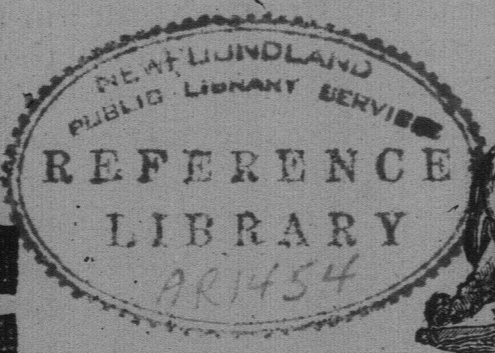


THE

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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No. 183.

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

From the *Novascotian extra*, Dec. 12.

In order to furnish our readers with the fullest information, we have concluded to issue another "Extra," the third since Friday, which we think they will find interesting.

This is the best account we have yet seen of the attack on St. Denis. It is from the *Montreal Courier* of the 27th:—

About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night the troops which had left the City that afternoon in the St. George started for Sorel, under Col. Gore, together with one of the two companies of the 56th, stationed at that place;—the whole force thus consisting of the two flank companies of the 24th, under Lt. Col. Hughes, the light company of the 32d, under capt. Markham, and one company of the 66th, under capt. Crompton, together with a small howitzer and a party of Artillery under capt. Sweeney. For the sake of avoiding bridges as much as possible the detachment took the upper road on the east side of the river, running the concession back from the river itself. The weather was dreadful at the time of starting, and indeed through the whole march. The rain fell in torrents, and the roads were almost knee deep in mud and water. The troops, however, proceeded as well as they could, all night, and after a slight halt early in the morning, pushed on again. About 5 miles, or perhaps less from St. Denis, the cavalry, who were in advance, came to a bridge that had been destroyed, and saw at a little distance further ahead a party of men destroying another. By making a little *detour*, they succeeded in passing a gully over which the first bridge had led, and while the main body were engaged in repairing it, charged the body at work on the second, and succeeded in capturing two of them and driving off the rest before they had half completed their job. Five other bridges, mostly quite small, were afterwards found broken down as the column advanced, and the delay required to repair them so as to allow of the passing of the howitzer, materially retarded the march, and added to its difficulty.

At length, towards noon, and after a most harassing march of more than 12 hours, the detachment reached the outskirts of the village of St. Denis. The advanced guard of the cavalry was fired on almost before it came within range, from the houses and barns on the road side, and immediately fell back to make report. Captain Markham's company was first ordered up, and afterwards the other companies. Several of the assailants were shot down by the skirmishers, and in a short time the houses and barns from which the first firing had taken place were cleared, by flight or otherwise of their occupants, but not until capt. Markham, who was leading on the skirmishing party, had received 4 wounds, so severe, that he was carried off the ground, as it was then supposed mortally wounded. The attention of the troops was now directed to a large stone house, 3 stories, near the entrance of the village, which was strongly barricaded and garrisoned, and from which a most galling fire was kept up. The howitzer was brought to bear upon it, with very considerable effect, but unfortunately was not found sufficient to render it untenable.—Towards half past 2 o'clock the ammunition of the troops and artillery was nearly expended, and it became necessary to retreat. Since an early hour in the morning the men had not tasted food. In the course of the march a large proportion of them had lost their shoes, and actually came into engagement barefoot. The steamboat *Varena*, which had been ordered to follow up the river from Sorel, a few hours after the march of the troops, with supplies of food and ammunition, had not been heard of; the fact being that at St. Ours, 9 miles below, she had been obliged to put back by a fire of musketry from a small party on the bank of the river. The retreat was therefore com-

menced, and after bivouacking for the night a few miles from Sorel, col. Gore returned to Sorel the next morning. In the skirmish, 6 or some say 7 men were killed, and 9 or 10, including capt. Markham, wounded. The loss on the other side is supposed to have been much greater. Exclusive of those killed and wounded by the skirmishers, the constant discharge of the howitzer into the large house, which was crowded with men, must have been very destructive.

AFFAIR AT ST. CHARLES.

In the above narrative, we have noticed only the movements in the direction of Sorel. On Wednesday night, as stated in our last, Lt. Col. Wetherall left Chambly for St. Charles, at the same hour at which Col. Gore left Sorel. The force under his command was not, however, precisely what we then stated, but consisted of 4 companies of the Royals, and 1 or 2 companies (we are uncertain which,) of the 66th, with 2 pieces of artillery under captain Glasgow, and about 20 cavalry under captain David. Immediately on their crossing the basin to the east side of the river, blue lights fired by the rebels gave notice of their march to those lower down. The troops proceeded, encountering the worst of weather & roads, through the night, and through the forenoon of Thursday, till arriving at Rouville, some 6 or 7 miles from St. Charles they found a bridge of considerable size removed, and were forced to bivouac there for the night. The next day appears to have been spent in getting up a new bridge, refreshing the troops, and obtaining information. Major Ward, with the Grenadier company of the Royals from St. John's, also joined the main body, *we believe*, during that day.—Major W. had reached Chambly too late to join in the march, and had thereupon taken the precaution to procure scows & batteaux for the conveyance of his company down the river Rouville, by which means they arrived at that place, fresh & well prepared for service.

During the whole of this time, the communication by despatches with Chambly & Montreal, was extremely irregular, most of those sent out towards Rouville being driven back, and little or no news being brought in from that quarter. All sorts of reports, of course, prevailed by turns.—Yesterday, Mr. McGillis of the Montreal cavalry, who had carried out despatches to Chambly the day before, returned to town, with intelligence received there just before he left. From this it appears, on what we have reason to believe the best authority, that on Saturday afternoon about 2 p. m. col. Wetherall reached and took St. Charles, with little or no loss to his own force, but with 100 or more killed, and above 200 prisoners, to its defenders. Among the killed or taken, the names of Mr. T. S. Brown and Charles Drolet are mentioned but this statement, we believe, rests as yet on oral testimony, and perhaps requires confirmation.

The village of St. Charles is stated to have been totally destroyed in the attack, the houses and barns generally having been fired by the discharge, we presume, of rockets, or hot shot from the artillery. A bright light seen last night in that direction, from the city, and also from the deck of the *British America* some distance down the river, on her way up, strongly confirms the report, though indeed it is hardly one that requires confirmation.

Of the course taken by col. W. after this affair, we have no certain information. A bright light seen last evening in the direction of St. Denis, would seem to raise the presumption that that village was then suffering the same fate with St. Charles, & doubtless from the same hands.

The St. George left Montreal for Quebec yesterday, with a large quantity of specie, said to be from the Montreal and City Banks, to be taken down to Quebec as a measure of precaution. Little as may be the real danger of any thing like

a successful attack on Montreal this winter, the precaution is one which nobody can blame.

From the *Montreal Morning Courier*, Nov. 27, half-past 7, p. m.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the substance of the official report of taking of St. Charles, on Saturday last.

On Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, the brigade under Lt. col. Wetherall, left St. Hilaire in the direction of St. Charles.—The march was accomplished without opposition or hindrance, except from the breaking down of bridges, and &c. &c. until he arrived within a mile of St. Charles, when the troops were fired upon from the left or opposite bank of the Richelieu, and a man of the Royal Regiment was wounded. Several rifle shots were also fired from a barn immediately burnt. On arriving at 250 from the rebel works, col. Wetherall took up a position, hoping that a display of his force would induce some defection amongst the infatuated people; they, however, opened a heavy fire, which was returned. The gallant col. then advanced to another position, 100 yards from the works, but finding the defenders obstinate, he stormed & carried them, burning every building within the stockade, except that of Mr. Debartzch, which, however, is much injured.

The affair occupied about one hour.—The slaughter on the side of the rebels was very great. An individual who left St. Charles this morning says, that he saw upwards of 125 buried last night, & there remained many more; beside which a great many were killed in the buildings, and their bodies burnt. Their wounded are 300 and odd. The following is a return of the killed and wounded of Her Majesty's troops:—killed Royal Regt. 1 sergt. r. & f. 1; 66th Regt. 1 r. & f. total 2. Wounded severely, Royal Regt. 8 sergts. 7 r. & f.; 66th Regt. 2 sergts. 1 r. & f.

Men and officers behave nobly. Major Ward carried the right of the position in good style, and capt. Glasgow of the Artillery did good execution, and proved himself a zealous officer. Capt. David's troops of Montreal Cavalry rendered essential service.

In addition to the above particulars we may add, that the interment of the dead above mentioned was the work of the victorious troops. The leaders who had brought these misguided men into the snare in which they were thus taken, were not the men who performed the last rites of humanity for the remains of their unhappy victims.

About 60 prisoners we understand to have been taken; T. S. Brown is thought to have fled in the direction of St. Denis. Papineau and O'Callaghan, according to the best information, were both safely lodged at St. Mary, on the other side the river during the engagement, thus giving fresh evidence of their individual aversion to that 'villainous satrap,' of which they think so favourably when others than themselves are to be its victims.

The occupation of the village of St. Charles was as has been already stated, complete. Its defenders were placed hors du combat; those not killed or taken, seeking refuge in flight. On Sunday, Col. W. fell back leisurely upon Rouville. The reports relative to St. Denis and St. Ours, which have been current during the day, are therefore unfounded. 'Festina lente' seems to be the gallant Col's motto; and a very good one it is.

The spirit with which the defenders of the village fired upon the troops in the first instance, may be gathered from the fact that Col. Wetherall, Major Ward, and Capt. David's horses were all wounded and we believe disabled.

We have authority to state that all eligible persons wishing to volunteer for 6 months' military service, will receive 1s. per day, and rations—application to be made to the Commanding Officers of the Volunteer Corps. All men who want work also by applying to the same Officers, will be employed in forming barriers—upon being approved of by the Engineer Officer.

We understand that a force of 1000 Volunteers is on the point of being raised in Quebec, for the defence of the City, in order to allow the departure of more troops from the garrison for the service in the disturbed districts. The officers are

stated to be already appointed. This is well.—Montreal raises more than double the number.

A Mr. S. T. L'Esperance refused to act as Col. in his parish to the rebel army in the neighbourhood of St. Charles. He was told he might leave the parish, that another might be appointed.—About 50 rods from his own house, however, he was seized by the rebels, and robbed of 230/50 dollars.

From the *Portland Advertiser*, Dec. 5.

Passengers in the *Stage* who left Montreal last evening, and arrived at Highgate this evening, report that the Patriots are gaining at St. Charles. The greatest excitement prevails in the community. A day or two will furnish something decisive.

Later still—10 o'clock, P. M.—We learn from a source we credit, that on Saturday at 11 P. M. the British attacked the Patriots—there was hard fighting until 5 A.M.—for a while the Patriots were put to confusion.

A reinforcement of 1800 Patriots came up attacked the British in the rear, and routed them. The Royalist had retreated to a wood, and constant accessions of the Canadian troops were pouring in when the messenger left.

The Royalists had burned the village of St. Charles. We look hourly for further intelligence. The result is doubtful.

Great fears are entertained at Montreal of an invasion from Terrybone, where a large patriot force was collected. Almost all the regulars were at St. Charles. The Volunteers were barricading the streets of the city.

BLOODY NEWS!!!

DEFEAT OF THE PAPINEAU PARTY
—1200 KILLED—700 TAKEN.

ACADIAN RECORDER EXTRA.

The following intelligence arrived via Windsor last evening: it is furnished in a ship from the New Brunswick Courier.

St. John, N. B. Dec. 7.

The Canadian Mail brings us the following highly interesting intelligence. From the *Quebec Gazette, Extra*, Nov. 28.

The steamer *St. George*, Captain Armstrong, arrived last night at 7 o'clock from Montreal; left on Sunday at 1 P. M.

Accounts had been received on Sunday forenoon that Colonel Wetherall, with the Royals was within 3 miles of St. Charles on Saturday. In the evening of that day a great fire was seen from the British America off Isle a la Bague, in the direction of St. Charles. On Saturday night another great fire was seen from the *St. George*, off Sorel Islands, in the direction of St. Denis. A person who came into Sorel stated there that Col. Wetherall had induced the rebels to come out of their fortified houses at Saint Charles's by setting fire to the houses in the neighbourhood, and that he then had mowed them down by hundreds with his artillery.

Troops and steamers were in readiness at Montreal on Sunday to start for Verennes and Sorel on the receipt of despatches which were momentarily expected from Colonel Wetherall.

Private letters received in town, say that 1200 of the rebels were killed, and 700 prisoners.

New York papers of the 21st inst. are received. Dr. Cote, E. E. Rodier, and Joshua Bell were at Swanton, Vt.; Papineau, Merchand, soupres, Francere, and Davignon, of St. Cesaire, and three others at Highgate. It is propable that the chief leaders at St. Dennis and St. Charles were E. S. Brown and Dr. Wollerfed Nelson.

Acadian Recorder extra.

MORE NEWS!

Further particulars of the Revolutionary War in Lower Canada!!

Acadian Recorder Office,
Monday afternoon, 5 o'clock.

The Mail arrived this afternoon and has just been opened; it puts us in possession of a supplement to the Quebec Mercury, dated Nov. 28. As the details are given more at large, than in the extra which we issued this morning, we re-publish it "without a moment's delay."

The steamboat St. George arrived from Montreal last night about 9 o'clock, having left Montreal on Sunday, she brought down the specie of the Banks for safe deposit.

The latest authentic accounts received there from Col. Wetherall left him at Rouville, his march having been impeded by the removal of bridges and other obstacles thrown in his way by the rebels.

The following report from Sorel has been brought by a gentleman who came passenger in the steam boat.

A person whose name is given and who is spoken of as a man of respectability had arrived at Sorel, having made his escape from St. Charles, he reports that Colonel Wetherall had commenced the attack at that place at half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday morning—that the rebels had suffered dreadfully and that the troops had lost about 30 men. The attack commenced by pulling down some of the houses in the outskirts which occasioned the inhabitants to fly, to the main body, when they were fired upon and suffered as above stated.

The gentleman who brings this intelligence stopped at Sorel nearly half an hour and from his knowledge of the person bringing the report, believes it worthy of credit.

To this we can only add our warmest wish that the report may be verified.

The conduct of Colonel Gore, we learn, is approved of by the Commander of the Forces, and every credit is given to him for his perseverance under such difficult circumstances,—his object was frustrated more by the roads and the weather than the defence of the rebels, though they were estimated to have numbered thousands for his hundreds.

It was reported yesterday after the arrival of the Mail, that Mr. L. M. Viger had been released from imprisonment; some accounts said on bail, others that the charge against him had not been proved, the Montreal Gazette, of Saturday evening, says nothing upon the subject nor are the authorities here aware of it! We do not believe it to be the case.

The enrolling of men for the several Corps of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry commenced yesterday and went on with a spirit beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. We understand that upwards of four hundred men had volunteered before three o'clock, and probably before this evening, the several Corps now authorized will have completed their complement One Company, nearly eighty, consists of sailors many of them old men of war men who will make excellent hands at the batteries.

From the Courier and Enquirer, Dec. 7.

SANDY HILL, Monday Night.

I have just seen some gentlemen who have come in from Montreal. Wetherall's victory was much more complete than has been reported; the carnage was so great that it has not been published.—The malcontents lost at least 500 men, by shot, fire and water. They fought very well until they were charged by the bayonet, and then the butchery was dreadful. Upwards of 100 were in a bar full of hay and straw, which was set fire to, and they were burnt alive or smothered.—Many attempts to cross the river and were drowned. Brown's carpet bag with one clean shirt and one pair of stockings his new regimentals, were found; and in the bag many letters, which implicate parties not hitherto suspected. Colonel Gore has marched with five or six hundred men against St. Dennis. The fate of that town was decided on Saturday but is not yet known. The orders are to destroy every thing—to raze the houses to the ground or burn them; and it is expected that as in the affair of St. Charles no quarter will be given.

Colonel Wetherall also leaves Montreal this day for Grand Brule—where the enemy are in force, but without provisions. They have been pillaging the whole country without mercy.

One thousand pounds have been offered by the Governor for the head of Papineau and also for that of Brown. This will probably assure them. These are hard times and a thousand pounds are not to be despised.

They are in great spirits and full of military ardour at Montreal. The Volunteers are very assiduous in their duties, and every gentleman in the city carries his musket.

One thousand of the Gen. Barry volunteers are expected to arrive daily at Montreal.

We extract from the MONTREAL HERALD of Saturday December 2d the only paragraph of interest:—

It has been generally expected that the Governor would ere this have declared the district of Montreal under martial law, and while no reason appears to exist that he should hesitate, events are daily occurring which prove the immediate and most urgent necessity of putting it in force. On Tuesday last, a person named Chartrand, a respectable mason, residing in St. John's and a loyal volunteer, left his house to collect a debt due to him a few miles out of the village by one Roy, and on his return he was arrested by five men with loaded muskets, who set him up against a tree and fired at him. One ball pierced his heart, and several others shewed the deadly aim which his savage murderers took. We have conversed with a gentleman who saw the dead body. In consequence of Chartrand's not returning to St. John's fears were entertained that he had been taken prisoner by some of the rebels, who had scouts over all the neighbourhood, and Mr. M'Crean with twelve of the Dorchester Volunteers set out in search of him when they learned the particulars of his untimely fate.

Never was St. Andrew's day more appropriately celebrated than on Thursday last—never was a procession more numerous attended in this city, than that of the 1st Royal Scots regiment, which has proved itself worthy of its honourable name. The liberty pole which was hoisted at St. Charles, at the meeting of the six counties, together with the wooden tablet bearing the inscription "A Papineau, par ses concitoyens reconnoissens," have been brought in to town. General Brown's military coat with epaulettes is also in possession of one of the soldiers.

Mr. Speirs, who was reported as having been murdered by the rebels, returned to town on Thursday with the Royals, "safe, not sound." He left this city on Saturday last with despatches addressed to Col. Wetherall, and was taken prisoner on the same day by about three or four hundred near point Olivier. Mr. S. resisted their authority and shot one of them when he was immediately stabbed on the forehead and beaten nearly senseless with a bludgeon. He was then secured and conveyed from place to place during the darkness of the night so that he had not any idea of the exact part of the country he was in. He threatened to shoot him but on his telling them that if they did his death would be fearfully avenged, they changed their minds. He was released along with nine or ten other prisoners, on Wednesday, and immediately joined the Royal Regiment.

THE CHIEF OF THE REBEL GANG TAKEN.—Amable Norbert Morin, director in chief of the seditious and treasonable proceedings of the Permanent and Central Committee of Quebec, and chief spy of the Montreal faction, was lodged in jail this morning on a similar charge to that on which Jos. Legare, Pierre Chasseur Eugene Trudeau and Barthelemi Lachance were arrested. A. N. Morin was committed until Saturday, when he will be further examined. Quebec Herald.

The number of warrants prepared is we believe considerable, and some of them must be for the head offender.—The arrest of A. N. Morin in Quebec shows there is no intention of allowing the leaders to leave all the dangers of revolution to their underlings.

We have reason to hope that a considerable number of additional arrests are likely to be made in and near Quebec.—The more men the better—but the highest must be among the best.

The best argument we can urge upon our readers to induce them to renewed activity & spirit in their country's cause, is to be found in the events of the last day or two. The long desired blow is at last struck by the government. Blood has been shed by the rebels, who now stand unmarked and fairly subject to the worst penalties of the laws they have insulted.

No British subject could desire better things. Let but the enemy be seen and the result is certain. Argument is no longer needed to convince any one of what each man's conscience must plainly tell him to be his duty. He has but to remember that England expects every man to do it.

We see from last night's *Papulaire*, that Mr. Demaray one of the persons rescued at Lougeuil has just been discharged from his situation as post-master at St. Johns. The public will be no losers.

(From the New-York Gazette, November 28.)

Canada and the United States.

If the people of the British North American provinces have grievances to complain of, and we are inclined to think they may have, we hope with all our heart they may be redressed; for the rights and liberties of mankind should be cherished by every friend to his race; and perhaps no one sympathizes more strongly than we do, in the just claims of all people to the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled. The Canadian habitants have no better friends than we shall always prove ourselves upon every occasion in which it shall appear that they have right and justice on their side but we have no idea, because it may be popular with a certain class of inhabitants to prate of an excessive love of liberty and utter frothy declamation of Canadian oppressions, to hold out to the people of those provinces the deceptive idea, that the citizens of the United States "sympathize with their sufferings," and hold themselves in readiness to assist them in their rebellion against the Mother country; because, the truth is there is no such sympathy extant in the United States. There is no cause for it, and even those who profess to feel it, feel only the pruriency for doing something that may possibly give themselves a little ephemeral notoriety. There is no sympathy felt for the Canadian malcontents, simply for the reason that there is nothing in their condition to call for it.

The people of the United States are not such egregious fools, as not to know that the inhabitants of Canada are not only not oppressed but that they are actually living in more liberty, and paying less for the paternal Government that is over them than any people on the continent. We venture to say that the free republican citizens of the United States have within the last five years had abundantly more cause for taking up arms against their Government, than the Canadians have ever had, since Wolfe conquered their country and gave them the blessings of an enlightened English system (so far as they would accept it.) This is our firm opinion; and yet there are a very few presses in this country—very few they are indeed, and likely to become fewer—which take it upon themselves to encourage the Canadians to believe that the people of the United States are ready to succour them in their struggle for independence of the mother country. We tell the Canadians that it is no such thing.—We have as ample means of gathering public opinion in the U. States, as others, and we say there is no such feeling among them.—It is quite true that our people are perfectly willing for the British provinces to establish their independence, but we believe it to be a very general opinion in these States that such an independence would bring no blessings with it, nevertheless. But, no matter—however this may be, we are quite sure that the people of the United States, have not the most distant idea of mixing in the melee—no notion of having any hand in assisting Mr. Papineau in trying to become a great man. He may fly into our territory to avoid the consequences of his treason in Canada, and the *Vindicator* newspaper may fix its locale in Vermont for aught we know, but his adherents deceive themselves wretchedly if they count upon our countrymen or our Government, as co-operators

in their rebellion. The citizens of the United States neither see anything in the character of the cause or in the historical reminiscences of French Canadian conduct towards their ancestors, to call for any special sympathy or fraternization on the occasion. The Canadians will find none, and we advise them by no means to flatter themselves by any such delusion. If the press be an index, as it undoubtedly is a pretty correct one of public opinion, they will find in that a majority against any such hopes. If Monsieur Papineau raises twelve thousand troops in the United States, as one of the accounts says he promised to do, they will not be American citizens, but just such patriots as we shall be very glad to get rid of. He can raise no such number, however, of any sort.

The five persons arrested in Quebec, viz. Messrs. Morin, Legare, Chasseur, Tradeau and Lachance, have been admitted to bail, 2000 dollars each, with two sureties in the same amount. They are to appear for trial in March, & to keep the peace in the mean time.

It was currently reported at Montreal on Monday, that the People's Bank had stopped payment. Its notes were refused in deposit at the Montreal and North American Banks.

Lord Gosford has issued a militia general order, declaring that all resignations extorted from officers in the militia by violence or threats are accounted null and that the said officers will still be considered as holding the same.

GRENADA.—The future is full of uncertainty as to the fate of the Islands, which may become ere long mere haunts for piratical marauders. The *Grenada Free Press* of Oct. 28, says:

Considered in another point of view, however, the abolition of apprenticeship in 1838, whether with compensation or not would be a most unjust measure to the non-possessors or domestics. Compelled by law to give every hour, day and night, to their employers while the praedials have only given 45 hours per week, it would not be surprising were the idea entertained by the domestics, that all parties had combined thus to defraud them—such an opinion might banefully operate on their future conduct.

On the other hand will the praedials work with any degree of good will when they see their former fellow apprentices walking about in freedom, will any thing else than compulsion make them do their duty? And will that compulsion be employed by those who have the authority, when as a gentleman forcibly remarked in our hearing, "the same man whom a magistrate may flog to-day may to-morrow when free come and pull his nose." There is matter for much serious cogitation as to the future conduct of the agricultural labor on the part of those who have every thing staked in the colonies, and little more than twelve months remain ere one class of our apprentices will become freemen.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1838.

We find by the ROYAL GAZETTE of the 26th ult., that His Excellency the Governor has prorogued the General Assembly of this Island from the Fifth of Fe-

brary to the Seventh of MAY next.

The Session of the Supreme Court closed on Saturday last. On Friday a man named GEORGE AVERY, against whom a true Bill was found by the Grand Jury for Murder—he having, a Bonavista fired a gun amongst a group of children, one of whom was thereby killed,—was put upon his trial, and found guilty of MANSLAUGHTER. He was sentenced by the Court to perpetual banishment from this Island.—*Gaz.*, *loc.* 26.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Carboner.
CLEARED.
Nov. 28.—Ceres, Adey, Genoa, 3450 qts. fish.
22.—Mary, Martin, Lehorn, 3340 qts. fish.
Mary Barry, Teusberry, Gibraltar, 3700 qts. fish.
Dec. 2.—Sarah, Heater, Liverpool, 80 tierces pickled fish, 294 qts. dry fish.
5.—Victoria, Power, Spiu, 2100 qts. fish.
6.—Splendid, Siram, Halifax, 2600 qts. fish.
9.—Julia, Stanworth, Naples, 3100 qts. fish.
12.—Lark, Smith, Bristol, 6898 gals. seal oil, 6336 gals. co. oil, 2291 gals. cod blubber, 3198 sel skins, 6 bts. caplin, 10 hides.
13.—Mary Ann & Marter, Major, Liverpool, 8913 gals. cd oil, 4848 do. blubber, 12 qts. fish 3900 lbs. salmon.

Port of St. John's.
ENTERED.
Dec. 15.—Champion, Lanning, Cape Breton, coal.
Kingaloch, Stanton, do., do.
16.—Blandford, Field, do., do.
Margaret Helen, do., do.
19.—Nine Sons, Price, Madeira, ballast.

LOADING
Dec. 16.—Vestal, Wright, Liverpool.
19.—Eling, Luens, Cork
Alamode, Bartlet, London.
20.—Salima, Hayes, Cok.

CLEARED
Dec. 16.—William Rufs, Bennett, P. E. Island, salt.
19.—Hope, Cooper, Waerford, blubber, oil.
Sarah, Sharp, Cork, oil.
Stork, Grills, Oporto, fish.
Porcia, Halihard, Brazil, fish.

JOHN & JAMES KENT
Will Sell by Public Auction,
(Without any Reserve.)

ON THUESDAY,
The 4th January next,
At 12 o'clock,

ON THEIR WHARF
The fine Nin Schooner

VICTORIA,

Launched in Septembe last, burthen per Register 105 Tons, Ney Measurement.—Well found in Material, Full Timbered, and will bear the closest inspection.

Terms of Payment made accommodating to Solvent Purhasers.
St. John's,
Dec. 20, 1837.

On Sale

BY
Thorne, Hooper & Co
30,000 Feet Merchantable Pine Board
10,000 do. do. 1 1/2 inch do. Plank
6,000 do. do. Plank for Decking
3,000 do. Hardwood do. 3 inch
300 Scantling
Hardwood Balk & Sruce & Pine Spars
Being the Cargo of the Brig ANN, N. Davis, Master, from Miranachi.
Harbor Grace,
November 22, 1837.

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 Holsteia Butter
Molasses.
WM. HENDERSON.
Harbor Grace,
Sept. 26, 1837

General Quarter Sessions.

A General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the Northern District of Newfoundland, will be holden at the Court-House, in HARBOR GRACE, in said District, on THURSDAY, the Eleventh day of January next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon.

By Order,
A. MAYNE,
Clerk of the Peace.
Harbor Grace,
December 26, 1837.

For Sale or to Let

For such a term of Years as may be agreed on,

ALL that Valuable piece of highly cultivated LAND, formerly the Property of the late Henry Webber, sen. and now the Fee-simple Property of the Subscriber. Situate on the West of the Widow CAWLEY'S premises, in this Town. The Property will be Sold or Let in from One to Three Lots, as it may suit the parties, and possession given the First day of May next, Terms accommodat- ing.

Further particulars may be known, by applying to the Subscriber.

HENRY WEBBER.
Harbour Grace,
Dec. 13, 1837.

On Sale

BY
JOHN STEVENSON
The Cargo of the Louisa & Frederick, from Richebucto,
CONSISTING OF
45,000 Feet Merchantable Pine Board
5,000 Feet Deals
13,000 Shingles
Spars from 6 to 12 inches
4 Tons Hardwood Balk
13,000 Ash Billets.
Harbour Grace,
December 6, 1837.

SEALERS
Agreements

FOR SALE

At the Office of this Paper.
Harbor Grace,
December 6, 1837.

FOUND in CONCEPTION BAY, on Sa- turday last, between BELLISLE and the FEATHER POINT of Harbor Grace, by the EXPRESS PACKET, a small

PUNT.

The Owner on proving property, can have her, by paying expences on application at the Express Packet Office.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent.
Harbor Grace,
November 29, 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a powerful FIXED LIGHT will be exhibited from Sunset to Sunrise on and after TUESDAY Evening next, the 21st inst., on HARBOR GRACE ISLAND, in Conception Bay, extending Eastwardly, or Seaward, in a direction by compass from North to South-west.

W. STIRLING,
JAMES BAYLY,
THOMAS RIDLEY,
WILLIAM PUNTON,
THOMAS CHANCEY,
Commissioners.

Harbour Grace,
November 13, 1837.

ALL Persons having any Claim or Claims on JAMES HIPPISELY of Bristol, (England), but late of Harbor 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 immediate payment to

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

Indentures

For Sale at this Office.
Harbor Grace,
Dec. 27.

STOP READ!

At considerably Reduced Prices.

The Subscriber
HAVING JUST RECEIVED
HIS FULL SUPPLY OF
The under-mentioned Articles, re- commends them as worthy the attention of the Public, as he-intends to dispose of them at a very low figure above the Invoice Cost, viz.:

Linen Bed Tick
Brown and White Serge
Printed Cottons
French Gingham
Wide and Narrow striped Checks
Extra stout Ditto
Black, Brown and Coloured Merinos
Bombazets, Plaids
Thibet Wool Shawls
Plain Middle Ditto
Fancy Ditto
Thibet Wool Handkerchiefs
Black Barcelona Ditto
Fancy Ditto Ditto
Gauze Ditto
Cross-bared, Corded and Book Muslins
Jaconet and Mull Ditto
Ladies' Work'd Lace and Muslin Collars
Colored Jaconets
Laced Edgings
Men's Braces
Men's stout Yarn Hose
Men's Worsted Ditto
Men's Lambswool Ditto
Women's Black Ditto Ditto
Men's Cuff'd and Milled Gloves
Men's Fleeced Ditto
Women's Fine Ditto
Women's Black and White Cotton Dc.
Cotton and Regatta Shirts
Men's Drawers
Boy's Cloth and Plush Caps
White and Grey Shirts
White Counterpanes
White Flannels
Women's White and Colord Stays
Men's and Woman's Shoes and Boots
A few Martin Boas
Swansdown Ruffs, Wadding
Men's Beaver Hats
Men's Guernsey Toppes
Canvas Frocks
Whitney Blankets
Petershams, Pilot Cloths
Superfine Brown, Blue & Olive Cloths
Moleskins
Tea Trays
Rum, Molasses, Sugar, Teas
Pork, Butter
Soap by the box
Upper and Sole Leather
Earthenware, Pipes
Tobacco and Snuff, in large and small quantities
And Sundry other Articles.

GEORGE W. GILL.
Carbonear,
November 22, 1837.

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, Woollens, Silks
Hosiery, Haberdashery
Ironmongery, Tinware and Earthenware

ALSO, ex-TRUSTY,
From Demerara,
34 Puns. Superior Molasses } in Bond
11 Ditto High Proof Rum }
3 Hogsheads Sugar.
THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
Harbor Grace,
November 8, 1837.

Blanks

For Sa thleta e STAR, Office.
Harbor Grace.

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, Jaconet, Book, Crossbar and Coloured MUSLINS
White and Coloured Net, Quilling ditto
Lace, Edging and Tatting in great variety
Printed Cottons, Rich CHINTZ
Coloured Morino, Plain Stuffs
Ribbons and Persians
Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats and Stiffners
Men's, Women's and Children's Silk, Kid, and Leather GLOVES
Ditto ditto Worsted and Cotton Hose
Twist, Sewing Silk, Sewing Cotton, Tape, and all sorts of

HABERDASHERY

Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Combs
Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto
Violin & Violincello 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, 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 Eggings, 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 bottiss
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.

Notcies

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 on the Estate of ROBERT DOBIE, of Kirkaldy, (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.

POSTAL

MUTE COURTSHIP.

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

Love has a language of his own,—
A voice that goes
From heart to heart,—whose mystic tone
Love only knows.

The lotus flower, whose leaves I now
Kiss silently,
Far more than words will tell thee how
I worship thee.

The mirror, which to the I hold,—
Which, when imprest
With thy bright looks, I turn and fold
To this fond breast,—

Does it not speak, beyond all spells
Of pent's art,
How deep thy hidden image dwells
In this hush'd heart?

LINES BY WILLIAM EMPSON, E

Brave, Cuckoo, call agrin!
Loud and louder still
From the hedge-partitioned plain
And the wood-topped hill.

With thine unmistak'd shout
Make the valley ring!
All the world is looking out,
But in vain, for Spring.

I have search'd in every place,
Garden, grove and green:
Of her foot step not a trace
Is there to be seen.

Yet her servants without fail
Have observed their day,
Swallow, bat, and nightingale;—
And herself away!

Shout again! she knows thy call,
'Tis her muster-drum.
An she be on earth at all
She will hear and come.

KISSING IN AMERICA.

When a wild lark attempts to
steal a kiss from a Nantucket girl,
she says, 'Come sheer off, or I'll
split your mainsail with a ty-
phoon.'

The Boston girls hold still until
they are well kissed, when they
flare up all at once and say, 'I
think you ought to be ashamed.'

When a clever fellow steals a
kiss from a Louisiana girl, she
smiles, blushes deeply, and says
—nothing. We think our girls
have more taste and sense than
these of down east and Alabama.

When a man is smart enough to
steal the divine luxury from them,
they are perfectly satisfied.

The ladies in this village receive
salute with Christian meekness.

They follow the scripture rule—
when smitten on the one cheek
they turn the other also.

Highland Pride.—Macdonald,
the last of the Lords of the Isles,
happening to be in Ireland, was
invited to an entertainment given
by the Lord Lieutenant. He
chanced to be among the last in
coming in, and sat himself down
at the foot of the table near the
door. The Lord Lieutenant re-
quested him to sit beside him.—
Macdonald asked in his native
tongue, "What the carle said?"
On being told that he was desired
to move towards the head of the
table, he replied, "Tell the carle
that wherever Macdonald sits, that
is the head of the table."

Popular Government.—The fly-
ing island of Laputa is said to have
had a bottom or under surface,
consisting of one entire adamant
200 yards thick. Every govern-
ment, in a metaphorical sense,
may be said to have an adamant
bottom, founded on the affections
of the people, which ought to be
kept firm and compact by the
magnetic virtue of a wise, liberal,
and upright administration.

Cooks and Monarchs.—Athe-

neus tells us, that cooks were the
first kings or chief magistrates
of the earth and that they obtained
the sovereign power by forming
mankind into civil societies, which
they effected by instituting set
meals, and dressing meat in such
manner as to render it palatable
to every man's taste. We know
that one of the patriarchs derived
a blessing to himself and his pos-
terity by making a savory dish,
although he craftily substituted
kind for venison. Achilles was
famous for his skill in broiling
beef-steaks; and one of the greatest
generals of the Roman republic
received the Samnite ambassadors,
in the room where he was boiling
turnips for his dinner. But in
process of time, as the luxuries of
the table increased, and dishes
multiplied, this part of their kings-
hip was shared by their ministers—
and these again substituted others,
till at last cookery lost its dignified
character, and was ranked amongst
the illiberal arts.

Bribery.—The Guinea blacks
have always been treated as barba-
riens for selling each other, who
invariably urged political reasons
for so doing, declaring at the same
that they had not become such
idiots as to sell themselves; which
is the case with every British elec-
tor who takes a bribe for his
vote—thereby selling body and
soul, and reducing himself below
the scale of African brutality.

DEFINITION OF NOTHING.

At the Donegal assizes, the
following humorous cross-exami-
nation of a witness occasioned
much merriment in court.

Mr. Doherty: "What business
do you follow?"

"I am a schoolmaster."

"Did you turn off your scholars
or did they turn you off?"

"I do not wish to answer irrel-
evant questions." (Laughter).

"Are you a great favourite
with your pupils?"

"Ay! troth am I; and much
greater favourite than you are
with the public?"

"Where were you, sir, this
night?"

"This night!" said the witness;
"there is a learned man—this night
is not come yet; I suppose you
mean that night." (Here the witness
looked at the judge, & winked his
eye, as if in triumph). "I presume
the schoolmaster was abroad that
night, doing nothing?"

"Define nothing," said witness.

Mr. Doherty did not comply.—
Well," said the learned school-
master, "I will define it—it is a
footless stocking, without a leg"
(roars of laughter, in which his
lordship joined). "You may go
down, sir."

"Faith, I well believe you're
tired enough of me; but it is
my profession to enlighten the
public, and if you have any more
questions to ask, I will answer
them."

A Wonder in its Way.—We saw
the other day, in the garden of Mr.
Wright at Dumbreck, a kind of
wonder in its way. This was a
gooseberry bush producing berries
some of which were white and
some red. The white and the red
were growing on different branches
but the quality was identically
the same in other respects. The bush
had not been ingrafted, but grew
from a slip in the usual way.—
Glasgow Paper

Notices

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

IN THE MATTER OF SIMON LEVI,
LATE OF CARBONAR 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
Carbonar aforesaid, Merchants and Credi-
tors, 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 WIL-
LIAM W. BEMISTER, as such TRUS-
TEES, 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 hav-
ing in their Possession any GOODS or EF-
FECTS belonging to him, are hereby Re-
quired to Pay and Deliver the same forth-
with to the said TRUSTEES.

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

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

THE Subscriber would notify the In-
habitants of CARBONAR and its Vi-
cinity generally, that he has accommoda-
tions 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 recep-
tion after the Midsummer Vacation: in
both which Schools the instruction will com-
prise all the branches of a useful and re-
spectable Education.

As proof of his capability, all he asks
is a fair trial.

J. B. PETERS.

DESERTED

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

MICHAEL COADY,

an APPRENTICE, (bound by the Supreme
Court), about Five feet Seven inches high,
black hair, full eyes and pimply in the face,
a Native of St. John's. This is to caution
all Persons from harbouring or employing
the said DESERTER, as they will be Pro-
secuted 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 Carbonar, 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 imme-
diate settlement.

MARY HOWELL, Administratrix.
W. W. BEMISTER, Administrator
Carbonar, May 17, 1837.

POST-OFFICE

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

CARBONAR.

Captain Tewkesberry, *rig Mary Barry.*
John Barfoot Edwards, *to be forwarded,* to
Mr Ayles.
John Snook, *with Mr. Richard H. Taylor*
Captain William Hatchings, *on board*
brigantine Elizabeth.
Mr William Collings, 3 papers.
Mr Thomas Gamble.
Stephen Halfpenny, *Ochre-pit Cove.*
Mr John McCarthy.
Martin Fleming, *do. care of John*
Keilly, Carbonar.

HARBOUR GRACE.

Joseph Soper, Esq.
Mr Widdow, T. Ridley, and James Bartley,
Esquires, *Commissioners of the Island*
Light House.
M Thomas Barlett, *Bears Cove.*
Mr John Sullivan.

S. SOLOMAN,
POSTMASTER.

St. John's, June 28, 1837.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbour Grace Packets

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

FARES.

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

All Letters and Packages will be careful-
ly attended to; but no accounts can be
kept for Postage or Passages, nor will the
Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or
other monies set by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PITCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St John's
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonar and
Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLI, in returning his best
thanks to the public for the patronage
and support he has uniformly received, begs
to solicit a continuance of the same fa-
vours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further no-
tice, start from Carbonar on the mornings
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, pos-
itively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man
will leave St. John's on the Mornings of
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9
o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from
the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those
days.

TERMS.

Ladies & Gentlemen 7s.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
Single Letters 6d.
Double do. 1s.

And PACKAGES in proportion.

N.B.—JAMES DOYLI will hold
himself accountable for all LETTERS
and PACKAGES given him.
Carbonar, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONAR
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 abin Passengers 7s. 6d.
Fare 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 Carbonar, and at
St John's for Carbonar &c. at Mr Pat
Kielty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at
Mr John Cruel's,
Carbonar,
June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of
Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the
North side of the Street, bounded on
East by the house of the late captain
STABB, and on the west by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.

Carbonar, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks

of Various kinds for SALE at the Office
this Paper.