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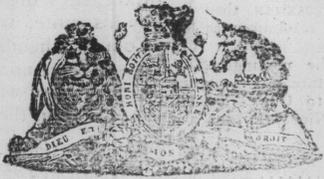
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# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 31, 1838.

No. 226.

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

### WINDSOR COLLEGE—NOVA-SCOTIA.

(From Felix Farley's Journal.)

At a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel held in the Horticultural Society's rooms, Bristol, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in the chair, a resolution was proposed by the Rev. Sir George Provost deprecating the withdrawal of the Government grant to the Windsor College, in Nova-Scotia, when the Right Rev. Dr. Inglis, the Bishop of Nova-Scotia, said:—

"He should have felt great gratification in being permitted to have availed himself of the pleasure of moving a Resolution, had he not when he entered the room known that he had an important duty to perform in endeavouring to assist the objects for which the meeting was assembled. He feared that in the multitude of matter which crowded on his attention he might exhaust the patience of the meeting in its details, and that must be his excuse if he rambled in his statement. The Rev. Baronet who had preceded him had alluded personally to him, and he trusted therefore for indulgence in making some personal allusions to himself. He was an hereditary missionary and an hereditary bishop. It was now forty years since he had succeeded to the duties of the former office, but only twelve years since he had taken upon himself the arduous responsibility of bishop of a colonial diocese. He would now proceed to give some account of the labours of the Society in that field of their exertions under his own eye. He had lived to see the number of the missionaries of that Society increased tenfold through periods of discouragement and difficulty; but it was an appalling fact that ten times as many more were now required to carry the objects of the Society. There was a new field in the East demanding more than they were now able to give, but not more than he hoped this meeting would enable them to give and to continue. The most pressing want of spiritual instruction existed, amongst convicts in the colonies, whom, if the restraints of religion were insufficient to deter from crime in this country, how much more insufficient would they be when in the midst of bad example, where no Sabbath was known, and where the name of the Lord was used for blasphemy alone! The Government had lately altered the condition of the negroes in the West India Islands, and it was absolutely necessary that when they were set free, there should be an increase of religious instruction for that extensive population. The Society had engaged to afford them spiritual improvement, and had done more than they were justified, if they had not felt that their appeals to the public would enable them to continue their good work, which every one, both poor and rich, was interested in, and to which they could contribute according to their means. He wished to get rid of a notion which was too prevalent, that the idea affixed to the word "Church" was confined solely to the clergy of that Church. It seemed to be forgotten that the laity formed a very important branch of the Church, and were equally interested in propagating the Gospel not only in England but in her remotest colonies. He felt much gratification in attending a meeting in a city where the condition of the colonies was likely to be an object of special consideration from its early connexion with them, a connexion which, amongst the fluctuations of commerce, it had enjoyed in conjunction with other places, but which it now appeared, at no distant period, was likely to be increased. He hoped that abundance of men would be found in this city disposed to send forth the glad tidings of the Gospel in return for the commercial benefits they enjoyed. In the history of settlements in the forests of his diocese, difficulties were to be struggled with which must be witnessed to be believed. In passing

through them he had seen fathers who had endured privations with a contented heart, grieving for the want of religious instruction, which they had left behind them—and he had been followed for miles by persons with tears in their eyes, imploring relief from their spiritual destitution. He had known one instance of a member of the Church of Scotland, who had heard no service for twenty years, and who tho' retaining a preference for the persuasion in which he had been brought up, begged that a minister of our communion might be sent to him. He had also passed through 150 miles on one coast, where the greatest anxiety was testified for the presence of a minister; and in one case he had seen a church built in the midst of poverty, which would not have disgraced an English village. Two others were slowly rising, not ten miles distant, but they were as yet without a clergyman. In other parts there were settlements which had not been visited by the clergy for 40 years; and in many, the emissaries of Rome were taking advantage of this absence, and he knew one case, where every individual who had formerly been a member of the Church of England, had now become attached to that of Rome. Surely this retrograd movement should not have taken place in the nineteenth century. He had also been in an island, the population of which consisted of 230 souls, in which he had been surprised to find, that there was not a child above six years of age who could not read, notwithstanding the poverty of the inhabitants was so great, that they were at one season of the year obliged to eat the carcasses of cattle which had died for want of food the refuse of seals, neglected even by the dogs, and to take up the potatoes which they had planted for the ensuing year, but yet these persons held their spiritual wants a greater hardship than their bodily sufferings. Not far from this scene of distress was a settlement where few persons could read at all; one of these, a female, came eighteen miles in a little skiff, in a violent storm, accompanied only by a child eight years of age. She was introduced into a room where the clergyman was giving his flock some instruction previous to confirmation, and, being frightened, she exclaimed, "Do not send me away, I am but a poor ignorant sinner." She received the necessary instruction, and, by God's help, profited so far by it, as to become a partaker in the rite of confirmation. The Right Rev. Prelate here narrated another instance of an emigrant who had built a church in the wilderness, and who now, like holy Simeon, was ready to "depart in peace and joy." He trusted that he had now said enough to induce the meeting to give substantial proofs of their approval of the objects of this Society, and he was sure they were impatient to contribute to its wants; but, although a liberal collection was of great importance, yet still more was necessary to uphold the objects of the Society; a constant supply was essential to carry out the good work, and he hoped all would enrol themselves as permanent subscribers, for such benefits would not be confined to the colonies alone, but would form a bond of union between the pastors and their flocks in this country. Let him again hope that those he addressed would respond to the urgent calls he made upon them, but, at the same time, let their gifts be accompanied with fervent prayer that they might become a welcome memorial before God. His Lordship then alluded to King's College, at Windsor, in Nova-Scotia, which had been projected by his father, who had lived to see realized all the benefits he had expected it to yield, and also to the numerous seminaries which were daily springing up, for the purpose of training missionaries in the discharge of their laborious duties. The Rev. Baronet had stated that the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant from the college was thought would be

its destruction, but he thought that he had become acquainted with the intentions of the Government respecting it in almost a providential manner; for since he had come to this country, it appeared that the Government apprehended that they would be unable to obtain a Parliamentary grant, and, therefore, had considered themselves driven to that act, and he felt bound to say, that the Government in writing for the surrender of the charter, were under an erroneous impression, that they were consulting the wishes of the colony, whereas it was considered, even by the Dissenters, as a gross injustice, and at this moment the Institution and its preparatory seminaries were more flourishing than ever. It was well known that there was great difficulty in finding curates for home service, but there was still greater in procuring candidates for the laborious life of a missionary. The colonial colleges were the only nurseries on which they could rely; and he could say, that out of thirty clergymen of his diocese assembled around him previous to his departure for this country, twenty-six of them had been educated at like colleges. The Right Rev. Prelate concluded by cordially seconding the resolution.

Biscuits.—Few persons who are particular to this ordinary sort of nutritive diet are aware of the real origin of it. Our round biscuits or double-baked cakes (*biscotto* or *biscuitum*) are derived from the *bucellatus panis* of the Romans. The Emperor Aurelian, who reigned in the year 270 of the Christian era, was the first who gave this description of bread to the people as a largess or donative, made up in the present circular form to resemble an imperial crown, he being the first Emperor who wore a diadem. We find, however, that long previous to this another Emperor, Pescennius Niger, the rival of Severus, a man of very austere habits, not only forbade wine to his soldiers but also the bakers to follow the army—considering *biscuits* sufficient for them. To the inhabitants of a city like this, where so many coins of Constantine are found, it may be interesting to remark that this Emperor followed a different line of conduct with respect to the soldiers' rations, giving them biscuit (*frumentum bucellatum*) every two days in the week, but on the third day *bread*. Wine was also served out to them and vinegar, each on alternate days, as also bacon and wether mutton. They apparently lived well—the vinegar mixed with water was called *posca*, and was their ordinary drink; and the Emperor Hadrian was not ashamed to live, we are told, on the ordinary diet of the soldiers—bacon and cheese, with the addition of this to us rather unsavoury beverage; as did Scipio, the conqueror of Carthage, and Metellus also in former ages. The Romans were fond of bread baked with oysters, and called *ostrearius panis*.—*Exeter Paper*

Some years ago an old man appeared at the Mansion House, with a boy of twelve or fourteen years of age in charge of a constable. The boy was placed at the bar, and the old man was desired to state his complaint. The latter, trembling from head to foot, and shaking his clenched hands, stared wildly around him; and then, turning towards the Lord Mayor, he thus addressed him—  
"Please your Majesty—"  
"Your Lordship," said the clerk, correcting him.  
"Yes, your Lordship."  
"Not to me, Sir," said the clerk, sharply; "address yourself to my Lord Mayor."  
"Now, my good man, what is your charge against that boy?" inquired the Lord Mayor.  
"My Lord, my Lord," replied the old man, in a tone of mingled rage and grief, "I'm going mad."  
"I'm sorry for you," said his Lordship, "but, if that is all, this is not the

place you ought to come to. What have you to say against that boy?"

"That's it, my Lord; I'm going mad; he's driving me mad, my Lord, he's driving me mad."

"Driving you mad! what is it he does to you?"

"My Lord, my Lord," cried the old man, "he calls me *Tiddydoll*, he calls me *Tiddydoll*."

This was putting the gravity even of a Lord Mayor to a severe test; but though all else who were present, and had no character for such a quality to maintain, laughed heartily, his Lordship kept his countenance in a manner befitting his exalted station.

"If this is all you have to say against the lad," said the Lord Mayor, "it is a very foolish piece of business, and you must go away."

"Foolish, my Lord! what when he calls me *Tiddydoll*? O, my Lord, you can't feel for me, if you have never been called *Tiddydoll*. He has called me *Tiddydoll* every day—many times a day—now going on for four months, and I can't bear it any longer; indeed, I can't bear it. I shall go mad, I shall go mad."

"He is an impudent fellow; but all I can do for you is to advise you to keep out of his way."

"I can't, my lord, I can't; I would if I could, my Lord; but he lives in our alley, and I can't keep out of his way."

"Then, the next time he annoys you by calling you *Tiddydoll*, give him a good thrashing, and see what effect that will have."

"It's of no use, my Lord; I have thrashed him, but he only calls me *Tiddydoll* the more."

"Now, really, my good man, you must go away. I cannot waste more time upon such a frivolous affair. Remove him, said the Lord Mayor to an officer in attendance.

"One moment," cried the old man, "only one moment. I want law, all I want is law, my Lord."

"Pooh, pooh! nonsense! the law can do nothing for you." And the order to remove him was repeated.

The poor old man, incredulously at the Lord Mayor, said in a tone of astonishment—"What! I am being called *Tiddydoll* till it is driving me mad, and the law can do nothing to help me!—Can't it?" (and he added, imploringly) "are you sure it can't, my Lord? An officer was leading out of the room, when the poor old fellow, bursting into tears and clasping his forehead with his hands, cried, in a tone of agony—"Then God must help me, or I must go to Beclam. If I'm called *Tiddydoll* any more, I shall go mad, I shall go mad."

The Lord Mayor, after rebuking the constable for taking so ridiculous a charge, gravely told the lad that, if ever again he called the old man *Tiddydoll*, or worried him in any other manner, he should surely be hanged, or transported for life, at the least. The boy, falling upon his knees, and blubbering lustily, assured his admonisher that he "never would worry old *Tiddydoll* again."

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND HER PARLIAMENT.—In the year 1601, Queen Elizabeth ordered the Speaker of the House of Commons to deliver to that body the following speech. The substance is so applicable to the present times, that we beg leave call the attention of our readers to it:—"Touching your requests for freedom of speech her Majesty willingly consenteth thereto, with caution, that the time be not spent in idle and vain matter; pointing the same out with froth and volubility of words whereby the speakers may seem

to gain reputed credit by emboldening themselves to contradiction, and by troubling the house on purpose with long and vain orations, to hinder the proceedings in matters of greater and more weighty importance."

**THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.**—This order was first instituted by Richard I., of England, at the siege of Acre, by the Christians, where he caused caused twenty-six knights, who had assisted him, to wear thongs of leather about their legs. Acre was the scene of some bloody contests during the Crusades, and the very last place from which the Christians were driven.

**THE STAR**

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1838.

**To Correspondents.**

Upon second perusal we judge "A North-Shore Man's" communication to impertinent to merit either insertion or remark.

Arrived at this port, on Sunday morning last, the Brig LOUISA & FREDERICK, Captain JOHN STEVENSON, having on board the Honorable GEORGE LILLY, Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court and Presiding Judge in the Northern Circuit Court; accompanied by JOHN STARK, Esq., Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Court, and NICHOLAS STARR, Esq., Deputy Sheriff. The Judge held Courts at Twillingate, Fogo, Greenspond, Bonavista, and Trinity; there were only forty-five cases on the civil side and four criminal prosecutions:—we are promised the particulars of the latter, when the Term here, which commences this day, shall have closed on the 8th December. We have great pleasure in stating that Captain STEVENSON, our fellow-townsmen, by his polite attention to the Judge and Officers—the unexampled cleanliness of his vessel—her fitness for the service and the good conduct of the Crew, has gained for himself the unqualified approbation of the Judge.

(From the Public Ledger, Oct. 26.)

The Supplementary Contingency Bill (containing a vote of £600 to defray the expenses of the delegation to England, appointed by the House of Assembly, in addition to £500 for that purpose previously granted, and containing other matters of an objectionable nature), which passed in the Council on Monday last with considerable amendments, as detailed in our last, was on Tuesday thrown out in the Assembly; and that august body proceeded to frame a new bill, containing the amendment approved by the Council, but still retaining the sum of £600 for the use of the delegation. On Wednesday this new bill was sent up to the Council, where, upon motion for its second reading,

The hon. W. THOMAS moved that the same be read that day three months.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL submitted that before hon. members came to that decision, it might be advisable to send a message to the House of Assembly, asking for the particulars and vouchers connected with the vote of £600 for the delegation.

The hon. W. THOMAS observed that the House of Assembly itself could not agree upon these points; how, therefore, was it to be expected that the Council could!

The hon. J. SINCLAIR thought there was now no time left to enter upon this matter. Besides, the delegation was sent home merely to effect the removal of Chief Justice Boulton, and he would not agree to one sixpence being paid for such a purpose. It was clear that men, and not measures, had been the object of attack a system which the Council ought not to tolerate.

The hon. J. B. BLAND contended that the delegation had proceeded to England for the purpose of prosecuting Chief Justice Boulton, but that it had failed in substantiating one single charge against him. If the House of Assembly had voted a sum of money to defray the very great expenses to which it had thus subjected the Chief Justice, it would have been much more creditable to that body.

The hon. J. M. SPEARMAN thought that the Council could not ultimately reject the grant; but he would never consent to pass it until he had seen how the money had been applied. Whether the general objects of it had been for good or for evil, it was now too late to inquire, but unless a statement of the means were submitted, he certainly would not give the measure his assent.

The motion was then carried, and so the bill was lost.

The hon. J. M. SPEARMAN then introduced a series of resolutions as follows:—

**Resolved.**—That the contingent expenses of the Legislature in the session of 1836, amounted to One Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Pounds and Ninepence.

Of which Sum there was required by H. M. Council..... £405 11 6

And by the House of Assembly..... 984 9 3

That in the Session of 1837—

The contingencies of the Council amounted to..... £494 4 1

And those of the Assembly, to..... 2953 9 6

And that in the present year—

The contingencies of the Council amounted to..... £663 8 4

While the House of Assembly require for their contingencies alone 3311 19 6

**2. Resolved.**—That Her Majesty's Council feel it incumbent on them to express their opinion that the contingencies of the House of Assembly have, within the last two years, increased to an amount very much beyond what appears to the Council to be necessary, and far exceeding the means of the Colony.

**3. Resolved.**—That the sums required by the House of Assembly in the Bills sent up to this House in the present session, for their own contingencies alone exceed one sixth of the net local revenue of the Colony.

**4. Resolved.**—That the Council, having regard to Her Majesty's service, and the interests of the Colony, deem it their imperative duty to protest against so profuse an expenditure of the public funds in the shape of Contingencies to one branch of the Legislature.

**5. Resolved.**—That the foregoing Resolutions be communicated by Message to the House of Assembly, and by an address to His Excellency the Governor, with a humble request that he will transmit them to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It was then proposed that the Council resolve itself into committee on the same—

The ATTORNEY GENERAL observed that these resolutions comprised very important matters;—some of them he should perhaps be ready to concur in, whilst others required consideration; he should require time to consider and to inquire into the verity of them. To press the matter that day would be beyond measure hasty. It was likely that most of the measures would be concurred in, but still time, would be required, since the Council would not only pledge itself by the course adopted, but the resolutions would be recorded on the Journals. He did not understand why the resolutions were to be sent to the Secretary of State. He thought that functionary would be inclined to leave the Legislature to settle any differences respecting the taxes and the expenditure of the colony, and not trouble himself about it. The subjects were certainly a very proper one for consideration, but it were better to let it remain on the table till to-morrow.

The hon. Mr. CROWDY thought that as the resolutions principally related to matters of fact, a committee may be had then, so as to have time to inquire into them.

The hon. W. THOMAS would support the proposition for a committee, which might make its report early to-morrow.

The hon. J. B. BLAND, seconded by the hon. W. THOMAS, then moved that the resolutions on the whole be committed—which was carried.

And the committee having sat, rose and reported progress, and asked for leave to sit again, and that a select committee be appointed to examine the statistics contained in the resolutions;—which being agreed to, and the committee having sat, rose and reported that they had passed the resolutions without amendment, and the Council accordingly adopted the same, and transmitted them to the House of Assembly.

The following is the address to His Excellency the Governor, in conformity with the foregoing resolutions.—

"To HIS EXCELLENCY HENRY PRESCOTT, Esq., &c., &c., &c.,

"May it please your Excellency,

"We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council of Newfoundland, beg leave to acquaint your Excellency that we have, in our legislative capacity, passed a series of resolutions on the subject matter of the contingencies of the legislature of the colony, a copy of which we beg to lay before your Excellency, with our humble request that you will bring them under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

(Signed) "JAMES SIMMS, Senior Member Presiding.

"Council Chamber, 24th October, 1838."

To which address His Excellency was pleased to reply that he would do so without delay.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, his Excellency the Governor attended by his suite, went down to the Council Chamber, and under the usual ceremony prorogued the Legislature with the following speech from the throne:—

*Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council—*

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—*

The public business at length completed, I am enabled to relieve you from the labours of the session, which has been extended to an inconvenient period, and one far beyond my original expectation.

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly*

I have to thank you in Her Majesty's name for the Supplies. They will, I hope, be found adequate to the intended object,—and they shall be faithfully and carefully administered.

*Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council—*

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly*

In taken leave of you, probably for a period of several months: I wish most earnestly to impress upon you the duty which belongs to us, not less individually than collectively, of cultivating harmony and good will throughout every class of our society.

Let us endeavour to obliterate those unhappy political and religious differences which have of late years sprung up amongst us, and which were formally unknown.—They are indeed the bane of our peace.—They destroy the delights of social intercourse, and impede every effort for the public good. May all the members of the community, and especially those who are influential from talent or station, join heartily in this work of beneficence, and zealously endeavour to restore to Newfoundland its former character for general philanthropy and benevolence.

I take advantage of the present occasion, the most serious and impressive that can be offered to me, to bring under your particular observation extracts from various despatches on this interesting subject; and to assure you that the obligation I am under to render prompt and full obedience to every order I receive, is enforced in this instance by my warmest feelings and most ardent aspirations.

18th May, 1838. Her Majesty relies on your earnest endeavours to afford all persons under your Government, irrespective of any political or religious distinction, the utmost protection in the enjoyment of their just rights and liberties. Her Majesty is also persuaded that no exertion will be wanting on your part to moderate the violence of party animosity, and to induce all classes of the inhabitants to lay aside angry and excited feelings, in order to co-operate in advancing the welfare and developing the resources of the Colony.

28th July, 1838. I cannot, however, conclude this despatch without expressing my anxious hope that the political animosities which have so long distracted the Colony of Newfoundland will subside, and that all members of the Colonial Society will unite in endeavouring to promote the general welfare, and to establish har-

mony and good will through all classes of the inhabitants."

"12th August, 1838. I feel confident that you will second the views of Her Majesty's government by using all your personal and official influence to allay the irritation which has heretofore pervaded the society of Newfoundland, and to restore harmony and good feeling amongst all classes of the inhabitants."

The Legislature was then formally prorogued to Monday, the 21st January next.

—Ibid

**SHIP NEWS**

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

October 11.—Medium, Keay, Hamburg, bread, butter.  
Native, Hale, Hamburg, bread, flour, butter.  
Aurora, Cooper, London, wine vinegar, hams, raisins, rum, pork, butter.  
13.—Reform, Knight, London, bread, wine.  
Highlander, Munden, Copenhagen, flour, bricks.  
Cora, Le Grand, London, flour bread, raisins, gunpowder.  
Angler, Sinclair, Hamburgh, bread, flour, pork, butter.  
Telemachus, Gilbert, Hamburgh, flour, bread, butter.  
Liberty, Hill, Oporto, salt.  
Bachelor, Hore, Halifax, tobacco.  
Flora, Pearse, Torquay, coal, tar.  
St. Patrick, Madigan, Bridgeport, coal.

On Sale

**AT LOW PRICES**

For Cash or Produce,

THE UNDERMENTIONED

**GOODS,**

Viz.

BREAD, fine and common, Hamburg  
FLOUR, fine & superfine, do. & Danzic  
PORK, BEEF, barrels & half-barrels  
BUTTER, 1st Randers and 1st pickled  
Holstein for Families  
OATMEAL, Oat Grits, PEASE, RICE  
MOLASSES, Moist & Leaf SUGAR  
TEAS, Hyson, Twankey, Sonchong,  
Congo, & Bohea in Q.-chest  
SOAP, CANDLES, TOBACCO  
Snuff in bottles  
Glue, Pepper, Mustard, COFFEE  
VINEGAR in Jars and by the Gallon  
Horns, Westphalia  
GENEVA in cases & barrels  
Sugar Candy in cases  
WINE, a few dozen very fine OLD  
PORT and "G." SHERRY  
GUNPOWDER, BB. and MX Shot  
Sheet Lead  
Bolt, Bar, Sheathing and Sheet IRON  
Sheet COPPER and TIN, NAILS  
Cabin STOVES  
GRATES, Chain Cable 7-8 inch  
ANCHORS  
Iron round Pots, Bakepots & Covers  
Rat Cages  
Axes, and a general assortment of  
IRONMONGERY  
PITCH, Coal and Stockholm TAR  
VARNISH  
CORDAGE, Oakum, Lines & Twines  
BLOCKS, Dead-eyes, Trucks, Hanks,  
Sheaves, &c.  
COMBS, Brushes, black Lead  
HATS, Fur Caps, STATIONERY  
Account Books  
BLANKETS, PILOT Cloths, WITNEY  
and Flushing, SERGES  
FLANNELS, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs  
BLANKETING  
HOSIERY and Gloves  
Stays, Thread  
MERINOES, SHAWLS, MUSLINS,  
CALICOES, Printed Cottons  
Beaverteens  
BANDANA & Barcelona Handkerchiefs  
Ribbons  
TABLE Carpetings, Pasteboards  
Ships Compasses  
Half-hour & Log Glasses  
ENSGINS, Bunting  
Coopers Rushes, TINWARE  
Signal Lanthorns, LEATHER  
CANVAS, No. 3 to 7  
RUSSIA Ducks  
DECK Boats, Shoes, Snow Boots  
COALS and Bricks, Chalk  
EARTHENWARE  
SPARS, 6 to 16 Inches  
Pine PLANK  
Pine, Spruce, & Hardwood BALK.

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace, October 31, 1838.

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Sale.

N. B. A

place weekly

Harbor G

**TO BE LET**

**ON A BUILDING Lease,**

About Two Acres of Cultivated Land, well Fenced, situated on the Carbonar Road, immediately in rear of the Court House.

Apply to Mrs. CAWLEY.

Harbor Grace, Oct. 31.

**On Sale**

EDWARD WALMSLEY & Co

**Offer For Sale**

THEIR PRESENT STOCK, COMPRISING A VARIETY OF

**GOODS,**

Of every description, suitable to the TRADE, of this Island, to which is now being added,

**THE CARGO OF**

The Brig SARAH lately arrived from LIVERPOOL,

**CONSISTING OF**

A Few Bls. Excellent Archangel PORK  
Hamburg BREAD  
A Quantity of TEAS  
CORDAGE  
HARDWARE, &c. &c.

**AND,**

A Choice Assortment of MANCHESTER AND OTHER

**GOODS,**

Carefully selected, and which they intend disposing of on Reasonable Terms for Cash or Produce.

Carbonar, October 31, 1838.

EDDIEY, HARRISON & CO.

Are Landing ex-CASTLEREAGH from Liverpool, THE FOLLOWING GOODS

Which they will Sell Low for Cash or Produce, viz.

- 20 Tons Oral Coal
- 2 Do. Coke
- Cognac Brandy
- London Porter & Burton Ale in Bottles
- French, Portugal, & Spanish Wines
- Leaf Tobacco, Leaf Sugar
- Hysop, Twankey, Souchong, Congo and Bohea Teas
- Chain Cables & Anchors
- Nails & Iron all sorts & sizes
- Doctor Arnott's Patent Hot Air Stoves
- Schooners Stoves, Sheet Iron
- Sheet Lead, Sheet Copper & Sheathing
- Nails
- Soap and Candles
- White Lead & Coloured Paints
- Linseed Oil
- Window Glass 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 12x18
- A Few Dozen Patent Indian Rubber
- Waterproof Liquid Blacking
- Pitch, Tar, and Varnish
- Patent Cordage all sizes
- Roach Lime, Sole Leather
- Earthenware
- A Few Bls. Pork & Beef
- Canvas No. 1 to 8

And a well Assorted Supply of MANCHESTER and other British

**MANUFACTURED GOODS.**

Harbor Grace, October, 13, 1838.

COMMISSION WILLIAM DIXON having a commodious Premises, which from its detachment is comparatively secure from Fire, will be happy to receive GOODS of any description for disposal on Commission, by Private or Public Sale.

N. B. A Public Sale will take place weekly. Harbor Grace,

**Notice.**

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, carrying on business as Merchants, at this place, has this day been DISSOLVED.

All Debts due to, or from, the said late Firm, will be received and paid by Mr. EDWARD WALMSLEY, who, alone, is authorised to settle the same, and who will continue the Business at CARBONAR, under the Firm of EDWARD WALMSLEY and Co.

THOS. CHANCEY, WM. WILKING BULLEY, By his Attorney E. WALMSLEY.

Witnesses, W. BRANSCOMBE, Wm. BEMISTER, Jr.

Carbonar, Newfoundland, 13th October, 1838.

**PORTUGAL COVE ROAD. Stage Coaches, 'Victoria,' 'Velo-city,' and 'Catch.'**

THE Proprietors of these Coaches having made arrangements conducive to the greater comfort and convenience of Passengers by having Luggage-Carts &c. &c. to accompany them, beg leave to inform the Public that they have now commenced running. Starting from the Commercial Hotel for the Cove every Morning at 9 o'clock, and for St. John's immediately after the arrival of the Packets.

**TERMS**

Passengers ..... 5s. Luggage over 20lb weight cannot be carried without a reasonable charge. N.B.—All Letters, Parcels, Luggage, &c. &c. intended for onception Bay to be left at the Commercial Hotel, where Passengers will please apply to secure the Coaches. St. John's, May 13, 1838.

**NEWFOUNDLAND**

Northern District, } Brigus, to-wit. } COURT OF SESSIONS, JANUARY 9th, 1838.

THE Justices in Sessions, have this day, under the Colonial Act 4, Wm. 4th, cap. 9, Sess. 2, intitled "An Act to regulate the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Colony, and to provide for the Surveying of Lumber," appointed Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAM COZENS, of Brigus, to be an Assayer of Weights and Measures for the aforesaid Northern District. ROBERT JOHN PINSENT, J. P. Chairman of the Court

I hereby give Public Notice pursuant to the Act abovementioned, that my Office containing the Standard Weights and Measures is situated at my Store in Brigus aforesaid, where I shall be in daily attendance. SAMUEL W. COZENS. Assayer of Weights and Measures

Brigus, January 9, 1838.

WE, the undersigned, being appointed by PETER GUIGNETTE, Watchmaker, of Harbor Grace, as his lawful Attornies, to collect and dispose of his Goods and Effects for his own benefit

**NOTICE**

ALL Persons having WATCHES in possession of the said PETER GUIGNETTE, are hereby Notified, and required to make application for the same to the Subscribers, on or before the last day of this Month, otherwise the same will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION. All Persons indebted to the said PETER GUIGNETTE, are required to pay into our hands, the amount of their Accounts due, otherwise Legal proceedings will be taken against them. JAMES SHARP, J. E. CHURCHWELL.

Harbor Grace, July 19, 1838.

**Indentures**

FOR SALE at this Office.

Harbour Grace, October 31, 1838.

**On Sale**

**BY**

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**

**THE CARGO OF**

The Brigantine ELIZABETH, Captain HUNT, from HAMBURGH, Viz.

- 50 Bls. Prime Hamburg Pork
- 150 Firkins New Butter
- 200 Bls. Superfine Flour
- 75 Bls. Oatmeal
- 25 Bls. Peas
- 512 Bags Bread.

**And,**

The Cargo of the Brig MARGARET ANN, Capt. HARTERY, from LIVERPOOL, Viz.

- 80 Tons Salt
- 50 Tons Good House Coals, cheap from the ship
- 48 Bls. Prime Dantzic Pork
- Vinegar, Grindstones, Cabin Stoves
- Piping for Stoves
- Blocks all sizes, Wood Pins and Bushed
- A large supply of Ironmongery, &c. &c.

**Also,**

By the Brig CAROLINE, Capt. COOMBS, from HAMBURGH,

100 Firkins Butter, particularly recommended for the use of Families.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace, October 17, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Office of this Paper, Price 2s. 6d. (prompt)

**A RECORD**

**OF THE**

**EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS**

**OF THE**

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

**OF NEWFOUNDLAND,**

**IN THE**

**ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT**

**OF**

**Surgeon KIELLEY,**

**AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST OF**

**The Honorable Judge LILLY,**

**AND THE**

**High-Sheriff (B. G. GARRETT, Esq.)**

For, (as the House has it!)

"Breach of Privilege!!"

Harbor Grace, October 10, 1838.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

**Have Received**

A few of Doctor Arnott's Patent Hot Air Stoves, which will be found to be the best and most economical Stove ever introduced into this Colony

They have also on Hand,

20 Warps 3 to 6 inches, which they will dispose of at a Low figure for prompt payment, to Close Sales

Likewise, some Mouldy Bread And about 40 Hbds. Manure Salt.

Harbor Grace, Oct. 17 1838.

**G. P. Jillard**

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,

And just opened a handsome assortment of

- PATENT LEVER and other WATCHES
- With a great variety of Watch Chains and Ribbons
- Gilt, Silver, and Steel Guard Chains
- Seals and Keys
- Women's Silver Thimbles
- Silver Pencil Cases
- German Silver Table and Tea Spoons
- Gold Wedding Rings
- Lady's Ear Rings and Finger Rings
- Very Superior Single and Double Bladed Pen Knives
- With a variety of other Articles, which he will Sell very Low for CASH.

Harbour Grace, July 4, 1838.

**On Sale**

**BY**

**THORNE, HOOPER & CO.**

Just Received per EMILY, Turner

- 100 barrels Flour
- 185 bags Bread
- 10 Hbds. building Lime
- 7000 Bricks

**And**

150 Hogsheads best House

**Coals.**

Harbor Grace, August 15, 1838.

In the Northern Circuit Court (L.S.) Harbor Grace, April Term, 1st Victoria.

In the matter of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, of Carbonar, in the Northern District, Merchants Insolvents.

WHEREAS it hath been made to appear to this Honorable Court, (at the return of a Writ against them by EDWARD PIKE) that Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, of Carbonar, Merchants, and Co-partners, are unable to pay to all their Creditors Twenty Shillings in the Pound, this Court doth this day declare them Insolvent. It also appearing that a considerable part in value of the said Creditors are resident in England, and have no legal representatives in this Country;—and it likewise appearing, that it is necessary to appoint Provisional Trustees, until a meeting of the Creditors can conveniently be held for the purpose of nominating Trustees to the Estate of the said Insolvents. It is this day ordered by this Honorable Court, that Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, and all Persons their Creditors, whose Debts amount respectively, to the sum of Twenty Pounds and upwards, do either in Person, or by their Lawful Agent, assemble at the Court House, at Harbor Grace, on the First day of next Term, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in order to choose two or more Creditors to be Trustees to the Estate of the said Insolvents:—And in the interim this Honorable Court appoints ROBERT PACK, Esq., JOHN WILLS MARTIN, Esq., and WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq., Merchants, residing at Carbonar, Provisional Trustees, of the Insolvent Estate of the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle; and the said Robert Pack, John Wills Martin, and William Harrison, are hereby authorised to Discover, Collect, and Receive the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents, subject to such Orders and directions, as this Honorable Court shall from time to time make herein.

By the Court, JOHN STARK, Chief Clerk and Registrar.

Harbor Grace, 30th April, 1838.

THE Co-partnership Trade hitherto carried on by us under the firm of BENNETT, MORGAN & Co. is this day Dissolved by mutual consent.

All Persons having claims on said Trade are requested to present the same for payment, and all Persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment to C. F. BENNETT, who alone is authorized to receive the assets of said Co-partnership Trade.

C. F. BENNETT, GEORGE MORGAN.

Witness, GEORGE BEADEY BECK, THOMAS BENNETT,

St. John's Newfoundland, 1st February, 1838.

The Business for the future will be carried on by C. F. BENNETT.

THE Public are hereby notified, that my signature to the Advertisement contained in the Gazette of Tuesday last, announcing the Dissolution of Co-partnership of BENNETT, MORGAN & Co. was obtained from me under a misconception of the term of its duration, not having in my possession at the time the Deed of Co-partnership between us:—I now find by reference to a copy of the Deed of Co-partnership, which I have since obtained, that the Co-partnership does not terminate until the first day of January, 1841.

GEORGE MORGAN.

Feb. 10, 1838.

POETRY

HOME.

Far far away the travellers home,  
But he'll find no spot like his own dear home,  
Though o'er the mountain and o'er the sea-spray  
To far distant climes he may wander away.  
O'er Italy fair he may ramble long,  
And beauty still find in that land of song;  
Though he loves to gaze on the soft blue sky,  
And the vine-clad hills may be dear to his eye,  
And he may delight in the cataract's foam—  
But is that spot dear as his native home?

To the isle of Greece he may chance to stray,  
And wander among the ruins gray;  
Or marks that passed in times of old  
In a land of sages and warriors bold.  
Though he see the spot where in days gone by,  
The sound of deadly strife rose high;  
Though he loves to gaze on that fair scene,  
There is nought remains of what have been,  
Where warriors trod now flowers bloom—  
But oh! is that spot like his own dear home?

He may view the mountains crown'd with snow,  
Or the verdent mead far spread below,  
Where flowers are fair and skies are bright,  
And in that scene he may feel delight.  
But still at times will the wanderer sigh,  
For the pleasant scenes which have long passed by.  
For no place to him so dear can be,  
As the land where he played in infancy;  
Though long he may wander and far he may roam,  
There's no spot on earth like his own dear home.

THE CONSERVATIVES (CORONATION HYMN)

Air—*Spanish Chant.*—[BY A LADY.]  
Come O Lord!—and bless our land  
Rise now throughout the Land;  
Man may form the social ring,  
Though alone the heart can't bring;  
Come then, Lord, and bless the scene,  
Deck'd for England's "Church and Queen."

Bless with unanimity,  
Peace, and love and loyalty!  
Let this bright auspicious day  
Bask in their unclouded ray;  
Fair and smiling as the scene,  
Meet to grace a youthful Queen!

Proudly on her maiden brow,  
Britain's Crown is resting now—  
May she feel the sacred trust!  
Feel it still!—The wise!—The just!  
Garden of her country's cause,  
Pillar of its Church and laws!

"Church the Queen" then—arise the cry!

Let the banner wave on high!—  
Church the Queen!—Behold then there!  
Sainted mother—daughter fair\*;  
Mother Church!—Then could it be  
Thy sweet child would turn from thee?

Thee!—Whose mild protecting hand  
Brought her sires to rule the land!  
Thee!—Who now with bonds divine,  
Fond her Heav'ly crown would st twine.  
Thee!—By that young heart forget?  
Never!—Never!—Doubt her not!  
Hark!—That oath's soft thrilling tone!  
Fever!—Church and Queen are one!

Raise, then, raise the thrilling cry;  
Church and Queen! to fill the sky;  
Here the hills, the valleys sing;  
Every gale its tribute bring!  
Here us Lord!—and bless the scene  
Bless our country's "Church and Queen!"

\* The Queen of England must be a daughter of that Church, which placed her family on the Throne.—(Coronation Oath).

**Matrimonial Happiness.**—On Monday Mr. Thomas Powell manfully brought his new married bride before the Magistrate at the Guildhall, and charged her with "abstaining herself from home at those times she ought to be at home." The complainant stated his grievances at great length, complaining of his home being deserted and his comforts neglected. The lady was ready to retaliate,

but the worthy Mayor and Magistrate stopped her by dismissing the complaint, at the same time stating that for their own sakes they regretted that there was no law compelling wives to stay at home. Mr. and Mrs. Powell have been eight weeks married; the fifth day of their union was terminated by the lady receiving a sound drubbing, and the husband being locked up in the round house for the night.—The wife took out four warrants against her liege lord for illusage before the honeymoon was passed, and up to the present charge was had been eight times a complaint against him. Mr. R. offered his lady a separate maintenance, but she, "turned to her berth-place, whether loved or spurned," the offer, valiantly declaring she would yet tame and make a good husband of him.

A curious case of manslaughter occurred in the neighbourhood of Alderly, in Cheshire last week—William Coops, a child only seven years old, threw an egg which he had taken from a bird's nest, and which had a live bird within it, at William Pearson, twenty five years old; who said "he would make the little devil eat the egg." According, he thrust it down his throat. The child ran home; was taken very ill; and in a few days gangrene in his throat. Pearson was sent to Chester Castle, on the verdict of a Coroner's Jury, to be tried for manslaughter.

**DUELLING.**—The courage of duellists has recently been tested in the affair of two members of Congress, who in performance of their legislative duties, have thought it necessary to black-guard each other in the foulest terms; their charges and aspersions involving not only their political, but their moral character also, and a duel thought to be the inevitable result. They are both professed duellists, both fond of fighting, and both have more than once display their courage. One is a dead shot with hair triggers, at eight paces; other equally unerring in his aim with his rifle, at thirty: of course the expected duel has not yet come off. The laws of duelling allowing the challenger to choose the weapon, each of those redoubtable heroes is AFRAID to challenge his antagonist.

**A TAVERN INCIDENT.**—A traveller domiciling at an American hotel, exclaimed one morning to the waiter, "What are you about, you black rascal, you have roused me twice from my sleep by telling me breakfast is ready, and now you are attempting to strip off the bed clothes; what do you mean?" "Why replied Pompey, "if you isn't gone to get up, I must hab de sheet any how, cause dey'r waitin for de table clof."

**PORT DRINKERS.** It has been proved, by analysis, that some Port wine contains about one half of its bulk of pure brandy, and that every time a man drinks two bottles strong body Port he drinks one of brandy; yet how many are there not content with the quantity. Sir John Sinclair gives us an instance of a Mr. Vanhorn, who daily, for twenty-three years drank his four bottles; altogether thirty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-eight bottles; and, as our guide to longevity, Sir John quaintly observes, "in the course of his potation, he resembled a cellar more than a

man, for there are many cellars that never contained what this man must have done, namely, fifty-nine pipes of Port."

Dr. Arnott's Stove

**DRIVER** and **MEFFORD** beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they Manufacture the celebrated Dr. Arnott's Stove. This invention combines the greatest economy, safety and cleanliness, with the most effective operation of any mode of heating yet discovered, and is adapted to places of Public Worship, public establishments, halls, vestibules &c. May be seen in operation at their Stove Grate Manufactory and Iron Works.

Southampton, March 9, 1838.  
[Dr. ARNOTT'S STOVE.—We see by advertisement that this useful and economical Stove is now manufactured to any size, by *Driver & Mefford*, this town of The article has been so highly approved of by all who have seen or used it, that it is quite unnecessary for us to say a syllable in its favor.—*Hampshire Telegraph*, March 12, 1838.]  
[From the contiguity of Southampton to Poole, orders from hence may readily be executed for this celebrated Stove.—Ed. Star.]

FOR SALE

By Private Bargain.

An excellent Dwelling House and a quantity of Land attached thereto, situate on the South side of *Carbonear*, and lately occupied by *William Thistle, Junr*,

AND,  
A large piece of cleared Land, at the Water-side of *Musquitto*, late the Property of *Mr. Dennis Thomey* deceased, being one half that extensive *Plantation* formerly belonging to his Father, the late *Mr. Roger Thomey*.

For further particulars apply to *Thomas Ridley & Co.* or to

ALFRED MAYNE,

Their Attorney.

Harbor Grace,  
June 6,

BY

MICHAEL HOWLEY

Sealers' Scalping Knives  
Men's Great and Pea Coats  
Hour, Half-hour and Log Glasses  
Blanketings, Serges  
Flannels, Yarn Stockings  
Gun Locks and Gun Lock Vices  
American Coasting Pilots  
Nails, from 1½ to 5 inches  
Scupper Nails, Pump and Tin Tax  
Men's Boots and Shoes  
Waist Belts  
Canvas Frocks & Trowsers  
Iron Pots & Kettles  
Hatchets, Shovels  
Saws, Claw Hammers, Lanthorns

ALSO, ON HAND,

Rum, Brandy, White Wine  
Molasses, Sugar  
Green and Black Teas  
Coffee, Pepper  
Pork, Tobacco, Dip Candles  
Leather, &c. &c.

Carbonear,

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,  
Oct. 5, 1837.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS  
St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbor 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 or Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, HARBOR GRACE

PERCHARD & BOAG,

Agents, St. JOHN'S

Harbour Grace, May 4, 1838

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

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

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

TERMS.

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

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 PHILAN, 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 will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

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

TERMS.

After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.  
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single ..... 6d.  
Double, Do. .... 1s.

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

Carbonear,  
June 4, 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 east by the subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,

Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1838.

Blanks

Of Various kinds For Sale at the Office of this Paper.



Vol. IV

HARBOR

Soldiers

the most of dence, take respecting of Captain riment, re dence of by statute. letter sent sold er, she provided the the comma ment or de either cau before the privilege the highly. U merchant s hand, neve not having ding them t for a pent witness, w employmen never thin friends. I would be s they canno pense of a si is very near of a full sea wages of a remarkable pondence b diers an l t other, for a that any tric passes throu tween any inconsiderat diers are e educated th the people; adults in G amount to G are able to v they write a mon soldiers supposition, 000,000 lett be written u tem, yielding Post office, a piece, of con a million ste letters on fri yield nothing

Horrors o his history o on draws the picture of the after the bat on defeated t mense slaugh "Above fifty the space of t in their blood for the most kind, from the city of canno been discharg and the close p tending masse teries, which t musket shot t Though stret sand, and exp