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CHESTER AND CHESHIRE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

The second anniversary of this society was celebrated on Monday last, by a grand dinner, at the Albion Hotel, Chester.

The dinner was held in the large room at the Hotel, which was tastefully fitted up for the occasion. Over the Chairman's seat was suspended a pure white flag, edged round with gold lace. In the centre was inscribed in gold letters "Pro Patria," and above it was placed the red rose. A very delicate and substantial dinner was served up by Mr Willoughby, the proprietor of the hotel, accompanied with excellent wines.

The Chair was taken by Lord Viscount COMBERMERE.

The company in the whole consisted of about 400 gentlemen.

The cloth having been removed,

The CHAIRMAN said there never sat on the throne of this country, or presided over these realms, one more anxious for the well-being and happiness and comfort of his subjects, than our present Gracious Monarch—The King was warm-hearted, considerate, humane, and patriotic. Long might he continue to reign over the hearts of his people. The Noble Chairman then proposed "William the Fourth," with four times four—(loud cheers, amid which the toast was drunk, and "God save the King," sung.

The CHAIRMAN then called for a bumper, and said the next toast he had to propose he was certain would be drunk with great enthusiasm. He begged leave to propose the health of one of the most virtuous and amiable of her sex, "The Queen"—The toast was drunk with three times three.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the health of the "Princess Victoria," which was drunk with three times three.

The CHAIRMAN said he was quite certain that none of the company would regret that they filled a bumper to the toast he was about to propose, and he therefore required them to fill their glasses. The toast which he was going to propose was one which every true Englishman ought to drink, and which every true Conservative would drink—(cheers) The Church had been assailed, they all knew, in every quarter, and all religions and sects had combined and united, and made common cause against her—(hear hear). It was high time that Englishmen, and all who valued their glorious Constitution, should rise, should unite, and rally round the Monarch, and support the altar and the throne—(cheers). He was not a person to join in any factious opposition—

He was not a friend to the meeting of the lower orders; but on occasions such as that when every body was interested—every body was concerned—when the question was of such vital importance, then it was time for all classes and parties to unite in defence of the Church, the King and the Constitution—(loud cheering). The experiment had been tried in the sister kingdom of conciliating persons who were of the Roman Catholic persuasion. He (Lord Combermere) might be considered a bigot, because he was opposed to them; and he acted upon principle, not as a party man, when that measure was carried by—he might say—his best friend whom he would have opposed tooth and nail, to the utmost of his power, when that question was agitated—(cheers). He should be glad to know what good has been done by reconciliation?—(applause). What advantage had resulted from that measure? We could answer that question in a simple monosyllable—none. Having lived part of his life in Catholic countries, he knew their creed, and he knew conciliation would not satisfy them in anything short of Catholic ascendancy—(hear, hear). Were Englishmen prepared to concede that—(loud cries of "No, no!") to concede that for which oceans of blood had been shed as they all knew, centuries ago, at the glorious battle of the Boyne?—(hear, hear). Did they mean tamely and quietly to give up their possessions, and to throw up that power which the Roman Catholics wished to exercise over them?—(hear, hear). One of the greatest advantages of these associations, as he said before, was to rally round the throne and

the altar. He should be happy to see the various classes meet for that purpose. We could not encourage them too much—they were attended with the happiest results to the country, and, in his opinion, nothing but that could save the country—(applause). He would not detain them longer. There were many present more able than himself to give their opinions, and to discuss the subjects that would be brought before them. He should, therefore, propose "The Church, the King, and the Constitution"—(immense cheering).

The CHAIRMAN next gave "The wooden walls of Old England."

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "Lord Hill and the Army," which was drunk with three times three.

General O'LOGLEN acknowledged this toast, though, he said, he had no other claim than having worn, for upwards of half a century, the uniform of the army of this country. He had been much in the habit of listening to the commands of the Noble President, under whom he had had the honour to serve with the greatest satisfaction to himself. He was sure there was no class of the community that more fully appreciated the high and rich reward of the approbation of their countrymen, and more particularly of such as composed that meeting. With respect to the Noble individual at the head of the army, anything that he could say would derogate, rather than add to his high character, as he was as remarkable for his military tact, for his gallantry, and his strict impartiality, as for his engaging urbanity—(applause). The adjoining county might well be proud of having produced such a man, and he begged to say that this county was not deficient in producing men who deserved well of their country—(applause). He should occupy more time than he had a right to do from that company, if he were to particularise all those Officers whom he knew, as natives of Cheshire, had done credit to the county, and every way whatever had acquitted themselves as Cheshire men—(applause). He had the happiness to serve under their noble President at the commencement of his brilliant military career—(applause). Afterwards he had the good fortune to be placed under his command; and if it were not for his (the Noble Lord's) presence alone, he would indulge those feelings of friendship and respect which he bore towards him—(applause). He had to thank them again for listening to the honest effusions of an old Conservative soldier, and would then resume his seat—(great applause).

The CHAIRMAN again rose and said, in the few words he was going to utter, he would not follow the example of the enemy, but would abstain from personal attack—(hear, hear). The Radical Journals said, that at Conservative associations and meetings like that, their principal topic consisted in abuse of Mr O'Connell and other individuals connected with the Government. Now it was not for him to choose their society or their friends, and if they did not it was not for him to complain—it was nothing to him who their associates were or their connections—(laughter). He begged to say that was not the line of conduct which they had laid down for themselves; they stood on higher ground: they did not carry the war into the enemy's camp, but they acted on the defensive. They had met, as he had said before, for the protection of the country and the Constitution. After having said so much he begged to recommend them to inquire what was the origin of their present meeting, and of such associations as theirs. It was not for the purpose which he had before described—for the purpose of abusing any particular person, or the men in power, but he conceived their main object was to disabuse the public mind—to convince the people that they (the Conservatives) were not their enemies, and point out to them who their friends and enemies were. They (the Conservatives) were accused of being a jobbing, ultra-Tory set of Statesmen; and in their number the principal ones, of course, were Sir Robert and the Duke of Wellington. Now look at the characters of those illustrious men, Sir Robert Peel, as every

body knew, was the most domestic man in this kingdom. He was happy in the bosom of his family, and was never more anxiously employed than when doing his country good. Those who believed he was greedy, and that he sought office merely for the emoluments of place and the patronage which it afforded, knew not Sir Robert Peel, nor his character, or they would know that he was the last man in the country to take advantage of either—(applause). Every body knew that Sir Robert Peel was one of the most wealthy men in this country; and Sir Robert Peel was not only independent in point of fortune, but he had an independent mind—(applause). Look at the acts of that great man, during the short time that he was in power, and it was unfortunate for this country that it was so short. Did he turn out the Ambassadors and the Governors that were employed by the late Government? Did he not offer the Governor of Jamaica, and different Ambassadors the privilege to remain, and did not many accept the offer and remain in their respective places? And did that look like greediness—like coming into office for the sake of patronage? On that point it was their business to undeceive the lower orders. The middle classes, he was happy to say, were coming round to their proper senses, and to see the danger in which the country was placed—(applause). He was delighted in seeing Conservative Associations, composed of tradesmen, assembling in different towns of England, which he thought was of infinite advantage to the good cause; and it was a line of conduct which he hoped all good Conservatives would pursue. Their great object as he said before, was, to undeceive the lower orders, who had hitherto been misled by their enemies, though not intentionally, and the enemies of their country. With respect to Ireland, they were accused of withholding justice to that country. He would like to know what was meant by justice to Ireland—for what was asked was anything but even-handed justice. Was it just to take from one man and give to another? Was it just to take from the Protestant Church, as they were about to do and give to the Roman Catholics? But when they called for such justice to Ireland, they (the Conservatives) were accused for opposing those destructive measures, and the people were told that the Peers were their greatest enemies; and some of the most ultra-Radicals called for the abolition of that house. Why they knew perfectly well that that house was the chief barrier between the Monarch and the people—(great applause). Therefore, though attacks were made on that House, he hoped the Peers would remain firm and do their duty. But take away that barrier and all the other destructive measures which were proposed would be carried, and they would destroy the British Constitution—(applause). They found—and he was glad to know that in their sober senses the most violent party man of the present day would say that he did not wish to have a revolution in the country. Those people who were friends to the present Ministry, and the Radicals and ultra-Radicals, all say no, they did not wish to destroy the British Constitution, but that they wished to improve it. It was certainly the most extraordinary way to improve it to adopt destructive measures which had been proposed, and which, but for the Upper House, would have been carried—(applause). He was the last person to join a factious opposition against any Government; he cared not for men, and with them he was certain he looked for measures—those measures which would save the country—(applause). But he would oppose his own brother, and his dearest friend would he oppose if he advocated these measures which had been proposed by his Majesty's present Ministers—(applause). It was not for him to say who was to be Minister in the event of the present men going out of office; but there was one man, he conceived, in particular—the illustrious man he had named (Sir R. Peel)—to whom the country looked up for support—that man who would give up all the comforts of private life, and step forward in any emergency if he could be of service to the country. His Lordship then proposed

"Success to the Conservative Associations throughout the Kingdom."

Song by Capt. Puleston, "a fine old English Gentleman."

Sir HARRY MAINWARING, Bart., then briefly proposed "Lord Lyndhurst and the House of Peers."

Lord DELAMERE (the Noble Chairman and Lord de Tabley standing) rose to acknowledge the toast, and was greeted with tremendous cheering. He said he was very unexpectedly called upon: he had hoped that their President would have returned thanks, but he had been told that that would be indecorous, and therefore it devolved upon him to thank them for the honour they had done the Noble House, of which he had the honour to be a member. He could say but little on the subject, but he would say this, that if every Conservative Lord had been present, with Lord Lyndhurst at their head, they would feel proud and delighted at the approbation shown to their conduct by so numerous and respectable a company as was there assembled—(applause). He must further add,—though the sentiment ill became him,—he must add, that he was one who did think that the Lords had done their duty—(applause); ay, and that nobly too.—They not done it vexatiously—there had been no opposition to any measure of Government for vexatious purposes, or for the purpose of teasing the Government—there was no opposition made to any measure, but that which was considered by the Conservatives of the House of Lords as injurious to the Constitution itself—(applause). He could say nothing further on the subject, and it ill became him to say the little that he had said—(no, no.)

The CHAIRMAN said the next toast which he had to propose to them, was "the health of that great Statesman, whom they all admired, and respected, and loved"—he meant Sir Robert Peel; and he begged to attach to the Conservative part of the House of Commons—(applause).

Lord COLE said he was called upon to return thanks, though it ill became him to do it when a senior Member was on his right hand, and on his left a friend, who was in Parliament before he was either born or thought of, and who, he was sorry to say, had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds not many months since: but since he was to do it, he would do his best. He wished he could say that in the House of Commons, they had as great a majority as in the House of Lords; but it belonged to them (the electors to give that majority. If they registered, registered, registered—a friend of his had said agitate, agitate, agitate—but if they registered, registered, registered with such men as R. Peel at the head of affairs, he did hope that they could save the country. But if they did not register, things would continue as at present. On the part of Sir Robert Peel and the Conservative Members of the House of Commons, he again sincerely thanked them.

The CHAIRMAN again rose. He said he always wished to speak of men as he found them; and of the Conservative Members of this county he could say that they had done their duty most zealously, faithfully, and honourably—(applause). They deserved well of their country, but of this county in particular. He believed he was right when he said that no Conservative Members of this county had ever accepted office, and yet were the Conservatives called ultra-greedy Tories, anxious for place; but he defied any one to prove it. His Lordship then gave the "health of the Conservative Members of this good Conservative county"—(applause).

The toast was drunk with three times three and one cheer more for the House of Oulton.

Sir PHILIP DE MALPAS GREY EGBERTON, Bart., rose and said it was with the most infinite satisfaction that he rose to offer his sincere acknowledgements for the honour which they had conferred on him in thus enthusiastically responding to that toast. There was one satisfactory interpretation which he put upon their kindness, and he hoped he was not wrong, that his conduct during the last twelve months had met with their appro-

bation—(applause.) That was the only occasion vouchsafed to him as the metre by which he could estimate how far his exertions had been received by them with approbation, and how far the conduct which he pursued in Parliament had given to them satisfaction—(applause.) Since he had the honour of addressing them last, a Session of Parliament had passed over their heads—one of extraordinary severity and of long duration; one, too, in which they had toiled by day and night—they had sat in Committee by day from ten o'clock till the more arduous business of the evening commenced, and from that hour till between two and three o'clock in the morning, watching the proceedings of the Ministry, who were anxious to introduce the most mischievous measures at the latest hours—(applause), when they thought the Conservative Members would be tired out. Thus they had toiled month after month, and they had continued to sit in the House of Commons, and divided again and again. At times they might fall into a despondency; and they should have fallen if they had not been satisfied that there was another House—(applause), and that the measures proposed in the House of Commons had to go before another tribunal. If it had not been for that recollection they might have lapsed into despondency and deserted their posts; but they were cheered on by seeing so manful a stand made in the House of Peers, and they were animated to fresh exertions by the legislative, legitimate, and statesman-like view which they took of the measures brought before them. They were fully convinced that they would be opposed—not from factious motives—not for the sake of opposing the Ministers to power, but solely and intrinsically, and from common-sense views of what service they would be to the kingdom at large; and that they would not follow the example of the Ministers in the House of Commons, by trucking to the Radical, and dangerous and servile—he had almost said "tail"—for society nothing more like the subservience shown in the House of Commons to the "tail," which a certain Irish agitator was said to flourish at his will. But in the endeavours of the Conservative Members of the House of Commons they were satisfied with a further view—not merely what the House of Lords would do, but they reasoned with themselves, and asked what the country thought of the House of Lords? And when they looked at the conduct of the Conservatives of those counties who had the opportunity to show their feelings—at Essex, Northamptonshire, South Warwickshire, and Newcastle, the first opportunity they saw the opinions not only of the House of Lords but of those constituencies by whom they (the Members of the House of Commons) were upheld in their places—(applause). He feared he was trespassing on their time—(no, no), and he feared he was introducing politics on an occasion when, perhaps, they had better not be discussed. There were times and occasions when their best, their highest, and their most loyal and kindly feelings of their hearts expanded to an unbounded amount, and this was one of them—(applause)—when he was able to meet his constituents and his friends in that country. And he was proud that he could congratulate them that in Liverpool there had lately been a similar meeting of Conservatives to the number of one thousand—(applause)—in addition to the meeting at Newton and of the operatives of that county; and he did say that when they saw Conservatism marching so rapidly in the county, the cry throughout England would be, "If England be on our side, who can prevail against us?"

TATTON EGERTON, sen., Esq., acknowledged the compliment on behalf of his son, who was prevented being present by a domestic affliction.

The CHAIRMAN then rose to propose the health of a worthy Baronet, who sat many years in Parliament, and during which time he was a supporter of the Conservative cause. A better Church and King man there did not exist. He begged to propose "the health of Sir Robert Vaughan and the Conservatives of the principality"—(loud cheering).

Sir ROBERT VAUGHAN thanked the meeting most sincerely for the honour they had conferred on him, but before he sat down he would take the liberty of proposing "the health of their Noble Chairman."

The toast was received and drunk with immense cheering, and accompanied by the Wellington signal, which is done by touching the hand, the heart, and the pocket at the time the cheering is given.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the worthy Baronet for proposing his health, and the company for the flattering manner in which they had received it. It was an unpleasant task to speak of self, and as he was not much in the habit of public speaking, he found it a great difficulty, and it was more difficult when it became a personal concern. He assured the meeting that he felt highly honoured at being appointed their President. Two days ago he was in such a state that he feared he should be obliged to decline meeting them that day; but so good a cause, and the delight he took in meeting his Conservative friends carried him through and enabled

him to meet his friends that day. He hoped to meet them in a better and happier state next time, and that in the meantime the good cause would go on prosperously. He thought that by the next meeting the good sense of the country would return. A great change had taken place, and in less than twelve months a reaction would take place. He wished to impress upon the meeting the necessity of explaining to the landowners that it was necessary to open their eyes and to let them know who were their enemies and who were their friends.

The next toast proposed was "the Lord Lieutenant of the county."

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," which was drunk with the customary honours, and one cheer more for the Bishop.

The Rev. JAMES MAINWARING responded to the toast. He assured the company that he should not have thrust himself into the situation he then occupied, were it not for the unwillingness of others more competent than himself to have acknowledged the toast. He did not come forward because justice was not done to the ministry generally, or because allusion might be made to so humble an individual as himself, but simply for the purpose of adverting to some of those things likely to affect their very existence as a body. He had heard the Clergy charged with being unpopular. With respect to that charge he had only to say, he did not believe it when he saw such a display of feeling on their behalf as that conveyed by the present meeting. He hoped the motto of the Clergy would ever be

"Laudari si laudato viro."

With regard to the feeling existing amongst the higher classes of the people, as to the religion and morality of the Clergy, he would appeal to the support which they had ever given to the establishment, and for the character of her Clergy, to the diocesan of the metropolis of the county, and to what had been done in the metropolis of Lancaster. There had recently been shown how readily the people were to come forward and support a plan of National education upon the principles of the Church of England—(cheers). He could also multiply these instances by quoting from the Press, the daily announcement of livings being presented to clergymen, to testify the respect and approbation in which they were held by their different congregations. It was from such associations as the present that he expected much good would result. They had by means of them opportunities of showing their loyalty. Was it from the House of Lords that evil was to be suspected? Could the Monarch be suspected of treachery? The House of Lords had more than once interposed with zeal on behalf of the Church, and the King was known to be its defender. He could name another House from which opposition might be expected; but he hoped that before long they would return to their right feelings. The Clergy were not in the hands of man, but in the hands of the Lord, who could control the tempest and direct the storm. The trial might be severe, but if the members of the establishment came forward and entered boldly into the business, all would yet be well. He had only further to say, that for himself, and on behalf of his brethren the clergy, he had to return sincere thanks for the honour conferred upon them—(cheers).

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing "the health of the Duke of Wellington" was one of his best and most intimate friends, and he should be happy if some one had mentioned the name to the meeting, with greater force than he could. He had known the Duke of Wellington from the time he first entered the army, and he had been with him from a very early period. The Noble Duke was ever ready to step forward in defence of his country, either at home or abroad, and he hoped the country would be enabled to have his aid in time of need. The country might require his assistance if it should be again plunged into war; and there was no one to whom the country could look to on such an occasion but the Noble Duke—(hear, hear).

He had been opposed by the enemies of his country, and had been vilified by them in all Radical Societies, and held up to the populace as an object of their hatred and horror. Could such persons be called true Englishmen? could they possess a sense of gratitude when they spoke of the Noble Duke in that way?—(hear, hear). The Noble Duke, however, was above all that the faction could do to lower him in public estimation; and let him go from one end of the kingdom to the other at that moment, he would be most enthusiastically received.—The Duke of Wellington's health was then drunk amid loud and long continued cheering, accompanied by the Wellington signal.

"The healths of the Vice-Presidents," was next proposed and drunk.

Lord COLA said he came from a country where party feeling was much warmer than in England; but he begged to propose a toast which every Englishman ought to drink—"Protestant ascendancy in Church and State"—(cheers).

The next toast proposed by the Chairman was "Prosperity to Agriculture and extension of Commerce."

Sir RICHARD BROOKE then rose and said, he begged to propose the health of a friend of mine, a friend of yours, and a friend of his country—"Lord Delamere"—loud cheering.

Lord DELAMERE was received with great applause. He said he thanked his friend Sir Richard Brooke, for the kind manner in which he had proposed his health; and, to the company he could only say that it was not a trifling honour they had conferred upon him. They had done more than bestow a mere compliment on him; and it was extremely gratifying to him, as it had led him to think that he had given the meeting satisfaction in the little he had done towards the preservation of those principles on which the Constitution was founded, and on which it must be maintained—(cheers). The events which had occurred in Parliament since they met, had formed a conviction in his mind of the necessity of meetings such as that which they had assembled to celebrate. He was glad to find that such associations were becoming general throughout the kingdom. He was confident they would be the means of stimulating the people to active exertion, and he could assure them that there never was a moment of time when exertions were more called for to check the monster that was going about, under the guise of Reform, to effect a change in all things, and cause the destruction of the settled institutions of the country; and in their vocation they had not been forsaken, for they had been kept in active play by the assistance and exertions of the present Government—(hear, hear). The House of Peers, whom the meeting had honoured by proposing the toast that evening, had done its duty and nobly too; and yet, without the assistance and exertions of the people of England the cause would fail. It was not a trifling question that was under consideration. It was not whether Whigs or Tories should have the ascendancy, or the reins of Government—the question was of far greater importance. He cared not whether Whigs or Tories had the head, provided the Constitution of the country was not assailed. Their stake was—all they possessed in this country; their religion, their laws, and their property, was that which they were contending for, and if they were apathetic they would lose all—(hear, hear). He was aware that he was trespassing on their time and patience, but his mind was so convinced on this subject, and he felt so anxious in the cause itself, that he could not refrain from impressing upon them the necessity of using energetic measures, which alone could bring them out of the difficulties into which they were plunged—(hear, hear). He was extremely gratified at the assemblage which took place that day, and he wished them great joy on the occasion. He was delighted to see the numbers and the respectability whom he was then addressing. Let them all unite and struggle to the utmost, and endeavour to relieve themselves from the difficulties into which they had been forced by a diabolical faction, which was formed for no other purpose than to destroy and annihilate the Constitution, and introduce a Republic—(hear, hear). He had no doubt they (the Conservative Associations) would be successful. That event, however, might not take place in his time, but it would be a source of heartfelt comfort to him, and to others, that they left behind them for their enjoyment the full benefits of a Constitution that was founded on the principles of religion, which had caused this country to rise to its present state of grandeur, and for glory and power, to be surpassed by no other kingdom in the world—(cheers).

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "the health of Sir Harry Mainwaring and the Cheshire friends," which was drunk with three times three accompanied by the Wellington signal.

Sir HARRY MAINWARING, in returning thanks, congratulated the meeting on the increase in their numbers this year, and said if they increased in the same proportion next year, the room would not be large enough to hold them. It was not by merely sitting together and drinking success to each other that good was to be effected. The time when they would be required to exert themselves was at the registration of votes. They should recollect that the opposite party were working very hard and they should work hard too—(cheers).

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "the health of Lord Eldon," which was received as the name of that distinguished Nobleman always is received, with great enthusiasm.

Sir HARRY MAINWARING then proposed "the healths of the Chairman and District Committees," to whom the Society were much indebted for their exertions—(cheers).

Major CORBET, in returning thanks on behalf of the Chairman and District Committees, said they had done all in their power to forward the registration, and they should continue their exertions—(cheers). He was sorry to find that their adversaries had made the most frivolous objections in various parts of the country, but the gentlemen forming the Conservative body had not raised one objection to a voter that they really did not believe would be substantiated—(hear, hear, and cheers).

"The health of the Conservative ladies,"

was then proposed by Mr Harris, and drunk with due honor.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "the health of Lord de Tabley, the President Elect," which was received with great cheering.

Lord DE TABLEY said he was gratified at the honor which had been done him by the meeting. That was the first time he had dined with the Cheshire Conservative Association. Till then he was not aware of the object that society had in view; but the moment he knew it, he did not hesitate to enroll himself one of the gallant band, and become one of its members—(loud cheers).—His Lordship concluded by respectfully thanking the meeting for the honour they had conferred upon him.

The principal part of the company then rose, and the festivities of the evening concluded.

DEATH OF LORD DE SAUMAREZ.—On Sunday last, at his Country Seat, in Guernsey, in the 80th year of his age, the Right Hon. Admiral Lord De Saumarez. His high professional character, as an officer and seaman, his long brilliant career of services, and the purity of his personal character, rendered him one of the most distinguished Officers and greatest ornaments of the Naval Service of his country. Lord De Saumarez was one of Norman descent, his ancestry having followed the fortunes of William the Conqueror from Normandy, and finally settled in Guernsey, where his Lordship was born March 11, 1757 and commenced his career as a Midshipman in 1777, on board the Montreal, commanded by the late Commodore Alms; consequently he was sixty-six years in the service of his country. He was the first engaged with his country's enemy in 1776, at the attack of Fort Sullivan, in the Bristol, under the late Admiral Sir Peter Parker; in which he had a narrow escape, as a large shot from the Fort entered the port-hole as he was pointing a lower-deck gun, and killed and wounded seven men stationed at it. For his gallant conduct he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. So well known are the interesting events of his life, that a slight enumeration of them only will be necessary. He served under Sir Hyde Parker in the action off the Dogger Bank; for which he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the Tisiphone. When he was introduced to the King (Geo. 3d.), by Sir Hyde Parker, His Majesty asked Sir Hyde, "Is he a relative of the Saumarez who went round the world with Lord Anson?" "Yes, please your Majesty (said the Admiral), he is their nephew, and as brave and as good an Officer as either of his Uncles." When not 25 years of age, he commanded the Russell, 74, in which ship he took a distinguished share in the memorable action between Lord Rodney and Count de Grasse, April 12, 1782. He commanded the Ambuscade in the Spanish Armament, and in 1793, the Crescent, 36, in which ship he captured the La Reunion, 36, and 320 men, 120 of whom were either killed or wounded, whilst the Crescent had not a single man hurt.—In Lord Bridport's action, in the battle of St Vincent, and at the battle of the Nile, he commanded the Orion, in the latter of which brilliant actions he was wounded. Subsequently to his advancement to the rank of a Flag Officer, he commanded the Ocean in the gallant action which he fought in Algeiras Bay, when the Hannibal was taken, and his squadron had 121 killed and 240 wounded; and afterwards in the destruction of two Spanish line-of-battle ships, having also crippled the whole Squadron. Lord Nelson said of this action in the House of Lords "A greater action was never fought than that of Sir James Saumarez, none but the most gallant officer and the bravest seaman could have attempted it." In order to confer on him a signal mark of favor for this exploit, the Star and Ribband of the Bath were transmitted by George the Third, and Sir James was invested with them by Lieut-Governor O'Hara, in the presence of all the Officers of Gibraltar. He also received the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament; together with a pension of £1200 per annum for life, and the freedom of the City of London, accompanied by a handsome Sword. At a later period, after serving for a short period at the Nore, Sir James was appointed to the command at Guernsey, which he retained until his promotion to the rank of Vice-Admiral, when he was nominated second in command of the Channel Fleet; when, upon the appointment of Lord Gardner to the chief command of the Channel Fleet, he resumed his former station. In the month of March, 1803, Sir James was appointed to the command of a strong Squadron sent to the Baltic for the protection of the Swedish dominions, on which station he continued upwards of four years. Previous to his departure for England, Sir James was presented with a most superb Sword by the Crown Prince (Bernadotte), accompanied with a flattering letter from His Royal Highness expressive of the sense which the Swedish Government entertained of his services; and in 1813, at the request of the late King of Sweden, His late Majesty (then Prince Regent) was pleased to invest him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Swedish Military Order of the Sword. Sir

James was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Blue, on the 4th of June, 1815. In 1812 he received the honorable and lucrative appointment of Rear-Admiral of Great Britain; and on the demise of Sir Wm. Young, he succeeded that officer as Vice-Admiral thereof; in 1823 he was appointed General of Marines; and finally, he was made a Peer of the Realm in 1831.—His Lordship was married on the 27th of October, 1788, to Martha, only child of Thomas Le Marchant, Esq. and by that Lady has had several children, four of which only survive—namely, the Hon. Rev. James Saumarez (who succeeds his noble relative in the Peerage, and who has attained his 44th year, and is Rector of Huggate, York), and the Hon. Captain John Vincent Saumarez, of the 1st Battalion of Rifle Brigade, and two daughters.

QUEBEC, Nov. 28.—Last night between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out at Pres-de-Ville, to the s. w. of the inclined Plane, in the house of Mr. Kelly tavern-keeper. The wind was westerly and the tide out, and many of the houses wood, and the street narrow. Every assistance was given by the neighbourhood, but the fire could not be prevented from spreading across the street, and the wooden buildings on both sides burnt so intensely that they set the stone houses that happened to be opposite by the doors, windows and eaves of the roofs.—The military, and some of the fire companies, attended, but little could be done to arrest the progress of the flames to the leeward. The conflagration only stopped at the Inclined Plane. A couple of houses to the windward of Kelly's were consumed. The buildings were mostly new—twenty-two of them erected on the late Mr. Molson's property after the fire two years ago.

The desolation and distress is immense. Besides the loss sustained by the proprietors and the assurance companies, it is supposed that upwards of a hundred families are deprived of their dwellings at the setting in of winter, and have lost all that they had saved by industry for their support. The number of houses destroyed is about fifty.

Longitude at Sea.—The Progress a journal at Arras, states, that a person residing at Fanquemburg has after studying for thirty years, discovered the longitude at sea, and formed an instrument which constantly points out and rectifies the ship's course, indicating the longitude and latitude in the chart.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1837.

(From the Royal Gazette, Dec. 20—27.)

BY AUTHORITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint GEORGE LULLY, Esquire, to be Acting ASSISTANT JUDGE of the SUPREME COURT of this Island during the absence of the Honorable A. W. DENBARRIS.

Secretary's Office, 16th December, 1836.

BY AUTHORITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to issue a New Commission under the Great Seal, appointing the undermentioned Gentlemen to be HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, for the Northern District.

- Viz.
- The Honble. Henry John Boulton
 - Augustus Wallet DesBarres
 - Edward Brazazon Brenton
 - Rbert Law
 - James Simms
 - James Crowdy
 - James Morton Spearman
 - John Dunscomb
 - William Thomas
 - John Bayley Bland
 - James Blaikie Esquire
 - Peter Weston Carter
 - Thomas Dawson
 - John Buckingham
 - Robert John Piment
 - Benjamin Sweetland
 - John Peyton
 - William Sweetland

- Charles Cozens
- William Stirling
- George Skelton
- William Kelton
- John Jacob
- Joshua Green
- Robert Tremlett
- Andrew Pearce
- David Slade
- Samson Milfin
- George Frampton
- Nathaniel Smith
- Joseph Cox
- John Thorne Oakley
- Robert Pack
- James Power
- Peter Brown
- Thomas Chancey
- John Elson
- Richard Rankin
- John Reagan
- John Thompson
- James Quintz
- John Tilley
- James Mew
- Robert Ollerhead
- Butler Aldridge
- Charles Newhook
- Andrew Hacket
- James Wiseman
- Alexander Bremner
- John Skelton
- William Brown
- Edward J. Mallowney
- Thomas Drawbridge
- Stephen Law
- John Martin
- Thomas M. Lyte
- John Winter
- James Bell
- Thomas Hutchings
- James Bayley
- John Stark
- Thomas Ridley
- Thomas Wills
- Robert Prowse
- Robert Brown
- Robert Cranford

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to issue new Warrants constituting BOARDS OF EDUCATION for the Districts of Ferryland and of Piacentia and St. Mary's respectively; substituting, in the former, The Reverend Andrew Cleary

- and John L. McKie, Esquire.
- for Benjamin Sweetland and George Simms, Esquires; and in the latter, George Simms, Esquire and James Murphy, Esquire for William Sweetland and John Cozens Esquires.

Secretary's Office, 20th December, 1836.

ROUGH vs. PARSONS, the Printer of the Newfoundland Patriot.

This, was an action upon the case for Libel, came on to be heard in the Supreme Court with a special jury, yesterday. The damages laid at £500.

Mr. Row for the Plaintiff, addressed the Jury, and put in the terms of the libel as follows:

"Kough is the only link which joins Orangeism and Toryism to Catholicity—he is just enough of a Catholic to support and give a colour to those anti-Catholic and oppressive laws which degrade us, and he has gained notoriety by casting behind him all the substantial principles of his religion and by allying himself to the enemies of that Religion and the enemies to the peace and happiness of the country. This and more has Contractor Kough done in his last parliamentary campaign, and more than this will he do again if he be permitted.

"But Oh! may this Island's heavy curse rest upon the Irishman, aye, or the Freeman, who will give him the approach to that power by a single vote!

"We will not so far lower any liberal man as to 'draw comparisons' between him and Kough! We would not so far sink a Morris, a Kent, or a Carson, by a comparison with a man like this apostate! With Freedom and Religion for ever on his lips, his actions one and all tended to prostrate the one, and subvert the other—Kough from head to foot, from the preface to the end of his political history, is ONE HUGE LIVING LIE. To compare such a man with those 'in the opposite interest,' opposite in every respect,

would indeed be to 'draw an invidious comparison.'"

The publication of the Paper having been proved, as well as the application of the inuendoes to the plaintiff, Mr. EMERSON for the defendant addressed the Jury in a speech of upwards of half-an-hour long, and in which the exceeding volubility of the gentleman was certainly much more remarkable than the clearness of his views as to the orthodox meaning of the "liberty of the Press." The Judge directed the Jury upon the law of the case, and a verdict was returned for the Plaintiff, damages £100 sterling.—Ledger, Dec. 27.

SHIP NEWS.

Custom-House, Port of Carbonear.

ENTERED.

Dec. 29.—Brig Mary Ann & Martha, Major, Liverpool, 300 bags bread, 2 bags pepper, 19 chests tea, 20 bls. beef, 30 tons coals, 7 boxes glass, 1 case stationery, 5 crates earthenware, 4 cambouses, 20 bags nails, 8 cwt. bar iron, 1 cask & 1 box hardware, 6 iron cabin stoves, 4 bales haberdashery, 4 boxes wrot. leather, 3 bls. shot, 62 coils cordage, 3 bales canvass.

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

ENTERED.

- Dec. 13.—Schr. Four Sons, M'Loed, Nova Scotia, molasses.
- Brig Mary Ann, Hayes, Cape Breton, lumber.
- 15.—Norval, Carmichael, Cadiz, salt.
- 19.—Adventure, M'Kinnon, Pictou, coal, shingles.
- Schr. Argyle, Morris, Cape Breton, coal.
- 20.—Coquette, Wilkie, Nova Scotia, molasses.
- 22.—Barque Irt, Ludlow, Copenhagen, pork butter, flour, bread.
- 23.—Schr. Hibernia, O'Neil, Nova Scotia, coal.
- Clondoin, Stoye, Barbadoes, molasses, sugar.
- Superb, Wareham, Berbice, rum, molasses.
- 27.—Water Witch, Pottle, Cape Breton, coal.
- Union, Curran, Viana, salt.
- 28.—Douglastown, M'Kenzie, Greenock, coal.
- Vestal, Cluun, Oporto, salt.
- Brig Helen, Willie, Greenock, coal.
- 29.—Goose, Grills, London, butter, beef, pork.
- Columbian Packet, Lorigridge, Hamburg, pork, flour, butter, bread, oatmeal.
- Hebe, Sinclair, Cork, pork, butter.
- Schr. Reliance, Ryan, Nova Scotia.

LOADING

- Dec. 16.—Gratitude, Hore, Novascotia.
- 17.—Hope, McGrath, Novascotia.
- 20.—Elizabeth, Hicks, Ireland.
- 24.—Coquette, Wilkie, West Indies.
- Norval, Carmichael, Portugal.

CLEARED.

- Dec. 16.—Brig Sarah, Sharp, Bristol, oil.
- Falcon, Huie, Bristol, oil.
- Euphemia, Campbell, Brazils, fish.
- Britannia, Henderson, Oporto, fish.

On Sale

SEALER'S AGREEMENTS FOR SALE,

At the STAR Office.

Harbor Grace.

G. W. GILL

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Lark from Liverpool,

PART OF HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

MANCHESTER GOODS,

Which having been selected by himself, he recommends as being of the best quality. Carbonear.

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

BULLY, JOB & Co. John's, June 28, 1836.

Notices

General Quarter Sessions.

A GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, for the Northern District of this Island, will be held at HARBOUR GRACE, in the said District, on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH day of JANUARY now next ensuing, at ELEVEN o'clock in the Forenoon.

(By Order.)

A. MAYNE, Clerk Peace.

Harbour Grace, Dec. 28, 1836.

PROCLAMATION.

Northern District, } To Wit. }

BY Authority of a PRECEPT from the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES of this District, bearing date the Twenty seventh day of December, 1836, and to me directed,

I hereby give Public Notice

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be holden in this TOWN on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of JANUARY next, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon; and the Keeper of His Majesty's Gaol, the High Constable and all other Constables and Bailiffs within this District, are commanded that they be then there, to do and fulfill those things, which by reason of their Offices shall be to be done.

Given at Harbour Grace, this 27th day of December, 1836.

B. G. GARRETT, High-Sheriff.

EDUCATION

SCHOOL

R. WILLS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the PUBLIC generally, that his

SCHOOL

Will be open on

MONDAY, the 2nd of JANUARY

At the house lately occupied by Mr CLOW. That he will watch studiously over the moral, as well as the intellectual improvement of Children and Adults committed to his care—thereby affording the parent that satisfaction naturally expected from a Teacher—and the Pupil advantages, comfort, and other facilities not to be expected in other Schools.

Mr WILLS trusts his long time as a TEACHER, will be sufficient to meet a share of PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

N.B.—Also for young Girls there will be taught Knitting, Marking, Sewing, &c.

Hours of attendance from half-past Nine, until Three o'clock.—Night School attendance from 6 o'clock until 9 o'clock.

Persons who have any Writings to do, will please to call after School hours.

TERMS made known on application at the School house. Harbour Grace, Dec. 21, 1836

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S Which will not be forwarded until the POSTAGE is paid.

HARBOR GRACE.

Thomas Foley—care Patrick Morris, Esq., St John's.

John Cartey—care Thos. Foley, Harbour Grace.

From John Jewel, seaman on board H.M.S. Televara, To James Jewell at Mr Soper's Harbour Grace.

Mr Joseph Woods.

Thomas Murphy—care of Wm. Bailie.

Thos Hyde, Bay-de-Verds—care of C. F. Bennett, St. John's.

Patrick Strapp, Harbour Main—care Pat. Welsh, St. John's.

Thos. O'Hara.

Miss Ann Maria Ford, Cubits.

CARBONEAR

W. Bennett, junr.—care Gosse, Pack, and Fryer.

Thos. Lock—care John White, South side.

Wm. Bemister, merchant.

Joseph Peters, a paper.

S. SOLOMAN P. M.

St. John's, Nov. 23, 1836.

Will not be accountable for any DEBTS contracted by the crew of the Brig COLUMBIA under my command.

ROBERT BINCE.

Harbor Grace,

November 16, 1836.

POETRY

FAREWELL.

Farewell!—but whenever you welcome the hour
That awakens the night song of mirth in your bow'r
Then think of the friend who once welcom'd it too,
And forget his own griefs to be happy with you.
His griefs may return—not a hope may remain,
Of the few that have brightened his pathway of pain;
But he ne'er will forget the soft vision that threw,
Its enchantment around him, while lingering with you.
And still on that Evening when pleasure fills up,
To the highest top sparkle each heart and each cup,
Where'er my path lies, be it gloomy or bright,
My soul happy friends! shall be with you that night:
Shall join in your revels, your sports, and your wiles,
And return to me beaming all o'er with your smiles,
Too blest, if it tells me that mid the gay cheer
Some kind voice will murmur, "I wish he were here."
Let fate do her worst, there are relics of joy
Bright beams of the first which she cannot destroy,
Which come in the night time of sorrow and care
And bring back the features that joy used to wear.
Long, long be my heart with such memories fill'd
Like the vase, on which roses have once been distill'd,
You may break, you may ruin the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

THE NAME OF ENGLAND.

BY MRS HEMANS.

The trumpet of the battle
Hath a high and thrilling tone;
And the first deep gun of an ocean fight
Dread music all its own.
But a mightier power, my ENGLAND!
Is in that name of thine,
To strike the fire from every heart
Along the banner'd line.
Proudly it woke the spirits
Of yore, the brave and true,
When the bow was bent on Cressy's field,
And the yeoman's arrow flew.
And proudly hath it floated
Through the battle of the sea,
When the red-cross flag o'er smoke wreath,
play'd
Like the lightning in its glee.
On rock, on wave, on bastion,
Its echoes have been known,
By a thousand streams that hearts lie low
That have answered to its tone.
A thousand ancient mountains,
Its pealing note hath stirr'd;—
Sound on, and on, for evermore,
O thou victorious word!

A DELICATE THOUGHT.

ON BEING ASKED BY A LADY WHY VIOLETS
WERE GENERALLY FOUND IN A COUNTRY
CHURCH-YARD.
You ask me why the Violet blooms
Amongst the silent dead?
And why, amidst the mould'ring tombs,
It loves to rear its head?
Sweet woman there is often seen
To dew the ground with tears;
And where her angel form has been,
Her favorite flower appears.
Then, when she comes to deck the grave
Where her heart's treasure lies,
She finds a GARLAND ready made
To grace her obsequies.

INQUISITIVENESS OF THE AMERICANS

I left Boston for Albany, in the stage, the distance is 180 miles; the fare, £2 14s.; charge for all meals on the road, 2s. 3d. each; for bed, 2s.

3d.; nothing given to waiters or coachmen. The stage called at my lodgings at two o'clock in the morning. There was, upon my entrance into it, but one passenger; he was an American, and of course, soon obtained from me the information that I was going to Albany. We were driven about the town for an hour, taking up others; so that, before our starting, we were filled with passengers and their luggage. The man before referred to was going but ten miles; yet he must know every person, how far they were travelling, and whether or not they were "natives" of Boston. An old man, partially deaf was the last object of his attack. His seat being central, the first question put to him was—
"Where are you going, middle on?"
This being answered satisfactorily, the following dialogue ensued:—
Do you keep at Boston? No.
Where do you keep? Fairfield.
Have you been a lengthy time in Boston, eh, say? Seven days.
Where did you sleep last night? In—street.
What number? Seven.
That is John Adonis—'s house? It is my son's.
What, have you a son? Yes, and daughters.
What is your name? William—
I guess.
Is your wife alive? No, she is dead, I guess.
Did she die slick right away? No not by any manner of means.
How long have you been married? Thirty years, I guess.
What age were you when you were married? I guess mighty near thirty three.
If you were younger again, I guess you would marry earlier? I guess thirty three is a mighty grand age for marrying.
How old is your daughter? Twen-five.
I guess she would like a husband? She is mighty careless about that.
She is not awful (ugly), I guess? I guess she is not.
Is she sick? Yes.
What is her sickness? A consumption.
I had an item (a supposition) of that You have a doctor, I guess? I guess I have.
Is your son a trader? Yes.
Is he his own boss (master)? Yes.
Are his spirits kedge (brisk)? Yes; I expect they were yesterday.
How did he get in business? I planted him there. I was his sponsor for a thousand dollars. I guess he paid me within time; and is now progressing slick. He bought his store at a good lay (a good bargain).
The young man's arrival at his destination put a stop to this course of question and answer; and the inquisitive catechiser invited his elderly friend, when he should come that way, "to go by his house, and dine with him."

Anecdote of the Duke of Wellington.—During the campaign of the troops in Paris, a French citizen, who was returning from the camps Elysees, where the troops were encamped, was robbed of his watch by a serjeant in the British army. Complaint was immediately made to the commanding officer, and the troops were paraded before the Frenchman, who was thus enabled to single out the offender. A court martial was held, and the criminal condemned to die on the following morning. As early as four o'clock, the allied army was assembled in the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, where the prisoner was to undergo the sentence. The charge upon which he was tried and convicted, was read aloud, and the

unfortunate man prepared for the presence of an offended Maker. Not a murmur ran thro' the ranks. The justice of the decree was acknowledged by every soldier, and if the short lapse of time between the offence and its solemn expiration excited feelings of terror, they were mingled with respect for the stern severity of their commander; the drums beat, and the black flag waved mournfully in the air. The ministers of justice had raised their engines of destruction, and the fatal monosyllable "Fire," was half ejaculated, when the Duke of Wellington rushed before their firelocks, and commanded a momentary pause, whilst he addressed the prisoner:—"You have offended against the laws of God, of honor, and of virtue; the grave is open before you—in a few short moments your soul will appear before its Maker: your prosecutor complains of your sentence; the man whom you have robbed would plead for your life, and is horror struck with the rapidity of your judgement.—You are a soldier, you have been brave, and as report says, until now, even virtuous. Speak boldly! in the face of Heaven, and as a soldier belonging to an army devoted to virtue and good order, declare now your own feelings as to your sentence."
"General (said the man) retire, and let my comrades do their duty; when a soldier forgets his honor, life becomes disgraceful, and an immediate punishment is due as an example to the army; Fire." "You have spoken nobly," said the Duke, with a tear in his eye; "You have saved your life; how can I destroy a repentant sinner, whose words are of greater value to the troops than his death would be? Soldiers, bear this in mind, and may a sense of honor always deter you from infamy." The troop rent the air with huzzas, the criminal fell prostrate before the Duke, and the word "March" was given, he arose and returned alive to those ranks which were to have witnessed his execution.
Matrimony.—no happiness on earth can be so great, nor any friendship so tender as the state of Matrimony affords, when two congenial souls are united, the mental and personal one can never be separated; the man all truth, the woman all tenderness: he possessed of a cheerful solidity, she of a rational gaiety, acknowledging his superior judgment, she complies with all his reasonable desires; whilst he, charmed with repeated instances of superior love, endeavours to suit his requests to her inclinations—his home is his heaven upon earth; and she is good Genius, ever ready to receive him with open arms, and a heart dilated with joy. How happy must such a mutual confidence make them!!!
Subjects for the Pulpit.—The preacher of everlasting truth has certainly the noblest subjects that ever elevated and enkindled the soul of man;—not the intrigues of a Philip, nor the plots of a Cataline;—but the rebellion of angels,—the creation of a world,—the incarnation and death of the son of God, the resurrection of men,—the dissolution of nature,—the general judgment,—and the final confirmation of countries millions of men and angels in happiness or misery. No subjects are so sublime;—none are so interesting to the feelings of a reflecting audience: no orator was himself ever so deeply interested in his subject, as a godly minister is in the truth which he presses upon his hearers. If on any topic he can become impassioned and be carried beyond himself, it is on the theme of immortal love, and the everlasting destinies of men.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

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

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE.
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. JOHN'S.
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

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

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

TERMS.

Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3 6d.
Single Letters 6d.
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 expence, 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 St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LE

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 STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1836.

BLANKS of various kinds for Sale at the Office of this Paper.
Harbor Grace.