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POETRY

LIFE.

A BRIEF HISTORY, IN THREE PARTS, WITH A SEQUEL.

Dedicated to my Friend, on his Wedding Day

PART I.—LOVE.

A glance—a thought—a blow—
It stings him to the core:
A question—will it lay him low?
Or will time heal it o'er?

He kindles at the name—
He sits and thinks apart:
Time blows and blows it to a flame,
Burning within his heart.

He loves it though it burns,
And nurses it with care;
He feels the blissful pain by turns—
With hope and with despair!

PART II.—COURTSHIP.

Sonnets and serenades—
Sighs, glances, tears, and vows—
Gifts, tokens, souvenirs, vases,
And courtesies, and bows.

A purpose, and a prayer—
The stars are in the sky—
He wonders how e'en hope should dare
To let him aim so high.

Still hope allures and flatters,
And doubt just makes him bold;
And so, with passion all in tatters,
The trembling tale is told.

Apologies and blushes,
Soft looks, averted eyes;
Each heart into the other rushes—
Each yields, and wins, a prize!

PART III.—MARRIAGE.

A ga hering of fond friends—
Brief, solemn words, and prayer—
A trembling to the finger's ends,
As hand in hand they swear.

Sweet cake, sweet wine, sweet kisses—
And so the deed is done:
Now for life's woes and blisses—
The wedded two are one.

And down the shining stream
They launch their buoyant skiff,
Bless'd if they may but trust hope's dream;
But, ah, truth echoes—IF!

THE SEQUEL.—

If health be firm—if friends be true;
If self be well controlled—
If tastes be pure—if wants be few,
And not too often told.

If reason always rules the heart—
If passions own its sway—
If love for aye to life impart
The zest it does to-day;

If Providence with parent care,
Metes out the varying lot,
While meek contentment bows to share
The palace or the cot.

And oh! if faith, sublime and clear,
The spirit upward guide;
Then bless'd indeed, and bless'd for e'er,
The bridegroom and the bride!

MANSION HOUSE.

A Jew Doctor, named Crutho alias Dando, who has been several times charged with having, like the notorious Dando of oyster-eating memory, filled his belly without paying for the good fare, was brought before

Alderman Winchester, upon the representation of an eating housekeeper, that he had paid one of his unwelcome visits to the concern.

The defendant, who is a long nosed, sal-low-faced man, and speaks in a squeaking tone, went into a eating house, disposed of eight pennyworth of meat in a short time, and after picking his teeth begged that the landlord would be good enough to chalk it up till next time. The waiter upon looking again at his customer, found to his horror that the doctor was the man who was in the habit of defrauding the trade, and caused him to be locked up in the Compter.

Defendant—I only incurred a debt of 6½ for I am very particular in keeping my accounts, as I think it would be dishonest to contract a large debt. I merely take what nature craves. [laugh.]

Alderman Winchester.—I thought by this time the eating housekeepers were pretty well acquainted with you.

Defendant.—God bless you, when you describe me, you describe every Jew, when you call me in the newspapers a long nosed, meagre looking fellow, you point at the whole fraternity. Besides there are so many cooks who can neither read the newspapers nor the countenance, that I think I can take a pretty good turn yet among my friends in the city and then thank God, the law is the same in Westminster.

The Policeman.—When I took him into custody he refused to walk.

Defendant.—Surely it could not be expected that I would walk on the Sabbath? You Christians say that we ought not to work on the Lord's Day; now I go beyond that, and will not even be compelled to toddle.— [Laughter.]

Alderman Winchester.—Well, as you seem to know that this is not an act of legal criminality, I hope you will consider yourself in honour bound to pay.

Defendant.—Certainly, I shall pay some time or other. [A laugh.] But what makes me angry is to find that these fellows think me guilty of felony. They deserve to be obliged to find a regiment gratis for such brutal ignorance.

Policeman.—My lord, what am I to do when I am called into custody again? He is at it every day.

Defendant.—Do? why take me to the Station house, to be sure; I always like to sleep safe after my meals. [Laughter.]

Alderman Winchester.—You must take charge of him when required so to do. I dare say his family who are respectable will pay.

Waiter.—How am I to know people whether they will pay or not?

Defendant.—Why, whenever you see a long nosed fellow, see whether he is a Jew, and if he is, have your money first, and the depend upon it you are all right.

Waiter.—My missus makes me pay for every plate afore it goes in.

Defendant.—Your missus is right, but she ought to be ashamed of herself to use such language of the Lord Mayor of London as she did. When I told her that I'd have justice before your Lordship, what do you think the dirty plate wiper said? My Lord Mayor says she may go to h—ll; now as I thought the devil had more to do with cooks than with the Lord Mayor, I told her I hoped she'd follow your Lordship.

Alderman Winchester.—I am sorry I can't detain you, and it is useless to talk to you.

Defendant.—I won't give them but one turn a piece and then they surely can't say that they are more than half done. [Laughter] Some people call me Mr Dando; that's a bad comparison. Dando stuffed his stomach, and lived to give his custom to but a few. I eat temperately, and shall live for ever; any one that starves in London is a fool I say.

Alderman Winchester. You may go, and I shouldn't wonder if you were kicked out of the next house you favour with your company.

Defendant. I'd deserve it if I took more than enough; but I see a man gets no credit by being abstemious in the city of London.

The doctor then walked out, admitting

that Alderman Winchester showed an adequate knowledge of the law, and could distinguish between felony and a simple debt.

AFFECTING MILITARY ADVENTURE IN FLORIDA.

The mind of the little public here is much occupied with Major Read's expedition to the Withlacoochee. Both the Major and the Governor deserve great credit for relieving forty unfortunate men from a very perilous situation. You know that Major M' Lemore (now dead) commanded a party to the Withlacoochee for the purpose of establishing a depot, which, it was supposed, would be serviceable to Gen. Scott's army. A block house was built near a lime sink containing water, and communicating with the river. Provisions was deposited, and Captain Holeman was left, with about forty-five men, in command. The distance from the block-house to the river was about fifteen yards. By some unaccountable neglect, the party was abandoned or overlooked when the army retreated, and were often assailed by the Indians. M' Lemore when he left them, promised to return in ten days, but these passed away and many more, and yet they were without news from the army or assistance from their friends. The Indians attacked them nearly every fifth day; sometimes they laughed at them, taunted them, ridiculed the army, bade them "come to the river and wash their feet;" and in directing their fire at the block house, sometimes derisively cried out—"eyes right! eyes left! port hole; shoot!" On several occasions silver bullets were fired from the Indian rifles; and with combustibles attached to arrows, they contrived to set the top of the block house on fire. The besieged threw off their roof, and then suffered much from the exposure to the weather. Yet was there happily no sickness among them; and though the sides of the building were riddled by shot from the enemy, none were killed or wounded within. Poor Holeman became, it said, deranged, or at least partially so; his responsibility was felt too severely, and his mind was at times unsettled. He left the block house with a few men for the purpose of procuring some timber with which to improve his fortifications, and was killed with several others in a sudden and unexpected attack from the savages. After his death the utmost harmony prevailed. A simple military code was adopted by which every man was obliged to perform his duty, and especially to be vigilant. Its rigorous enforcement saved the party from surprise and death. One of the regulations required no muskets to be fired unless the object was within reach and the aim sure. Many Indians were consequently killed, until at length they, taught by experience, maintained a more cautious distance.

Another of their rules required a few persons to supervise those who were on guard, and to shoot down without hesitation him who did not strictly perform the duties of his watch. Minor punishments were prescribed, and, it is said, inflicted on all for lesser offences. At length the provisions were exhausted or spoiled, and the corn scarcely fit to eat. They resolved to send three of their number to seek for aid. The selection was my lot; the three solemnly promised to return as soon as possible if they were living men, and to cry aloud on their return within ear-shot, "All's well!" They embarked in a canoe perforated with bullets, at midnight, and made their way to the mouth of the river, and thence along the coast to St. Mark's. Their course down the river was one of difficulty and peril. They feared to use their paddles or to bail the boat, which was half full of water. From St. Mark's they came immediately hither, and when the Governor persuaded one of them to visit his family while the expedition for the relief of his comrades were preparing, he declined, saying he had promised to think only of the relief of his suffering friends, and he would not taste of the comforts of his home till that was accomplished. In a few days Major Read, with eighty men, embarked in a steam-boat at St. Marks. As the boat could not pass the bar at the mouth of

the Withlacoochee, a lighter was prepared, but she soon sunk. The steam-boat put back, and a long barge and a quantity of lumber were procured. During the voyage the men fitted bulwarks and other defences to the barge. The mouth of the river attained, the barge proceeded up the river as noiselessly as possible; but the moon was shining brightly, and the fires of the Indians were seen on the banks; they encountered a single obstacle, a log of wood in the stream which was soon cut away, and they proceeded. The party in the block house were on that very night desponding, and they had determined, if aid did not arrive before the coming Saturday, to leave their prison and attempt to make their way to Camp King. When the noise of the approaching barge was first heard, it was supposed that the Indians were coming on in force to a night attack, but soon after the signal word "All's well!" was heard. A deep silence prevailed in the block house, and for nearly a minute not a word was uttered; then came the full burst of joy; a long, loud huzza! and loudly was it answered from the barge. Major Read was soon near enough to make the proper enquiries and give the necessary orders. The parties met; tears flowed plentifully, and the deliverers were embraced by the delivered.

FIRST YEAR OF FREE TRADE WITH CHINA

There are residing at Canton upwards of a hundred European and Indian merchants; consisting of British, American, French, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Spanish, and Portuguese, with Parsees, and Mahomedans, mostly from Bombay and Surat. The principal mercantile firms consist of eight British establishments, seven American, and one joint French and Dutch. The resident merchants of course, are thoroughly acquainted with the trade, and are all men of business, activity, and great integrity. With their assistance, the first year of free traffic has passed over most favourably, and in such a manner as to contradict almost every assertion of the opponents of an open intercourse with the Chinese. Upwards of 80,000 tons of shipping have cleared out for England, for the most part with English crews; yet there has been no example of any quarrel between the sailors and the natives. Instead of a scarcity and inferior quality of tea, as predicted, there have been exported for this country upwards of 43,000,000 of pounds, being 12,000,000 of pounds, or nearly forty per cent more than the average annual exports of the East India Company; and the article has been at least of equal quality, and much fresher than any tea ever furnished under the monopoly system. Under the rated duties at present exacted, an augmentation of the tea consumed has already taken place to the amount, we believe, of about ten millions of pounds, raising the annual consumption of the kingdom from thirty to forty millions. The public revenue has gained in proportion; and instead of an average of three millions, five hundred thousand pounds per annum, we may henceforth calculate that the tea duties will not fall short of five millions; and indeed it may be expected that tea will yield the largest revenue of any one article of our consumption. To ensure this result, however, it will be indispensably necessary that the duty on it should not exceed that on the corresponding articles of cocoa and coffee; reckoning the rate on both, not by quantity but by value, which would imply the necessity of a great reduction as applicable to tea.

A terrible event took place at St Petersburg, on the occasion of a wedding. After the ceremony, the bridegroom was standing by the side of the bride at the door of the Church, waiting for their carriage, when a man rushed through the crowd, and stabbed him with a dagger. It was a Colonel whose sister had been seduced by the bridegroom under a promise of marriage.

A woman near Nantes lately wrapped herself in a web, set fire to it, and thus perished.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

From the St. James's Chronicle, Aug. 20.

This being the day appointed for proroguing parliament, His Majesty went in state from St. James's Palace to the House of Lords. His Majesty wore the dress of an Admiral, and was loudly cheered on his going to the house and on his return.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the doors were thrown open to those who had obtained tickets of admission from the Lord Chamberlain. The gallery was instantly filled, and in the body of the house there were a great number of peeresses and ladies in full court dresses.

At half-past 1 o'clock the Lord Chancellor entered the house, when prayers were read by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Ely.—The attendance of peers was not numerous, but those present were attired in their state robes. The benches appropriated to the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were nearly filled, most of those distinguished personages being present.

Shortly before 2 o'clock Lord Melbourne, the Lord Chancellor, and the other Cabinet Ministers, left to meet the King at the entrance to the house, and in a few minutes afterwards the discharge of cannon and a flourish of trumpets announced his Majesty's arrival.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, his Majesty, attended by Lord Melbourne bearing the sword of state, Earl Shaftesbury bearing the cap of maintenance, and the other great officers of state and the household, entered the house and took his seat on the throne. The peers and peeresses, who all rose when the King entered the house, were desired by his Majesty to be seated.

His Majesty then directed Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the Commons to hear the Royal Speech on the prorogation of Parliament. In a few minutes the Speaker, accompanied by a number of members, appeared at the bar.

His Majesty having given his Royal Assent to the Consolidated Fund bill, the Lists of Voters bill, the Kingstown Harbour bill, the Public Works (Ireland) bill, the Copy right bill, and several other bills, the Speaker addressed his Majesty in a speech of some length, recapitulating the business of the session, and assuring his Majesty of the devoted loyalty of his faithful Commons.

His Majesty then in a firm and audible voice, delivered the following most gracious SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of the public business enables me, at length, to relieve you from further attendance in parliament; and in terminating your labours, I have again to acknowledge the zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the attention which you have bestowed upon the important subjects which I brought under your consideration at the opening of the session.

"The assurances of friendly disposition which I receive from all Foreign Powers enable me to congratulate you upon the prospect that peace will continue undisturbed.

"I lament deeply that the internal state of Spain still renders that country the only exception to the general tranquillity which prevails in the rest of Europe; and I regret that the hopes which have been entertained of the termination of the civil war have not hitherto been realised.

"In fulfilment of the engagements which I contracted by the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, I have afforded the Queen of Spain the co-operation of a part of my naval force, and I continue to look with unabated solicitude to the restoration of that internal peace in Spain, which was one of the main objects of the quadruple treaty, and which is so essential to the interests of all Europe.

"I am happy to be able to inform you that my endeavours to remove the misunderstanding which had arisen between France and the United States have been crowned with complete success. The good offices which for that purpose I tendered to the two governments, were accepted by both, in the most pacific and conciliatory spirit, and the relations of friendship have been re-established between them, in a manner satisfactory and honorable to both parties.

"I trust that this circumstance will tend to draw still closer the ties which connect this country with two great and friendly nations, with which they have so many important relations in common.

"I have regarded with interest your deliberations upon the reports of the Commission appointed to consider the state of the Diocese in England and Wales; and I have cheerfully given my assent to the measures which have been presented to me, for carrying into effect some of their most important recommendations.

"It is with no ordinary satisfaction that I have learned that you have with great labor brought to maturity enactments upon the difficult subject of tithes in England and Wales, which will, I trust, prove in their operation equitable to all the interests con-

cerned, and generally beneficial in their results.

"The passing of the acts for Civil Registration and for Marriages in England has afforded me much satisfaction. Their provisions have been framed upon those large principles of religious freedom which, with a due regard to the welfare of the Established Church in this country, I have always been desirous of maintaining and promoting; and they will also conduce to the greater certainty of titles and to the stability of property.

"It has been to me a source of the most lively gratification to observe the tranquillity which has prevailed, and the diminution of crime which has lately taken place in Ireland. I trust that perseverance in a just and impartial system of government will encourage this good disposition, and enable the country to develop her great resources.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted not only the ordinary supplies of the year, but the additional sums required to provide for an increase in my naval force.

"I am also gratified to perceive that you have made provision for the full amount of compensation awarded to the owners of slaves in my colonial possessions, and that the obligations entered into by the legislature have thus been strictly fulfilled.

"The increased productiveness of the public revenue has enabled you to meet these charges, and at the same time to repeal or reduce taxes of which some were injurious in their effects upon my people, and others unequal in their pressure upon various parts of my dominions abroad.

"The present condition of manufactures and commerce affords a subject of congratulation, provided the activity which prevails be guided by that caution and prudence which experience has proved to be necessary to stable prosperity.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The advanced period of the year, and the length of time during which you have been engaged in public affairs, must render you desirous of returning to your respective counties. You will there resume those duties which are in importance inferior only to your legislative functions, and your influence and example will greatly conduce to the maintenance of tranquillity, the encouragement of industry, and the confirmation of those moral and religious habits and principles which are essential to the well-being of every community.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1836

A melancholy accident occurred between PORT-DE-GRAVE and BARENEED on Friday last. A fine young girl, named FANNY HISCOCK, while attempting to reach a bunch of berries which grew on the edge of a precipice, of approaching which, she had been just cautioned by her female companion, lost her balance and fell a height of about 60 feet, and was killed on the spot.

The following is an extract of a letter dated, Western Bay, Sept. 26, 1836.

SIR,—I herewith transmit to you an account of a melancholy occurrence which took place in this neighbourhood, on Sunday morning last, about two hours before day.—Some persons who were setting up at a wake on the north side of Northern Bay, where alarmed at the appearance of a bright fire at Smooth Cove, a distance of about one mile and a half, they immediately hastened to the spot, giving the alarm as they passed.—When they reached the place they found the dwelling house of DAVID WALSH burnt to the ground, and not a living creature on the spot; there are but two inhabited houses in the place, and they knew the occupiers of them were away, but had left their children at home. They then went farther on and gave the alarm, making enquiries for the children, whom they learned had all remained in the house during the absence of their parents. Upon returning with others to the ruins, they discovered the bodies of the unfortunate children burnt to cinders.

It would appear from all that I can learn, to have been accidental. The father and mother had gone to Low Point for several days, the woman leaving even her sucking infant to the care of the other children, the oldest of which was not more than 13 years. It is supposed that late in the night the infant waked requiring some refreshment; that the sister must have got up, lighted the lamp and left it burning in the chamber, as it was found amongst the ruins in that part, together with a small iron spoon and a broken cup, and it seems from the position on the chamber, they all perished in their beds—three in each bed, as they were found thus together.

The Magistrates of this district having entertained some doubts as to the legal con-

structions of certain sections of the Colonial Act 4th W. IV., cap. 15, for registering the names of persons entitled to vote at elections, have lately submitted the same for the opinion of the Attorney General; and as the subject is one of considerable importance, we have been kindly permitted, for the information of our readers, to copy the reply which has been transmitted to them.—The opinion of the Attorney General is so perfectly consistent with sound reasoning, and so obviously in keeping with the intention of the Legislature, that we think it will carry with it the conviction of every thinking man.—Public Ledger, Sept. 30.

It is as follows:—

Attorney General's Office,
27th Sept., 1836.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honour to acquaint you that I have, by his Excellency the Governor's directions, with particular care considered the case which you have submitted to me, "Whether a person paying rent for a field, barn, store, or stall, or holding the same in fee, although not a householder, comes within the meaning of this provision, and derives thereby a franchise entitling him to claim Registry as a voter in the election of members of the House of Assembly?"—I would beg to premise, that in the endeavour to arrive at a true construction of the 11th section of the Act, in reference to the question proposed, it is requisite, first, to ascertain and consider what the law was (*in pari materia*) before the making of the Act;—and secondly, what was the object and intention of the Legislature in making the Act of 4 W. 4;—thirdly, that all the laws on this subject, in the whole and every part, must be taken together as if they were one law, so that one portion may be so construed in relation to another that the whole, according to the natural and genuine exposition of its parts, may, if possible, be sustained in consistent and harmonious operation throughout its provisions.

The law of election of members of the House of Assembly is originated by the King's Proclamation of the 26th July, and 20th September, 1832, and by two certain qualifications of electors of members of the House of Assembly are established. The first of those Proclamations prescribes (*inter alia*) "that every man who for one year next immediately preceding the day of election, hath occupied a dwelling house within this Island, as owner or tenant thereof, shall be entitled to vote for the election of members of the said Assembly in and for the district within which the dwelling house so occupied may be situate.

The same Proclamation farther directs that "In respect of any dwelling house situate at the distance of more than fifteen miles from the nearest place of election, within any of the said districts, the vote of any Householder as thereinbefore prescribed, may be given without his personal attendance by written notice," &c., the form of which notice is prescribed in the Proclamation of the 20th September. The latter Proclamation promulgates the law for the conduct and proceedings of Elections, and (*inter alia*) prescribes that every elector on tendering his vote shall declare to the returning officer his true name, and place where the dwelling house of his occupation within the district for which he tenders his vote is situate, before his vote shall be taken. And among the interrogatories which the returning officer is authorized to require such elector to answer on oath, are the following:—

Have you as owner or tenant, and in which character, &c., occupied, &c., a dwelling house? &c. And at what place is the dwelling house you have so occupied situate, and do you now occupy it?

From the whole tenor of those Proclamations, I deduce that every voter must be an actual occupant, either as owner or tenant of a dwelling house situate within the district for which he offers his vote.

A tenant of a freehold, although he holds, yet he may not necessarily occupy.

And I consider it therefore conclusive, that to be an occupier so as to enable him to vote, the elector must reside in the dwelling house by himself or his family; and that he must be a tenant or owner, having the actual control of the tenement, and not a lodger who is but an inmate under the tenant.

I am also clearly of opinion that the tenement must be such a dwelling house joined with such an occupancy, that, in an indictment for burglary, the house might be properly laid as the dwelling house of the elector.

I now proceed to consider the object and operation of the Act 4 W. 4. c. 15, entitled "An Act for registering the names of persons entitled to vote at elections."

The preamble of the Act sets forth the inducement, intent, and purport of the Legislature in these words:—"Whereas it would greatly conduce to the purity and convenience of elections for members to serve in the Commons' House of Assembly if the names of all persons entitled to vote at such elections were registered:—The Act then proceeds through eleven sections to prescribe the rules, proceedings, and forms of registration, and the eleventh section runs thus:—"And be it further enacted that no

more than one person shall be registered as a person entitled to vote for or in respect of the occupation of any one dwelling house: Provided that for the purposes of this Act any tenement shall be deemed a dwelling house for which the occupier pays rent by the year, and of which he has the exclusive possession."

I have carefully examined this Act throughout, but cannot discover by any intention expressed, or to be reasonably implied from any part of it, that the Legislature contemplated the object of extending, diminishing, or altering the qualifications established as regards electors.

Under the proviso in the section now recited, I am given to understand that several persons claim registration as voters under the term "Tenement" as therein used; and assume that such word is meant to comprehend, and does comprehend, land, a barn, store, stall, &c., in common with dwelling house.

The word tenements is held to signify property, its limited sense, a house, or homestead; but in and in its larger sense it is a comprehensive word, whereby not only houses, but all lands and inheritances which may be held pass. Anything that may be holden of a corporeal and permanent nature is comprehended in its extensive meaning, in which are included rent charge, an office, commons, a peerage, and other incorporated possessions.

The question then that arises on this assumption is, whether the word tenement is employed in this Act, in its limited, or in its extensive sense? If in its limited sense, then, according to my comprehension, tenement, in its natural and genuine signification taken in this instance, as it ought to be in conjunction with the former part of the section, simply means any building or portion of a building occupied as a dwelling house, and held in the exclusive possession of the elector or person claiming to be registered as a voter.

Reading the whole of this section with attention, it may be plainly perceived that an intention was anticipated which it was intended by the Legislature to prevent, by the enactment that "No more than one person shall be registered, &c., for, or in respect of the occupation of any one dwelling house;" providing at the same time that, for the purposes of this Act, namely the registration of all persons entitled to vote at such elections, "any tenement shall be deemed a dwelling house for which the occupier pays rent by the year, and of which he has the exclusive possession."

It is notoriously known that in this colony the instances are numerous and common wherein, within one building or dwelling house, several, and sometimes many tenements or dwellings are comprized;—all under the same roof, but so imperfectly separated, as to constitute in the whole strictly speaking, no more than one dwelling house. It is equally well known that joint inhabitants of the same dwelling house have on past occasions all claimed a right to vote by virtue of inhabiting, in divers character, the same dwelling house. For remedies of which errors and inconveniences I think it plain to be inferred that this section of the Act was framed. Nor do I comprehend how it can be reasonably regarded in any other sense, or construed to any other import.

Under this view I feel no hesitation in submitting it as my humble opinion that "Tenement," as it is used in this section of the Act, is intended to mean, and does mean a house or homestead, and no other thing.

If to the word tenement its extensive signification were to be applied, then this absurdity must ensue from such construction, that by mere intendment, without any express enactment to such effect, the principles established by his Majesty's Proclamation in regard to the qualifications of householder electors would be repealed, and the rules prescribed by the same authority for the conduct of elections would be to an important extent rendered absurd or inoperative.

I am therefore of opinion that a man occupying either as owner or tenant, a field, barn, store, or stall, does not acquire thereby a qualification to vote at elections, and has no right therefore to claim registration as a voter;—and that none but householders in the actual occupancy of a dwelling house, in which they reside either as owner or tenant within the district for which they offer their vote, are entitled by law to vote at elections of members of the House of Assembly;—the franchise being distinctly, according to my best opinion, a purely householder franchise.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JAMES SIMMS,

H. M. Atty. Genl.

State Co. Litt., &c., &c., &c.; and Com. Dig., and other authorities.

Died

At Bay Roberts, on Friday evening last, after a short illness, which she bore with re-

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markable christian fortitude and resignation ELLEN, wife of STEPHEN O. PACK, Esq. At Carbonear, on Saturday last, after a few days illness, ISABELLA, third daughter of Mr. JOSEPH B. PETERS, of that place.

SHIP NEWS.

Custom House, Port of Harbour Grace.
ENTERED.
Sept 30.—Brig Caroline, Coombs, Copenhagen, 200 bls. pork, 300 bls. flour, 660 bags bread, 150 firkins butter, 12 bls. peas 6 bls. oatmeal.

Custom-House, Port of Carbonear.
ENTERED.
Oct 3.—Brig Convivial, Hampton, Hamburg 250 bls. pork, 300 bls. flour, 200 firkins butter, 776 bags bread, 10 puncheons oats 5 bls. oatmeal, 1 tierce hams, and sundries.

CLEARED.
Oct. 4.—Schooner Cornelia, Heiter, Quebec 612 gals. seal oil, 280 gals. cod oil, 197 gals. cod dregs, 2,075 gals. blubber, 148 casks pickled fish, 172 bls. caplin, 132 qtls fish.

Custom-House, Port of St. John's.
ENTERED.

Sept. 23.—Barque Emma, Holmes, Hamburg, pork, butter.
Schr. George Henry, Denst-dt, Novascotia, molasses.
Schr. Charles Hamilton, Blake, Novascotia, sundries.
26.—Eight Sons, Jacobs, Novascotia, rum. Thomas N. Jeffrey, Axtell, Cape Breton, coal
Mermail, La Vache, Novascotia, molasses, rum.
Hunter, Walsh, P. E. Island, scantling.
Otter, Dill, St. Martin, sugar.
American Brig Trim, Knowles, Boston, apples.
American Brig Champton, Hersey, Boston, tobacco, chairs.
American Brig Cordelia, Jones, Boston, tar, beef.
Fortitude, Thomas, Hamburg, bread, butter, beef.
Deborah, Stark, Demerara, rum, molasses.
Belfast, Burns, Jamaica, ballast
Schr. Hunter, Donaldson, Figueira, salt.
Brig Helen, Wylie, Liverpool, coal.
27.—Bermudian, Newbold, St. Thomas and Bermuda, sugar.
Triumph, Pierce, Vera Cruz, ballast.
28.—Royal William, Sinclair, Montreal, flour.
Hebe, Seager, Hamburg, pork, butter, bread, oatmeal.
Schr. Packet, Graham, Novascotia, cattle, butter.

LOADING.
Sept. 22.—Juan, Robles, Malaga.
Ireni, Steele, Greenock.
Irish Lass, Grandy, Brazil.
26.—Lady of the Lake, Bullen, Halifax.
Eling, Luens, Demerara.
Success, Coady, Demerara.
28.—Devonshire, Williams, West Indies.
Bermudian, Newbold, West Indies.
Cordelia, Jones, Boston.

CLEARED.
Sept 18.—Brig Eliza, Boig, Bristol, oil.
Lavinia, Wylie, Oporto, fish.
brig Gipsev, Sinclair, Leghorn, fish.
schr. Angelique, Muggah, Novascotia, fish.
19 American brig Spy, Doane, St. Jago de Cuba, fish.
schr. Judith & Esther, Brine, cork, fish.
20.—brig Ruby, Hutchingson, Miramichi, wine, sugar.
schr. Harriet, Kennedy, P. E. Island, ballast.
barque Trinidad, Forbes, Quebec, ballast.
23.—brig Naomi & Susanna, Munden, Cork, fish.
sch. Rapid, Le Blanc, New Brunswick, oatmeal.
Dart, Saunders, P. E. Island, sundry merchandise.
American Brig Mary Helen, Elwell, Pernambuco, fish.
24.—Schr. Nimrod, Murphy, Novascotia, oil, fish.
Brig Ann Johnston, Corbin, Oporto, fish.
American barque Cambridge, Doane, Leghorn, fish.
Brig Pictou, Grandy, Cape Breton, ballast.
26.—Spanish brig Dos Amigos, De Zeloniz, Santandar, fish.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

SEVENTEEN YEARS UNEXPIRED LEASEHOLD.
Of those desirable **MERCANTILE PREMISES**, situate at CARBONEAR, and lately in the occupation of MR. WILLIAM BENNETT, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, COUNTING HOUSE, FOUR STORES, a commodious WHARF, and Two OIL VATS sufficient to contain about 8000 Seals.
For particulars, apply to **BULLEY, JOB & Co.**
John's, June 28, 1836.

District of Conception Bay, Newfoundland.

ROBERT JOHN PINSENT, do hereby give notice, that in pursuance and execution of a certain writ of our Lord the King, to me directed, for the Election of Four Members to serve in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEWFOUNDLAND for the District of CONCEPTION BAY, I the RETURNING OFFICER above-named, shall proceed to the said ELECTION at HARBOR GRACE in the said District, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the Forenoon of TUESDAY the 1st day of NOVEMBER now next ensuing: And the said Election will be further holden within the said District at the Places and on the Days hereunder specified, unless the Members so to be Elected as aforesaid, shall be duly elected and returned in such wise that the same Election shall be determined without taking the Polls at all or any of the said following places—

At HARBOR GRACE, from TUESDAY the 1st November to FRIDAY the 4th November, both days inclusive.
At PORT-DE-GRAVE, from MONDAY the 7th November to WEDNESDAY the 9th November, both days inclusive.
At BRIGUS, from THURSDAY the 10th November to SATURDAY the 12th November, both days inclusive.
At HARBOR MAIN, from TUESDAY the 15th November to THURSDAY the 17th November, both days inclusive.
At WESTERN BAY, from TUESDAY the 22nd November to THURSDAY the 24th November, both days inclusive.
At CARBONEAR, from TUESDAY the 29th November to FRIDAY the 2nd December, both days inclusive.

Hours of Polling from 10 until 4 o'clock each day.
ROBERT JOHN PINSENT,
Returning Officer.
Brigus,
September 30, 1836

THE GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE for the Northern District of Newfoundland, will open at the COURT HOUSE, in this TOWN, on THURSDAY, the Sixth day of October next.
(By Order) **A. MAYNE**,
Clerk Peace.

Harbour Grace,
19th September, 1836.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE CREDITORS of the Estate of **ROBERT AYLES**, Merchant, Carbonear, Insolvent, are informed that in pursuance of an Order of the Northern Circuit Court, a Dividend of NINE PENCE in the Pound will be paid to such Creditors who have proved their Claims on the said Insolvent Estate, upon application to **J. FITZGERALD** } Trustees
JAMES HIPPLEY }
Harbour Grace,
July 13, 1836.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

CONTRACTS having now been entered into, to cut down, and remove the TREES upon the whole line of Road from HARBOR GRACE to HOLY ROOD; we hereby give further NOTICE, that Sealed Tenders addressed to us, will be received at the Office of Messrs THOMAS RIDLEY and Company, at Harbour Grace, until WEDNESDAY the Twenty-sixth day of October next, from Persons willing to CONTRACT for any part of the undermentioned WORK:—
To cut a clear DRAIN of Two Feet wide and Two Feet deep upon each side of the ROAD from the River Head of HARBOR GRACE to SPANIARDS BAY—throw the earth, small stones, and gravel, taken out of the said Drains upon the centre part of the Road, so as to fill up and level the hollows, as far as the materials will go—the ROAD to be left Twenty Feet wide (exclusive of the DRAINS) on every part thereof.
To cut a clear DRAIN as above described upon the whole line of ROAD from SPANIARDS BAY to HOLY ROOD.
It will be understood that the Persons taking these Contracts, will only be enabled to proceed with their work, as fast as the present Contracts for cutting down and removing the TREES are proceeded with.
The whole to be completed on or before the 10th December next, subject to the approbation of the Commissioners and of the superintending Surveyor.
TENDERS will also be received immediately for PAINTING the three BRIDGES at the River Head of Harbour Grace, with one coat, to be Lead Colour.

THOMAS RIDLEY
JOHN STARK
THOS. CHANCEY.
Commissioners of Roads and Bridges from Holy Rood to Carbonear.
Harbour Grace,
13th September, 1836.

BYE-LAWS,
RULES AND REGULATIONS
FOR THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Appointed (in pursuance of an Act of the Colonial Legislature 6th. William IV., Cap. 13.) for the Electoral District of CONCEPTION BAY, and for the Establishment and Management of Schools within its District.—Adopted on the 6th day of JULY and 9th and 30th AUGUST, 1836, and approved by His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

1st.—That General Meetings of the Board shall be holden the First WEDNESDAY in DECEMBER, and the First WEDNESDAY in APRIL in each year, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon; in addition to the General Annual Meeting required by the Act, to be holden on the First WEDNESDAY in JULY.
2nd.—That the Money granted by the Legislature for the Establishment of Schools in this District, shall, when required, be drawn by the Chairman, who shall disburse the same agreeably to the Resolutions of the Board.
3rd.—That the Chairman be not empowered to countersign the Bill of, or in other way pay, any Teacher until such Teacher shall have produced a Certificate of his or her attention and correct conduct from two or more of the Commissioners residing more immediately in his or her neighbourhood; or until the opinion of the Board at a General Meeting be had.
4th.—That it shall be lawful at all times, during School hours, for any one or more of the Commissioners to visit the Schools under the direction and control of the Board, and inspect the Books of the Teacher; and if need be to report the proceedings of such Schools to the next Meeting.
5th.—That the Teachers shall not reject any Scholar on account of Parents neglecting or refusing to pay the sum required, but that the case shall be submitted to two of the nearest Commissioners, who shall have power to determine the matter, subject to an appeal to the General Board.
6th.—That the Teacher of every School under the control of the Board, shall keep a Register (in form the same as annexed) and shall make a return to the Secretary once in every Six Months; and that the said Teachers shall be paid half-yearly.

FORM OF REGISTER.

Name.	Profession.	Age.	Entered.	Full Acquisition.	First Examination.	Months at School.	Improvement.	Left.
Pat. Dawley	Rom. Cath.	10 Years	July 1, 1836	Monosyllables.	January 1.	3/4	Six Sylla.	Jan. 1.
John Williams	Episcopalian	8 Years	Aug. 4 ..	Ignot. of Letters.	" "	2 1/2	Dissylla.	" "
Ann George	Wesleyan	12 Years	July 6 ..	Five Syllable.	" "	3	Reading	" "

7th.—That the hours of School from 1st MAY until 1st OCTOBER be, in the Forenoon, from 9 o'clock till 12; and, in the Afternoon, from 2 till 4;—And from 1st OCTOBER till the 1st of MAY, from 10 to 12 in the Forenoon, and from 2 till 4 in the Afternoon;—And that the Summer Vacation be from the 15th JUNE to the 10th AUGUST inclusive; and the Winter Vacation from 20th DECEMBER to 2nd JANUARY inclusive.
8th.—That the Teachers be allowed to employ themselves on the Sabbath giving

Religious instruction, but not in the School Room.

9th.—That no Books shall be used in any School Established or to be Established by the Board, except such as shall be approved of by the Board.

10th.—That the following Books be used in Schools under the control of this Board, namely:—

- Common Primers.
- Common Spelling Books.
- " First Book of Elementary Lessons for the use of the Irish National Schools."
- " Third Book of Elementary Lessons for the use of the Irish National Schools."
- Treatise on Arithmetic by Francis Walkington.

11th.—That all Ministers of Religion, and Persons appointed by them, shall have power to visit the Schools under the control of the Board, and from time to time withdraw the Pupils of their respective communions for the purpose of imparting to them Religious instruction, for which every facility shall be afforded by the Teachers, but no Minister or any such Person shall be permitted to impart any instruction in the School.

ASSESSMENT

WHEREAS the FIRE WARDENS and CAPTAINS of FIRE COMPANIES, of the Town of HARBOR GRACE, appointed under and by virtue of the Colonial Acts 3, William IV., cap. 4, and 4 William IV., cap. 5, have, by a recommendation in writing, signed by a majority, and submitted to us by their Secretary, a statement of the appraised value of the RENTS of all Houses, Stores, and Buildings, within the boundaries described in the said Acts, and requested an ASSESSMENT of SIX PENCE Currency in the Pound; We, being Three Justices of the Peace for the District of CONCEPTION BAY, in Sessions, by virtue of the power, discretion, and authority confided in us by the aforesaid Acts hereby Order the Fire Wardens and Captains of FIRE COMPANIES aforesaid, to raise and levy, on the Landlords, Lessees and other Persons deriving, or receiving any Profit Rent, out of Houses, Stores, and Buildings, within the boundaries prescribed by the said Acts; an ASSESSMENT and RATE of SIX PENCE Currency in the Pound, upon the appraised value of the Rents of all such Houses, Stores, and Buildings; (save and except all Public Buildings, Public Schools, and Buildings of Charitable Institutions;) it appearing to us, that the said ASSESSMENT, in the aggregate or total amount, will be sufficient to pay the cost and charges of, and incident to, the erection of Engine-Houses, and other needful expenses, of the said FIRE COMPANIES for the current year.

Given under our Hands and Seals in Sessions, at HARBOR GRACE, this Fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1836.

THOS. DANSON, J. P.
W. STIRLING, J. P.
JOHN STARK, J. P.

MR. JOHN FITZGERALD is duly appointed Collector of the above named Assessment.
JOHN MUNN,
CHAIRMAN

To Call at **ALICANT** for Orders.

THE BRITISH BUILT, COPPERED
Schooner REFORM.
John Leader Master.
Has room for 1000 Qds. FISH on Freight.—Apply to the Master on board, or to
Mr. JOSEPH SOPER.
Harbour Grace,
September 28, 1836.

On Sale
G. W. GILL
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per Lark from Liverpool,
PART OF HIS FALL SUPPLY OF
MANCHESTER
GOOSD,
Which having been selected by himself, he recommends as being of the best quality.
Carbonear,
September 28, 1836.

BUTTER,
HAMBURG & IRISH.
By **W. DIXON, & CO.**
Harbour Grace,
Sept. 14, 1836.

MAGICIAN OF JUDEA.

The shades of an eastern twilight had gathered into gloom over the Camp of the Crusaders after their march towards Ascalon and the busy hum and bustle of Knights, their men at arms and steeds had ceased, giving the place of quiet and calm to what had before been a scene of uproar and confusion; here and there among the tents might be seen the stalwart form of a sentinel with his bright cuirass and morion glittering in the moonbeams which was just rising over the mountains of Holy Palestine.

The part of the camp at which our tale begins, was that occupied by the followers of the English King, whose tent in the centre and immediately surrounded by his principal knights and nobles, was distinguished by the banner of St. George, which waved and floated about in the dull sickly breeze as if it too felt the enervating effects of a climate which had already made fatal inroads into this fine army. Sentinels posted within short distances of each other, armed cap-a-pie guarded and protected it on every side, whilst the entrance was defended, by two gigantic henchmen, who completely cased in armour, stood leaning on their ponderous axes with arms folded like statues of solid steel. The attention of one of the last named men was suddenly called to the figure of a man advancing towards him muffled in an ample cloak, which aided by the shade of the canvas of the tent in which he moved proved an effectual disguise, whether this was the object of the intruder or not.

"What would you," exclaimed the guard stepping forward and raising his weapon over his head, "stand forth, and tell me what would you here?"

"I would speak with a Christian Knight, one Sir Vere Hubert, by whose commands I am here."

"Now by the mass, Filo Hugh," said the sentinel to his fellow soldier, "here is a pretty knave—faith, thou shalt give us a better account of thyself than that, or by St. George you go no farther, unless you pay toll—three broad pieces."

"Ay, toll, Morrison," replied his companion, "tell him pay it down; but speak softly man, or by the cross we shall have St. Vere among us."

"Leave it to me to adjust; thou well knowest my art at such things," replied the first; "well, sirrah, let us see the contents of thy purse; if thou valuest a whole skin be quick."

"Peace," said the stranger, advancing, and bending towards the sentinel, "see you this signet, or do you refuse to acknowledge it?" so saying he dropped a massive gold ring into the broad hand of the man.

The demeanour of the man at arms was instantly changed, for drooping the point of his weapon, he raised his morion, drew aside the curtain forming the door of the royal tent, and respectfully held it whilst the stranger went in; then carefully replacing it, he resumed his position.

Scarcely had the muffled figure entered the outer apartment, when a Knight completely armed, advanced towards him from the remote end of the room, seized him by the arm, and drew him towards the light which proceeded from a huge brazen lamp on a tripod in the centre.

"Whom have we here," he exclaimed; "by my soul the careless knaves will admit Saladin himself next."

"They have but admitted thy servant, the meanest of that great leader's followers," replied the person addressed "who comes by thy request, and not by any will of his own."

"Oh, Ebn Ben Seid, the wise man of Seir," exclaimed Sir Vere, releasing him, "pardon my lack of courtesy, Sir Magician, but thou art somewhat late, I marvel greatly that thou wert not punctual."

"The sun is not more true to his course, than Ebn Ben Seid to his time, but know Christian that it depends not upon the Prophet, but upon the Ruler of Destinies, whose will I foretell."

"Well be it so," replied the Knight; "I pretend not to see what my fate may be, nor would I know, for it matters little when death comes, if I die like a good warrior and true."

"The book of fate is open to all," said the sage, "to King and Noble, to Knight and vassal, and though some are more glorious than others, all are alike sure, are alike certain, none may avoid fate."

"It may be so Ebn," resumed Sir Vere, "it may be even so, but you come not to tell what shall befall me, but one, whose life is of more account, than one thousand such as Vere Hubert, his faithful follower."

"Who mean you," said Seid; "nearest thou the bright star of your Nazarene hosts, your leader to battle?"

"I mean," replied the Knight, "Richard Plantagenet, Richard the lion-heart, Englands King."

"Said I otherwise," resumed the Magician. "Is not this recorded; did I not see it written ere I came? there now hovers o'er the royal dwelling, a bright star! be its signs for good or evil, I shall unravel."

"Doff then thy heavy cloak," said the Knight, "and follow me."

The magician slowly divested himself of

his ample outer garment, and displayed the person of a venerable looking old man, slightly bent, but possessing a vigour which might naturally belong to one of much fewer years. He was arrayed in a rich eastern dress, which was fastened around the waist with a large sash or girdle, wrought with various signs and emblems, among which the heavenly bodies were most conspicuous. His head, contrary to the custom of the east was covered with a high conical cap, the top of which was crowned with a jewel which glittered as the light danced on it.

"Lead on," he exclaimed, "into the presence of him who would know what shall happen, and Allah be propitious."

"The Holy Virgin be praised replied the knight, "that I am not thus ambitious; for by my honor, I see not why our Royal leader should thus consult those heathens instead of fighting them."

"It is his destiny," said the astrologer: "know that he can no more remove from the path determined by fate, than the cedars of Lebanon may migrate to the gates of Mecca; yet lead on, my son, for time wears, and I must return ere the sun shall shine on the top of Arrarat."

"You shall have your desire, Ebn," resumed Sir Vere, and passing across the room followed by the Sage, he raised the canvass, and they both stood in the presence of him they sought.

Reclining upon a pile of cushions at the farther end of the apartment, was the object of their visit; his head supported by his hand, showed the full bold features of Richard, which were turned towards the ceiling of the room; his right hand rested on the handle of his massive axe, of which he made so good a use. A little apart stood a richly dressed page, with folded arms, intently gazing at the silver lamp which hung from the roof.

"Ha! who have we here," exclaimed the king, starting from his recumbent position. "Vere, what brings you into our presence uncalled?—say."

"The orders of my noble master," replied the knight, pointing to the magician, which were to introduce you wise man."

"Ebn Ben Seid of Seir," said Richard, "welcome sir Sage—advance to our presence, for we would know something of thy science."

"The poor knowledge thy servant possesses, is but little of itself; but I have that revealed which may satisfy my lord."

"We are willing to think so," replied the king, "for we have heard much of thy knowledge among the fastnesses of Judea; our faithful Hubert has but done our desire by bringing thee here."

"I have already said," said the Astrologer "that my poor knowledge will avail little of itself, yet Allah be praised, that I weak mortal as I am, am permitted to read the future from the vast book above."

"Ha! it is well the monk is gone," replied Richard smiling, "or else Sir Sage, we should have paid dear to Holy Mother Church for this—by St. George, is it not so Sir Vere?"

"Most true, my noble Prince," returned the Knight, crossing himself, "and not without reason would he be harsh in this matter."

"Thou art superstitious, Sir Knight," replied the king frowning; "I say thou art superstitious; come forward Sir Magician, we would see a specimen of thy vaunted powers."

Advancing into the centre of the room, without replying, the Astrologer traced a circle, and kneeling upon one knee, he undid the costly girdle from the waist, and taking from its full folds a small casket of gold richly and curiously wrought, with the signs of the zodiac, in the most precious stones of the east, he placed some incense on the top, and putting the whole in the centre, he drew a scroll from his bosom and commenced an incantation. After proceeding thus for some moments, he took the large ruby from his cap, and having traced a few characters within the circle, he laid both aside, and turned to the king.

"What would you?" asked the king.

"Thy palm," replied the sage.

"Thou hast it," said Richard, holding forth his open hand: "read there—thou hast a brave book."

Long did the magician pause over the object of his study ere he raised his eyes; and as he did a shade of doubt passed over his features.

"Wouldst thou O king," he said, "that I tell thee what shall happen to thee whether for good or evil; for Allah forbid that I should speak aught of falsehood."

"We would know of the future, Sir Sage," replied the king: "speak all thou wouldst say without fear."

Releasing the hand he held, the magician resumed the scroll, and kneeling by the side of the circle, he recommenced his incantation: suddenly a dense volume of smoke burst from the casket containing the incense curling upwards until the top formed the apex of a pyramid, the base resting on the outer rim of the magic line.

"Kael, spirit of darkness," exclaimed the Astrologer, "keeper of the destinies of man—I command thee by my power to speak."

"What wouldst thou of me," replied a hol-

low voice from the cloud; "speak that I may return to darkness."

"Spirit of evil," returned the magician, "I would know what shall befall he who is now before thee—he at whose command thou hast been summoned to earth; tell to him the future."

"Twere well," replied the voice, "if the islander of the north had never sought fame on the burning deserts of the south."

"Ha!" exclaimed Richard.

"Silence!" muttered the Sage.

"I see the wild storm of the north, and the burning wind of the south have met with desperate fury, and the scattered south is broken up and flying—but again it gathers—there rides the foremost cloud black and dark—the lion in his course—fly—fly—for Ælia, fly—there lurks among the north winds, birds of ill omen, one of gaudy plumage has darted suddenly at the throat of another of more might and strength; he flies away towards the north, and the winds disperse, the whole is broken and gone. The lion of the north has fallen into the power of the birds of ill omen, and long will it be ere he is free, yet he is released and returns to find his lair filled with serpents and scorpions; he drives them forth and vanishes."

"Goes the light suddenly out," said the Astrologer, hoarsely, "or goes it gradually forth?"

"The time is past," screamed the Spirit; "seek to know no more."

As this was said, the cloud gradually melted away, and left the Prince and the Sage, with the Page and Sir Vere.

"Prince of England," exclaimed the Sage as the King threw himself back on his couch "if thou art wise, thou wilt never see the walls of Jerusalem; if thou art wilful, proceed—say no more." So saying, he gave up the casket, replaced it in his girdle, put the scroll in his bosom, and bending thrice lowly before his royal auditor, he signed to Sir Vere to depart.

"Sage of Seir," said Richard, "we would reward thee; receive a guerdon for thy service."

"The wisdom of man may be bought with gold," replied the Magician, "as for thy servant, he desires it not; farewell, oh! Prince—be wise; and wrapping his cloak about him, he went forth from the tent, accompanied by the Knight.

"Sir Sage," exclaimed Sir Vere, as they passed the last tent of the camp, thou art now free to return to thy dark study, yet reveal to me the scene I have witnessed."

"Nazarene," replied the Magician, "I may not say; go, think on what is past, and remember the birds of ill omen. I augur by the dark clouds of the future, misfortune and ill treatment; watch well—be vigilant—be careful—farewell,"—and he turned and left him standing.

A QUAKER WOMAN'S SERMON.

Dear Friends—There are three things I very much wonder at:—The first is, that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, bricks and clubs into fruit trees to knock down fruit; if they would let it alone, it would fall itself. The second is that men should be so foolish and even so wicked as to go to war and kill one another; if they would only let one another alone they would die of themselves. And the third and last thing which I wonder at is, that young men should be so unwise as to go after the young women; if they would only stay at home, the young women would come after them.

The Coblenz paper contains the account of an extraordinary natural phenomenon, born in that neighbourhood, of a male child with two heads, four arms and shoulders, but with only one body and two legs. The creature and mother are doing well, and if they live will put the noses of the Siamese youths out of joint.

LIFE IN MISSISSIPPI—A gentleman informs us that he started at two o'clock, p.m. the other afternoon and walked ten miles—caught twenty fish—killed five snakes—walked down two rabbits—ran a deer three miles, and would have caught him if he had not slipped off; and got back home the same evening before 4 o'clock.

A SPIRITED WISH—The editor of the Philadelphia Ledger, says he knew an old lady who said that she wished that a stream of good Santa Cruz rum, as big as her broom handle would run down her throat from the rising to the setting of the sun.

A gentleman recently travelling in the country, called out to a boy, "where does this road go to my lad?" "Well, I don't know where it goes, but it is always here when I go by."

The following advertisement will be found in the Times of Wednesday:—A respectable young married woman is in want of a child.

After a marriage in Connecticut, the bridegroom took the parson aside most mysteriously, and whispered to him, "Cant you take the pay out in taters?"

Notices

CONCEPTION-BAY PACKETS

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRE 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 DRYDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & ROAG,
Agents, T. JOHN'S.
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal cove.

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

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the morning of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.
Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3 6
Single Letters 6
Double do. 1 0
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

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most 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 shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

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

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

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for 1. John's, &c., will be 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 a Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1836.

BLANKS of various kinds for Sale at this Office.