



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

[FROM THE MORNING HERALD, APRIL 28.]
LANCASTER CONSERVATIVE
DINNER.

Upwards of 200 of the conservatives of this town, members and others of the Heart-of-Oak Conservative Club, dined together yesterday in the Theatre Royal, which was expressly fitted up for the occasion, decorated with flags and evergreens.

E. R. G. Braddyll, Esq., presided, supported on the right by George Marton, Esq., to whom a requisition has been presented, numerously signed by the Conservatives of Lancaster, inviting him to become a candidate for the borough at the next election; and on the left by Townley Parker, Esq., who has also had a requisition from the conservatives of Preston, inviting him to come forward as a candidate for that borough.—The company comprised most of the wealth and respectability of the town.

The boxes and gallery were filled with ladies, and the display of beauty that was exhibited was of that extreme character for which the "Lancashire witches" are so justly celebrated.

After the removal of the cloth, *Non Nobis Domine* was sung, and when the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given,

The Chairman, in proposing the next toast, said that he would obtrude upon their attention for a few moments—he knew the toast he was about to propose would meet with a cordial reception from all who felt attachment to the time-honoured institutions of their country (cheers.) That meeting, he observed, would, like all meetings having for their object loyal and constitutional purposes, receive the accustomed quantum of abuse from the whig and radical faction. It would be asked, why they made those manifestations of conservative feeling? What should not loyalty show itself amongst the ranks, when they beheld the opposite party leagued together for no other purpose than that of ensuring the destruction of those institutions that had become dear to every one in the land? (hear.) Should they not when the destructives combined to effect the overthrow of the established religion—the downfall of the Protestant church? (hear.) They well knew that the object their political opponents had in view was the separation of church and state, and why, then, should not conservatives unite, knowing, as they did by past experience, that "union is strength?" Why should they not unite for the preservation of their constitution in church and state? (cheers.) The church, they were determined, should be the first object of their attack—the infidel and the bigot—the majority of the papists, and the majority of the dissenters, were all clamouring for measures which, disguise as they best could, would speedily lead to her destruction (hear.) He did not mean to attribute unworthy motives to all who differed from him—no; that would be the doctrine of the ultra-liberal, rather than the doctrine of the conservative (cheers.) He knew that there were many good men who differed conscientiously from him, but, he was sorry to say, he could form no such charitable conclusions respecting the present ministry and their supporters in the House of Commons, unless he did violence to justice and truth—they had seen, from experience, that the radicals were determined to go the "whole hog," even at the expense of sacrificing the best interests of their country, sooner than they should be thwarted in the objects of their ambition. It remained, however, to be seen whether the country would remain satisfied with the destructive measures the present ministers were pursuing. Let every man who valued the blessings of good order and social government rally round the standard of real freedom, and show, at the next election, that they had good sense and sound judgment sufficient to appreciate those blessings, by sending up a second conservative member to represent them in parliament (loud cheers.) Bearing this in mind, he would beg of them not to be led away by any gust of private friendship, to promise their votes to any one opposed to them in their political principles,

for the support of which they were that day assembled (hear and cheers.) Cease not to contend for the rights of the church and the integrity of the British constitution. He would, with these prefatory remarks, propose the next toast—"Our glorious Constitution in Church and State."

The Chairman then rose to propose "the House of Lords." That noble house, he said, was entitled to the gratitude of the whole country—was entitled to the gratitude of every man who had an interest in the preservation of those institutions under which they had enjoyed so many blessings. When he looked at the nature of the conflict in which that noble house had been engaged, and the dangerous tendency of the measures to which they were opposed, he thought they might indeed say "Thank God we have a House of Lords." It was true that the House of Peers had drawn down upon themselves the deep hatred of the faction whose revolutionary designs they so successfully opposed; but they were not intimidated, and, therefore, the radicals were clamouring for a reform of the House of Lords. This reforming of the House of Lords simply meant this—that when one party in the state became stronger than the other, and saw that they could prevail over the other party, they would say, "take care of yourself for if you do not act as we please, we will reform you." They all knew well the modern acceptance of the word reform—it meant the dethronement of the king and the overthrow of the constitution (hear, hear.) It was a fact now well ascertained in the country that the most respectable portion of the inhabitants looked up to the House of Lords with confidence and respect (cheers.) And he was sure that when the present party feeling had passed away, generations yet unborn would proclaim to the world that the House of Lords was equally entitled to the gratitude of the country with the barons of England, who wrested from a despotic monarch that inestimable blessing, the "Magna Charta" (loud cheers.) It might certainly appear invidious to select any individual in conjunction with the House of Lords within whose walls so many illustrious individuals were to be found—yet none had been so eminently conspicuous in combining the hero and the statesman as the Duke of Wellington (loud cheers.) His military deeds raised the country to a high state of renown and ensured peace and security to its inhabitants. When he might have reposed upon the laurels he had earned in the field of battle, he turned the energies of his great and powerful mind towards the internal government of the country, in order to secure to it in peace those advantages which his wisdom and his valour had achieved in war (loud and enthusiastic cheers.) While the noble duke conducted the foreign policy of this nation, the name of an Englishman was a passport throughout the world. Was it the case at the present day? But he would not insult the noble duke by putting him in comparison for a moment with the most contemptible minister that ever managed the foreign policy of this country (cheers.) He trusted, however, that when he next met them together, he should be able to congratulate them upon his Majesty having called the noble duke to his councils—(great applause.) He would give them them "The House of Lords, and the Duke of Wellington"—three times three.

Song—"The battle and the breeze."
A splendid white silk banner was here brought into the room. It was presented by the ladies of Lancaster to the Heart-of-Oak Conservative Association, and had in the centre, the bible, the crown, and sceptre and was inscribed with the motto, "Fear God and honour the King."

The Rev. Mr Mackworth then addressed the meeting and said, that the ladies of Lancaster, understanding that the members of the "Heart-of-Oak Club" were sincerely attached to the institutions of their country, presented them with that banner in testimony of their approbation of the objects for which they were united, with an assurance that they felt deeply and warmly for the prosperity of a society established for such purposes. In taking that step the ladies of Lan-

caster were most anxious to protect themselves from any suspicion—that they desired to assume a character that would be incompatible with their station in society.—Placed by their Creator in a sphere which precluded them from taking a part in public affairs, they conceive, that, in justice to themselves, and that country of which they form a part, they cannot, in times like the present, look on, and see their dearest interests neglected, and not use such influence as they possess to encourage those who boldly make a stand for the maintenance and defence of their just rights ("hear, hear," and cheers.) The occasion and the necessity would, therefore, plead their apology. We think that the time has arrived when even weak women may consistently arise and put on strength to uphold the cause of religion and truth by her assistance (cheers.) It was little, perhaps, that woman could do, but yet she was bound, and the ladies of Lancaster felt that conviction most deeply, to exert that little in gratitude to the merciful Creator who had bestowed upon her the blessings she at present receives and enjoys; and if she looks carefully around her she cannot but feel alarmed at the criminal character of the times. Leaving, however, these general remarks, the ladies of Lancaster present, with the utmost feelings of kindness, that banner to the association, to encourage them in the path of duty. The ladies presented the club with a banner, upon which was inscribed the only true principles of liberty—"Fear God and honour the King."—(cheers.) It was the Bible that should support the crown—it was the altar that sustained the throne—the interests of man could be upheld only by maintaining the cause of God—(loud cheers.) The rev. gentleman sat down amid loud cheers.

The Chairman then rose, and said, that if any man was wavering in his purpose, he would surely require no other stimulus than the knowledge that his cause was supported by those upon whom they always looked with feelings of affection and regard—(hear, hear.) Under that banner they would be led to fight the battle of the constitution; and soon, he hoped to achieve the victory—(cheers.) He was sure that no one would object to drink to "the health of the Ladies"—three times three.

Song—"The Wives and Mothers of Britain," composed by Mr Storey.

Mr Marton then rose to propose the health of their worthy chairman. He never felt greater pleasure in proposing a toast than he did on that occasion. Their worthy chairman was a member of a family noted for their good conservative principles, and he himself had been from the first dawn of manhood an able, enthusiastic, and gallant defender of those principles which they were net to encourage—(loud cheers.) He (Mr Marton) was one who had strong hopes that ere long they would have Mr Braddyll in the situation of their representative; but he was sorry to find, from the state of their worthy chairman's health, that those hopes could no longer be cherished; and he fondly trusted that Mr Braddyll would find in the quiet retirement of domestic life, that health and happiness of which he was so deserving. He concluded by proposing "the Chairman's health"—three times three.

Mr Braddyll briefly returned thanks. He stated that the same that had induced him to offer himself as a candidate had also induced him to decline the honour, namely—a sense of public duty; for, while he would not shrink from the task if his health permitted, neither would he offer himself for the performance of duties to which his present state of health rendered him unfit.

Colonel Parker then proposed "the health of Mr Marton," their future representative. The gallant Colonel described Mr Marton as a gentleman entertaining a strong desire and firm determination to exert himself for the preservation of church and state—for the preservation of those things which their forefathers had taught them to venerate, and which a long life and mature judgment had convinced them was the only secure palladium of British liberty (cheers.) He had forwarded to Mr Marton a requisition more numerously and respectfully signed than any

that had ever emanated from that borough before; and he was sure that when the day of election came, they could return Mr Marton with ease if they chose to make proper exertions—(loud cheers.)

Mr Marton, upon rising to return thanks, was received with loud cheers. He said that when he first became a member of that association he was convinced that much good might be done to the cause through it—that it would be the means of uniting the conservatives. But it was not by doing together and drinking conservative toasts that they would be able to render their cause prosperous: they would best consult their interests by sending individuals of conservative principles to represent them in the house of parliament—(cheers.) He had been requested to offer himself to their notice a short time ago. He declined, however to do so until he had become acquainted with the opinions of the electors. A requisition, numerously and respectfully signed, had been subsequently presented to him, and he had now no hesitation in declaring that he would come forward whenever an election took place (cheers.) He deemed it unnecessary to enter into any explanation of his political principles. They were well known. He was a conservative; and as such would uphold the king, lords, and commons, and the union of church and state—(cheers.) He would endeavour to the utmost of his power to reform all real abuses; but at the same time he would resist to the utmost of his power, the tide of democratic innovation—(continued cheering.)

After several other toasts had been given, The Chairman, in proposing the next toast said that while the clergy of the church of England were most exemplary in the fulfilment of their sacred duties, there was no portion of that highly useful but calumniated body of men more deserving the esteem and regard of every Christian than those of this diocese. They were always to be found ministering to the wants of those around them. The poor always found a friend in them, and never asked their advice or assistance in vain—(hear, hear;) but these were times in which even virtue and integrity were unable to ward off the shafts of malignity and calumny. It, therefore, was not to be wondered at that if a clergyman should take his part in defending the religion and institutions of the country, the whole body should be taunted as officious and meddling if England was to be a land of liberty, he could not see why the clergy should be debarred the free exercise of their opinions.—Their birth, their habits, their education, talents, and reflection, render them more peculiarly fit for the exercise of those opinions. Almost the whole body of the clergy were in favour of constitutional principles, and in the discharge of their duties in obedience to the command of their Great Master, they inculcated and practised obedience to all placed in authority over them. It was high time, therefore, that the clergy themselves should thus speak out—it was high time that those who were friendly to the church should speak out, and not see her condemned unheard. Upon the welfare of the church depended that of the country—the church was the bulwark of the state; if she fell, all must speedily follow. He was certain they would not look on while the ministers of God's word were insulted—(no no)—No, Englishmen would not see their church deserted—that church to which they invariably applied when the time of affliction was at hand. The Chairman concluded by proposing "the health of the Bishop and Clergy of the diocese"—(loud cheers.)

The Rev. Mr Gibson returned thanks on behalf of the clergy.

Many other toasts were drunk and responded to previous to the company separating.

The most knowing, are the most desirous of knowledge; the most virtuous, the most desirous of improvement in virtue. On the contrary, the ignorant think themselves wise enough; and the vicious are, in their own opinion, good enough.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, APRIL 25.

DREADFULLY DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

This morning, about four o'clock, one of the most appalling and ruinous fires that has occurred in any city in Ireland for many years, took place in the Royal Arcade Bazaar, which extends from Suffolk-street along the rear of the Grafton-street houses into College-green, directly opposite to the cash-office door of the Bank of Ireland.—The awful element was first discovered committing its ravages on the Suffolk-street end, nearly opposite to the grave-yard of St. Andrew's Church, and laid that side of the often thronged thoroughfare speedily in ruins. At five o'clock, hopes were entertained that the ravages of the fire would be subdued, for the rain promised its beneficial aid; it did not descend, however, beyond a slight shower. The wild alarm spread with the flames, and the consternation of the whole of the thickly-peopled vicinity, became general. The apprehension of those assembled at that lonely hour for the safety of the adjoining houses, proved but too well founded; more were doomed to perish than was dreaded on the first alarm. There was no water to be had for a long time, therefore the entire of the Arcade was destroyed, in a space of time almost incredible. The Royal Hotel, the Bank, the Eagle Insurance office, and even the Bank of Boyle, Low, Pim, and Co., soon felt the influence of the destroyer. As usual, the engines were for a long while found unavailing, the hose being too short, and the power limited. The want of water was severely felt. Several inmates of the hotel would have perished miserably had they not been relieved by ladders from the Bank of Ireland. One gentleman from Clonmell, who occupied an upper chamber, observing the advance of the fire, tied bed sheets together and descended in safety. Mr Spring Thorpe, who occupied the exhibition room, has lost £500 in cash, and a vast number of public characters.—Fieschi again suffered execution. He could not save Leopold, King of Belgium, nor Earl Grey, any more than Lord Brougham. The Bishop of London and Canterbury perished in company with Lord Nelson and Shaw, the life-guard's man, Henry VIII., Lord Byron, Sir Walter Scott, and Cicero. The Siamese youths, and Julius Caesar, Paul Jones and Daniel O'Connell shared the same melting fate; and as if to display the mixture of the awfully sublime with the ridiculous and grotesque, a board remained in front unscathed, and still containing these original words, "Curious exhibition of wax-work." Boyle's bank is insured for £2,500 Mr Williams, who was the proprietor of a billiard table, had renewed his insurance for £4,000 yesterday. In Suffolk-street, Westbrooke's book establishment, Peeverill's, the florists, Young's cheap publication office, and Swaine and Walpole's drapery establishment have suffered dreadfully. Two children who had slept in the hotel, with two others are at present missing. In the ample area before the college, a vast deal of property has been preserved; but much has been also lost. It is conjectured that £60,000 worth of property has been destroyed in the 30 arcade and the other shops and ware rooms.

Five o'Clock.

The flames have been stopped, but the houses near those which have been burned are still played on. The arcade was the property of Mr Thompson, of the Treasury.—The melancholy occurrence is said to have originated in a small toy manufactory in the arcade, and to have communicated with some gas pipes running under the long promenade and giving lights to each shop. The appearance of the scene of destruction is strikingly like that of the street in Limerick, where the late awful gunpowder explosion proved so destructive.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

(Before Sir John Nicholl.)

THE EXPERIMENT SALVAGE.

This was an appeal from the decision of the magistrates of Scilly, in a cause of salvage. The Experiment, of Newfoundland, with a cargo of oil, bound to Poole, shipped a heavy sea on the 12th of October last, which filled the cabin, and drowned the captain and three men, the others on board saving themselves by running up the rigging. On the following morning a number of boats went off the Scilly Island, and brought the vessel into a place of safety. The case was heard before the magistrates, and awarded £800 to the salvors for their services, from which decision an appeal was promoted.

Sir J. Nicholl, without hearing the case, said the Court was not disposed to interfere with the decision of magistrates, where the facts were thoroughly examined. In this case, for all the facts stated, he thought the magistrates had not given too much, and he should pronounce in favour of the award, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent from the period it was made.

PROGRESSIVE RISE OF THE BOTTOM OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

M. Theodore Viret lately addressed a

note to the French Academy of Sciences, in which he directed the attention of geologists to the probability of the speedy appearance of a new island in the Grecian Archipelago, in consequence of the progressive rise of a sunken solid rock (composed of trachytic obsidian?) in the gulf of the volcano of Santorin. The following are the author's observations on the subject:—

"Towards the end of the last century, at the period Olivier visited Santorin, the fishermen of that island asserted that the bottom of the sea had recently risen between the island of Little Kaimeni and the port of Thera; in fact, the soundings did not give a greater depth than fifteen to twenty fathoms, where formerly the bottom could not be reached. When Colonel Bory and the author visited this island in 1829, they were able not only to confirm the truth of Olivier's statement, but also to ascertain, by various soundings, that the rise of the submarine land had continued, and that at the point indicated the depth was not more than four fathoms and a half. In 1830 the same observers made new soundings, which enabled them to determine the form and extent of the mass of rock, which in less than a year had been elevated half a fathom. It was found to extend 800 metres from east to west, and 500 from north to south. The submarine surface augmented to the north and to the west, from four to twenty-nine fathoms, while to the east and south this augmentation amounted to forty-five fathoms. Beyond this limit the soundings indicated in all directions a very great depth. I have lately been informed that Admiral Lalande, who, since 1830, has twice returned to Santorin, ascertained that the rock still continues to rise, and that, in September 1835, the date of the last visit, the depth of water amounted to only two fathoms, so that a sunken reef now exists which is dangerous for brigs to approach. If the rock continues to rise at the same rate, it may be calculated that in 1840, it may form a new island, without, however, those catastrophes which this phenomena seems to presage for the gulf of Santorin, being a necessary consequence of the epoch of its appearance to the surface of the water. Since the eruptions of 1707 and 1712, which produced the new Kaimeni, the volcano seems at the present date quite extinct. Nevertheless, the rise of a portion of its surface seems to demonstrate continual effort to make an eruption during fifty years; and that whenever the resistance shall not be strong enough to offer a sufficient obstacle, the volcano will again resume its activity."—*Edin. New Philosophical Journal.*

HORRIBLE MURDERS.—Two horrible murder cases are coming on for trial at Trichinopoly; the one is that of a Pariah woman, who with the help of her paramour, murdered her husband, cut off his head, and disembowelled the body, sewed up the head in the place of the entrails. The other, that of a Bramin woman, who was surprised by her son, a boy about ten years of age, with a gallant; the boy threatened to tell his father, and she threatened to murder him if he did; the boy returned to school in the Fort, and told the schoolmaster what had passed; an hour or two after he was sent for home before the usual time—the father of the lad, on his return, wonders that his son has not come home; the mother pretends to wonder likewise, when, perceiving some drops of blood fall from a basket affixed to the ceiling, the father takes it down and finds in it the poor child with its throat cut; whilst he is contemplating the piteous sight in the extremity of misery, the wretched woman, rushing out into the street, exclaims that the father is murdering his child!—the man was seized, but fortunately the schoolmaster cleared up the truth of the matter, and the mother, it is said, has made a confession of her guilt.—*Madras Examiner.*

(From the Conservative, April 12.)

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE MANCHESTER THEATRE.

During the performance at the Queen's Theatre last night, (Wednesday) a singular accident occurred, which has unhappily been attended with loss of life. The second piece represented was announced in the bills as "The intensely interesting drama of *Lilian, the show Girl*," in which Mr Egerton, in the character of *Everard*, has to fire at some robbers in a scene in which they incidentally appear on the stage. The performer in question presented the pistol accordingly, and pulled the trigger, but the weapon (unfortunately, as the result will show) missed fire. It is customary, it seems, for the "property man" to be stationed at one of the wings when fire arms are discharged, in order that, in case of such a failure as the one just described, he may be ready to fire a piece to keep up the illusion of the scene, which would otherwise be destroyed, as it would of course be ridiculous for an actor to assume the appearance of one who received mortal injury from a bullet when no discharge has taken place. In conformity with this practice, when Mr Egerton's pistol missed fire, a person named Finlayson, the property man of the theatre, immediately

discharged a pistol from the wing nearest the right hand stage door, and, as a usual precaution, he elevated the weapon, so as to run no risk of striking any one on the stage with the wadding. The care taken by the poor fellow, however, with a view to prevent accident, was productive of the most disastrous consequences; a performer, named Campbell, who personated *Mr Felton* in the piece, was at the moment preparing to descend from a scaffolding to the stage, as from an upper apartment, but at a distance of ten or twelve yards from the person who fired, when he received the contents of the pistol, whatever they were, in his left side, and fell to rise no more with life. He groaned feebly for a few minutes; and before a surgeon, who happened to be in the boxes of the theatre, could arrive on the spot, he had ceased to exist. On opening his vest, a frightful wound of considerable depth, and in which three fingers could easily be introduced, was discovered, just in the direction of the heart. The body was carried into the green-room, and laid upon the floor, where it remained decently covered, when it was removed to the Concert Tavern, next door. But little blood, considering the apparent nature of the wound flowed from the body; but the shirt and dress of the deceased were sufficiently saturated with that stream of life, to denote all the horror which sudden and violent death is calculated to produce. The fancy dress in which he was attired—the rough yet fresh upon his cheeks and forehead—were in sad contrast with the tide which was slowly swelling from the heart, and the livid hue—the livery of death which overspread his features, blanched his hands, and invested the limbs with a fearfully cold rigidity.—The wife of the unfortunate man is an actress, and was in the theatre at the time, preparing for the part she had to sustain in the next piece. She soon heard of the accident; but a knowledge of its fatal effect was kept from her until some time after she had been conveyed home in a coach. Of course the fulfilment of her duties in the next piece was out of the question, and she was removed in a state of distress bordering upon distraction on being assured that her husband had been taken to the Manchester Infirmary for surgical assistance. Mr and Mrs Campbell only joined the company on the previous Monday, when the theatre opened for the season under the management of Mr Henry Beverley. Mr Campbell had very recently recovered from a long and serious illness and has left three young children, besides his widow, to lament his loss. The unhappy man who loaded and fired the fatal pistol, was taken into custody to await the coroner's inquest. His distress is also pitiable in the extreme. The deceased was a young man of remarkably mild and gentlemanly manners; and he and the wretched man who deprived him of life were intimate friends. Finlayson says that in the hurry of loading the pistol which he fired, he recollects picking up a piece of wet paper and using it for wadding. Whether that would be sufficient to inflict such a wound at such a distance, or that he had inadvertently introduced some more dangerous substance, will be shown on examination of the body. Mr Beverley has very liberally declared that he will not only pay the expenses of the funeral, but continue the salary of the deceased, for the benefit of the deceased, for the benefit of his widow, until the end of his engagement. As the immediate actors in this truly tragic scene were neither of them in sight of the audience, it was known to few, and Mr Beverley was very properly advised not to shock the feelings of those who were ignorant of the melancholy affair, by unnecessarily announcing its occurrence.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE MECHANIC'S INSTITUTION IN LIVERPOOL.—We regret to state that a destructive fire broke on Thursday evening in this splendid building, which was to be opened on Thursday next, with an address by Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P., on the advantages which must result to the town from the plan of education to be adopted in its schools. Mr Whitty was soon on the spot with several engines, but such was the degree of violence which the flames had attained, that for some time very little impression was made upon them; indeed the interior presented the appearance of a vast furnace. The two principal engines were well supplied with water, and by their instrumentality a great part of the roof was preserved from destruction. The two other engines had to be brought from a considerable distance, and was very insufficient in quantity. By half-past two, the fire had considerably subsided till seven in the morning. The theatre and the whole of its roof are completely destroyed. The south entrance is also destroyed, but the houses of the keepers on each side are uninjured.—Part of the roof on the west of the building is also destroyed; but the whole of the exterior of the building including the beautiful portico, is quite uninjured; a circumstance which shows the care with which the operations of the firemen were directed. In the vestibule of the four statues; one of these representing the Goddess of War, is supposed to be about 2,000 years old, having been found in the ruins of Pompeii. It was

saved principally by the exertions of Inspectors Kerr and Cochrane. The statue after the Mendicean Venus and another statue were also saved, and the fourth escaped with the loss of its nose. The damage is estimated at £2,000, and the building in the Liverpool Fire-office to the amount of £6,000. By this calamity, the intended opening of the building is, of course, indefinitely postponed. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown, and various conjectures are afloat on the subject.

HALIFAX, N. S.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS OF H. M. COUNCIL. Mr President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council.

I receive this address with peculiar satisfaction, and can with truth assure you, since I have administered the Government of this Province, that both in your Executive and Legislative capacities I have had every reason to be satisfied with your conduct, and I should consider myself unworthy of the trust which His Majesty has been pleased to confer upon me, if I did not make this honest and candid avowal, and bear testimony to your unremitting anxiety to promote the public good and welfare of your native land. Feeling this, I shall have great pleasure in forwarding to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the observations which accompany your address, with a request that they may be laid at the foot of the Throne, at the same time with the address of the House of Assembly.—*Halifax Journal, May 8.*

(From the Chicago Advertiser.)

BOSTON, MAY 1.

We learn from a gentleman, James Kinzie, Esq., of this city, who has just ascended the Illinois river, that a most melancholy occurrence took place on Saturday, the 18th ult., at about five miles from its mouth where, through the obstinacy of the captains of two steamboats, one of their boats was sunk, and the lives of all the deck passengers, amounting to more than twenty, lost, and the freight and baggage entirely destroyed.

The Captain of the Wisconsin, which was then ascending the river, had repeatedly stated that if he should meet the Tiskilwa, and her captain would not give him a clear channel he should run her down. This, it seemed provoked the captain of the other boat, and he became as obstinately determined not to turn out of his course. Both boats met at about five o'clock in the morning, at a time when all the passengers were in bed, and steered directly for each other until within a few rods, when the captain of the Tiskilwa endeavoured, but too late to avoid the concussion, and turning out of her course, gave a fair broadside to the ascending boat which took her just behind the heel, and she sunk in less than three minutes after she was struck. The first notice of their extreme danger, which the cabin passengers received, was the screams of those below, who were drowning, and without even time to get on their clothes, they merely escaped by jumping thro' the windows of the cabin, which fortunately for them, had been completely separated from the sinking boat by the shock.

Mr and Mrs Garret, and Mr and Mrs Pomeroy, of this city, were among the cabin passengers and were saved.

The captain of the Wisconsin is stated to have acted, even to the ladies, in the most brutal manner, having put them ashore barefooted, at more than a mile and a half from any habitation, and with nothing but their night clothes on. Report says, that the men were even worse treated, as he endeavoured to prevent their getting on board the Wisconsin at all.

A large sum of money belonging to one of the ladies named had been recovered subsequently from the ladies' cabin, and one gentleman was fortunate enough to find his coat floating on the river, with his money, amounting to about four thousand dollars in his pocket.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE ISLAND OF LISMORE.—Fever and other maladies follow in the train of the want of the necessaries of life; and so prevalent and fatal has fever been in Lismore, that the light-keeper writes that the doctor can only give medicines without attendance, and that the affected houses are shunned by the nearest relatives of the inmates. A distressing case occurred where the father and mother of four children died, when the minister of the parish got a woman to take charge of the orphans. The poor woman died, and no person could be found to enter the house, though the brother of the deceased offered a premium to any one who would put the body into a coffin. At length a fatuous person went into the house and performed the task.—*Edinburgh Courier.*

THE LATE PRESIDENT JACKSON.—The President has directed Dr. Lawson, surgeon-general of the United States army, to accompany General Jackson as far as Wheeling, and if the state of his health should require it, the whole distance.

THE WHALERS.

(To the Editor of the Shipping Gazette.)

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1837.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the arrival of three of the whalers at Stromness, from Davis' Straits, though in a miserable condition, viz.—the *Dee*, of Aberdeen; Norfolk, of Berwick; and *Advic*, of Aberdeen. The schooner *Fly*, WILLIAMSON, of London, arrived to-day, but too late for Post, on her voyage from Perth to Liverpool, and reports these ships to have got into Stromness on the 27th inst. The *Dundee* had only 15 hands alive, (out of 62,) and they in a very low condition. The Captain was the second man that died. The *Norfolk* lost 16 men, and the rest remain very ill. The *Advic* was not spoken by the *Fly*, but her name was seen. The *Thomas*, of Dundee, is lost, in the ice; her crew were divided among the other ships, but only three survived out of 12 taken on board the *Dee*. The crews of these ships are all in a most deplorable state, and it is feared that many of them cannot survive long.—They set close-reefed sails before quitting the ice, and were ever since unable to alter them. The other ships, the *Swan* of Hull, *Grenville Bay*, of Newcastle, and another, were clear of the ice, but in as wretched and pitiable a state as those that have arrived.—The *Dee* was towed into Stromness by a vessel bound to America.—The *Grenville Bay* has arrived—having lost 20 men.

THE BRITISH LEGION.—COURT MARTIAL.

At a general court-martial, of which Brigadier-General Fitzgerald was president, and convened by order of his Excellency the Lieut. Gen., on the 24th day of March, 1837, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. Fitzgerald was arraigned on the following charges:—
First charge—For shameful conduct before the enemy during the action of the 16th inst., in having been one of the first to retreat without attempting to rally the 4th regiment, of which he was in temporary command, and in leaving the greater portion of his regiment to be brought off by his junior and subordinate officers.
2d charge—For having misconducted himself before the enemy during the action of the 15th inst., when in command of the 4th regiment, in consequence of Lieut.-Col. Campbell having been wounded, particularly in not having placed himself at the head of his regiment, nor having exerted himself in the manner in which it was his duty to have done.

OPINION AND SENTENCE.

The Court having maturely weighed the evidence in support of and against the charges, is of opinion that Brevet Lieut.-Colonel P. Fitzgerald is guilty of the first charge, in so far as having misconducted himself before the enemy during the action of the 16th inst., in not having led on his regiment to the attack in a proper manner; but do fully acquit him of any imputation on his personal courage.
On the second charge, they find him guilty of that part which accuses him of not having exerted himself in the manner in which it was his duty to have done during the action of the 15th inst., which being a breach of the articles of war, do therefore sentence him, Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, to be cashiered. But as the Court has fully acquitted him of any imputation on his personal courage, do respectfully recommend him to the clemency of his Excellency the Lieut.-Gen.

(Signed)

C. FITZGERALD, Br. and President.
W. A. CLARKE, Major D. A. A. G.
Officiating Dep. Judge-Advocate.

Approved and confirmed; but in consequence of the recommendation of the Court, the sentence is remitted, and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel P. Fitzgerald is relieved from arrest and placed on the retired list.

(Signed)

DE LACY EVANS, Lieut.-Gen.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1837.

The following are the official returns of the Members to serve in the next General Assembly of this Island:—
St. John's—Messrs. Carson, Kent, and Morris.
Conception Bay—Messrs. Brown, Power, McCarthy, and Godfrey.
Fortune Bay—Wm. B. Row, Esq.
Ferryland—Mr. Peter Winsler.
Placencia—Mr. John V. Nugent.
St. Mary's—Mr. Patrick Doyle.
Trinity Bay—Mr. Thomas Fitzgibbon Moore.
Bonavista Bay—Hugh A. Emerson, Esq.

The Returns for the Districts of *Fogo* and *Burin* have not yet been received.
The following are the stations of the Wesleyan Missionaries, for the ensuing year:—
St. John's William Faulkner
Harbor Grace John Haigh
Do. Wm. Ellis Supernumary
Carbonear John Pickett
Blackhead George Ellidge

Island Cove John Addy
Hants Harbor One Wanted
Trinity One Wanted
Bonavista John Smithies
Port-de-Grave Thomas Anguin
Brigus Ingram Sutcliffe
Burin James G. Hennigar
Grand Bank Adam Nightingale.

Died

At St. John's, on the 31st ult., aged 5 years and 10 months, William, son of the Rev. Wm. Ellis, Wesleyan Missionary.
At St. John's, on the 5th inst., after a long illness, Mr. William Phippard, late High Constable of that town.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Carbonear.

ENTERED.
June 1.—Brig Mary Barry, Tewsbury, Hamburg, 290 bls. flour, 330 firkins butter, 200 lbs. pork, 491 bags bread, 26 puns oats, 5 bls. oatmeal.
Schr. Harriet, Kennedy, P. E. Island, 38 M. 4 M. staves, 3 Indian boxes, 3 birch canoes.
3.—Brig Shaw, Scott, Liverpool, 240 tons salt, 20 tons coal.
CLEARED.
June 2.—Schr. Cornelia, Venning, Liverpool, 11,684 gal. seal oil, 12 ox hides, 62 qts. fish, 57 1/2 cwt. old junk.
6.—Brig Experiment, Tucker, Poole, 16,456 seal skins, 26 hides, 1100 staves, 800 birch billets, 56 qts. fish.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.
June 1.—Brig Hope, Symons, Cadiz, salt. Hotspur, Steele, Liverpool, salt. Zephyr, Love, Cadiz, salt. Ardent, Hartgrave, Liverpool, salt. Vesper, Hutton, Copenhagen, bread, flour, butter.
Edgecombe, Roberts, Liverpool, salt, tea, soap.
CLEARED.
June 2.—Brig Blenheim, Hayden, Waterford oil.
3.—Magog, Currie, Quebec, ballast. Kingaloch, Santon, London, oil. Water Lily, Larkin, Liverpool, oil. Apollo, Rendell, Barbadoes, fish. Schr. Emily, Cromwell, Halifax, salt. Packet, Graham, Antigonish, bread. 8.—Iweed, Robertson, Quebec. Theron, Burdes, Miramichi. Schr. Margaret Helen, Bamoury, Liverpool, oil.

On Sale

BY

THORNE, HOOPER, & CO.,

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

SALT and COALS, *Afloat.*

BOHEA } TEAS.
SOUCHONG } in qr. chests & boxes.
HYSON }

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

ALSO

ON CONSIGNMENT

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

NOTICE.

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

CARBONEAR.

John B. Edwards.
John Snook, with Mr. Richard H. Taylor Captain William Hutchings, on board brigantine *Elizabeth*.
Stephen Halyard, Northern Bay.
Martin Fleming, do. care of John Keilly, Carbonear.
Peter Furlong.

HARBOR GRACE.

Rev. Richard Duffy.
Mr John McCarthy.
Mr Thomas Bartlett.
Mr Edward Brown, 1 letter, & 2 papers.
S. SOLOMAN,
POSTMASTER.
St. John's, June 14, 1837.

On Sale

BY

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.
JUST IMPORTED

By the BRIG *Johns*, from *Hamburgh*,
700 Bags Bread, No. 1, 2 & 3
250 Barrels Superfine Flour
150 Barrels Prime Pork
200 Firkins Butter
10 Barrels Peas
68 Coils Cordage, Marline & Housing

By the NATIVE, from *Liverpool*,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF

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

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

WEST INDIA SUGAR

A Prime Article, by the Hhd., 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.

HAVANA CIGARS

20 Boxes
For Sale by
W. DIXON & Co.
Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

NOTICES

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

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

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

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN

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

By the Court.

JOHN STARK,
CHIEF CLERK & REGISTRAR.

WE hereby appoint Mr SIMON LEVI, AGENT for the said Estate.

ROBERT PACK, } Trustees to the
W. W. BEMISTER. } said Estate.

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

As proof of his capability, all he asks is a fair trial.
J. B. BETERS.
Carbonear, June 7, 1837.

TEAS

An assortment,
On SALE By
W. DIXON & Co.
Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

The Fee-Simple of

ALL that FARM and PLANTATION situate in MUSQUITTO VALLEY, on the East side of the Road between HARBOR GRACE and CARBONEAR, known by the name of GODERICH 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 formally 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 situated for a Dwelling-House, or other Buildings, with a large space of back GROUND, for the unexpired term of between Fifty and Sixty years. Balance 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 pimply in the face, a Native of St. John's. This is to caution all Persons from harbouring or employing the said DESERTER, as they will be Prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES COUGHLAN.

Byant'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.

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN SEEDS

On Sale, by
W. DIXON, CO.
Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

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.

THE VICTIM.

Some years ago, a business of my friend called me to St. Petersburg. Being unwilling to go alone, I succeeded in inducing my friend Saville to accompany me. I mention him poor fellow, as he formed a very prominent feature in the little adventure I am about to relate. I will pass over the incidents of our journey, until we arrived at St. Petersburg, when, having transacted my business, I, to favour Saville's wish, determined to proceed to Jarosley, where he had relations. Instead, however, of going the direct route, we visited Kariloy, a small town on the Schecksma, a branch of the Volga, for the purpose of seeing a renowned hermit, who, we were told was an Englishman. This was inducement enough for us, circuitous as was the route we went.

Arriving late at night, we with considerable difficulty succeeded in getting lodgings, which though very mean and wretched, we at last entered. The landlord, a talkative man, told us during our repast, all the news and scandal which in a small town generally abound. Among other things, he told us that the punishment of the knout was to be performed, for there this horrid barbarity is considered quite a spectacle, to see which people flock in from all parts. The culprit was a young Jewess, remarkable for her beauty, and the crime was the murder of her father. If the punishment of the knout did not end her existence, the wheel was in readiness to complete the scene of blood.

From his account it appeared that the whole circumstance was veiled in no slight obscurity, inasmuch as the only evidence against the poor girl was, that when questioned as to where the poor girl was, she shed floods of tears and was silent. This, in Russia, was enough to seal her fate. She was accordingly condemned, and in prison when we arrived.

Being much interested for the poor girl, we determined to see her. We went, and by means of a handful of silver, we succeeded in bribing the gaoler to admit us.—The prison was very gloomy, and never did I see so lovely a creature as met our eyes.—She seemed to be scarcely twenty. Like most of her race, she was of a dark complexion, with intensely bright eyes, which even her misery could not quench. She spoke to us in French, and in piteous accents protested her innocence. Her story was soon told. Beloved by a Russian and a Protestant, her heart would not obey the stern commands of that father with whose murder she was charged. Her father reviled her, and here she stopped and burst into tears. More we could not elicit. Even the gaoler, stern as he was, seemed touched to something like pity.

Saville, hasty in everything, determined to attempt to save her. Hurrying off, he hastened to the head Sherri, or police, and in vain attempted to purchase her release.—He was referred to higher authority at St. Petersburg. Thither then, regardless of the utter impossibility of being in time, he hurried that very evening. I remained to try to console the victim. Never shall I forget the splendour of those dark swimming eyes when cast upward in fervent prayer for the success of her anticipated deliverer. The night passed heavily enough. She could not be brought to comprehend the awfulness of her hopeless situation. Yet she shuddered as she drew her slight shawl over her exquisitely moulded shoulders, so soon to be lacerated by the un pitying stroke of the lash! The gray morn, chill and comfortless came at last, and with it the fatal hour of the victim's punishment.

Though almost senseless when led out, a faint blush and one wild expression of terror flitted over her features as the rude hand of the executioner tore the upper covering from her neck and shoulders. She was tied to the scaffold, and,—but why proceed—may I cannot proceed to describe the disgusting and horrid ceremonies. It is enough to say that though no sound of agony escaped her, as the white and quivering flesh was torn from her beautiful back, yet when, nearly fifty strokes of the lash, human nature gave way, she sighed forth, "Mon pere, mon pere, vous etes trop tard," and expired! My poor friend Saville, worn out by his fruitless exertions, fell a victim to a fever then prevalent, but not before he had brought to justice her inhuman father, who was alive, and had thus sacrificed his daughter, because she refused to marry a mercenary villain of her father's choice. He had first bound her by a solemn oath not to reveal his place of concealment, and then left her, having taken care to fix suspicion on her, his only and beautiful child.

THE SAPIENT LOGUE COSSACKS.

These people are very strong and indefatigable. Their cash-voys, or general, has a room for himself, of about ten feet square; but the others live in large rooms, called kuravels, in each of which there are six or seven hundred men. Whoever pleases may go into the kuravel and lodge and eat with them without being asked, and without any remuneration. As the whole nation are a very extraordinary

people, more used to live in the field than in settled habitations, there are generally about every knave, who he in the open air, but have the liberty to come into the room when they please without any ceremony. The Saporogues are a sort of knights, who suffer no women among them; for if any one of them was found to keep a woman, he is stoned to death. They have no written law, but all causes are judged by six or seven persons they choose for that purpose; but their sentence cannot be put into execution till it be approved of by the fraternity.

If any theft is committed among them, and the robber is taken, he is immediately hung up by the ribs. In case a murderer is discovered, they dig a pit, and lay the murdered person on the murderer, and bury them both together. They profess the Greek religion; and when they were under the protection of the Turks, the patriarch of Constantinople furnished them with priests; but since these two years that they are under the protection of the czarina, their priests are sent them by the Archbishop of Kiev.—They have only one church, which is served by an abbot and a few priests, who are not permitted to meddle with any worldly matters further than to intercede for delinquents and to see them do public penance in the church, in case they commit any slight fault. The Saporogues admit into their fraternity all persons of whatever nation they are, if they embrace the Greek religion, and are willing to undergo seven years probation before they are admitted knights. If any of their fraternity run away, they make no inquiry after them, but look upon such as unworthy of their society. Their riches consists in cattle, particularly in horses; some of them have above a hundred; and there is hardly one of these Cossacks but has ten or twenty. They have a great many thousand horses, that run altogether in the open fields. It is hardly ever heard that one is stolen, for such thefts are unpardonable among these people. They sow no corn.—In time of war they plunder all the provisions they can from their enemies; and in times of peace they barter horses and fish for all sorts of necessaries. They catch vast quantities of fish, particularly in the river Dnieper. In their studs they have Turkish and Circassian stallions. Their arms, that consist in rifle guns and sabres, they make themselves. Nobody is admitted a knight of this society who is not very strong and well made; but any one may be admitted as Cholopps, who are their servants, and some of them have two or three. They never care to mention how many knights there are in their fraternity; and when asked they say they cannot tell, because their number exceeds 20,000 men. It is certain the greatest part of these people are Cossacks, who have deserted from the Ukraine; but the Cholopps, or servants, are mostly Poles. The Saporogues are divided into thirty great rooms, or kuravels, each of which has its particular commander or attaman, who, nevertheless, are obliged to obey the general or cashevoy. Every knight has the liberty to vote when they choose a general; and in case he does not behave well, they turn him out of his employment and choose another, as it happened some years ago to the present cashevoy, who was turned out, and another elected, who is since dead, and the present was re-chosen. When a Saporogue knight dies, he may leave his horses and what he has to whom he will; but, generally, the church gets the most, which is given to maintain the priest.—*Von Raumer's Contributions to Modern History.*

NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.—The following dialogue took place in a corporation school where the pupils are taught to believe in accordance with the portion of Scripture allotted to each occasionally to read:—

Mr Wrath Bone.—Pray, Sir, what is your belief?
Pupil.—Please, Sir, I believe in notnin'.
Mr Wrath Bone.—Yea, but you do! I'll wollop you, sir; you believe in the Holy Catholic Church.
Pupil.—No, sir; please sir, the lad as believes that's got the measles at home, and I've got his seat.—*Liv. Mail.*

APPROPRIATE.—The following curious coincidences and mistakes in punctuation, appear in a catalogue of books lately published:—*Essay on Stupidity*—lately in calf. Hints on the original State of Man—very old. The conscience of lawyers—a fact. Hints to carpenters—in boards. Transactions of the Bank—gold edged. History of the giants—large paper.

SCENE IN A SCHOOL-ROOM.—"What studies do you intend to pursue?" said an erudite pedagogue one day, as Johnny Raw entered his school-room. "Why, I shall study read, I suppose, wouldn't ye?" "Yes, but you will not want to read all the time; are you acquainted with figures?" "It's a pity if I ain't, when I've ciphered clean thro' *Adoption*." "Adoption! what rule is that?" "Why, it's the double rule of two; you know twice two is four, and according to adoption, twice four is two." "You may take your seat sir," said the master. "You may take your'n too," said the pupil, "for it's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

SOMETHING NEW.—The *Dedham Patriot* mentions the application of paper, in that town as a mode of veneering furniture. The imitation in the case referred to was of rose-wood, and resembled the genuine article so closely as to be easily mistaken for it. Indeed it is asserted that it requires the eye of an experienced workman to tell the difference, so beautifully are the shades blended and the colours mingled. It is supposed that this mode of veneering will be brought into general use, on account of its cheapness and stability. A common table of pine wood may be made to resemble rose wood in a degree which the most skillful painter cannot equal, at a cost of but one dollar and fifty cents.

APHORISMS, &c.—Every speculatist is insensibly a disciple of Procrustes. There is nothing that people are more mortified to spend in vain than their scorn. Are not the great happiest when most free from the incumbrances of greatness? Is there, then, any happiness in greatness? The man who can hear the voice of distress, and not fly to the aid of the sufferer, is unfit for civilized society. A man should never think of himself, when the public good is upon his tips. A hint to many professed patriots.

BABIES.—Noisy lactiverous animalculæ, much desiderated by those who never had any.

EXTRAORDINARY ABSENCE OF MIND.—Many anecdotes of singular abstraction, well authenticated, are going their rounds; but we have the first news of the most wonderful case which has ever occurred. Mr —, a lawyer in Slate-street, was enjoying his cigar one afternoon last week, when a tailor's lad entered the office and presented his master's bill. Mr — glanced at the amount, and mechanically put his hand in his pocket, drew his wallet, and cashed it!—*Boston Pearl.*

POETRY

ENGLAND'S HOPE; OR, WITH PEEL FOR OUR PILOT.
COMPOSED BY H. R. BISHOP.

In the strength of your might, from each mountain and valley,
Arise, fellow Britons, the foe is at hand;
Around the old Standard of Britain we'll rally,
And triumph or die with our dear father-land!
Let the lion of England no longer crouch under—
Let him break from the slumbers of faction's foul chain.
If he rise in his strength, his voice speak in thunder,
The sun of old England will shine out again.
For our altars, our laws, be we firm and united,
And the words of our prophet we'll never forget,—
The patriot has said, "If our faith be once blighted,
The sun of Great Britain for ever is set."
Shall Anarchy, rough-shod and rampant ride o'er us?
No! we'll tear from Destruction the mask of Reform!
We will stand for our rights, like our fathers before us,
And, with PEEL for our pilot, we shall weather the storm.

THE CHRISTIAN FATHERS.

Who were the Christian fathers?
For conscience' freedom slain?
Whose blood has stained the mountains,
Of Piedmont and the plain:
By zeal of bigots slaughter'd,
No more is heard that prayer;
Remorseless persecution
Has done its vengeance there,
Where lived the Christian fathers?
That meek and lowly band,
To serve their martyr'd chieftain,
Forsook their native land;
To persecution's rages,
They left their own domain;
And wandered on the mountains,
Mid hunger, thirst, and pain.
What did the Christian fathers?
They labour'd for their king,
Who vanquish'd nature's monster,
And took away its sting;
Fair Paradise implanting
On earth's benighted shore,
To fade no more or wither,
But spread its surface o'er.
Who was the Christian fathers' Protector in their grief?
The mighty King of nature,
'Twas he was their relief,
And on his word depending,
They did the world condemn:
Their master was almighty,
And he could rescue them.
How died the Christian fathers?
They live not now on earth,
But left our mortal region,
Mid shocking pains and death:
They sung their heavenly triumph,
While limb from limb was riven;
And passed the fiery torture,
To their unsorrowing heaven.
Where are the Christian fathers?
They are no more oppress'd,
But live in life immortal,
Are spirits, and at rest,
Enshrin'd in fadeless glory,
They fear no tempting snare;
Despair, nor sin, nor sorrow,
Can enter where they are.

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 *Portugal Cove* on the following days.

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

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept 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, 1835

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

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

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the 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 6d.
Double do.
And PACKAGES in proportion.
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.
Carbonear, June, 1835.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

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

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

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (*Newfoundland Tavern*) and at Mr John Cruet's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYOR, Widow

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1835.

Blanks

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