasure
That bless'd me when a boy;
But now the pomp and splendour
That riches can impart,
I would to fate surrender,
To claim—a woman's heart.

O! in some lonely dwelling,
Within a mountain glen,
Where on the breeze is swelling
No treacherous voice of men;
Where dew's soft sunshine nourish
The wild flow'rs far apart,
How sweet it were to cherish—
A lovely woman's heart.

POVERTY NOT A NATURAL EVIL.

There are certain evils which affect society, and which do their full part in making this a world of woe. There is squalid, miserable poverty; there is disgusting, lamentable vice; there is horrible crime, public execution, and national war. All these things, it is said, are inevitable; they spring from the nature of man, and from the laws which compel him to dwell in social connection. Those who say so are shallow thinkers.—The world is naturally a beautiful world. But what God has made a Paradise for our dwelling-place, mankind have often rendered a desert by their crimes. Nature and revelation alike proclaim that the Creator intended we should be happy; but how

has brutal ignorance, vile intemperance, gross crime, and every species of evil desires, blighted our comforts and degraded our immortal being!—It has never yet been proved that there must necessarily be poverty, which is the source of many evils. A striking instance of the absence of poverty in a large class of society is found in the case of the Quakers, or community of Friends. With some peculiarities in speech and dress, not worth while to heed, this numerous body of individuals act upon a fixed uniform principle of suppressing the passions. They curb the appetites and headlong impulses of human nature. In this may be said to lie the substance of sound morals. The Quakers, therefore, habitually practise what other classes only theorise upon, at least are seldom performing. The consequence of this guardedness in thought and action is, that altho' there are many thousands of Quakers in Great Britain, and many thousands in the United States of America, neither in the one country or the other do we ever find a Quaker begging in the streets, or an intoxicated Quaker, or any one of this class of subjects and citizens at the bar of a criminal court! The Quakers are, like other people, engaged in the common affairs of the world; they are merchants, mechanics, artificers, mariners, and otherwise employed in the ordinary business of life. They are subject to the same temptations and perversions that we are; yet, by the exercise of a singular degree of prudence, they avoid them. Here, then, is a clear demonstration, that even without the aid of civil power, but by the mere force of moral influence, there is a class of men, in the midst of society, who do escape disgraceful poverty, and who are generally free from vice and crime.

WHAT IS SUNDAY?

The following definition of Sunday we copy from a Philadelphia paper of 1804, and, notwithstanding the thousands of lectures that have been given from the sacred desk, since that year, on the due observance of this holy day, but little improvement has been made in the old manner of spending it.—Sunday is the day in which people in general lie in bed late. Barbers, bakers and doctors, are seen busy in the streets, as usual. Merchants transfer the counting-house to the parlour, it is so convenient a time and place to settle intricate accounts and write letters. Young bucks take a ride into the country; apprentices take a stroll. It is a day for dinners, for visits and for walking with all who pretend to any thing like gentility, and also among what is called the lower classes; with this difference, however, instead of dinners they have drinking bouts. The streets, the commons, and the wharfs are crowded on this day; Gray's and Harrowgate's are generally overflowing. The roads leading to these places, and to Germantown, appear as if the country was invaded. It is the day for mobs and accidents; on it the constables find full employ. We had, many years ago, a chief magistrate who used to invite one of the constables to dine with him in rotation, every Sunday. Boys and children stroll into the country on this day, to rob orchards and do other mischief, and return home, tired with their walk. If an invalid wants a carriage on this day, he must wait; they are all engaged by the sons of pleasure and relaxation from business. I have heard of a well-meaning woman, in easy circumstances, who was caught at work by an acquaintance on Sunday. Her reply was, Don't scold me, for indeed I

did not know what to do. The author of 'The Year Two Thousand Five Hundred' tells us, in his Tableau de Paris of a shoemaker, who, on seeing a man drunk in the street, stopped, and after regarding him with fixed attention for some time, lifted up his hands and exclaimed with a sigh, 'WELL, THAT IS WHAT I MUST COME TO ON SUNDAY.' On Sunday, our hater, our tailor, and our shoemaker, furnish us with new apparel. Our cook is expected to give us a better dinner than common. We read some work that we have no time to attend to in the week; and with many it is the day to form their most important plans and schemes."

A Hopeful Babe.—A fellow who had grown so tall that, he could not stand up out of doors, and said to be so thin in the face, that there could be but one person look at him at the time.

"Holloa, Jack, what are you going to do with Tom, there?" inquired the captain of a man-of-war, in the heat of action, of a black fellow, who was dragging a sailor by the heels across the deck. "Doin, massa! Why, I goin to trow 'em overboard." "But you black imp, he isn't DEAD yet. Don't you hear him tell you so?" "Sartin, massa; but den he lie so, nobody eber know when to believe him 'em."

A Carolina paper says Colonel John Hunting of Haverstraw, has invented a new and perfect washing machine, which expels every particle of dirt in no time. A little girl of thirteen years washed a pair of sheets, three towels, and a pair of pillow cases, perfectly clean, in about five minutes.

Reasons for retaining Office.—"A grandiloquent minister, finding his grandeur in a little danger, cries out, 'Vain pomp and glory of the world, I hate you!' He assures his audience that he took office against his will, knowing he was too old for it; but he must not abandon the king.—He therefore remains a little longer; that is as long as he can. Another grandee has also a duty to perform (of course to the country), and cannot refuse to save that country by refusing to coalesce with the party that is uppermost. A third suddenly discovers that he has been in error all his life, but has become open to conviction; that is, he sacrifices all the principles for which he had fought for years when his friends were in power, but, in consequence of this conviction, sides against them now they are out!"—*Illustrations of Human Life*, by the author of "Tremaine."

"Let me alone," said O'Connell, "and in five years I'll make Ireland the first country on the face of the earth." "No," was the answer. Let you alone, and in half the time you will make England peerless."

A few days after Sir R. Peel's speech, as a group of barristers were conversing on it in Westminster Hall, a gust of wind blew in one of the windows. Campbell, the attorney-general, who happened to be passing by, looked peculiarly startled. "Poor fellow," said one of the group, "since he read the election of the lord rector, he can't bear the sound of Glass-ge."

A lady, who professed to be charmed with Talleyrand's wit, begged of him to write his name in her album. His gallantry could not refuse, and he could not refuse, and he began to write a verse. "Arretez, Monseigneur!" exclaimed the lady, "it may be very well for inferior persons to write verses but the name of Talleyrand alone is enough to appear in my book. It is fame." He fixed his keen eyes on the supplicating fair one, and wrote his name, but at the very top of the page. The anecdote spread, and all Paris laughed at the happy evasion of perhaps seeing his name, signed to a billet of 10,000 francs.

The friends of protestantism are watching their opportunity to introduce missionary agents into Spain.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbor Grace Packet.

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

Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
Servants & Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.
and Packages in proportion

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

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE,
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S,
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1836

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 morning 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.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
Single Letters 6
Double do. 1
And Packages in proportion.

N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES upon him Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

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

TERMS.

After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.
Fore cabin, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d.
Double, Do. 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet'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 STARR, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYOR.

Widow

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1836.

Blanks

Of various kinds for SALE at the Office of this Paper.