



THE

STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 23, 1837.

No. 164.

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

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 this 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 Herby appoint Mr SIMON LEVI, VI, 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 Vacation: 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. PETERS.

DESERTED

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

MICHAEL COADY,

an APPRENTICE, (b and 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.

Bryant's Cove,

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.

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN SEEDS

On Sale, by

W. DIXON, CO.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

POST-OFFICE

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

CARBONEAR.

Captain Tewkesberry, rig Mary Barry.
John Barfoot Edwards, to be forwarded to Mr Ayles.

John Snook, with Mr. Richard H. Taylor
Captain William Hutchings, on board brigantine Elizabeth.

Mr William Collings, 3 papers.
Mr Thomas Gamble.

Stephen Halfpenny, Ochre-pit Cove.
Mr John McCarthy.
Martin Fleming, do. care of John Keilly, Carbonear.

HARBOUR GRACE.

Joseph Soper, Esq.,
Mr Witting, T. Ridley, and James Bayley, Esquires, Commissioners of the Island Light House.

M Thomas Bartlett, Bears Cove.
Mr John Sullivan.

S. SOLOMAN,

POSTMASTER.

St. John's, June 28, 1837.

On Sale

BY

THORNE, HOOPER, & CO

BREAD, 1st., 2d. & 3d

Quality. } HAMBURGH.

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.

BY

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co

JUST IMPORTED

BY THE BRIG Johns, FROM Hamburg,

700 Bags Bread, No. 1, 2 & 3

250 Barrels Superfine Flour

150 Barrels Prime Pork

200 Firkins Butter

100 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, Loaf Sugar

Mast Hoops, Oakum

And 40 Coils "Harris's" Patent Rope

By the FISHER, from Liverpool,

Salt, Coals, Nails, &c. &c. &c.

Har b or Grace, May 31, 1837.

(From the Dumfries Magazine.)

A SKETCH OF SCOTTISH RURAL COURTSHIP.

But warily tent when ye come to court me.
And come-na unless the back-yett be a-jee;
Sine up the back-stile, and let naeboddy see,
And come as ye werna comin' to me.—Burns.

In no country whatever is the great and engrossing business of courtship conducted in so romantic a manner as among the rural people of Scotland. Excepting among the higher classes, who have time entirely at their own disposal, night is the season in which "lovers breathe their vows," and in which their sweet-hearts "hear them." Let the night be "ne'er so wild," and the swain "ne'er so weary," if he has an engagement upon his hands he will perform it at all hazards; he will climb mountains, leap burns, wade rivers, not only with indifference, but with enthusiasm; and, wrapt in his plaid, he will set at nought the fury of the elements or the wrath of rivals. The poetry of our bards is full of allusions to this custom of immemorable origin. Burns, in particular, has delighted to sing of the meetings of wooers and wooed at the "gloaming" or twilight, and the season of darker night.—His song of the "Lea-Rig" will readily recur to recollection:

Although the night were ne'er sae wet,

And I were ne'er sae weary O,

I'll meet thee on the lea-rig,

My ain kind deary O.

And, also, his fully more tender strains of

"My Nanny, O:"

But I'll tak my plaid, and out I'll steal,

And o'er the hill to Nanny, O.

I have known several instances of young men, who toiled all day at the plough, the harrows, the scythes, &c., walking fifteen miles to see their sweet-hearts, after the hour of nine in the evening, and returning in time for their work in the ensuing morn; and this, be it observed, was not done once or twice, but repeatedly—week after week, for several months. Twenty miles of a journey, upon an errand of such a nature, is regarded as a trifle by many a young farmer who has a spare horse to carry him.

During those stolen interviews, if a mutual attachment subsists between the parties, another assignation is always made; and never was oath more religiously kept than in this simple compact, ratified by no other ceremony than a parting kiss, or a tender shake of the hand. Time appears to have leaden wings with both, until the hour of meeting again arrives; when the swain sets out anew with alacrity, be it rain, sleet, snow, murky, or moonlight. His fair one, true to her trust, has by this time eluded the vigilance of father and mother, of maid and man-servant, and has noiselessly lifted the lath, undrawn the doot-bar, or escaped by the window, and awaits him, with fond impatience, at the favourite spot which they have consecrated to their love. He joyfully beholds her in the distance as he approaches, gliding like an apparition from the house, and sauntering about until his arrival; and she, not less attentive to every thing that is stirring, perceives him like a shadow amid the distant dimness, watches him and his figure becomes more distinct recognises his gait, his air, his every peculiarity, and at last, on the strength of her conviction, runs to throw herself into his arms, and bid him welcome.

In this way courtships are so secretly conducted, that it is frequently never known, excepting among the near friends of the respective parties, that a couple are more than commonly acquainted, until the precursor, from his seat on Sunday, publishes the banns of their marriage. People are extremely fond of talking of topics of that nature—of scrupulously weighing the merits of each party; of dropping oblique hints, and sly insinuations, and of prying, with impertinent curiosity, into motive and conduct—some of them for the sake of indulging an en-

vicious or malvolent disposition and others from a hope of discovering some flaw or failing which may keep their own in countenance, and save them from the appearance of singularity. For this reason, it is always deemed a most fortunate and happy event, should two lovers manage to bring matters to a crisis before the public ears have begun to tingle with a report of their intentions. Then it is only a sudden buzz, which gradually dies from the moment of their marriage, and they are left, with characters unsifted, to pursue their matrimonial course with tranquillity.

But perhaps the fair one's charms have been so powerful as to draw around her a crowd of admirers; and in that case, neither the courtship nor the marriage can be accomplished in a corner. The favoured suitor has almost on every occasion to make his way, either by force or by dint of stratagem, to the door, the window, or whatever place he and his love have appointed as the scene of their meeting. She, pestered by crowds of others (who, though void of hope, still continue to prowl about for the purpose of molesting the more fortunate,) can rarely escape from the house, or admit her lover into it, without being seen, and teased with importunities, or taunted with the name of him upon whom she hath set her heart. In this way, some of the most wonderful hits and misses, escapes and seizures, take place at times, that ever were known in the art of manoeuvring; and the intuitive quickness with which she can distinguish the true from the false voice among many that whisper at her window in the course of an evening, almost exceed credibility.

Such, in nineteen instances out of twenty, is the courtship among the country people in Scotland; and a practice which would be considered monstrous and most improper in town life, is, in the rural districts of the country, a matter of an ordinary and innocent nature.

The following story, founded on fact, is characteristic of this night-wandering spirit among our countrymen:

In a purely pastoral district of Dumfriesshire, there lived a young shepherd, whom, for the sake of particularity, I shall call Robert Thomson. His father rented one of the large sheep farms into which that part of the country is divided, and his son was entrusted with the "looking to the hills," and the care of the several shepherds.

Robert was young, and from the age of seventeen his time had passed joyfully along, under the influence of a first love. The object of his attachment was half a year younger than himself, and a truly beautiful creature. No fabled Sylvia or Delia ever had any right to compare with her for sweetness of temper, a handsome form, dark locks, and darker eyes, and a face which made every other maiden envious who beheld it. Her name also was a sweet one; at least to a Scottish ear—Agnes Hawthorn. She lived at the distance of four miles into what may be called the interior of the pastoral district, where her father rented also a large sheep farm, bounded on the one side by that of Mr. Thomson. Houses are always thinly scattered in countries of that description, but those of farmers in particular; and with the exception of one that intervened about midway betwixt them, Mr. Hawthorn and Mr. Thomson were nearest neighbours to each other. Two high mountains, with a deep valley between, reared themselves in opposition to Robert's nightly visits to his fair one; but he was an adept in the art of surmounting such obstacles, and, aware of the endearments that awaited him beyond them, he valued not the mosses, the streams, or the rocks that lay in his path, or whether the night was a clear or a gloomy one.

No place can be desert where a beautiful woman resides; and upon this principle, though the houses around the

dwelling of Agnes were "few and far between," hardly passed a night over her head on which her dwelling was not beleaguered by a host of wooers. But Robert Thomson was the "apple of her eye." To him alone she would withdraw the curtain of the window, to whisper that her parents were not sleeping sound enough to permit her to unbar the door, or to ask him if no other youth was lurking near, who might discover her exit from, or entrance into the house. This was a most necessary precaution, and one which Robert never failed to use upon every visit—always encompassing the house once or twice before he approached the window, and rever patterning upon the glass until he had satisfied himself that no human eye was privy to his movements. But men see not, like cats or owls, in the dark; and Robert, with all his vigilance, was one evening so unfortunate as to be discovered by a party of three young shepherds, who, though all come a-wooing for their "ain hand," had clubbed together for the purpose of watching, when they found their several efforts to gain admittance, or even an answer to their entreaties, in vain.

A peat stack, as is common in such places, was built against one of the gables of the house; and upon a *daiss* of it, which was brought a good way down by frequent substructions for the fire, the watchful triumvirate slyly perched themselves. The color of the peats and of their clothes happened to be similar, that discovery was almost impossible, and there had they the pleasure, or rather the mortification, of seeing their rival in a short while make his appearance, and, after completing his customary search, gain admittance at the door. They had no certain knowledge, however, of the person they had seen, for a paid totally concealed him from the crown of the head to the knees. But whoever he might be, they were resolved for once to turn the sweets of courtship into bitterness.

No sooner had the door been cautiously closed, and all within sunk into perfect stillness, than the whole three, with a heavy tramp, advanced to the window, and wetting the tips of their fingers, and rubbing them repeatedly along the glass, kept up a squaking noise, so loud as to be heard at a considerable distance. The lovers were by this time seated at the parlour table, with a candle burning before them. A large oaken press, displaying on its front, the rude carving of former times, stood behind them in a corner, from which the young and innocent Agnes had taken, in the open simplicity of her affection, a new silk handkerchief on which, with nice art, she had sewed the name of her Robert; and this she had just presented to him, and breathed a wish that he would wear it for her sake. Robert had pressed the sweet lips by which the wish was uttered, and was cradling her head upon his breast, and vowing how much, for her sake, he valued the present, when the sound of the spies without interrupted him. "Do you hear that?" said Agnes, starting. "Can it be the tread of men, or do you think it is some of the cattle that lie without?"

"I saw nobody when I came in. It must be some of the cattle." The loud squeaking upon the glass of the window instantly resolved their doubts. "You have been observed," said Agnes, alarmed; "some men were here before you came, and tapped long at the window without my answering them; and they have no doubt been watching, and now mean to be revenged."

(to be concluded in our next.)

CANADA.

GREAT LOYAL MEETING.

This day (July 6), the loyal and truly patriotic citizens of MONTREAL have done themselves eternal honor. They have met as it became MEN and SUBJECTS of this great empire. They have met, and in their meeting, they have displayed the spirit of their fathers—the manliness of BRITONS, and the determination FREEMEN, who will not be defrauded of their rights. They have shewn that they are not to be dictated to by a handful of ungrateful and insidious traitors; and that when it becomes necessary, they are prepared to maintain their privileges at whatever cost. They have this day fully demonstrated that the BARRISSEUR has been roused in the Province; and that the efforts which have lately been made to lull him into tameness and fancied security have for ever been destroyed.

The cause of loyalty and the Constitution have this day won a triumph, the effects of which will be as durable as they will be beneficial to the best interests of the country. Between 4000 and 5000 Freemen have declared that they are determined to stand by their rights; and that they will not submit to the tyr-

rannical yoke which the enemies of the Province are preparing for them.

While we write, the proceedings of this great meeting are in progress; and we consequently cannot go into particulars, except to state that every thing is going on as our best friends could wish. The Hon. P. M'GILL opened the business of the day by proposing in a neat and appropriate speech the Hon. GEO. MOFFATT as Chairman of the meeting; that JULES QUESNEL and S. DE BLEURY should be Vice Presidents—and that WM. BANGELY and LEON GOSSELIN, Esquires, should be appointed joint Secretaries. These propositions having been carried by acclamation, the Hon. Chairman came forward and addressed the meeting in a most excellent speech, a report of which we hope to be able to lay before our readers in our next, as well as a more particular account of the whole proceedings. In the meantime, having procured a copy, in French, of the Resolutions to be proposed, we subjoin a hurried translation of them.

We have only time to add, that the banners displayed by the different wards, as they marched to the *Place d'Arms*, were national and patriotic. These wards were accompanied by music, playing the most stirring national airs; and the manner in which they were saluted when they presented themselves successively at the place of rendezvous, was of the most thrilling and exhilarating description. The place erected for the accommodation of the speakers, and managers of the meeting, was surmounted by the Royal Arms. Above waved the Unconquerable Banner; and over the front of the stand there was a large piece of canvas having the glorious words "OUR COUNTRY" painted on it. In a word, the whole scene is worthy of Britons and Freemen.

It is with pleasure we state that many Canadians are present, and participate with enthusiasm in the business of the meeting.

Resolved 1st.—That the unjustifiable refusal of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, to make the necessary appropriations for the administration of justice, and the support of the Civil Government of this Province, has been the principal cause of the Resolutions proposed by His Majesty's Ministers, and adopted by the Imperial Parliament.

Resolved 2d.—That this Meeting disapproves of the outrageous proceedings of the majority of the House of Assembly in its formal refusal to proceed with the public business, in its declared determination not to co-operate with the Government and in its Resolution to follow the line of politics which it has adopted; and that these proceedings are the cause of the greatest evils to the Province in general, ruinous to the commerce of the country, and destructive of the interests of the industrious and agricultural classes.

Resolved 3d.—That this meeting cannot express in language sufficiently strong their detestation of the immoral and disorganising measures recommended, and of the Resolutions adopted at the meetings recently held in different parts of this Province; and that this assembly disapproves of them as directly opposed to the sentiments of fidelity to His Majesty and of devotion to his Government, entertained by His Loyal Canadian subjects throughout the Province.

Resolved 4th.—That this meeting is strongly convinced that the real and recognised grievances of His Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada will be fully redressed by His Majesty's Government, that the continuation of the connection of Lower Canada with the Mother Country is essentially necessary to the prosperity of this Province, and that all attempts to disturb that connection, and to produce a dismemberment of the Empire, is directly contrary to the opinion of this meeting, and absolutely opposed to its desires as well as to its best interests.

Three o'clock, p. m.—The meeting has just concluded. All the Resolutions were carried with the greatest unanimity; and we never saw more enthusiasm displayed on any similar occasion. Before breaking up the Hon. Mr. Moffat proposed three cheers for the King and the British Connexion; which was responded to with the most hearty good will by every man in that vast assemblage.—The Meeting are now escorting the chairman to his residence.

There have been 60 vacancies in the House of Commons, occasioned by death and other causes, since the general election in 1835.

Irish agricultural labourers are offered in the West India Islands free board and lodging, and £20 a year each, clear wages. They may be sent out free of expense from Dublin.

The Russians have a large force—18 or 20 line-of-battle-ships—in the Black Sea.

(From the Greenock Advertiser, July 17-20.)

Prorogation of Parliament.

Her Majesty went in State to the House of Peers on Monday, amidst the acclamations of the people, and prorogued the Parliament.

The interior of the House of Lords presented a scene of almost unequalled interest. The anxiety to see Her Majesty take her seat on the Throne and deliver her Royal Speech on the prorogation of Parliament was so great, that every part of the House, with the exception of the space between the Throne and the Bar, was crowded.

The body of the House was chiefly occupied by Peeresses and Ladies admitted by Peers' orders, who were in full dress, tho' the prevalence of the mourning costume somewhat diminished the brilliancy of the spectacle. Soon after 2 o'clock Her Majesty, preceded by Lord Melbourne and Her principal Officers of State, entered the House, where every one, of course, stood up till the Queen had taken her seat on the Throne. Her Majesty then gave the Royal Assent to the following bills:—

The Offences against the Person bill, the Forgery bill, the Burning or Destroying Buildings and Ships bill, the Robbery and Stealing from the Person bill, the Burglary and Stealing in a Dwelling-house bill, the Piracy bill, the Transportation for Life bill, the Punishment of Death bill, and several others.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have been anxious to seize the first opportunity of meeting you, in order that I might repeat in person my cordial thanks for your condolence upon the death of his late Majesty, and for the expressions of attachment and affection with which you congratulate me upon my Accession to the Throne. I am very desirous of renewing the assurance of my determination to maintain the Protestant religion as established by law, to secure to all the free exercise of the rights of conscience, to protect the liberties, and to promote the welfare of all classes of the community.

"I rejoice that, in ascending the Throne, I find the country in amity with all Foreign Powers, and while I faithfully perform the engagements of the Crown, and carefully watch over the interests of my subjects, it shall be the constant object of my solicitude to maintain the blessings of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, as well as for the provision which you have made to meet the payments usually chargeable upon the Civil List.

"I will give directions that the public expenditure in all its branches be administered with the strictest economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In taking leave of this Parliament, I return you my thanks for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the public business of the country.

"Although your labours have been unexpectedly interrupted by the melancholy event which has taken place, I trust that they will have the beneficial effect of advancing the progress of legislation in a new Parliament.

"I perceive with satisfaction that you have brought to maturity some useful measures, amongst which I regard with peculiar interest the amendments of the criminal code, and the reduction of the number of capital punishments. I hail mitigation of the severity of the law as an auspicious commencement of my reign.

"I ascend the Throne with a deep sense of the responsibility which is imposed upon me, but I am supported by the consciousness of my own right intentions and by my dependence upon the protection of Almighty God. It will be my care to strengthen our Institutions, Civil and Ecclesiastical, by discreet improvement wherever improvement is required, and do all in my power to compose and allay animosity and discord.

"Acting upon these principles, I shall upon all occasions look with confidence to the wisdom of Parliament, and the affections of my people, which form the true support of the dignity of the Crown, and ensure the stability of the Constitution."

Her Majesty read the Speech in a clear and distinct tone. Her enunciation was deliberate and correct, and her voice being musical she made herself heard without an apparent effort. Her demeanour was at once graceful and dignified, and confirmed that prepossession in her favour which every one seemed to conceive on her first entering the House.

The Lord Chancellor declared it to be

Her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that Parliament should stand prorogued to Thursday, the 10th day of August next.

Her Majesty then prepared to depart. As she descended the Throne she turned towards the Duchess of Kent with a smile of confidence, and on retiring bowed in an affable manner to the Peeresses, and Peers whom she passed. After her departure the noble assembly lingered for some time, and conversed on the interesting, and, it may be added, affecting scene they had just witnessed. It drew forth but one universal expression of gratification and delight.

Over a white satin petticoat, embroidered with gold the Queen wore a kirtle of crimson velvet trimmed with ermine, in stripes, and gold lace. The robe was confined at the waist and shoulders with gold cord and tassels. Her Majesty had a diamond stomacher; on both arms strings of diamonds, and on the left an armband, with the motto of the Order of the Garter; Her Majesty also wore the riband and badge, and stars of the order, the two latter set in diamonds. On her Majesty's arrival at the House of Lords, the Queen's robe was changed for a Parliamentary robe of crimson velvet, entirely lined with ermine. The sides and bottom of the robe had a deep border of ermine and gold lace.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

An *Extraordinary Gazette* has been published, containing a proclamation announcing the Dissolution of the present Parliament, and ordering a new Parliament to meet on Monday, the 11th of September.

A new coinage will speedily be issued, impressed with the likeness of Queen Victoria.

Lady Anne Coke, it is said, will appear among the earliest creations of the new reign, as a Baroness of the United Kingdom.

The Duke of Cambridge is now expected successor of Lord Hill in the command of the army, instead of Lord Bentinck.

It is very generally reported and believed that a brevet, on a very confined scale, will soon be promulgated, as is usual on the accession of the Sovereign; and we also learn that a military order, to be called the "Order of Victoria," will be immediately instituted in the place of the "Guelph," which can now only be conferred by the King of Hanover. The new order is to be divided into classes, and will be accessible to all ranks of officers who have seen service. The report, restricting it to those serving at Victoria alone, is as ridiculous as it is untrue.—*United Service Gaz.*

The North Peerage, which has been some time in abeyance, has been decided in favour of Lady Susan Doyle, whose eldest son of course will be the new peer.

The Queen accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived in state, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace, from Kensington Palace. Her Majesty, soon after, held a Council, which was attended by the Great Officers of State, and most of the Cabinet Ministers. After the Council, the Queen gave audience to Lord Melbourne, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Holland, Lord Minto, and Lord J. Russell; to Lord Albemarle, the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Hill, and the Adjutant-General. At 2 o'clock, the Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the Recorder, the Sheriff's, and nearly the whole of the Corporation of London, arrived at the Palace, and were ushered into the presence of the Queen, seated on the Throne, and surrounded by the great officers of State and Her Majesty's Ministers, when the Recorder read the Address of the Corporation of London to the Queen, on her Majesty's accession to the throne, to which her Majesty returned a most gracious answer. The Queen subsequently held an investiture of the Order of the Bath, when Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, after the usual ceremonies and solemnities, was invested by her Majesty with the insignia of that most honorable Order.

It must be gratifying to our readers to know that the Queen Dowager is in better spirits than could have been anticipated considering her recent melancholy bereavement. Her Majesty is in tolerable health; and her retirement at Bushy is gradually recovering from her fatigues.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER

House of Lords.—The Marquis of Lansdown, together with the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Richmond, and Earl Grey, appeared at the table, and communicated the reply of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager to the Address of their Lordships. Her Majesty's Message was read by his Lordship, and was as follows:—

"My Lords—I thank you most sin-

cerely for your message and for the deep sympathy which you have shown for the loss I have sustained by my anxious study and affection of the late King. I shall endeavour to do for this touching message to the widow of your late Majesty.

His Lordship then delivered a Message be entered in the House.

House of Commons.—The Queen Dowager, together with the other members of the House, appeared at the bar, and on the part of the House of Commons, the Queen Dowager, by her Majesty, and had by the following grace of the House:—

"Gentlemen—I am fully for the message charged to deliver to the House of Commons on the part of the Queen Dowager, and have lately sustained tribute paid by the conduct and patriotic late Sovereign in the violation that could my feelings."

A gold snuff box, which was presented to the late Majesty by the Earl of Minto, Fitzclarence, Lord Lady Mary Fox, Agusta Gordon, and the Hon. Ph. Lady de Lisle, and the late Majesty's attendance on their late illness.

FUNERAL.

We have, in our Windsor, on the 21st inst., which was the day of her Majesty's funeral, were removed in and we ascertain her Majesty had had a ceremonial, and to Sir F. Ro. Mr. Burnaby, for her Majesty's east door, next past nine precisely walked along the with the procession tended by ten and covered with Mr Wood, and Vice-Chamberlains, entered from thence through the north-east door, the left, which her Majesty's approach to her Closet, for the Royal m of her Majesty's prayer book, in performed was ty's arrival was aware of her presence, stand, her Majesty the Royal mourning course to the was driven off, as had been p ought here to and Countess rick and Lord occupied the jesty.

It is rumoured that the Marquis is to be made

Prince Napoleon, who has been in Africa in a Pr unfortunate, burg, has a packet from New bound by the French and his receiving the illness of his Hortense, The Prince hotel.

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cerely for your message of condolence,
and for the deep sympathy you express
for the loss I have sustained. It will be
my anxious study to merit the respect
and affection of the British nation; and
I shall endeavour to prove my gratitude
for this touching mark of your affection
to the widow of your late excellent So-
vereign."

His Lordship then moved that the
Message be entered in the minutes of the
House.

House of Commons.—Lord Morpeth
appeared at the bar, and stated, that, to-
gether with the other Hon. Members ap-
pointed by the House to present a mes-
sage of condolence to her Majesty the
Queen Dowager, he had waited on her
Majesty, and had been desired to deliver
the following gracious message in re-
ply:—

"Gentlemen—I thank you most grate-
fully for the message you have been
charged to deliver to me from the House
of Commons on the great affliction I
have lately sustained. The unanimous
tribute paid by the House to the upright
conduct and patriotic intentions of your
late Sovereign is the most welcome alie-
viation that could have been offered to
my feelings."

A gold snuff box has been presented to
John Whiting, Esq., Page of the back
stairs to his Majesty King William IV.,
by the Earl of Munster, Lord Frederick
Fitzclarence, Lord Augustus Fitzclarence
Lady Mary Fox, Countess of Errol, Lady
Agusta Gordon, Vicountess Falkland,
and the Hon. Philip Sydney (son of the
Lady de Lisle and Dudley), in remem-
brance of his unwearied and dutiful at-
tendance on their beloved father during
his late illness.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM IV.

We have, in our notice of the state of
Windsor, on Thursday, expressed the
doubts which existed as to the intention
of her Majesty to be present; but these
were removed in the early part of the day
and we ascertained with certainty that
her Majesty had resolved to witness the
sad ceremonial, and directions were given
to Sir F. Koe, who was attended by
Mr. Burnaby, his clerk, to be prepared for
her Majesty's reception at the north-
east door, next the cloisters. At half-
past nine precisely, her Majesty, having
walked along the North Terrace, parallel
with the procession, for some time, at-
tended by ten ladies in deep mourning,
and covered with crape veils, Lord Howe,
Mr Wood, and Ashley, her Majesty's
Vice-Chamberlain, with scarfs and hat-
bands, entered the Dean's house, and
from thence through the cloisters to the
north-east door, and by another door on
the left, which was opened upon her Ma-
jesty's approach, to the stairs which led
to her Closet, and which was prepared
for the Royal mourner's reception. One
of her Majesty's attendants carried a
prayer book, in which the service to be
performed was introduced. Her Majesty's
arrival was so private, that few were
aware of her presence. Immediately af-
ter the service, during which, we under-
stand, her Majesty was deeply affected,
the Royal mourner returned by the same
course to the Castle, and shortly after
was driven off to her residence at Bushey,
as had been previously arranged. We
ought here to state, also, that the Earl
and Countess of Munster, Lord Frede-
rick and Lord Augustus Fitzclarence,
occupied the Closet next to Her Ma-
jesty.

It is rumoured at the Clubs
that the Marquis of Westminster
is to be made a Duke.

Prince Napoleon Louis Boi-
naparte, who had been taken to Amer-
ica in a French frigate, after his
unfortunate enterprise at Stras-
burg, has arrived in London by
the packet the *George Washington*,
from *New York*. As he was not
bound by any engagement with
the French government he hasten-
ed his return to Europe on re-
ceiving the news of the dangerous
illness of his mother, the ex-Queen
Hortense, Duchess of St. Leu.—
The Prince alighted at Fenton's
hotel.

The Crown Princess of Prussia
has been converted by her illustri-
ous husband from the Catholic to
the Protestant faith. The King
of Bavaria, her brother, is very
angry at it.

The letters from *Naples* of the
latter end of June say that the
Cholera had broken out at Mess-
ina, Palermo, and Malta, whilst its
ravages at *Naples* were unabated.

The Madrid journals announce

that a ball of lead had been thrown
at the Queen Regent on the 2nd
instant, but without doing any
more injury than merely breaking
the carriage window. Some ar-
rests had taken place in conse-
quence.

Spain.—Letters and Papers
from Madrid, to the 2d inst. inclu-
sive, have arrived. Their con-
tents are interesting. General
Oraa had concluded a treaty with
the Carlist Chief Cabrera, for con-
ducting the war in Lower Arra-
gon on the principles recognized
by civilized nations. The treaty
includes the national guards, and
guarantees the establishment of
hospitals for the wounded on both
sides, to be visited without hin-
drance by certain officers appoint-
ed by each.

On the 30th ult. Mendizabal in-
troduced to the Cortes projects of
two new laws; the one limiting
the time for the payment of tithes
in Spain to the present year, the
other appropriating a million ster-
ling of the money so raised to the
exigencies of the State. The an-
nual net revenue from tithes ex-
ceeds five millions. Senor Pizar-
ro, the Home Minister, has recom-
mended to the Queen to make a
census of the Spanish population,
in consequence of which the Pro-
visional Juntas have been all cal-
led upon to make lists of the in-
habitants in their respective dis-
tricts.

Letters from Bayonne, of the
4th instant, state that General O'-
Connell had tendered his resigna-
tion in consequence of the non-
arrival of money to pay the arrears
due to the Legion; but at the
earnest request of the officers, he
had resumed the command for a
few days longer to see what might
be done in the interim.

Letters have been received from
Lisbon, stating that Her Majes-
ty's ship *Talavera* had sailed un-
der sealed orders, with a detach-
ment of 1 captain, 3 subalterns,
& 100 men of the Royal Marines.

Le Commerce reports Colonel
Chesney's arrival at Marseilles in
the *Dante* steam boat; and that
"he is to perform 20 days' quar-
antine. He comes from India,
having crossed the Great Desert
from the Persian Gulf to Demas-
cus, on dromedaries, in 17 days.
He is in good health."

The Colonial bishopric of Que-
bec has fallen to the gift of minis-
ters by the demise of the hon. and
Right Rev. Charles James Stew-
art, D.D. His Lordship was the
fourth son of John, seventh Earl
of Galloway.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 17.

The House of Commons was
opened soon after 12 o'clock, but
very few Members were present
until 1.

CONSTITUTION OF HANOVER.

Col. Thomson rose, pursuant
to notice, to inquire whether her
Majesty's Ministers view as au-
thentic the proclamation or letters
patent, purporting to be issued
by the King of Hanover on the 5th
of this present July, engaging to
impart to the General Assembly
of the States his Royal resolution
touching the modification of the
Constitution of the Kingdom of
Hanover, or whether the Consti-
tution should be brought back to
what it was before the promulga-
tion of the present Constitution;
as given from the Hamburg pa-
pers of the 8th July, in the *Times*
and other London papers of the
15th. The gallant Col., after put-
ting this question, said he was
anxious to have an answer.

Mr. P. Thomson said he could
not give any answer to the ques-
tion. It appeared to him to be a
matter which belonged to the
States General of Hanover.

Col. Thomson then said he
should, next session, if he had a
seat in that House, move for leave
to bring in a bill to declare that no
foreign prince should have any
power, authority, or jurisdiction in
this kingdom, and to vest the suc-
cession to the Throne in Prince
George of Cambridge and his heirs.

The Attorney-General gave no-
tice that, if he had a seat in the
next session, he should introduce
a bill for the enfranchisement of
copy hold tenures, and also a bill
for the abolition of imprisonment
for debt, unless, as he hoped, that
bill should commence auspiciously
in the other House of Parlia-
ment.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1837.

We have been favoured with Scotch
Papers to the 20th ultimo, from which
we have taken such extracts as appear of
most interest.

We regret that we cannot re-publish to-day,
the excellent Charge of Judge BRENTON to the
Grand Inquest of this District in the Autumn
Term of the Court last year. As we find that
this truly upright and independent expression of
the sentiments of the Judge to the Grand Jury on
the occasion of the Elections of last fall, has all
along excited the worst feelings of the faction
who have so systematically opposed themselves to
the peace and good order of this once peaceful,
but now distracted and unhappy country.

We have therefore much pleasure in publishing
a contradictory representation from the Grand
Jury, showing the manifest falsehoods so indus-
triously circulated by that mendacious print the
NEWFOUNDLAND PATRIOT, with regard to their
proceedings on that occasion, to which we would
direct the special attention of our readers, as it
embraces the testimonial of so many of the re-
spectable individuals forming that Jury.

"Could they, or dare they deny that the
Grand Jury of Conception Bay (composed too of
Tories) loudly protested against the charge of Jus-
tice BRENTON on the occasion to which they al-
lude!—*Patriot, August 12.*"

We, the undersigned, Foreman and
Members of the Grand Jury for the Dis-
trict of Conception Bay, for the Fall
Term of 1836, from a sense of justice to
ourselves, and also in vindication of Mr.
Justice BRENTON who has been so grossly
maligned, feel it to be our duty to
deny and contradict in the most unquali-
fied manner, the false and unfounded
statements contained in the "PATRIOT
Newspaper" of the 12th Instant, and of
which the above extract forms a part.—
Setting forth that we, the Grand Jury for
the Fall Term of 1836, had protested
against the Charge, and repudiated the
statements of Judge BRENTON on that
occasion.

We again deny the assertions of the
PATRIOT so manifestly opposed to the
truth, and now state without fear of con-
tradiction, that so far from any part of
the learned Judge's Charge having been
objected to by the Jury we, in order to
mark our approbation of, and concurren-
ce in the sentiments therein expressed
occasion.

Resolved.—That the Foreman THOMAS
RIDLEY, Esquire, on our return into
Court, do respectfully request the Judge
to publish his Charge delivered on this
occasion (14th Nov., 1836),—with which
request His Lordship kindly complied.

True it is, that a Mr. JAMES POWER of
Carbonear, one of the Jurors, conceiving
that some of the observations in the
Charge had pointed at him personally—
declaimed in open Court against his hav-
ing had any share in what was alluded to.
And on the Judge assuring him
that "he had no intention of applying
what he had said, either to him, or any
other individual personally" Mr. Power
expressed his satisfaction, and actually
joined the Foreman of the Jury, on the
application to the Court, that the Charge
might be published.

We would avail ourselves of the present
opportunity to record the high sense
we entertain of the public conduct, and
private worth of the venerated Judge
BRENTON, who has so frequently and so
ably filled the Seat of Justice in this Dis-
trict, with honor to himself and satisfac-
tion to the public.

Harbor Grace, 21st August, 1837.
THOMAS RIDLEY, Foreman.

John Munn	Joseph Soper
John C. Nuttall	John Smith
Andrew Drysdale	J. Fitzgerald
James Hippisley	George W. Gill
William Best	Thomas Gamble
W. W. Bemister	Geo. Forward
Wm. H. Taylor	T. Newell,

By the arrival yesterday, of the *Schr.*
HARRIETT, from Grady Harbor, Labra-
dor, which she left on the 8th inst., we
undertand that the Fishery on that coast
was very bad indeed.

Married

At Port-de-Grave, on Wednesday last,
by the Rev. Charles Blackman, Captain
George Davis, of the Brigantine *Dolphin*,
to Jane Sophia, second daughter of Mr.
George Bursell, of that place.

On Sale

G. P. JILLARD

HAS RECENTLY IMPORTED,
From Manchester, Birmingham, and
Bristol,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

White, Blue, and Brown Serges
Flannel, Union Baize
Calico, Shirting, Check
Stout Cotton Duck, Double warp ditto
Cambrie, Mull, Jaconet, Book, Crossbar
and Coloured MUSLINS
White and Coloured Net, Quilling ditto
Lace, Edging and Tatting in great variety
Printed Cottons, Rich CHINTZ
Coloured Morino, Plain Stuffs
Ribbons and Persians
Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats and Stiffners
Men's, Women's and Children's Silk,
Kid, and Leather GLOVES
Ditto ditto Worsted and Cotton Hose
Twist, Sewing Silk, Sewing Cotton, Tape,
and all sorts of

HABERDASHERY

Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Combs
Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto
Violin & Violoncello Bows & Bow-hair
Ditto and ditto Strings, 1, 2, 3, 4
Umbrellas, Pins and Needles
Elastic Knitting Pins
Gilt, and Silver-end Thimbles
Slates, and Slate Pencils
Table Knives and Forks
Steels and Carvers
Penknives, Scissors, Razors
Awl-blades, Shoe Knives, Nippers
Cinder Sifters, Chamber Buckets
Mops, Brushes, Pattens
SCYTHES, Grass Hooks
Wire Rat and Mouse Traps
Irish and English Spades, Rakes
Wood Screws, Brads, Door-springs
Files of all sorts, Shoe Rasps
Imperial Weights from 4lbs. down
Ditto Pewter Measures
Britannia-metal Teapots, Coffee Biggins
Plated and Britannia-metal Tea & Table
Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs
Caddy and Salt Spoons
Cases Mathematical Instruments
Pocket Compasses
Superfine Kerby Hooks
Buttons of all descriptions
Beads, Smelling Bottles
London VINEGAR in cask and bottles
PATENT MEDICINES
Castor Oil, Epsom Salts
Pocket Pistols and Ducking Guns with
Percussion Locks and Caps
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes
Ladies' Ditto Ditto
Children's Ditto Ditto

WATCHES, Watch Guards
WEDDING and Fancy RINGS

TOGETHER WITH

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
JEWELLERY

Harbor Grace,
July 19, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are Landing

Ex the Brig *AMITY*, Captain
Dunn, from LIVERPOOL,

86 Tons Salt
30 Tons Best Orrel Coal
100 Barrels Hamburg Fine Flour
75 Ditto extra Superfine Ditto
60 Ditto Prime Pork
50 Boxes, 46 Half-boxes, and 160
Qr.-boxes Muscatel Raisins
Rod, Casement, Round and Sheathing
Iron
Nails, and Crow Bars, all sizes
1 Best Liverpool Back Iron
An assortment of Coopers Tools (*warranted superior*)
Best London White Lead
Color Paints
Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine
Ochre, Chalk, Whiting
Pitch, Tar, &c. &c.

Which will be Sold VERY LOW for CASH
or PRODUCE.

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

Harbor Grace,
July 19, 1837.

POETRY

THE POOR MAN'S GRAVE.

BY ROBERT GILFILLIN.

The poor man's grave! this is the spot
Where rests his weary clay;
And yet no gravestone lifts its head,
To say what gravestones say!
No sculptured emblems blazon here,
No weeping willows wave,
No faint memorial, e'er so faint,
Points out the poor man's grave!

No matter—he as soundly sleeps,
As softly does repose,
Though marbled urn around his grave
No idle incense throws!
His lowly turf it burdens not,
Yet that is ever green;
And, heaping near it oft at morn,
The little redbreast's seen!

For none disturbs the poor man's grave—
To touch it who would dare,
Save some kind hand to smooth the grass,
That grows all wildly there!
The poor man's grave! call it his
home—
From sorrow all secure—
For woe and want vex him no more,
Whom Fortune stamped as poor!

The poor man's grave!—a lesson learn
And profit by't who can—
Here lies a man well known for worth,
But all unknown to fame;
And yet within his village bounds,
He did not lack a name!

For all the village came to him,
When they had need to call;
His counsel free to all was given,
For he was kind to all!
The young, the old, the sick, the hale,
Found him a friend most sure;
For he rejoiced in other's weal,
Although himself was poor!

And yet not poor, for calm content
Made all that he possess'd
Be cherished with a grateful heart,
Which made it doubly blest,
Serene 'mid ills, to age designed,
His days in peace did flow—
His timeworn pilgrimage is past,
And now he sleeps below!

A happy man!—though on life's shoals
His bark was roughly driven,
Yet still he braved the surge—because
His anchorage was in heaven!
I know no more—what more would'st
know,
Since death deliverance gave:
His spirit took its flight on high—
This is the poor man's grave!

Translation of a Manuscript found in a
case containing a Human Skeleton:—

Behold this ruin! 'twas a skull
Once of ethereal spirit full!
This narrow cell was life's retreat!
This space was thought's mysterious
seat?
What beautiful pictures filled this spot!
What dreams of pleasure, long forgot!
Nor love, nor joy, nor hope, nor fear,
Have left one trace, or record here!

Beneath this mouldering canopy
Once hung the bright and busy eye:
But start not at the dismal void!
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dew of kindness beamed;
That eye shall be for ever bright,
When stars and suns have lost their
light.

Here in this silent cavern hung
The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue;
If falsehood's honey is disdained,
And where it could not praise, was
chained;
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke;
That tuneful tongue shall plead for thee,
When death unveils Eternity!

Say, did these fingers delve the mine,
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock, or wear the gem
Can nothing now avail to them.
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that waits on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod,
These feet the path of duty trod?
If from the bowers of joy they fled
To sooth affliction's humble bed;
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to Virtue's lap returned;
These feet with Angel's wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

UNIVERSALITY OF TAXATION.

Taxes upon every article that
enters into the mouth, or covers
the back, or is placed under the

foot; taxes upon every thing that
is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell,
and taste; taxes upon warmth,
light and locomotion; taxes on
every thing on earth, and the wa-
ters under the earth; on every
thing that comes from abroad, or
is grown at home; taxes on the
raw materials; taxes on every va-
lue that is added to it by the in-
dustry of man; taxes on the sauce
which pampers man's appetite,
and the drug which restores him
to health; on the ermine which
decorates the judge, and the rope
which hangs the criminal, on the
poor man's salt, and the rich
man's spice; on the brass nails of
the coffin, and the ribands of the
bride, at bed or at board, couch-
ant or levant, we must pay. The
school-boy whips his taxed top;
the beardless youth manages his
taxed horse with a taxed bridle on
a taxed road; and the dying Eng-
lishman pouring his medicine
which has cost 7 per cent into a
spoon which has paid 15 per cent
throws himself back upon his
chintz bed, which has paid 22 per
cent, makes his will on stamped
paper, and expires in the arms of
an apothecary, who has paid £100
for the privilege of putting him to
death. His whole property is
thus taxed from 2 to 10 per cent.
Besides the probate, large fees are
demanded for burying him in the
chancel; his virtues are handed
down to posterity on TAXED
marble; and he is then gathered
to his fathers—to be TAXED no
more.

COLONIAL SOCIETY.

Several Members of Parlia-
ment, and other gentlemen con-
nected with Colonies and Coloni-
zation, are engaged in forming an
association, to be called the Colo-
nial Society, concerning which
we have received the following
particulars: The objects of the
Society are, to provide means of
intercourse, and of affording infor-
mation, to several classes of per-
sons directly or indirectly connect-
ed with the colonies—such as Colo-
nists sojourning in England; per-
sons intending to emigrate; colo-
nial ship owners and mer-
chants; persons having friends
and connexions in the Colonies;
owners of property in the Colo-
nies, and holders of colonial secu-
rities; civil, military and naval
officers, who have served in the
Colonies; and, lastly, public men
wishing to be less ignorant of Co-
lonial affairs and interests than
public men usually are. The
qualification of membership is an
annual subscription of 20s. The
funds of the Society are to be em-
ployed in maintaining large and
commonious rooms, furnished
with a complete Colonial Library,
a collection of charts and maps,
and a regular supply of newspa-
pers from each Colony. It will
be a sort of colonial club, or ra-
ther, a new and really useful
Colonial Office! The project is so
good, that it can hardly fail of suc-
cess. A public meeting is con-
templated, in order to explain the
nature and objects of the society.
Meanwhile, temporary rooms have
been taken in Parliament-street;
where a Provisional Committee,
of which Mr. Hunt, M. D. is
chairman, sit daily, to afford infor-
mation on the subject. The so-
ciety already comprises about 30
Members of the Legislature.—
London paper.

In Union street, over the door
of a vender of varieties, is the fol-

lowing: "Wm. Smith, *Licentious*
dealer in *baccy* and snuff."

There still remains upon the
window of a green-grocer's shop
the following inscription, which
for a long time baffled the inves-
tigation of the curious: "*Hay*
sack and flour to let," which is in-
tended to signify, A second floor
to let.

A sporting school-master bought
a dog of the *pointer* breed, but the
animal, on a fair trial, not possess-
ing the necessary qualifications,
was returned by the purchaser,
accompanied by a note, quaintly
stating that "that the dog knew
nothing of *punctation*."

In a silver smith's shop window
in Tottenham court road, there is
a peck measure full of silver watch
es, with a note to this effect;
"This imperial peck measure of
watches, 132 in number, to be
sold for £105."

A clock maker at Copenhagen
has invented a clock which at the
end of every twenty-four hours,
indicates the average temperature
of the preceding day.

The half-hour steamer plying
between London and Westmin-
ster bridges emits no smoke, being
worked by quicksilver. So says
the *London Herald*.

At the Masquerade given at
the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, in
honor of the Princess Victoria,
Jim Crow was the favourite cha-
racter.

"Paddy, do you know how to
drive?" said a traveller to the
"Phæton" of a jaunting car.—
"Sure and I do," was the answer,
"was't it I who upst your hon-
or in the ditch two years ago?"

TWO MEN BURIED IN A MARL PIT.

—We find in a Paris paper a nar-
rative of an accident which hap-
pened at Beaubray, similar to one
which befell a man named Dufave-
l, at Lyons, the last year. The
following are the principal facts.
Two labourers, one sixteen and
the other sixty years old, were
employed at the bottom of a marl
pit, which had been worked for
twenty years, when a sudden
crumbling completely filled up the
opening of the pit. Every body
in the neighbourhood hastened to
the assistance of the unfortunate
men the youngest of whom was a
son of the owner of the property.
Officers were sent by the general
commandant of the department to
give their assistance in relieving
the sufferers.

It was not however until six
days of agony had been passed by
them that they were relieved.—
They found first the young man.
He said his comrade had accused
him of stealing his tobacco, had
wished to kill him, and had gone
back into another apartment in the
pit. After some search the other
man was found, seated on a stone,
awaiting his death. A pinch of
snuff administered to him by Dr.
Bandry, restored him to life.—
Both were drawn up with the pro-
per precautions. They are out
of danger, and filled with gratitude
to their deliverers. The young
man remained a hundred and sixty
hours without food.—*Morning*
paper.

A new sect has sprung up in
the Tyrol, which rejects baptism
and the ceremony of Matrimo-
ny.

NOTICES

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbour Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet being now
completed, having undergone such
alterations and improvements in her accom-
modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-
fort and convenience of Passengers can pos-
sibly require or experience suggest, a care-
ful and experienced Master having also been
engaged, will forthwith resume her usual
Trips across the BAY, leaving *Harbour*
Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and
FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and *Per-*
thual Cove on the following days.

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

All Letters and Packages will be careful-
ly attended to; but no accounts can be
kept 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 fa-
vours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further no-
tice, start from *Carbonear* on the morning
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, pos-
itively 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 P.A. KAGES given him.
Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most
respectfully to acquaint the Public, that
he has purchased a new and commodious Boat
which at a considerable expence, he has fit-
ted 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 Gentle-
men with sleeping-berths, which will
he trusts give every satisfaction. He now
begs to solicit the patronage of this respect-
able community; and he assures them it
will be his utmost endeavour to give them
every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave *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.
A fier abin Passengers 7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d
Double, Do. 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or
weight.

The owner will not be accountable for
any Specie.

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

TO BE LET
On Building Lease, for a Term of
Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks

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