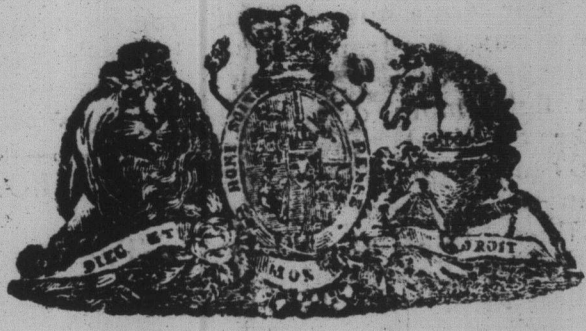


THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 8, 1837.

No. 175.

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 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 GOOD or EFFECTS belonging to him, are hereby Required to Pay and Deliver the same forthwith to the said TRUSTEES.

By the Court.
JOHN STARK,
CHIEF CLERK & REGISTRAR.

WE Hereby appoint Mr SIMON LEVI, AGENT for the said Estate.
ROBERT PACK, } Trustees to the
W. W. BEMISTER. } said Estate.

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

DESERTED

FROM the service of the Subscriber, on from 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 31, 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, do. care of John

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

THORE, HOOPER, & CO

BREAD, 1st, 2d, & 3d

Quality.

FLOUR

PORK

PEAS

BUTTER.

SALT and COALS, Afloat.

TEAS,

in qr. chests & boxes.

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 IMPORT D

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, Marine & Housing

By the ATIVE, 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.

(From the Royal Gazette, Oct. 31.)

Yesterday, agreeably to Proclamation, the Central Circuit Court was opened, pro forma, in the Council Chamber, by the Honorable the Chief Justice, and adjourned to this day week, in order to enable the Legislature (the sittings of which are held at the Court-House) to complete the business of the present long-protracted session.

A second Supply Bill has within the last few days been sent up by the House of Assembly, for the concurrence of Her Majesty's Council; but as this Bill appears to have been liable to similar objections to that noticed in our last as having been rejected by the Council—(viz. the blending in one Bill the supplies necessary for defraying the charges of the Civil Government, with grants of money for other purposes—a course of procedure calculated to prevent the Council from exercising an independent judgment upon questions distinct in themselves, and which ought to rest upon their own merits)—it was, in consequence, offered on Saturday last to be read on that day 3 months—The following transcript of the instructions of the Council to their Conference, delivered to the Managers of the Assembly on Friday, will more fully explain the reasons for rejecting the Bill:—

The Council has desired this Conference upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a supply of Money for defraying the expence of the Civil Government of this colony for the year ending the thirtieth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Eight, and for other purposes"—to express their regret that at this late period of the Session the House of Assembly should, so soon after holding a conference upon the same subject, have recurred to the method of blending in one bill the supplies necessary for defraying the ordinary charges of Administration the Government with occasional grants of Money for totally different and independent objects, and of mingling the grant for discharging the incidental expences of the Legislature with either.

Had the Assembly adopted the course pursued in the neighbouring Colonies or Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick, of sending up the resolutions passed by the Assembly in their Committee of Supply for the concurrence of the Council, and to which method the Council referred at the late conference on Thursday last, altho' some objections would still have existed to equalizing grants requiring certain peculiar provisions for regulating their expenditure, and might therefore be conveniently made the subject of separate Bills, yet the Council would have been happy so far to have met the views of the Assembly, and to have acceded to a course not breaking in upon important principles, and would not have felt it imperative upon them to refuse the Bill merely on that account, had the various grants contained in it been previously concurred in by the council in the manner above referred to. But as the Assembly has not adopted that course, the Council are under the necessity of again departing from the Constitutional principles laid down by them at their late conference, and that they will not be induced, by any considerations of temporary expediency, to deviate from them.

The Council does, therefore, insist that this Bill shall be limited to "Granting to Her Majesty a supply of Money for defraying the expence of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, 1838," and that the grants "for other purposes" be excluded—that the grant for defraying the Contingent and other Expences of the Legislature be confined to another Bill, and that occasional grants be not inserted in the same Bill with either.

These being the principles upon which alone the Council will proceed, they desire to confine their objections to such of the details of the Bill as have an exclusive reference to the ordinary Supplies, not wishing to extend their observations to matters contained in other parts of the Bill until they shall come before them in such shape as that they can be properly discussed.

The Council perceive that the appropriation for paying the Constable at Ferryland and Bay Bulls is reduced from £25 to £15 in each case, and that the Salary of the Gaoler at Ferryland is reduced from £25 to £20; while in St. Mary's, being a place of less importance, the Salary of the Constable is raised in the same proportion, viz. from £12 to £25,—while one Constable at Trinity has been struck off altogether, and the Salary of another at Catalina has been doubled, it being raised from £12 to £24; and at Green's Pond the Constable's Salary has been reduced from £15 to £12; while no appropriation at all is made for paying the Salary of the Constable at Torbay, one of the larger settlements of the Central District.

The Council are of opinion that £12 is a sufficient salary for any of the Constables at the smaller settlements and outports; and if a salary were about to be granted for the first time, to a Constable at Bay Bulls or Ferryland for instance, they would concur with the Assembly in deeming that sum sufficient; but then they could not agree to double that amount being given to Constables in places of no greater importance—and therefore they deem it unjust to raise one man's stipend at the expence of the salary paid to another person similarly situated.

The individuals receiving these stipends are, it is true, in an humble station of life—and the amount paid to each is inconsiderable; but they ought not on that account to be treated with a less regard to justice, nor ought their claims to be viewed less favourably, than if they had it in their power to advance their own pretensions within the walls of the General Assembly of the Island.

The remuneration to the Medical attendant of the Gaol at St. John's is for the first time separated from the general expences of that branch of the public service, as well as the stipend to the Gaol Barber. The salary formerly paid to the Surgeon, out of the general fund appropriated for gaol expences, it is true, is continued,—but it is coupled with a restriction which would deprive him of another situation, that of District Surgeon with a larger stipend, while the remuneration to the Barber is raised from £12, an allowance quite adequate, and which has been apportioned for years past by the Government, to £15—such a course of proceeding the Council can never consent to become parties to.

The Council cannot also but advert to the extraordinary exclusion of the Sheriff's Office from the benefits of the grants for stationery and Fuel, especially as that Officer performs services for the Government for which he receives no remuneration.

The Grant for the support of the Poor should, in the opinion of the Council, form the subject of a separate Bill, inasmuch as certain provisions ought to be contained in such a measure to guard and regulate the expenditure.—The Council are of opinion that the Bill should ascertain the persons to whom the money is to be dispensed, by some more definite term than that of "the Poor," and it ought not to be left to the discretion of the commissioners to dole out the public funds to such persons as they may think proper to bestow it upon, but that a portion of the sum granted should be defined and set apart for the relief of the aged, sick, infirm and impotent poor.

A circumstance has lately occurred here which has excited some sensation.

The Honorable Chief Justice Boutton—availing himself of the privilege of claiming reparation for injury at the hands of a jury of his country—has taken an action against Patrick Morris, John Kent and John V. Nugent, Esqrs., Members of the House of Assembly, for an alleged libel on his judicial character, contained in a speech delivered by Mr. Morris in the Assembly in moving for a Committee on the Administration of Justice, and which speech was printed, by order of the House, and has since been published. The writ is returnable in the Supreme Court 4th December next—damages laid at £2000.—*Ibid.*

BATTLE OF ANDOAIN.

SAN SEBASTIAN, SEPT. 16.—From the varied accounts of yesterday evening, it was impossible to form an idea of our loss. However, what I then stated is, alas! too true, though not to the extent I then feared. Our defeat was complete. To hear the details of those who have escaped are frightful. Never did a body of brave men act with more gallantry than the remnant of the devoted Legion did on this day. Their acts of personal prowess, devoted affection to each other, and heroism, were brilliant, both as men and soldiers. The recollection of the Durango defence was sufficient to man them to great exertions, and it did so.—Many of our poor fellows who had been disabled were immediately bayoneted, and their cries for mercy, and screams of agony, still ring in the ears of many who have escaped.

After defending themselves in the square for some time, being surrounded on all sides, they retired into the church, where the provisions and ammunition were stored. This they defended from the steeple, from every loop-hole and crevice which would permit the passage of a musket, keeping their enemies at bay, and playing dire and dreadful havoc amongst them below, the Carlists firing shells and round shot into the church.—During the night a battery was raised upon a field of Indian corn opposite, and which opened with a dreadful fire upon them. A shell being thrown into the body of the building, communicated with some of the ammunition, which exploded. It was now 2 o'clock in the morn., they were exhausted, and capitulation being offered, it was accepted.

This afternoon a flag of truce was sent by the brigadier O'Donnell, requesting an exchange of prisoners; this was agreed on with respect to the Spaniards, but refused for the English. O'Donnell immediately returned a reply, that if one Englishman should suffer after the capitulation, the whole of the prisoners now in the castle of St. Sebastian should be shot, commencing with the officers of the highest rank. In reply to this, we have as yet received no answer.

The town of Andoain lies on the road from Hernani to Tolosa, between a range of hills which flank it on both sides.—Below is the river, Orera, which is met by a small stream, which divides our position from that of the enemy, with three guns and three companies of Scotch. Behind the church, on our right flank, is a hill, on which we had a battalion of Spaniards, and on which we could not be well attacked. Below the town, in a village, we had another breast-work, facing the bridge, with three companies of Spaniards and two of Rifles. These are the same companies which defended themselves in the church, retreat being cut off. On the left flank was a range of heights, at the foot of which was a defile, the only place open to attack. Knowing the weakness of the position on the heights, we had three batteries and breast-works, and the Garona regiment, that of O'Donnell and the Infanta in reserve. Here, then, we were attacked; the Carlists coming up the defile for some way before they were discovered, were beaten back, and followed down the defile, with much slaughter, by the Garona regiment, who were ordered round to form behind the third battery. That of the Infanta (the regiment which played us the same trick on the 16th March) was ordered up to replace them. Without firing a shot, without being attacked, the enemy being far distant, they all took to their heels and fled, making for the road. It would be useless going into the details of the flight of the Spanish companies. It is sufficient to say that in a moment all were running. The Carlists came in on all quarters, a body of them gaining a height, and pouring a volley into the town. Col. Clerk, with two companies of Scotch, charging up the hill, drove the enemy from the three batteries, and then returned to his position; but in the meantime was cut off on all sides, cutting his way through the enemy, they regained their place. Many of the Rifles and Scotch, seeing themselves by this time surrounded, attempted to make a passage, which they did most gallantly, hewing their way down

on each side—the Carlists, falling back with fear, firing volleys at them, yet offering quarter, which they refused.—Every man's escape was a miracle, and with a separate string of adventures of misery and of danger.

Never was a flight more disgraceful than that of the Spaniards, they were upwards of 6,000 men—the enemy could not have been more. Many of our men charged upon them, thinking to stop them. The brave Chapelgorrie stood in the road, and beat them with the butt ends of their muskets. They could have turned, and swallowed the men that followed them—not above a few hundreds. O'Donnell begged and prayed that they would turn and fire one volley. He was tearing his hair, and crying with passion, without a horse or sword; he had been prisoner, but hewed two fellows down, and escaped. The sroundrels had thrown away their ammunition, and shewed empty pouches for an excuse. Our own Lancers, not above thirty men, did prodigious havoc amidst the Carlists, charging to give the guns times to escape.

Six weeks' pay of the Spanish troops, the whole of the tents belonging to the British marines, lent to the Spaniards, to the number of 150, one million of English cartridges, six weeks' provisions and stores, all the baggage, upwards of 1000 stand of arms, one rocket-car, with 250 rockets, were captured. The little remnant of our own force lost more men than the whole of the 6,000 Spaniards.—O'Donnell has not yet returned. O'Donnell has requested a court-martial to sit upon him. This will clear up a little of this disgraceful affair. The men say they have been taken out and butchered for the purpose that they may be weakened, or the Government may be saved their pay and expenses; they are not mutinous against their officers, but they refuse to serve any more with the Spanish cowards.

The loss of the Queen's troops is about 750 killed and wounded. Of these upwards of 500 belong to the Legion! and it is said, in more than one communication I have seen, that twenty-five officers have fallen. Col. Clarke, commanding the Scotch regiment, fell, towards the close of the day, covered with glory. To his heroic conduct Gen. O'Donnell owes his liberty. The General, far in advance, was thrown from his horse, and actually set upon by a party of some forty Carlists. Colonel Clarke, seeing his risk, hastily called a few of his men to follow to the rescue, and, sword in hand, achieved his General's liberty. To him, again, it is said, is attributable the safety of all the Legion artillery. He covered their retreat with a small body of his men, although the Carlists, seeing what was about, attacked him front and flank. Unfortunately, towards the close of the day, he fell regretted as honoured.

The Bayonne letter of the London Times states, that it is the determination of the remnants of the British Legion to return to England, and never serve again in the cause of the Queen of Spain. No fewer than thirteen British officers were killed in the engagement; forty Spanish officers also fell; not, however, by the fire of the Carlists; but by the bayonets of their own soldiers, whose flight they attempted to prevent. The companies of the British Legion and two companies of Spaniards, who took refuge in the Church of Andoain, capitulated on the night of the 15th.

LORD MELBOURNE AND THE QUEEN.—The following extraordinary fact (says the Edinburgh Advertiser) was told by Major Cumming Bruce, at the Conservative dinner given to him and Mr. M. Kenzie, younger of Seatwell, at Forbes, on Friday week: Major Cumming Bruce said he rose not only to tell a tale but to crave a bumper. The circumstance alluded to by the chairman was not a tale but a fact. Lord Melbourne, the prime minister, in the course of his official duty, lately waited upon the Queen at Windsor. After the business was concluded, the noble lord said there was a subject which he felt called upon to press upon her Majesty's attention. It was whether there was any individual for whom her Majesty entertained such a preference that she might wish to have associated with her in the cares of that sovereignty with which Providence had blessed her. The Queen, no doubt felt a little surprised at being thus addressed by a person who acquired some notoriety, not very creditable, in matters of state policy, that he asked the question; for, if it was, she would endeavour to give him an answer. His lordship replied, that under no other circumstance would he have presumed to put such a question to her Majesty. "Then," said the Queen with that seriousness & dignity with which she well knows how to discharge her high duties, "there is one individual for whom I entertain a decid-

ed preference, and that individual is the Duke of Wellington." Gentlemen, (added Major Cumming Bruce,) I leave you to figure the length of Lord Melbourne's face on receiving this answer. For the correctness of the statement I give the guarantee of my name.

LONDON, Sept. 22

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain an account of some riotous proceedings which took place on the 14th, 15th and 16th, inst. at Angouleme of a rather serious character. It appears that under the restoration the Missionaries or Jesuits erected at that place one of those huge crosses which every person who travelled in France at that period will recollect having seen in vast numbers by the roadside in every direction. At the revolution of 1830 most of these monuments of the restoration were removed—that which existed at Angouleme among the rest.—Within the last few months the Bishop and the devotees of that place believed they might venture upon restoring the cross, and did actually in the night of the 13th inst. erect one on the site of that taken down in 1830. It would seem however, that the spirit of the revolution only slept, for early on the morning of the 14th a crowd repaired to the spot, and demanded that the cross be uprooted and given to them. Having for form sake declared that the cross stood on the ground the property of the parish, and not of the church, and that it was consequently public property, the Mayor and other authorities caused the cross to be taken down. The mob (singing at intervals "La Marseillaise") insisted on its being delivered over to them, which, as the armed force was insufficient to control the multitude, the Mayor felt himself obliged to comply with. The cross was broken into pieces the "Marseillaise" in full chorus accompanying the operation, and was ultimately committed to the flames. The subsequent arrival of a reinforcement of troops enabled the authorities to restore order. Several arrests of parties implicated in the riot took place, but after examination and a brief imprisonment, they were all discharged. The affair thus terminated, but had left an uneasy impression, because of the recollections which certain incidents of the *emeute* had recalled to the public mind.

The Tartare steamer, from Tunis, arrived at Toulon on the 12th inst., with intelligence that the fleets of Admirals Gallois and Lalande had effected their desired junction in the port of Tunis, and that the Turkish squadron, under the Captain Pasha, after landing some troops at Tripoli, was supposed to have proceeded on its return to Constantinople. Admiral Gallois was dangerously ill at Tunis. Immediately on its having been announced that a French squadron had been despatched with orders to prevent "by force" the landing of any troops or warlike stores at Tunis from on board the Turkish ships under the Captain Pasha, Count Pahlen, the Russian Ambassador to the Court of France, officially communicated to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the first shot fired by a French at a Turkish ship would be considered by his (the Russian) government as a declaration of war by France.

We have great satisfaction in stating that the Government have instructed Mr. Canning, the British Charge de Affaires at Hamburg, to make full enquiry into the case of detention and firing of the steam ship *Severn*, Captain Knocker, of Hull, by the Hanoverian authorities.

Mennier the assassin was taken to L'Orient, there to be put on board the brig of war *Lapeyrouse*, for New Orleans. All the American Captains at Havre having refused to take him as a passenger.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1837.

The Editor of the *Times*, in that paper of the 1st inst. thought proper to notice in a laudatory way, some remarks we made the week before last, respecting certain measures at present before the Assembly; and states, that he is pleased to observe that his contemporaries in the out-ports see the absolute necessity of "buckling on their armour" in the support of those principles, for which he thinks himself placed "in the forefront of the battle."

In the article in question, of which the *Times* has taken notice, we expressed surprise, that the Liberals in this country, who are opposed to the principles involved in the resolutions of Lord John Russell respecting the Canadas; should show so little opposition to the directions of Lord Glenelg for appropriating a portion of the revenue of this country for the expenses of the Customs. If a Colonial Secretary have power to appropriate any portion of the revenue of the country to any particular purpose, the House of Assembly would become a mere farce.

We regret that the point was not contended for; because we must feel galled, in common with many other natives of this country, to see ourselves taxed, that strangers and foreigners may come and fatten upon our vitals. This is particularly so, as it respects the Customs, the patronage connected with which, being altogether confined in its operation in favour of foreigners.

We do not wish to be identified with the *Times* in its present course of politics. The writers in that paper, in deprecating the course pursued by the *Patriot* paper, in attempting to weaken the public confidence in the administration of justice, forget that they are, at the same time, attempting to throw contempt on the head of the executive, which as far as we have observed, is certainly a gratuitous contumely, that the head of the executive do not deserve.

Do the writers in the *Times* wish His Excellency the Governor, suddenly to throw down the gauntlet of defiance to one half of the population over which he is called to govern? particularly at a time when the Parent Government is under the control of a Whig Ministry, that scruple not to commit acts of constitutional violence that would if that ministry were Tories, call for their instant removal.

The following extract from the *Times* of the 25th ult. is, to us, perfectly inexplicable; and would, we should hope, on mature consideration, meet with something like an apology. "If His Excellency had had one-tenth part of the firmness of a junior warrant officer, or one-half of a petty constable's sense of the responsibility at-

tached to official not have &c."

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We think the have a preponde Newspapers of t tors of those pa duty to their c calls itself *No* Editor is a nati The "*Newfour* unfortunately c tish, than to N The "*Times*" tor is of the "*Ladyer*" is n Englishman. but it has to re ments. The " its Editor is an *inet*" is Nativ our feeble effor of our contemp age of governm those of the N lent or charac benefits that ou Local Represent before the Na fairly in the re try.

We understa day served on suit of B. G. G for a libel on t Gentleman said Speech delivere bly by Mr. M. afterwards priu by order of th at £1000.—*N* ber 2.

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Whatever the House of Assembly may be, as at present constituted, there is a very different tone used towards it by the Council, and the editor of the Times, who must know something of the Council's opinions; he speaks of the Assembly as composed of a set of "vulgar mountebanks and needy adventurers," the Council in conference address "an earnest desire to preserve that good correspondence with the Assembly which the best interests of the Colony require should subsist between all branches of the Legislature" (vide Gazette, 24th ult).

We do not wonder, that the editors of papers in other Colonies should be puzzled to know what is the real state of parties in this Country; when the Times has confounded the politics and character of His Excellency, with those of the Assembly.

The legal adviser of His Excellency, may certainly, in some cases, have had a wish to appear as "one of us," particularly as there exists a striking difference of opinion between our Lawyers on the subject of Common and Statute Law; or "Select Cases" verses "Special Pleading." This we think may have been evinced lately by some appointments in the Notary way.

We do not despair; we think that there is native energy enough in this Island, to get itself represented in the Government, and to command a share of the patronage that is at present confined to foreigners who are the mere importations of yesterday; and on whom is lavished all the patronage that the executive has to bestow.

We think the native population would have a preponderance of advocacy in the Newspapers of the Island, if the conductors of those papers would perform their duty to their country. The "Patriot" calls itself Native, but the principal Editor is a native of the Emerald Isle. The "Newfoundlander" is Native, but unfortunately confines itself more to British, than to Newfoundland politics. The "Times" is native, but its Editor is of the Emerald Isle. The "Ledger" is native, but its Editor is an Englishman. The "Gazette" is native, but it has to record few Native appointments. The "Mercury" is native, but its Editor is an Englishman. The "Sentinel" is Native. We are Native, but our feeble efforts will want the support of our contemporaries, before the patronage of government will be extended to those of the Natives who deserve by talent or character a participation in the benefits that ought to be derived from a Local Representative Government; or before the Native interest will share fairly in the representation of the Country.

We understand that a writ was yesterday served on P. Morris, Esq., at the suit of B. G. Garrett, Esq., High-Sheriff, for a libel on the character of the latter Gentleman said to be contained in a Speech delivered in the House of Assembly by Mr. Morris, which speech was afterwards printed, in pamphlet form, by order of the House.—Damages laid at £1000.—Newfoundlander, November 2.

SHIP NEWS

Port of St. John's.
ENTERED.
Oct. 26.—Union, Norman, Oporto, sundries.
27.—Carteretta, Warren, Hamburg, butter, flour.
Doughlastown, M'Kenzie, Oporto, salt.
Amy, Crowell, London, Government stores & troops.
Egyptian, Diamond, Hamburg, bread, flour.
Selina, Hicks, Lisbon, salt.
Christiana, Lawson, Viana, salt.
28.—Lady Young, Callahan, Hamburg, bread, flour.
Fame, Figet, St. Vincent, rum.
Catherine & Ann, Warner, Lisbon, salt.
Ann, Retley, Hamburg, pork, butter, bread.
31.—Jane, Percéy, Liverpool, merchandise.

Nov. 1.—Scotia, Caldwell, Hamburg, bread, pork, flour.

LOADING
Mazappa, Brocklebank, Brazil.
21.—Sir C. Chapman, Hurst, West Indies.
Neptune, Parker England.
Elizabeth, Morris, New Brunswick.
Rover, Walling, Teignmouth.
28.—Mermaid, M'Clure, West Indies.
Hiram, Dally, Cork.
William, Wakeham, do.
31.—Spanish brig Eolo, Urutia, Sautandar.

Nov. 1.—Speculation, Ryan, Sydney.
CLEARED.
Oct. 21.—Avalon, Ritchie, Greenock, oil
Uniacke, Landrey, Cape Breton, mer-
chandise.
Lady of the Lake, Taylor, Sydney, bal-
last.
23.—Falcon, Dixon, Cape Breton, mer-
chandise.
Amity, Meagher, Sydney, pork.
Dirk, Hatteraich, Steer, Lower Canada, salt.
25.—Eling, Luens, Sydney, ballast.
Balclutha, Milray, Greenock, molasses, oil.
26.—Elizabeth, M'Morris, New Brun-
wick, sundries.
Industry, Dooley, Novascotia, merchan-
dise.
Isabella, Fitzgerald, do.
Rover, Walling, Teignmouth, fish, caplin
sundries.
Mazappa, Brocklebank, Pernambuco, fish.
Nov. 1.—Thomas, Seon, Pitts, Antigua, fish.

On Sale

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE RECEIVED,
By the Brigs Caroline from Hamburg,
Ann from Bristol, and Emily
from London,

The undermentioned Goods
Which they offer at unusually low
rates for Cash or Produce,

Bread 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality,
Hamburg
Butter, Best Hamburg
Pork, ditto ditto
Flour, Fine, Superfine & extra Superfine
Navy beef, a few Tierces
Oatmeal, Peas, Hams
Window Glass, Bricks, Lime in Hhds.
Oakum, Nails, Shot, Bar & Bolt Iron
Blocks, Mast Hoops, Ensigns
Compasses, Log-glasses, Lamp-cotton
Cabin Stoves, Grates
Bridport Canvas
Bristol made Shoes and Boots
Fur Caps
Account Books, Wrapping Paper
Vinegar in Jars 1 & 2 Gallons each
WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
Of Linen Drapery, Woolliens, Silks
Hosiery, Haberdashery
Ironmongery, Tinware and
Earthenware

ALSO, ex-TRUSTY,

From Demerara,
34 Pens. Superior Molasses } in Bond
11 Ditto High Proof Rum }
3 Hogsheads Sugar.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
Harbor Grace,
November 8, 1837.

By Private Contract,
THE GOODSCHOONER

JAMES,
Burthen per Register 92 4 4 9-4 Tons
(Old Measurement.)
She is full timbered and well adapted
for the general Trade of this Country.
For particulars apply to
THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
Harbor Grace,
November 1, 1837.

LANDING

Ex 'Caroline' from Hamburg,
AND FOR SALE,

AT REDUCED PRICES,
BY
THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

310 Bags Fine Biscuit
150 Firkins New Butter
50 Barrels Prime Pork, and
Cordage of all sizes;

AND,
Ex Blackaller
From Copenhagen,

Extra Superfine Flour
Biscuit No. 2, & 3.
Harbor Grace,
October 25, 1837.

On Sale

THE SUBSCRIBER
Having taken the STORE lately
occupied by Mr. PETER ROGERSON,

Offers for Sale,
Cheap for CASH

Superfine Flour
Prime Mess Pork
Superior common Bread
Excellent Holstein Butter
Molasses.

WM. HENDERSON.
Harbor Grace,
Sept. 20, 1837.

THOMAS RIDLEY & CO.
Have Just Imported,

BY THE
Brig MARY, Capt. MARTIN,
from HAMBURG,

The undermentioned GOODS,
which they will Sell

At St. John's Prices
For CASH or PRODUCE,

100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork
209 Barrels Superfine Flour
274 Bags Biscuit
100 Firkins FINE New Butter
30 Barrels Oatmeal
29 Barrels Peas
And a few choice Westphalia Hams.
Harbor Grace,
September 13, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have Received,
Per Native, from Torquay,

A few Casks well-assorted
SHOES,

Which they will Sell very low,
for an early Payment in Cash,
Oil or Fish.

THOS. RIDLEY & Co.
Harbor Grace,
September 13, 1837.

Notices

TO LET

For a Term of Twenty-six Years,
or the Interest SOLD,

OF those Extensive WATER SIDE
PREMISES, at Harbor Grace,
lately in the occupancy of the Subscriber,
admeasuring on the South side of the
Street about One Hundred and Sixty-
seven Feet front, on which there is erected
a WHARF, and STORE 30 by 28
Feet, and the use of a VAT if required,
that will contain about 7000 Seals. The
situation is in a Central part of the
Town, and well adapted for a Coal and
Lumber Yard. ALSO, about Forty
three Feet front to LET on BUILDING
LEASES, on the North side of the
Street, East of Mr. Power's House.

As HARBOR GRACE has now all the
advantages of St. JOHN'S, being a FREE
PORT, this PROPERTY may be worth
the attention of a Capitalist.

For further particulars apply to Mr.
ANDREW DRYSDALE, Harbor Grace,
or at St. John's, to

PETER ROGERSON.
St. John's, }
Sept. 5, 1837. }

ALL Persons having any Claim or
Claims on JAMES HIPPISELY
of Bristol, (England), but late of Har-
bor Grace, Merchant, Deceased, are
hereby requested to present the same to
the Subscriber without delay; and all
Persons indebted to the said JAMES
HIPPISELY, are required to make im-
mediate payment to

GEORGE HIPPISELY,
Sole Executor.
Harbor Grace,
Sept. 6, 1837.

MR. ELLIS begs to tender his most
sincere thanks, to those kind
Friends who have so handsomely come
forward to assist in the erection of a
DWELLING-HOUSE, which he has
the pleasure to inform them is now in
progress, and will be particularly obliged
by the payment of the contributions,—in
Carbonate to THOMAS CHANCEY, Esq.,
and in Harbor Grace to THOMAS RID-
LEY, Esq., who will confer an additional
favor by receiving the same, that Mate-
rials may be provided, and the House cover-
ed in as early as possible.
Harbor Grace, Sept. 6, 1837.

ALL Persons having any Claim
on the Estate of ROBERT
DOBIE, of Kirkcaldy, (North Britain),
but late of Brigus, Surgeon, Deceased,
are requested to present the same to the
Subscriber; and all Persons indebted to
the said Estate, are required to make
immediate payment to
JULIA DOBIE,
Administratrix.

Brigus,
September 15, 1837.

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
Cambric, Mull, Jacomet, 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 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

HABERDASHERY

Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Comb
Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto
Violin & Violoncello Bows & Bow-hair
Ditto and ditto Springs, 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 Tonge
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 (sew-
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,
July 19, 1837.

MERRY ENGLAND.

My ancestors were Englishmen, an Englishman am I,
And 'tis my boast that I was beneath a British sky;
I prize my peerless birthplace for its freedom and its fame,
In it my father lived and died, I hope to do the same.
I've heard of foreign countries that are very fair to see,
But England, "merry England," is quite fair enough for me;
And he that on its happy soil is not content to stay,
May leave it when he likes, and find a better where he may.

We may not have the mountains which some other lands may show,
Their sides adorned with vineyards, and their summits crown'd with snow;
We may not boast the grandeur, or the melancholy grace,
Which tells of Time's destroying hand, or War's terrific trace;
But we have fertile valleys, we have hills and dales and dells,
Where peace and plenty smile around, and sweet contentment dwells;
We've tall, tall cliffs, that beetle o'er, and battle with the spray
Of a thousand waves that roll around a shore as free as they.

There's not a sea that on its breast a hostile fleet can bear,
But England's flag is seen to fly in stern defiance there;
There's not a clime, east, west, north, south, but echoes with the fame
Of England's dauntless warriors, and rings with England's name.
Our ancient institutions and our good old English laws
Have wrung from e'en our bitterest foes their wonder and applause.
Oh! his must be a coward's heart who would not make a stand
For THRONE and ALTAR, HEARTH and HOME, in such a native land.

GOOD OLD GEORGE THE THIRD.

I love one living monarch well,
Yet would I laud the dead,
Would turn me from the diadem'd,
To wreathe a buried head.
And though he pour a feeble song,
Sincere must be the bard
Who praises hands that, generous once,
Can now no song reward.
By British feelings, British hopes,
My heart and harp are stirred
To sing the English-minded king,
The good old George the Third!

When crafty statesmen would have reft
One jewel from his crown,
The jewel from his Indian reign,
He met them with a frown;
"Old England's crown is on my head,
Her centre in my hand;
Take these—if Britons will it, but
A bridge not my command!"
O'erawed, the traitors shrunk away,
The Isles delighted heard,
And hailed with one applauding voice,
The good old George the Third.

The baffled traitors came again,
A deeper scheme to bring,
A scheme to sap our glorious church—
By sanction of its king:
"Firmly to stand by England's church
I pledged a monarch's troth;
A I dare bow me to the block,
But dare not break my oath!"
Each loyal heart in Britain leaped,
Exultant at the word,
And the Isles rang from shore to shore
With—"Good old George the Third!"

Note.—For "Indian reign" read *Ireland*, and for "A scheme to sap our glorious Church" read *the appropriation clause, or the abolition of Church-rates*, and the allusion will be perfectly applicable to the "traitors" of the days of William the Fourth.

An artificial Harizon, invented by Mr. W. Kenish Carpenter of H. M. S. Excellence, has been tried under the following circumstances, with great success:—Several meridians altitudes were taken by it on board the ship, which indicated the latitude within two miles; subsequent observations, taken by an officer,* deduced the latitude within a few seconds. The same individual took the same observations in a boat, when there

* Mr. W. Mooreham, late Mate of H. M. S. Excellence, now of Yille.

was considerable motion (short, quick, and irregular)—a motion more difficult to observe in than a ship even in a gale of wind, even partakes of. The results were equally satisfactory. Several other trials, by nautical gentlemen, under different circumstances, have been made with the same correctness: the last were by a most experienced officer* in the Dock-yard here, and compared with altitudes taken by a very superior sextant and reflecting artificial horizon, at the naval Collage, the deviations were only two miles. Having been so far tested, there is no doubt but the latitude may be obtained within two or three miles, which trifling error would be of little moment in ordinary cases at sea, where at present there are no means of directing a mariner when the horizon is obscured—a circumstance which at present is fraught with danger, and causes a great deal of anxiety and distrust. The instrument possesses the following advantages:—Altitudes of the sun may be obtained when the sensible horizon is obscured by haze or fog, independent of the motion of the ship, and enable the mariner to make use of his instruments for determining the position of his ship, either by night or day as it will also give a correct line of view of the darkest night; the altitude of known light can also be determined by it, making known its distance correctly, and consequent proximity of dangers to be avoided. The construction of the instrument is extremely simple, and partakes of an unerring law in nature; it is attached to the quadrant or sextant without the least inconvenience to the observer; while the trifling expense of it will make it available to all classes of mariners, and form a new feature in nautical science. It will be found particularly useful on our own shores, as well as those of America, the Baltic, &c. where the horizon is often obscured by fog for weeks together the sun being clearly seen every day while about the meridian. Mr. Kennish has also invented a Sounding Instrument on pneumatic principle, whereby soundings to the depth of 400 fathoms may be determined without reference to the line. He proposed an instrument of this nature in the year 1832, on similar principles to Capt. Erickson's patent sounding instrument, since brought before the public by that gentleman; but discovering a material defect in it, viz. that after the instrument is at any inconsiderable depth, the excluded air becomes so dense, that from ten to twenty fathoms after the first hundred the divisions become so minute as to be illegible, it was accordingly laid aside. Some time after, happening to see an instrument described in Nicholson's Natural Philosophy, vol 2nd page 90, for the same purpose and on similar principles, called an instrument in its present construction in which the water is measured in a glass cone attached to the bottom of the cylinder whereby the divisions on the scale are rendered more equal, and at the same time so large, that each single fathom may be obtained as far as 200 fathoms, and every five fathoms as far as 400.

* Mr. Sadler, Second Master Attendant

Effects of Prussic Acid upon a Rabbit.—On Saturday evening, Dr. Robinson, of London, deli-

vered the third of a series of dissertations on poisons, before the faculty, at the Maidstone Infirmary. The subject of the evening was principally corrosive and sublimated, on the mode of detecting which the learned lecturer imparted some most valuable hints. At the conclusion of the dissertation the effect of prussic acid was tried upon a rabbit. Three drops were administered from a glass, (the surface of which most probably extracted half the quantity,) and the animal immediately exhibited the usual symptoms—increased action of the lungs, dilation of the pupils, the peculiar shrill cry which in such cases is generally indicative of immediately approaching dissolution. In order to give it a chance of recovery, however, a few drops of ammonia were administered without apparent benefit. A constant stream of cold water was then poured upon the base of the skull and along the spine, when the animal shortly exhibited symptoms of resuscitation. It was then wrapped in warm flannel. In a quarter of an hour it was sufficiently recovered to walk. Dr. Robinson had in a former lecture mentioned that this mode of treatment had been discovered by accident. A cat, which had annoyed the apprentice of a chemist, was poisoned by him with prussic acid, and thrown by for dead. By mere accident, however, it fell under a stream of water, which was pouring from a pump, the effect of which was its gradual resuscitation. Benefiting by that hint, the same means have been since successfully taken prussic acid. No instance, however, had come within Dr. Robinson's knowledge where an animal had been restored after the symptoms which the rabbit exhibited; and the singularity of the case struck the faculty as being one a knowledge of which it was desirable should be promulgated. The rabbit is now in full health and vigour.

A fire happening at a public-house, one of the crowd was requesting the engineer to play against the wainscot; but being told it was in no danger, "I am sorry for that," said he, "because I have a long score upon it, which I shall never be able to pay."

A man having fallen into a river was assisted out by another, who happened to be passing. As he helped him up the bank, he inquired of him if intoxication had had been the cause of his falling in. The other, who was a wag, answered,—"No, Sir I really did not find myself in liquor till I was over head and ears."

An old man and a dashing young one conversing the youth, to show his penetration and discernment in the subject they were talking about, said he could *smell a rat* as far as anybody, "So I should suppose," cried the old man, "by the length of your whiskers."

During the indisposition of the late King of France, the wits of Paris would have it that he was no better than an *ill-legitimate monarch*.

Man, in a state of solitary indolence, is like stagnant water, which soon becomes putrid and corrupted.

Notice
CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbour Grace Packets

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 mornings 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, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

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

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

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.
N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kieley's (*Newfoundland Tavern*) and at Mr. John Cruet's.
Carbonear,
June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

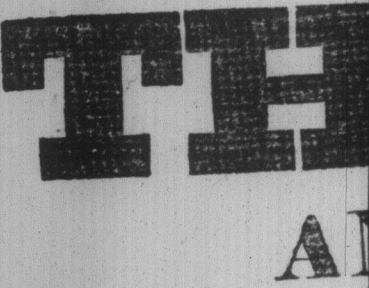
On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks

Various kinds for SALE at the Office of this Paper.



Vol. IV.
HARBOUR GRACE, C.

Notice
In the NORTHERN COURT, Harbour Grace, and JUNE Term,

IN THE MATTER OF S. LATE OF CARBONEAR, NORTHERN DISTRICT, INSOLVENT.
WHEREAS the Ins., in due form of Law by this said COURT of O. Whereas ROBERT WILLIAM W. BEMIS, Carbonear aforesaid, tors, of the said IN the major part in V of the said INSOLV chosen and appointed ESTATE of the sa

N O T
IS HEREBY
THAT the said ROBERT WILLIAM W. BEMIS, TEES, are duly Orders as the said COURT shall from to to make therein, to Realise the DEB the said INSOLV Indebted to the said ing in their Possess FECTS belonging quired to Pay and with to the said T

By
W E HEREBY
ROBERT PAC
W. W. BEMIS

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25th Instant.
the said Estate
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MARY
W. W.
Carbonear,

HAY SEED
Harbour Gra