



THE STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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WEDNESDAY JULY 26, 1837.

No. 160

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 the aid 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 Requested 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, of the said Estate.

THE Subscriber would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodated 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. BETERS.

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.
Harbour 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 Kelly, Carbonear.

HARBOUR GRACE.

Joseph Soper, Esq.,
Mr Witting, T. Ridley, and James Payley, 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.
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.
Harbour 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
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, Loaf Sugar
Mast Hoops, Oakum
And 40 Coils "Harris's" Patent Rope

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

DEATH of WILLIAM the FOURTH.

(From the London Globe, June 20.)

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY published this morning, contains the following melancholy announcement of the demise of his late most Gracious Majesty, WILLIAM THE FOURTH:—

"WHITEHALL, JUNE 20, 1837.
"A Bulletin, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Lord John Russell, one of his late Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:—

"WINDSOR CASTLE, Tuesday, June 20, 1837.

"It has pleased Almighty God to release from his sufferings our most Excellent and Gracious Sovereign King WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

"His Majesty expired at twelve minutes past two o'clock a.m., this day.

"MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY,
"WILLIAM FREDERIC CHAMBERS,
"DAVID DAVIES."

We deeply regret to have to state that His Majesty expired about twelve minutes past two this morning. The Archbishop of Canterbury was present, as were also several members of the King's family. Immediately after the decease the Archbishop of Canterbury left Windsor Castle for town.

It must be gratifying to hear that His Majesty died without pain; his family took their leave of him about 12 o'clock yesterday, when he was perfectly sensible.

We are enabled to give the following particulars of what has taken place this morning:—

Half-past Nine o'clock.—Viscount Melbourne having received a communication, attended on Her Majesty the Queen at Kensington Palace at 9 o'clock this morning to have an audience.

The following is the copy of the official communication made by the Secretary of State to the Lord Mayor of the lamented death of His Majesty, which was posted at the Mansion-House between ten and eleven:—

"Whitehall, half-past Ten o'clock, June 20, 1837.

"My Lord.—It is my painful duty to inform your Lordship of the decease of His Most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth. The melancholy event took place at Windsor Castle at twelve minutes past two o'clock, a.m., this day, when it pleased Almighty God to release the late King from the sufferings which he had borne with the most exemplary fortitude and patience.

"I have to request that your Lordship will give directions for tolling the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord,
"Your Lordship's, &c. &c.
"J. RUSSELL."

The disease of which His Majesty died was no doubt a general breaking up of the system. Throughout the whole of the past week he was in a very weak state, and it was only by the aid of brandy and other stimulants that he was kept alive on Saturday. Notwithstanding the extreme caution observed in drawing up the bulletins, the medical attendants themselves saw almost from the commencement that the case of the royal sufferer was hopeless.

Summonses were issued in the course of the morning for the immediate attendance of the Peers in the House of Lords.

St. JAMES'S PALACE.—The Duke of Cumberland (now King of Hanover) slept at Windsor last night, and this day at 8 o'clock arrived at his apartments in St. James's Palace. He came unattended in a carriage and four. The King of Hanover has now ceased to be a Peer of the realm, and takes his departure from England in a steam vessel to-morrow to assume the throne of his dominions. On his arrival in Hanover the vicerealty of the Duke of Cambridge, as a matter of

course, ceases. The latter Royal Duke is now on his way for England, and hourly expected. His arrival was looked for yesterday.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Martine, the Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, left St. James's palace express for Windsor to receive directions respecting the funeral of his late Majesty. He stopped at the garden gate and conversed for some moments with Sir Benjamin Stephenson, who, we regret to say, was looking extremely indisposed.

A considerable crowd began early to assemble about the avenues of the palace, particularly in the Park, at the Royal private entrance, in expectation of seeing Her Majesty.

At 10 precisely the Baron Lyndhurst drove into the centre Court-yard and went into the apartments of His Majesty the King of Hanover, where he remained for some time, no doubt in consultation on the present aspect of affairs.

Half-past 10.—Up to this time no intimation of the wishes of Her Majesty has been received at the palace; the crowd of persons, most of them respectfully attired citizens, are increasing.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral began to send forth its solemn tones, conveying the mournful intelligence of the King's death and the bells of Westminster Abbey and all the principal Churches of the Metropolis joined in the dismal peal. The Royal Standard floated from several of the public buildings, churches, and the shipping in the port of London, half-mast high.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.—A Cabinet Council assembled this forenoon at the Foreign Office, which was attended by Lord Melbourne, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Holland, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Russell, and all the Members of the Cabinet.

At 11 o'clock the Council Chamber in the Throne-room at St. James's Palace, was laid out in the form prescribed for holding Privy Councils. The Royal pages were in attendance, with the Exou and yeomen of the Guard.

The Privy Council was held at Kensington this day, at 11 o'clock, to proclaim the Queen, which was done in the usual style, and the usual formalities, but with one exception, viz., that the style and title of the Sovereignty of Hanover was of course omitted.

A number of Privy Councillors were present, amongst whom were the Queen's Minister's and other great Officers of State of the Household of His late Majesty; we noticed Sir R. Peel arrive in a carriage with five other Privy Councillors.

Lord Kenyon also paid a visit of some duration about eleven o'clock to His Majesty the King of Hanover.

The guard mounted at the customary hour, eleven o'clock; this spectacle usually one of an animating nature, was particularly sombre, as they marched in without beat of drum, in slow movement, the form of the relief was gone through in the same gloomy manner. This will be the case, we understand, until after the funeral of His Majesty, which will take place about the middle of next month.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 20.

The House of Lords met this morning at half-past ten, and was occupied for a short time in administering the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria until near eleven, when the House was adjourned until three.

The Lord Chancellor was the first sworn, and took his seat on the woolsack. Lords Lansdowne, Strangford, Ilchester, Kenyon, and Shaftesbury.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 20.

The Members of this House began to assemble at 12 o'clock. By half-past 12

from 100 to 150 Members had assembled on the Ministerial side of the House, but very few were present on the Opposition benches.

At a quarter before one the Speaker entered the House, and himself took the oath of allegiance to the Queen Alexandra Victoria. After which the oath was administered by the Clerk of the House to a large number of Members, commencing, according to the usual form, with the members for the City of London.

An additional table was placed in the centre of the House, for the convenience of the administration of this oath, and the Members advanced around it in lines, and severally took the oath.

Among those sworn were Lord W. Bentinck, Sir A. L. Hay, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Brotherton, Sir Robert Peel, Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir R. Ferguson, Lord Polington, Sir E. Wilmot, Sir John Beckett, Sir John Elley, Sir Oswald Moseley, Lord Chandos, Sir J. Y. Buller, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Hume, Mr. Charles Bulwate, &c. &c. The ceremony of swearing in lasted all the afternoon.

THE PROCLAMATION.—A general expectation prevailed among the populace that the proclamation of the Queen Alexandra Victoria would take place this afternoon, and crowds of people assembled at Charing-cross, Temple-bar, and the Royal Exchange, anxious to witness the solemnity. This formality, however, will not take place until to-morrow.

Local Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

Mr. Nugent as Chairman of the deputation appointed to wait on His Excellency the Governor with the Address of the House on the subject of certain returns moved for by him, reported that they had waited on His Excellency accordingly, and His Excellency was pleased to read the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—I can have no objection to supply the House of Assembly with a copy of His Majesty's Instructions to me on my accession to this Government.

I have received none since on the subject of the general Government of the Colony.

The only Instruction connected with the privileges of the House received by me, I communicated with the House on the 4th inst.

Without considering how far it might be proper or practicable to lay before the House the returns it desires, if their being made under oath did not form a part of the request, I have to acquaint the House that I am not authorised to call on public officers so to make their returns, and consequently I cannot further comply with the terms of this address.

Ordered, that the reply do lie on the table for the consideration of Members.

Moved by Mr. Winser, seconded by Mr. Morris,

That a committee be appointed to prepare and draft a bill for the repeal or amendment of an act, entitled "An act for relief of sick and distressed Seamen, Fishermen and other persons."

Mr. Kent gave notice that he would, on an early day, ask leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Lawyers' Incorporation Act, and, further, to make more useful and independent the Bar of this Colony.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Secretary Crowdy, who on being admitted within the Bar, presented to the House copies of sundry documents sought for by the House,—the Messenger then withdrew.

Moved by Mr. Kent, seconded by Mr. Nugent,

That a committee of three be appointed to select the most important of the papers now sent down by His Excellency, for the purpose of being printed.

Ordered, that Mr. Kent, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Nugent, do form such committee.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Nugent,

Resolved, That this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the state of the Colony, on Friday next, to take into consideration His Excellency's message on the subject of the unsealed Writs for the Election in November last, with liberty to send for persons and papers, and also the reply of Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency, and that said document be printed.

Mr. Nugent gave notice that he should, to-morrow move that His Excellency be addressed to order the following returns to be laid on the table of this House:—

1. Returns from the proper officers of the

several Charitable Institutions in St. John's to which monies have been granted by the Legislature, as well as from the several Boards of Committee of Charity through the Island, of the names of all the persons to whom relief has been extended during the past year, specifying dates, the names, additions, and residence of the parties, the amount of money and description of other relief afforded in each individual case—to be verified by the affidavit of the parties returning.

Mr. Nugent also gave notice that he should, on Monday next, present a petition to the House from a Prisoner in the Gaol of St. John's, who is about to be subjected to a public and ignominious punishment, under a local act which has been declared invalid, praying the protection of the House.

Mr. Nugent further gave notice that he would, on Monday the 24th inst., ask leave to introduce a bill to make provision for the making of Roads, &c. and the construction of Bridges.

Mr. Winser gave notice that on Thursday the 27th inst., he should move an address to His Excellency to lay before this House a statement of the application of all money granted by the former House of Assembly for the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges, with the particulars of its application in each district,—also, of all sums of money granted for the use of the poor from the year 1834, inclusive, to the year 1836, inclusive, with the application thereof in each district, and to each particular person in such district,—also, of the application of all seed potatoes in each district, and to each particular person in each district,—also, the application of all sums of money granted for the purpose of preventing the spreading of contagious diseases with the particulars thereof in each district.

The House then adjourned until Friday next, at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

Edward James Dwyer, Esq., returned duly elected Member for the District of Fogo, took his seat in the House, having previously taken and subscribed the oaths prescribed by law, in the presence of the Hon. James Simms, and the Hon. John Dunscomb, the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the state of the Colony.

Mr. Morris, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a bill to enable the Bank of British North America to sue and be sued; and the same was received and read a first time.

Mr. Brown, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a bill to regulate the office and fees of Sheriff, and to make provision for the appointment of a Sheriff in each Judicial District; and the same was received and read a first time.

Ordered, that the same bill be read a second time on Friday the 21st inst.

Mr. Nugent gave notice that on Monday the 24th inst., he would ask leave to introduce a bill for effecting greater uniformity of practice in the government of the several prisons in the Island, and for appointing Inspectors of Prisons in Newfoundland, and other purposes.

Mr. Brown gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move that the House go into a committee of Supply.

The House then adjourned to eleven o'clock to-morrow.

Extract from the Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

FROM THE REV. J. BURT.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland,
July 4, 1834.

MY LORD,

I am much indebted by the kind and gratifying sentiments contained in your Lordship's letter, which accompanied the Circular, bearing date the 6th March; it did, not however, reach me for some considerable time after that period. The very satisfactory manner in which your Lordship is pleased to mention the success of my mission to England, in collecting funds for building a new church, calls forth a respectful acknowledgment of gratitude and esteem, which I beg most sincerely to tender to your Lordship.

The plan of the church erecting at Charlotte Town, with which your Lordship has favoured us, and for which we are most thankful, is very similar to the ideas we have formed as to the most desirable arrangement for our anticipated sanctuary. Owing to the unpropitious nature of the last seal fishery at Harbor Grace, the Committee have thought it prudent to defer any call on the people of the town for a contribution in money.—About 200 tons of stone have been brought from Kelly's Island, and the remaining quantity required is promised in the fall of the year, when we hope also to be provided with the sand, gratuitously; very much, however, depends on the present fishery.

In finishing my reply to the several queries contained in the Circular, I have been governed by such original memoranda as will bear scrutiny; the same is therefore submitted with confidence.

1. Present in my Mission all the Sundays in the year, except three; two attending the Lord Bishop on the Visitation, and one on the passage to England.

2. Performed 182 public services; preached 163 sermons. In the year 1831, preached 191 times; and, in 1830, 193.

3. Travelled about twelve hundred and thirteen miles.

4. Including the settlements of Carbonear, Bread and Cheese Cove, Island Cove, Northern Cove, Heart's Content, Seely Cove, Pelican, Gratis Cove, and Bay-de-Verds, made eighty-three missionary visits. In Harbor Grace, and the before-mentioned settlements, inclusive, made five hundred and ninety-three pastoral visits to individuals.

5. Visits to sick and afflicted persons, in the above recited places, two hundred and sixty-four in number.

6. In August, the awful conflagration of a large portion of the town and the church occurred. A Special Commission of Relief was in consequence appointed by the Government. As chairman of that Committee, much of my attention was required; the number of persons supported by rations, amounting to 1193; besides relief in money, clothing, and materials for building, which were also supplied to a large number. By the establishment of a Board of Health, an extra call was made on the Clergy, as members thereof.

7. Remarkable cases requiring spiritual care and consolation have occurred in the instances of Mrs. William Riddle, a middle-aged woman, of Bread and Cheese Cove; and also in a youth, about twenty-two years of age, named William Mufford, resident at Spaniard's Bay, both of them subject to much mental disquietude; the former that of a low despondency, which, under God's blessing, was principally removed previous to dissolution; the latter was a case of fearful despair, distressing in the extreme; this, under Divine grace, has also yielded to pastoral treatment, and the young man is now a cheerful communicant and consistent Christian.

8. Sunday schools have been established under my direction at Carbonear, Bread and Cheese Cove, Island Cove, Bay-de-Verds, Port-de-Grave, Barened, and Salmon Cove. The three last are at present under the charge of the Rev. C. Blackman. The Sunday school at Harbor Grace is efficiently conducted by the Teachers of the Newfoundland School Society. From my extensive sabbath duties of three full services, and a journey of eight miles, with much surplus duty, no time can be devoted to Sunday schools.

9. The general income arising from fees and contributions is much reduced since 1832. By an act of the Local Legislature, all denominations are allowed to solemnize matrimony; the fee, therefore, for this ceremony is lost to the regular Clergy. The local receipts are not only much affected by the poverty arising from the late fires, &c., but the extra demand on the Episcopalians for the new church will be felt for some time to come. About seventy-five pounds was the amount received in 1832. A return of the average prices of the necessaries of life, together with the *Notitia Parochialis et Scholastica* for the past year, was made by the Rev. C. Shreve.

10. The nature and extent of the inconvenience, hardships, and distress, which must fall upon myself and my family, in consequence of the late unhappy reduction of the salary, cannot at present be fully stated; but the absolute necessity created thereby for curtailing all matters of expense to the lowest extremity, must necessarily tend to much restriction of the respect, exertion, and usefulness connected with a competent remuneration. The mental effects consequent upon the impossibility of making any provision whatever for the distressing infirmities of our common nature, or the natural provision for dependents, however vigorous the present state of health, or small the family circle, every benevolent heart must duly appreciate. My present household comprises three in number, with a widowed parent in England, principally dependent on my resources.

N. B. Having been in England in 1833, the particulars are substituted for those of the former year.

NEW NAVAL REGULATIONS.—We understand that the new Naval Regulations are in course of publication and may be expected to be promulgated very shortly. They will contain much new matter, and a consolidation of the circulars now in force. An alteration has been made in the classification of the rank. The Officers, it is said, are to be divided into a

military and civil branch, and subdivided into three classes, viz.—Commissioners—to include masters, surgeons, and pursers. By order—to be styled subordinate officers—Admiralty mates, second masters, assistant surgeons, and Clerks. Warrant—Gunners, boatswains-carpenters, and engineers. Admiralty mates to rank with lieutenants in the army. Second masters, assistant surgeons, and midshipmen (1st class) with ensigns.—Volunteers of the first class to be styled midshipmen of the second class. There is to be a separate list for admirals' secretaries, with, it is supposed, a superior half-pay to that now given to pursers.—This list is never to exceed six, and to be selected by the Admiralty. No one to be eligible to be placed on it unless he shall have served 20 years in the navy, and nine years as a secretary to a commander in chief, or 12 to a junior flag officer.

We are daily in expectation of a change of Ministry. Earl Grey and the Duke of Richmond have been closetted with the King, and the former is said to be anxious to resume office as premier.—The Whigs are afraid that Lord Durham, who is returning from Russia, will divide the Radical Whig union, and have a trial of his own strength against them.—Brougham has written to some of his friends here to say that he will soon be in office again. The Conservatives appear equally sure of a break up in the Ministry.

INCREASE OF EMIGRATION.—The number of Emigrants from this port increase yearly, and a very large proportion of them now sail in vessels under the inspection of the Government agent, Lieut. Low, and thus escape many frauds and much suffering, to which those who do not avail themselves of his assistance are subject. The total number of those who sailed under governor Low's inspection between May and December 1833, was 10,898; in 1834, 20,846; in 1835, 16,542; in 1836, 32,851; and up to the 31st March, 1837, 6,240. Total, 87,887.—The number of vessels employed in conveying them was 368; tonnage, 169,448; crews, 6542.—*Lie. Times.*

IMPORTANT.—The ship *Rajah*, for Liverpool, sailed yesterday, had on board nearly two hundred passengers, returning to their own home, finding it impossible to get work in this country. Thousands would do the same had they means.—Some of these poor deluded creatures have sacrificed their all to reach this country, by seeing handbills stuck up in all the public places throughout the United Kingdom, that labourers were so scarce, women were compelled to carry the hod! A great many were in comfortable circumstances, but now find themselves destitute. This statement can be relied on, as several of the passengers have preserved handbills.—*New York Paper.*

THE PLAGUE.—The plague at last accounts was making great ravages in the Barbary states, except Tunis, and caused great alarm in Spain and Italy, and other European kingdoms bordering on the Mediterranean. A cordon of three thousand men had been drawn around Tunis, to prevent all communication with Tripoli, where the pestilence had been most active. Nevertheless, the authorities of Gibraltar had prevented the entrance of vessels from Tunis into the Bay. The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 10th of May, says that similar measures had been taken at Malaga, and generally along the shores of the Mediterranean. At Tunis the European Consuls organized themselves into a board of health.

TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS.—In the House of Commons on the 9th instant, Mr. Tennyson D'Encourt brought forward his motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act. Lord John Russell opposed it, and it was negatived—for the motion 86—against it 97.

The King is said to have declined giving his consent for a dissolution of Parliament. His words are even reported thus:—"My Lord Melbourne, if you cannot go on with this Parliament, I think you must go off."

The Geographical Society of Paris have conferred their medal upon Captain Back, for his discoveries in the Arctic Regions.

We learn from Frankfort that the house of Rothschild proposes extending the circle of their commercial relations beyond the Atlantic. A branch of this house is about to be established at New York, to which effect a M. Belmonte has lately left Frankfort for that city.

ANOTHER FULL SHIP.—The whale ship *James Stewart*, owned by Charles C.

Stewart, Esq., of this port on Saturday following cruise with a full crew, has been absent 21 months, and has completely circumnavigated the globe—the distance from port, she performed very fast sailing.—2,200 barrels black & 25,000 lb Bone.—bls. black oil and 60 to London in March. She must prove to the enterprising owners.—*New Brunswick.*

THE FIRST TEA.—The last, the brig *Clifton* of London, arrived from Canton, in 15 cargo of Teas, to N. and Ranney. This vessel at our port "Celestial Empire."

THE ISLAND

We have traced the extract from Dep.-Sancho, in Spain. It discloses the Spanish Government on this Island much commercial only to Spain by—*Bost. Gaz.*

"If, gentlemen, Cuba should be it must belong cannot come under any other nation there is no nation to subjugate who, under the 'we will not be' Secondly, because on should attempt to oppose the desire and without giving Island of Cuba Gulf of Mexico a great maritime possession of it would consent on?"

"Let us state between England States, since the sceptre of the is a maritime power of the 'Could the sent that England Island of Cuba the fact that Cuba Gulf of Mexico mind one other stance. It is the coast of America, has but very Island of Cuba may be said to. It has thirty for and of these, fit containing large is a sufficient to vent it from fall of a maritime power advantage, there furnishes ship number of vessels."

"Would England United States to Cuba? England Gibraltar, has the Ionian Islands the Adriatic; a of Good Hope, of India. Would Cuba to be power?"

"Long and with great effort happen before the United States sent to this character soon as Great know that the Gulf of Mexico mountains of the In their valleys dense population productions of the

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that city.

—The whale ship
d by Charles C.

Stewart, Esq., of this city, arrived at this port on Saturday from her second whaling cruise with a full cargo. She has been absent 21 months, and in that time has completely circumnavigated the globe—the distance from New Zealand to this port, she performed in 90 days, which is very fast sailing.—Her cargo consists of 2,200 barrels black Oil; 300 do. Sperm; 25,000 lb Bone,—independent of 540 bls. black oil and 6000 lb bone shipped to London in March, 1836. This voyage must prove highly encouraging to the enterprising owner and all concerned.—*New Brunswick paper.*

THE FIRST TEA SHIP.—On Saturday last, the brig Clifton, Captain Worsell, of London, arrived at this Port direct from Canton, in 123 days, with a full cargo of Teas, to Messrs. W. H. Street and Ranney. This is the first arrival of a vessel at our port from any part of the "Celestial Empire."—*Ibid.*

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

We have translated the following extract from the speech of the Dep. Sancho, in the Cortes of Spain. It discloses the views of the Spanish Government in relation to this Island, which is of so much commercial importance, not only to Spain but to the U. States.

—*Bost. Gaz.*
"If, gentlemen, the Island of Cuba should cease to be Spanish, it must belong to the negro. It cannot come under the power of any other nation, because, firstly, there is no nation powerful enough to subjugate 400,000 negroes, who, under the tropics shall say, 'we will not be governed by you.' Secondly, because if another nation should attempt to take possession of it, some rival power would oppose the design. In strict truth and without figure of speech, the Island of Cuba is the key of the Gulf of Mexico, and no other than a great maritime power could take possession of it, and what power would consent to such possession?"

"Let us state the question as between England and the United States, since the former holds the sceptre of the seas, and the other is a maritime power in the neighbourhood of the Island.

"Could the United States consent that England should own the Island of Cuba? In addition to the fact that Cuba is the key of the Gulf of Mexico, we must keep in mind one other important circumstance. It is well known that the coast of America, in that quarter, has but very few ports. The Island of Cuba, on the contrary, may be said to be one whole port. It has thirty four good harbours, and of these, fifteen are capable of containing large squadrons. This is a sufficient consideration to prevent it from falling into the hands of a maritime power. Besides this advantage, there is this, that Cuba furnishes ship timber for any number of vessels.

"Would England allow the United States to take possession of Cuba? England, as mistress of Gibraltar, has divided the forces of Spain and France; as mistress of the Ionian Isles, she commands the Adriatic; and with the Cape of Good Hope, she holds the key of India. Would she then permit Cuba to be held by a third power?"

"Long and protracted wars, with great effusion of blood, must happen before this could take place. The United States would not consent to this change of masters so soon as Great Britain. We all know that the rivers emptying into the Gulf of Mexico flow from the mountains of the United States.—In their valleys is growing an immense population. All the productions of those countries have

their *debut* at New Orleans, which is the principal port of commerce on the Gulf Mexico. If the United States should consent to the occupation of Cuba by Great Britain, it would be as if a merchant should send the key of his money chest to another person, and say, 'you are the master of that chest.'

"There is no alternative, gentlemen; the Island of Cuba must remain under Spanish protection, or it must be abandoned to itself. If left to itself, it must become a negro Government. The effeminate and enervated whites would not be able to oppose the negro population in this burning climate.

"It may be said that the whites possess wealth and knowledge.—They possessed them also in *St. Domingo*. But of what avail are wealth and knowledge, when opposed to brutal force; when the question is one of exposure to the elements, of bearing fatigue, and of suffering the heat of the sun of which the negro declares himself to be the child? What would be the result? The whites would be subdued, as they were exterminated in *St. Domingo*."

Copyright.—The laws of copyright are at last in a fair way to be remodelled, so that men of talent and genius will not be liable to have their property ravished from them any more than the owners of lands, houses, or goods.—Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, after a most luminous and conclusive speech in the House of Commons on Thursday, obtained leave to bring in a bill to this effect; and Mr. Rice, Sir H. Inglis, and Lord Mahon were appointed to prepare the same.

There was a fall of snow in Acton, and some of the neighbouring towns on Friday last. In some places it fell to the depth of six inches! Very encouraging for the middle of June. Wonder if the people of Nova Zembla would like to swap climates.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1837.

DEATH OF THE KING.

It has become our painful duty this week to announce the death of our late Most Gracious Sovereign WILLIAM the FOURTH, King of the vast British realms; death under any circumstances, is calculated to inspire the bystanders with a natural shudder at the pale aspect of a lifeless corps, nor can the stoutest heart withhold sorrows tear, when the life pulse ceases to beat in the breast of a friend; but when a good King, the Father of his people dies, the nation weeps, the nation mourns!!! His late Majesty was born on the 21st August, 1765, and departed this life at Windsor Castle on the 20th June last, being thus 72 years and 10 months of age; for the particulars connected with his lamented death, we refer our readers to the subjoined columns copied from the latest papers; the sad news reached this town late on Thursday night, and on Friday morning the flag at the Custom-House, at the several Merchants wharves, and on board the Vessels in port, were displayed half-mast, as marks of honor, respect, and esteem, for the memory of a Monarch deservedly beloved by a loyal people; the Custom-House

flag will continue half-mast for several days, being the usual period upon such melancholy occasions.

Our young Queen, now our Sovereign, was 18 years of age on the 24th May last; Her Majesty is of full age to reign by the Regency Act; but whether she will assume the name and style of ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA the name by which she was christened, or VICTORIA only, seems yet to be doubtful.

By the arrival of the June Mail at St. John's from Halifax, on Wednesday last, we have certain and positive information that the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia will not visit Newfoundland this year; H. M. S. *Rainbow*, 26 guns, Capt. *Bennett*, is now upon the west and southern coasts of this Island, for the protection of the fisheries; H. M. Schooner *Skipjack*, is also employed on the same service.

The house of Mr. *William Gordon*, a most respectable planter at *Musquito*, was burnt to the ground between midnight and one o'clock on Sunday morning last. The house had but lately been purchased by Mr. *Gordon*, who paid the sum of £250 for it; he is absent at Labrador, and as the house was unoccupied, fears are entertained that it was fired by an incendiary: Mr. *Gordon* is a very liberal, active good man much liked, and a very successful seal-hunter, we therefore have some slender hopes that accident, not design, caused the conflagration.

BY AUTHORITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, agreeably to the provisions of the Colonial Act 4 W. 4. Cap. 10, (Sess. 2), to nominate the undermentioned Members of the House of Assembly to be "Governors of the Savings Banks."

Viz:—

- The Hon. the Speaker,
- Peter Brown, Esquire
- Henry Butler, Esquire
- Patrick Doyle, Esquire
- Hugh A. Emerson, Esquire
- Anthony W. Godfrey, Esquire
- Patrick Morris, Esquire
- Thos. F. Moore, Esquire
- and
- James Power, Esquire

Secretary's Office, }
17th July, 1837. }

—*Gaz.*, July 18.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbour Grace.
ENTERED.
July 24.—Brig Hit or Miss, Roberts, Sydney, coal.

Port of St. John's.
ENTERED.
July 14.—Schr. Irene, Joice, Cape Breton, coal.

Eliza & Nancy, Tolman, Cadiz, salt.
Dolphin, Boudrot, New Brunswick, cat-
tle.

Elizabeth, Battersby, Cape Breton, coal.
Powells, Finis, New York, raisins.
Eight Sons, —, Grenada and Halifax
rum.

Mary, Girriar, Cape Breton, staves.
Lady, Bond, Halifax, butter.
Dove, Roche, Figueira, salt.

15.—Rambler, Crane, New Brunswick,
cattle.
Jolly Tar, Vigneaux, Cape Breton, coal.
Charlotte, Strang, P. E. Island, board
& sundries.

Providentia, Hoare, Cadiz, salt.
Hibernia, Thornton, Cape Breton, coal.
17.—Canegrove, Gamble, Cadiz, salt.
Brig Thoruley, Vinelle, Hamburg, flour,
bread.

Schr. Acaçian, Munn, Cape Breton, sun-
dries.
Swan, —, P. E. Island, lumber.
Adventure, Pitts, New Brunswick, board
shingles.

Hiram, Gibson, Cadiz, salt.
Four Brothers, Boutin, New Brunswick,
lumber.
Lady Harvey, Robinson, P. E. Island,
lumber.

Sir Charles Hamilton, Blake, New Brun-
swick, lumber.
19.—Brig Leander, Granger, Demerara,
ballast.

Sophia, Humphries, —, oil.
Schr. Star, King, Cape Breton, cattle,
cattle.
Daniel O'Connell, Phoran, Bridgeport,
coal.

CLEARED.

July 14.—Brig Neptune, Parker, Liver-
pool, oil.
Schr. Queen, Rendell, Cape Breton, bal-
last.

Samuel, Walters, Cape Breton, ballast.
15.—Brig Apollo, Ford, Cape Breton,
ballast.

Terra Nova, Barclay, New Brunswick,
ballast.
Malvina, Ewan, Cape Breton, ballast.

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 Mornie, Plain Studs
Ribbons and Persians
Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats and Stiffeners
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

RANDBASTERY

Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Comb
Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto
Violin & Violinello 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
Awblades, Shoe Knives, Nippers
Cinder Sifters, Chamber Buckets
Mops, Brushes, Patters
SCYTHES, Grass Hooks
Wire Rat and Mouse Traps
Irish and English Spades, Rakes
Wood Screws, Brads, Door-springs
Files of all sorts, Shoe Risps
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 (war-
ranted 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, Jul 19, 1837.

POETRY

THE APPOINTMENT

He will not come—he will not come; indeed 'tis very wrong
Of him to keep me waiting thus, I cannot tell how long.
My feet and legs are aching so with jumping up the seat,
To see if I could see him turn the corner of the street.

Go, Jenny, run and fetch my watch it must be past the time;
No, stay, I broke spring just now, (that clock will never chime.)
Give me my hat, my cloak, my gloves, my muff, and boa too;
I'll walk alone, and he shall see—(here, stupid, tie my shoe.)

And if he should come when I'm out, then Jenny, you may say—
(I've kicked that kitten from the hearth a hundred times to-day)—
Yes, yes, I'll to my cousin Tom's, and he shall be my bear;
And for that wretch, when'er he comes, you'll quickly bid him go.

'Tis—'tis—his footstep on the stair; hark! how my heart is beating;
Like some sledge hammer, 'tis so loud; now—now—there's no retreating,
But never will I wait again, no, Jenny—never—never
He comes!—Love, have you waited long!
Dearest, I'd wait for ever!

PEARLS.

Why should I tell of the diamond's blaze?
Why should I sing of the sapphire's rays?
Ye are pure, and fairer, and dearer to me—
Gems of the ocean, pearls of the sea!

There are feelings of all that is sweet and mild,
Dreams that are pure as the dreams of a child,
Many an innocent holy thought,
By gazing on you, to my bosom brought.

I love to behold you, fairy pearls,
When yewreath around rich raven curls—
I love to see you, when some neck
Almost as white as yourselves you deck.

I think, in looking on you, of the wave
That birth to your simple beauty gave;
I think of the rolling waters, that sweep
Over your brethren of the deep;

And I think of the crimson coral cells,
Where first ye lay in your native shells;
And I dream of the Nereid's fabled song
That floats those sparry balls among.

I remember the venturesome diver who first
Beheld you amidst the seaweeds nurst,
And snatch'd you eagerly away,
To smile again at the smiling day.

And I think of the tranquil, tranquil sea,
When the stars were burning steadily,
As if they were looking the clear wave through,
To see if their glances could rest on you.

And there are better thoughts than these,
That rise when I see you, pearls of the seas!
Ye are like pure spirits that dwell through life,
Unharm'd amidst its care and strife.

And there's a land that shall bear them away,
At last to the light of a cloudless day,
And treasure them more than ocean gems
And set them in heavenly diadems!

PATENT SOUNDING LEAD.

The last number of the *Naval Magazine* contains a description of a patent instrument for obtaining soundings in deep water, lately invented by Francis B. Ogden, Consul of the United States at Liverpool, and Captain Ericson, formerly of the *Swedish Navy*. This appears to us a very important improvement in navigation, and we doubt not will soon be universally adopted in the naval and mercantile service of this country.

It is based on strictly scientific principles viz:—that the pressure of water at given depths is always the same; and consequently is not liable to error. It is simple in its construction, differing in size and weight but little from the common ad. It has a cavity on one side

to admit a strong glass tube, into which water is forced by the external pressure as it descends, and a scale by its side, graduated on a brass plate, to register the depths, which is shown by height of the water in the glass tube, precisely as the density and temperature of the atmosphere are indicated by the barometer and the thermometer.

The great advantage of this lead, is that of obtaining correct soundings without heaving to, or even deadening the ships way. Numerous experiments have already been made with it, by officers of intelligence, and all bear testimony of its correctness and practical utility. Lieut. Bisson, of H. M. B. Partridge, having been ordered by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to test it merit, says that he tried it every second hour, by day and night, for nine days, beginning with the depth of five fathoms, and extending to six hundred fathoms, soundings up to eighty fathoms being obtained when going at the rate of six knots an hour. With respect to its accuracy it was perfect—and so simple that all the crew soon understood its use.

Lieut. Wilkes, of the United States navy, also testifies strongly in its favour, and purchased six for the exploring expedition. On his return from Europe repeated trials were made of them, and soundings were obtained on the banks in forty fathoms, the ship going at the rate of 5 knots.

Many attempts have been made at different times, to discover a mode of obtaining correct soundings in deep water, without going to the trouble of heaving the ship to, when going at large with a good breeze; and although some of these attempts have been partially successful, yet we believe that before this invention of Messrs. Ogden and Ericson, no result has been had of sufficient importance to warrant a ship-master in dispensing with the old-fashioned lead and line.

GRENADA, JUNE 17.

His Majesty's brig Harpy, Hon. C. Clements, Com., arrived here yesterday, accompanied by a captured slaver.

We have been favoured with the following particulars:

At daylight on the morning of Saturday last, the Harpy while cruising off Martinique, discovered a sail on the lee beam at a distance of twenty miles, the north end of Martinique being nearly east of the brig at the time the sail was discovered. About 9 o'clock a.m. the schooner altered her course which excited suspicion, and the wind being light, the Harpy by wetting her sails, &c. endeavoured as much as possible to increase her speed; the schooner shortly after commenced wetting her sails, and steering a steady course used every means to escape. Finding the brig gaining on her about noon, the schooner kept altering her course till the period of heaving to. And in the meantime, about 2 o'clock, p.m. she cut away her boats, threw overboard her water casks, hencoops, hung heavy weights to her main boom, &c. to improve her sailing, but all of no avail, as the superior sailing of the Harpy soon proved, for about 3 o'clock the Harpy's long gun was fired, and the shot dropping close under her stern, caused her to hoist Portuguese colours, take in her foresail, and

heave to. Two boats immediately boarded, and found that the captured schooner's crew consisted of 22 Portuguese, including the master, and six slaves whom they had converted into seamen—in all 28. The slaves, who were young and healthy, amount to upwards of 280, and of this number, 60 to 70 are young women and girls. The vessel appeared to be well found in provisions, which the slaves attacked without mercy when they found themselves at liberty on deck; several were in irons, from which they were speedily extricated by those who were free, while the whole evinced every possible demonstration of gratitude to their captors for being freed from the horrors of slavery.

The master of the slaver, whose name is Alex. Balbino Praunca, states that he left the coast of Lagos with 315 slaves, intended to have carried 330, but that the last canoe full, consisting of 15 were drowned, by upsetting—that was 44 days from the coast when he was taken—that he lost about 30 slaves from sickness—that he was chased two days previous to his being taken by a brigantine (the Griffin) and that since leaving Lagos by seven men-of-war, and escaped them to fall a prize to the Harpy.

Jamaica steam navigation Company.—A company has been established under the above title for the purpose of providing steam ships for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise from one part of the island to another, and for generally facilitating the communication with the Spanish Main and other colonies. Three-tenths of the shares have been appropriated to the inhabitants of Jamaica, and an act of the Assembly has been passed, exempting the company's vessels from the island tonnage and port charges. A voyage round the island will be performed in about 48 hours by the steamers.

Antigua is suffering severely from the long continued drought. The want of water is represented as being extreme, so much so that the legislature granted £500 for the purchase of this indispensable article; but such was the state of their Island Treasury that their good intentions would have been unavailing, had not a benevolent individual, Mr. Shand, a member of the Assembly, undertaken to advance the sum on the pledge of the House that it should be repaid. Remembering the readiness which our fellow colonists of Antigua have always evinced to aid us in our distresses, we trust that their wants will not be overlooked, but that some effort will be made to assist in alleviating their sufferings.

The revolutionary spirit appears to have reached even the schools in the Tuscan states.—Thirty-four pupils of the school of Leghorn had been expelled and otherwise punished for participation in a treasonable conspiracy.—*London Paper*

The Sultan has appointed a Frenchman to teach his native language at Constantinople, at the charge of the government.

There is at present residing in the vicinity of Lyons, in France, a family fifteen brothers; they live under the same roof and are all unmarried.

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. 1s.
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 CARONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

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

TERMS.

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

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

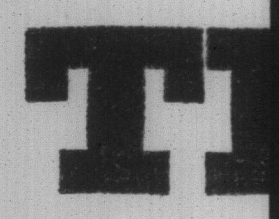
A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late aptan STARR, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks

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



Vol. IV

IN the NO
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and JUNE

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Subscribers for

25th Instant.

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MARY

W. W. B

Carbonear, M

HAY SEED

SEEDS

Harbor Grace