



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

THE LATE GALES.

BOULOGNE, Nov. 30.

At Boulogne considerable damage has been done. The top of the Colonne Napoleon had the railing blown down, which so frightened the poor old veteran and his wife who have the showing of it to curious travellers, that they left their little hut to seek refuge at a neighbour's. At Montreal, a most serious accident occurred yesterday morning, which might have proved fatal to many. The two Paris diligences had just changed horses, when, coming down that steep hill, the poor quadrupeds of one took fright at the violence of the wind; and notwithstanding all the hallooing and cracking of the postman's whip, would not go on, so that both the heavy vehicles came in contact with each other, and in the concussion the wheels of both came off, and the frightened inside and outside passengers only had a severe shaking on the stones when they got out. Among the passengers were several Englishmen, who heartily enjoyed the sight of the dismayed Frenchmen at this *contre temps*. Not a mail packet has been able to get out of the harbour since Sunday. Yesterday, a Government courier, with despatches for the Russian Ambassador in London, who had been waiting here for two days, with impatience, to cross over to Dover, hired one of the large express boats for 1,000 francs (£40), determined to run all risk, although it was blowing a hurricane, and after regaling the sailors well with *eau de vie*, they had the temerity to venture out of the harbour and bid defiance to the raging elements, at the risk of their lives. No sooner however had they passed the pier-head than the sails of the boat were shattered to pieces and three unfortunate men washed overboard two of whom sunk to rise no more, leaving families behind them. The courier, who had taken the precaution to fasten himself became so alarmed that he cried out for help but no boat could go out to their assistance, and by the greatest struggle with their oars, they fortunately were able to run the boat on the sands, so that they saved their lives, but were in the most deplorable state from horror at their narrow escape. Several ships, brigs, and schooners were seen late yesterday afternoon, trying to make this port from the N.W. and S.S.W., with their rigging blown away, which, it is hoped, have been able to reach either Ramsgate or some other port on the opposite side in safety.—There are no less than 15 trading vessels on shore between here, Boulogne, and Dunkirk; and several bodies were picked up this morning along the sands by the fishermen and coast guard, but so mutilated that it is impossible well to distinguish to what nation the unfortunate victims belong. The appearance of the Straits is most awful, and no doubt the loss of life has been very great as it was impossible for any vessel to stand against such a violent wind if near land.

BOULOGNE-SUR MER, Nov.

Yesterday we were visited by a hurricane from N.W., that defies description. At times it was awfully grand: the raging sea seemed to raise its terrific voice, as it were in conflict with the roaring wind, striving for victory in the terrific contest of thundering sounds. Houses were unroofed, and the and the fragments scattered abroad like chaff; stacks of chimneys were borne down crushing all before them; chimney pots flew in all directions, and tiles were dancing along the streets as if the very spirits of mischief were on the house tops enjoying a gala day. The damage done defies present calculation. There is not a house in the town that has not suffered—in many the whole of the windows were swept away with one crash, and the glass carried to the other side of the shops. At the end of the port, behind the Crucifix, the corrier house was almost blown down; a widow, with her infant grandchild, was obliged in the midst of the storm, to rush forth and seek safety in the town; in the flight, the child was separated from the grandmother, and you may suppose the nature of the day when a coachman refused 50 francs to go in search of the

child and nurse. Some sailors, however, had taken care of them, and both were safely restored to the almost distracted lady.—At the music shop in the Grande rue, a servant was killed by the falling of a stack of chimneys upon the roof of the kitchen. A large building at the back, I suppose 60 yards long, and running along one side of the garden belonging to Captain Saddler, was unroofed, and tiles and timbers safely lodged in the Captain's garden; fortunately no farther injury followed than the destruction of his beautiful plants and fruit-trees. Broken heads, gashed arms and legs, with a long catalogue of bruises, were the consequence of walking the streets. The Pavilion Hotel is shorn of its beauty; the long and handsome veranda is among the things that were—the large plate-glass windows are shivered to a thousand atoms, and the whole is a scene of desolation. The wrecks along shore must be numerous, as yet we know of only one, that of a foreign brig, which took place at the entrance of our harbour. Not a soul was saved. Every hour is bringing fresh news of destruction. If anything of importance or novelty should reach me, I will forward it to you to-morrow. The steamer is just starting, I must therefore conclude.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS.—On Tuesday afternoon, Joseph Wood, John Wood, John Williams, James Price, Archibald Currie, William Williams, and William Harris, part of the crew of the ship *Chieftain*, which left this port last week for Quebec, were brought before James Watt, Esq., J.P., charged with a breach of the late Seamen's Act, in so far as after having gone to sea, they refused to work the ship, and endeavoured to leave it with their luggage, in consequence of which, the master, Captain M'Bride, was obliged to bring the vessel to in Lamlash Bay, where he had the disobedient portion of the crew secured and brought up to town. The summons concluded for imprisonment for thirty days in the House of Correction, and the forfeiture of their wages, clothing, &c., on board the vessel.

Mr James Dunlop, writer, agent for the defenders, objected to the prosecution, on the ground "that the agreement produced is not valid and binding on the seamen, in respect that it is not conform to schedule A. annexed to the Act of Parliament founded on; and in respect that the master did not cause it to be, by or in the presence of the party who attests the signatures of the seamen thereto, truly and distinctly read over to every seaman before he was required to sign it."

The Court having held that this objection if proved, would be fatal, Mr Dunlop called upon

Captain M'Bride, who admitted that he was present when all the defenders except W. Williams and W. Harris signed the agreement. He did not read over the articles to them. He offered to do so, but some of them said it was unnecessary as they knew them already.

James Watson, Custom House officer, who attested all the signatures except one, was then called and sworn. He declared that the articles were not read over to the men before they subscribed them. The Captain offered to do so, but the men declined it as unnecessary.

The Court held that this non-compliance on the part of the second clause in the Act, which provides for the reading over of the Articles, was fatal to the action; and Mr Watt, in dismissing the defenders, remarked that their escape would be a lesson to other shipmasters to take care that they complied rigidly with the provisions of the statute.—At the same time, he thought that unless the men had strong reasons, either from the conduct of the captain, or the state of the vessel, to act as they did, their behaviour was in the highest degree blameworthy.—They had endangered the safety of a ship and much valuable property; and though by a neglect elsewhere, they had escaped punishment for their misdeeds, they stood little chance, so long as no good reason was given to warrant their disobedience of finding further employment in Greenock.

GOETHE'S OPINION OF LORD BYRON.

"Lord Byron," continued Goethe, is to be considered as a man, as an Englishman, and a great genius. His good qualities belong chiefly to him as a man; his bad qualities belong to him as an Englishman and a peer, and his genius is immeasurable.

"All Englishmen, as such, are, properly speaking, destitute of what we call reflection. Their continual distraction, and the spirit of political partisanship prevent their reflective powers from ever arriving at a calm development. But, as practical men, they are truly great."

"Lord Byron is, in respect to reflection, no better than his countrymen. He is great only when he writes poetry—as soon as he begins to reflect, he is a child."

"But, notwithstanding this national defect, he is a man who succeeds in every thing he undertakes; and one may truly say, that with him inspiration takes the place of reflection. He had no outlet but to poetise continually; and any thing that came from him as a man, especially if it was a feeling of the heart, was sure to be good. His beautiful poems came to him as beautiful children come to women—they know not how, and think not why."

"He is a born genius of high order; and I have nowhere found the *cis poetica*, so called, in a more perfect state than in him. He seizes the leading external character, and sees through the past with a truth not inferior to Shakspeare. But Shakspeare was a more complete and perfect man. Byron knew this well; and for this reason, he has been careful to say very little about Shakspeare, though he knows whole passages of him by heart.—He would have been glad to disown him altogether, had that been possible; for he did not understand Shakspeare's cheerfulness, and it stood not a little in his way. Pope, again, he had no occasion to disown, for from him he had nothing to fear. Accordingly we find him mentioning Pope on all occasions with the highest respect, for he knew very well that Pope is a mere *naul* compared to him."

"I have often thought that Byron's high rank, as an English peer, was very much against him; for the external world is a thorn in the side of every man of high talent, and much more so, when that man is placed in a situation of high rank and influence. A certain middle condition is most favourable for the development of talent; and it is for this reason that we find by far the greatest number of artists and poets among the middle classes of society. Byron's native propensity, to lose himself in the infinite, would, in a lower rank of life, and with more moderate means, have been much less prejudicial to him. As it was, however, he was placed in a situation where, he might hope to realise every fancy, however wild, and this entangled him in a thousand mazes. Being himself a member of the highest rank of society, there was none who could, in opposition to him, assume an attitude that might command his reverence or check his excesses. He spoke out freely whatever indignant feelings were fermenting in his proud mind, and thus brought himself into irreconcilable conflict with the world."

STATE OF TRADE IN DUNDEE.—Failures connected with the linen trade, to the alarming amount, we believe, of about £200,000, have unfortunately taken place in Dundee within the last five or six weeks, the consequences of which must, by-and-by, be seriously felt by the operatives employed at that branch of manufacture. To any intelligent business man, who was at all aware of the reckless manner in which a number of the inexperienced merchants and manufacturers have been in the habit of conducting their affairs, it will excite no wonder that matters have come to such an unhappy crisis with them; indeed, we may add that it is no more than was confidently predicted would be the upshot sooner or later. That an unusually great quantity of business has been done there for some time past, is undoubtedly true; but it is just as true that in too many instances it has been done chiefly

in sheer speculation. Spinning-mills and other buildings, one after another, has been rapidly erected by individuals whose pecuniary resources were not able to meet more than a small portion of the cost; while manufacturer after manufacturer has started up and commenced business under the same unfavourable auspices. Having little or nothing to lose, it was a matter of no great importance to them how things went, and in the space of a few months they became bankrupt. Had they themselves, however, been the only sufferers in the case, there would have been the less cause for regret; but, as already hinted, the operatives will likewise be involved in the sad catastrophe, not merely in Dundee and neighbourhood, but also in Fife, where a considerable quantity of weaving has been got done for the manufacturers.—*Fife Herald*.

The following is a statement of the number of Europeans in the French possessions in Africa, exclusive of the troops employed there:—Between the 1st January and the 1st July last, this population was increased from 11,505 to 12,963. The latter number was composed of 6,519 men, 2,633 women, and 3,821 children. At Algiers, the natives of the different nations were 3,431 French, 821 English, 2,757 Spaniards and Portuguese, 741 Italians, and 606 Germans. In the other towns the population varies—thus at Oran the Spaniards and Italians increase, and there are fewer English. At Bona, on the contrary, there are a greater number of English. In no place does the number of French amount to the aggregate of the inhabitants from other countries.

The Police of Paris, having received information that a number of young men held regular meetings at the house of M. Rivet, a *traicteur*, at Belleville, sent the evening before last a force, and arrested 18 persons, who have been placed in the hands of the *Procureur de Roi* upon a charge of holding an illicit assembly. They are almost all of the working class, and among them is Jaroin, the young man who was tried in May last for throwing garlands upon the graves of Pepin and Meroy. At the lodgings of several of them Republican emblems have been found, together with some papers showing the existence of an illegal association.

SUPERSTITIONS OF INDIA.

At a Missionary meeting held last week in Macclesfield, the following statements were made by the Rev. Mr Eteson. We take them from the Macclesfield Courier. The Rev. Mr Eteson, missionary from Chunar and Benares, North India, then rose to move a resolution approving of the object of the Church Missionary Society. He reminded the meeting that their resolutions on such occasions were of the nature of solemn promises to Almighty God. He would now endeavour to shew them how far the exertions of the society in India, where he had been living had succeeded. India is a country which ought to be particularly interesting to them, not only because their inhabitants were their fellow-subjects, but as affording to the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, the west riding of Yorkshire and North Cheshire, a great portion of the materials of their manufactures, and supplying one of their best markets. They might be deceived by the appearance of India on a common map, into the idea that it was no larger than one of the common countries of Europe; but India was as large as Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, Prussia and Austria together. The inhabitants, to the number of 77,000,000 were under the British sway, and therefore were easily accessible to missionaries; while 33,000,000 were on such terms of amity with this country, that missionaries may visit them and preach the Gospel to them without fear. In return for the temporal riches which these nations furnished this country with, it behoved us to furnish them with those spiritual treasures which were far more valuable. The population is partly Mahomedan and partly Hindoo. Nine tenths are Hindoos, the remainder Mahomedans. The Hindoos are

age, or other cause. What a sight of trouble some people take to make themselves ridiculous.

MAGNANIMITY—When the Emperor Vespasian commanded a Roman senator to give his voice against the interest of his country, and threatened him with immediate death, if he spoke on the other side, the Roman, conscious that the attempt to serve a people was in his power, though the event was ever so uncertain, answered with a smile, "did I ever tell you that I was immortal? My virtue is in my own disposal, my life in yours; do what you will, I shall do what I ought; and if I fall in the service of my country I shall have more triumph in my death, than you in all your laurels."

BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE—Referring to the notice in the London papers of the death of Bishop White and the comparative mediocrity of his salary, the U. S. Gazette truly says, "Bishop White enjoyed a revenue beyond a monarch's command—his daily income was beyond human computation. If his worth far exceeded him tribute of respect, and children rose up and called him blessed."

I have seen men, who were "all things to all men," and I have seen all men suspicious of them.

PRINTERS' EARTH—A rather green village editor up country, was very desirous of gaining the good graces of the new minister, and describing his first entrance into the church wrote, "he is a most venerable sample of antiquity." But to his astonishment, and the amazement of all the inhabitants, it came out the next morning in types—He is a most venerable sample of iniquity.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1837.

ENGLISH MECHANICS' BENEFIT SOCIETY.—We are requested to invite such as are desirous of joining a Society for the relief of those members of it as may become sick and infirm, and for the burial of its dead, to meet at the House of Mr. THOMAS DAMARCO, near the Premises of Samuel Codner, Esq., on Tuesday evening, the 7th February, when the Committee appointed at a previous meeting will be prepared to submit certain rules and regulations which have been already drawn up for the government of the Society. On the above evening, all persons of the above description, between the ages of 18 and 45, will be eligible for admission; after that, no applicant will be admitted whose age exceeds 55 years. The entrance fee, we are desired to add, is seven shillings and sixpence, and the funds of the Society are to be permanently sustained by a further contribution of one shilling and sixpence per month from each member.—Ledger, Jan. 21.

It is contemplated to institute a charitable association in this town, for the purpose of raising a fund to be applied towards the relief of such of the natives of Scotland, and their descendants, as may hereafter become chargeable upon their sympathies and benevolence of their more fortunate fellow-creatures. All Scotchmen, therefore, and the descendants of Scottish parents, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting which will be held in the Commercial Room, on Thursday evening next, precisely at half-past six o'clock, when the propriety of immediately forming a charitable society, in accordance with similar Institutions in the Sister Colonies, will be submitted.—Ledger, Feb. 3

MARRIED

On Tuesday, the 17th ult., by the Rev. E. Troy, Captain John Donnelly, of the Brig Earl Grey of Spaniard's Bay, to Miss Kelly, eldest daughter of Mr John Kelly, Vicar, of St. John's.

DIED

At St. John's, suddenly, on the night of Saturday, the 28th ult., Serjeant Bingham, armorer at this station—an old and we understand, a very meritorious soldier.

On Monday, the 30th ult., at St. John's, after a tedious illness, aged 48 years, Mr William Conway, a respectable planter, a native of Killahy, county Killenny

SHIP NEWS

Part of St. Johns.

ENTERED.

Jan 28—Brig Mary Jane, Follett, Halifax, beef, butter & sundries.
30—Brig Avon, Richie, Oporto, oranges, figs, and sundries.
Brig Fortitude, Thomas, Demerara, molasses.
Brig Cicely, Gutheridge, Liverpool, coal, flour, tea, soap, &c.

LOADING
Jan. 28—Fidelity, Bruce, Cork.
Feb.—Tweed, Leslie, Cork.

CLEARED.
an. 27—Brig Leander, Granger. Oporto fish.
Brig O'Connell, Dollard, Barbadoes, salmon fish, wine.
Barque Gazelle, Cothay, Pernambuco, fish.
Feb. 1—Brigantine Apollo, Rendell, Demerara, fish.

KILLIGREWS PACKET.

JAMES HODGE,
Of Killigrews,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has a most safe and commodious FOUR SAIL BOAT, capable of conveying a number of PASSENGERS, and which he intends running the WINTER as long as the weather will permit, between Killigrews, and Briggs, and Port-de-Grace.—The owner of the Packet will call every TUESDAY morning at the Houses of Mr. John Crute and Mr. Patrick Kelly, for Letters, Packages, &c., and then proceed across the Bay, as soon as the wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by water, the Letters will be forwarded by land, by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state, also, he has a Horse and Sleigh, which he will have every TUESDAY morning in St. John's, for the purpose of conveying Passengers to Killigrews and from Killigrews to St. John's—he intends carrying a Saddle every trip in case the path should not be answerable for the Sleigh to return. He has also good and comfortable Lodgings, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on the most reasonable terms.

Terms of Passage, &c.—One Person, or Three, 15s.—Passages across the Bay, above that number, 5s. each.—Passages in the Sleigh 7s. 6d. each. Saddle Horse 10s.—Luggage, &c. carried on the most reasonable terms.
Feb. 1, 1837.

MIDDLE BIGHT PACKET.

Robert and John Hinds
Of Middle Bight.

BEG most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have a safe and commodious Four-sail BOAT, which they intend running the Winter, as long as the weather will permit, between MIDDLE BIGHT, and BRIGGS, and PORT-DE-GRACE.—One of the Owners, of the Packet will call every TUESDAY Morning at Messrs. Perchard & Boy's for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay as soon as wind and weather will allow; and in case of their being no possibility of proceeding by Water, the Letters will be forwarded by Land, by a careful Person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

They beg to state, also, that they have good and comfortable Lodgings, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on reasonable terms.

Terms.

Passengers . . . 5s. each
Single Letters 1s.
Double do. . . . 2s.
Packages in proportion.
Not accountable for Cash or any other valuable property put on board.
Letters will be received at Messrs. PERCHARD & BOY'S.
Feb. 1, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Offer on accommodating terms.

BREAD, F. & S. F. Hamburg FLOUR, S. F.
OATMEAL and RICE
BUTTER, Cork 2nd cheap
A few Barrels Prime BEEF
RUM and MOLASSES.
SOAP and CANDLES
LOAF SUGAR by the cwt.
10 Barrels very Superior Moist ditto
10 Bags Jamaica COFFEE
TEAS of all kinds in assorted sized packages
CURRANTS, reasonably by the cwt.
WINES Port, Madeira, Tenerife, & Red Cognac BRANDY
STARCH and BLUE very low in small packages
TAR and OAKUM
Negrohead TOBACCO 100 lbs kegs
TOBACCO PIPES
100 Pair Mens Superior DECK BOOTS
BLANKETINGS
Trotter Milled SWANSKIN, and a General Supply suitable for the Seal Fishery.
WILLIAM DIXON & Co.
Harbour Grace,
February 1, 1837.

On Sale

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
The Fee-Simple of

ALL that FARM and PLANTATION situated in MUSQUITO VALLEY, on the East side of the Road between HARBOUR GRACE and CARBONEAR, known by the name of GODERICH DALE FARM, containing 140 Acres of LAND; together with the COTTAGE, BARN, and other improvements thereon, as they now stand; held under Grant from the Crown; and the Purchaser is to be subject to whatsoever Rents, past, present, and future, may be demanded by the Crown.

The said FARM was formally the Property of JOSIAH PARKIN, Esq. It is conveniently situated for carrying Manure to it from Musquito Beach.

For further particulars, apply to HENRY CORBIN WATTS, Barrister at Law.
Carbonear, January 18, 1837.

To be LET or SOLD.

FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, STORE and WHARF, all in good repair and situated in a central part of the Town, with a space of GROUND to the Westward of the STORE, well situated for a Dwelling-House, or other Buildings, with a large space of back GROUND, for the unexpired term of between Fifty and Sixty years. Balance of Rent £7 10s. a year.
For further particulars, apply to

THOMAS MARTIN.
Harbour Grace, January 18, 1837.

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.

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

NEW STONE

CHURCH.

THE COMMITTEE hereby give NOTICE, that TWENTY-FIVE PEWS in the NEW STONE CHURCH at HARBOUR GRACE, will be exposed for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON MONDAY,

THE 13th DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, At the School House, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon;

subject to the conditions of Sale which will then be submitted.

Harbour Grace, Saturday, }
28th January, 1837. }
JOHN STARK,
Chairman.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Magistrates, by several persons, although not in the shape of a legal information, that a great number of Householders in the Northern District, more particularly in the Towns of Harbour Grace and Carbonear and their vicinity, are retailing SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS without being Licensed so to do, contrary to the Rules and Ordinances established by the Proclamation of His Excellency Governor Prescott, bearing date the 24th day of October last, and to the great detriment of those who have, in conformity with the said Proclamation, been duly licensed: And whereas it is necessary, for the due protection of such Licensed Dealers, that unlicensed Venders should be made to conform to the terms of the said Proclamation, or be punished to the breach thereof. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to publish the following List of persons duly qualified to retail Spirituous Liquors &c. within the said District for the year ending the 31st September, 1837; and upon due information against others so vending without such License from the Magistrates, the most prompt measures will be taken to enforce obedience to the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, as referred to.

Given at Harbour Grace, this 7th January, 1837.
(By Order)
A. MAYNE
Clerk of the Peace.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PUBLICANS FOR 1837.

- Francis Ash Carbonear
- John Bryan do.
- James Brine Harbour Grace
- William Brown Carbonear
- Nicholas Culien Carbonear
- John Casey do.
- James Cornish do.
- David Crotty do.
- Michael Dooling Harbour Grace
- Daniel Donovan do.
- Thomas Dunford do.
- William Fanning Carbonear
- Roger Hanrahan Harbour Grace
- William Harding Carbonear
- Edward Johnston Harbour Grace
- David Keefe do.
- Francis Lynch do.
- Francis Roman do.

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

- HARBOUR 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. Talavera, To James Jewell at Mr Soper 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 Gossec, 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.

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 BUILLEY, JOE LCO.
John's, June 23, 1836.

POETRY

HOME.

Home of the beautiful and brave,
My own—my father's home;
Small is the boon from fate I crave,
To find in thee—a tomb;
My home—my home—I've never seen,
A dearer spot than thou hast been.

My loved—my native land,
When Fortune scowled on me,
I yielded to her stern command,
And wander'd far from thee;
From thee—to 'scape her frowns I fled,
And shelter'd my devoted head.

Years—few and evil years,
Have tardily gone by
Yet merrily scarce their impress bears,
Save were they bring a sigh:
Though pall'd in many scenes of ill,
My heart was ay, in Scotia still.

For other days are come,
Misfortune's hour is past,
Hope glides the paths of life—tho' some
Are gloomy to the last;
But Fortune softens her decree
And bids me come again to thee.

The little wreath that Fame—
To grace her poet brought,
Amidst the years of wreck became
A distant dream—forgot;
But not one hour of fleeting time,
Have I forg't thee—gentle'st clime.

Home—what a pleasing name,
In distant climes to tell:
Blest isman to me unknown,
The secrets of thy spell,
Years would I'd like a child from thee,
Appears life yesterday to me.

Thine welcome happy day,
So often said my dreams;
Thine solemn and I fear thy day,
Not so in truth I deem;
Alas! my friends where art ye now,
And I—where art I alone?

Companions of my youth—
My soon companions still:
Have ye—has Scotia aught to soothe
A heart that sorely aches;
Yes—come and bid me welcome home:
Come—O, my friends, my lover come.

Not one is left—not one,
That sigh'd to me FAREWELL!
And every relic there is gone,
I loved so long and well;
Unknown and unknown to me,
Save yonder weeping willow tree.

Where is my father's cot—
That cot I call'd my own,
Ah me! it is a dreary spot,
And weeds have o'er it grown;
Time's countless chaplets there are seen;
Where youthful banquetings have been.

My grandsire's horologe,
A hieroglyphic zone,
That told the measure of the stage
Time made his transits on:
That, only that, I now can see,
Of all that was so dear to me.

With eager gaze I sought
Some one I left behind;
One that commingled every thought,
Where love's soft tissues twin'd:
Alas! my father and my bride,
In Death lay sleeping side by side.

The stream, the sylvan stream,
Still cleaves the flow'ry vale,
The twilight stars that on it gleam,
The summers' sun tide hail;
But nought around, above I see,
That ever seems to welcome me.

The broomwood copse, where oft
My truant limbs I laid;
The couch of moss, so sweet, so soft,
Where Spring's first blossoms play'd,
All, all, I loved, when I was young,
With gloom and solitude are hung.

Ambition revelled there
With his unhallow'd crew,
And some proud nation's princely lair
Amidst the ruin grew;
Still that is home, her folded arms,
But ill conceal her widow'd charms.

Home of the beautiful and brave,
My own—my father's home;
Small is the boon from fate I crave,
To find in thee—a tomb;
My home—my home—I've never seen,
A dearer spot than thou hast been.

WIFE LOST.

(A scene in a steam-boat, an actual occurrence.) "Which is the Captain of this boat?" inquired a tall, athletic man, as he came up from the gentleman's cabin with great precipitancy. "That gentleman yonder," said a bystander. "Are you the Captain sir?" "Yes, sir." "Where is my wife?" "Indeed I don't know sir—I've not seen her, that I know." "Now, captain, this is too bad, I came on board this boat last night, and paid you six dollars passage for myself and wife—and I should like to know where my wife has been put?" "Have you been in the ladies cabin?" "Yes, but she is not there." "Shall I have the pleasure of the lady's name, sir?" "Mrs. Mirah Smith, the wife of your humble servant." "Mary (to the chambermaid) is Mrs. Mirah Smith in the ladies' cabin?" "No, sir, I've inquired, and she's not there." "There, I told you so," said Mr. Smith in much uneasiness. "Captain," said a wag standing by, "suppose John should ring the bell all through the boat, and say—Mrs. Mirah Smith, who came on board last night, cannot be found." "That's a good idea," cried a hundred voices at once.

So John—a cream colored Leon, with an eye like Iago's set his bell ringing crying aloud at every intermission. "Lost, Mrs. Mirah Smith. Any person who knows where she is, will please hand her up to the Captain's office, for the benefit of her disconsolate husband." John bawled through the boat, somewhat to the amusement of the passengers, and finally reached the upper deck, when passing the staterooms, in a sort of desperation for want of success, he raised his voice to the stentorian pitch of a Knox—Lost, Mrs. Mirah Smith—when the fair lady rushed out, evidently disturbed in her slumbers, with "Who says I'm lost? Here I am—where is Jerome?" It is needless to say, that this gave a very pleasant turn to the whole affair, and the captain (good soul) escaped the charge of stealing a man's wife.—*Philad. pap.*

Anecdote.—In a certain seaport town in Massachusetts, measures were taken by the members of the religious congregation, some thirty years since, to introduce a violincello into the choir, for the improvement of the music. This was an innovation that savored too much of the theatre to meet the approbation of the elderly members of the parish; and it was violently opposed by their most influential deacon. In spite of the opposition, however, the innovation was sanctioned by a vote of the majority and the violincello was introduced into the choir. The good deacon, on the first Sabbath of its appearance, to his seat in his pew as usual, where he sat with becoming gravity, until the first sound of the worldly instrument was heard, when he arose and advanced to the outside of the pew, with all the gravity of a French dancing master, danced a regular hornpipe down the broad aisle, and took leave of the astonished congregation by dancing out of the house.

"Do you snore, Abel Adams?" "No, Seth Jefferson, I do never snore." "How do you know, Abel?" "Because the other day I laid awake the whole night on purpose to see."

A slip of the tongue.—We remember a slip of the tongue made by a clergyman, who had formally been a lawyer. He commenced prayer with "May it please your Honor."

John Kemble would correct any body, at any time, and in any place. King George said of him. "He was once speaking to me, and found himself out of snuff. He declined putting his fingers into the Royal box, upon which I said take some—I pray you will oblige me. Upon which Kemble replied, 'It would better become your royal mouth to say oblige me,' and took a pinch."

A Learned Tailor.—Over the door of an unpretending house in the town of Whitechurch, in Hampshire, (Eng.) is the following notice:—"Microcosms habiliments fashionably fabricated, invisibly renovated, metamorphosed and depurated, by Wayte, Cosmopolitan."

An old lady who had ambitious views for her husband, and was much mortified that when he was elected to the House of Representatives, he never made a speech, mixed a gill of YEAST with his GIN BITTERS in the morning in order to make him rise when he went to the Hall.

A SAILOR'S FROLIC.—On Friday, a son of Neptune—the mate of a merchantman—was accused of capturing and running away with a milk cart belonging to the Caledonian dairy, thereby causing a great clattering of the milk cans, and the effusion of much of their contents. The offence was committed on Wednesday, on the London road. When the first witness was put into the box, and had his mouth most oracularly opened, preparing to speak, Jack twitching him by the collar with his forefinger, caused him at once to descead, and exclaimed—"avast there; none of your jaw; who wants you to spin out a long yarn? Can't I speak to his honor, the Commodore there, myself?" Then addressing his honor—"You see your honor, and he, "having got too much frolic with some of my messmates, I see'd a great clumsy Dutch lugger of a thing bearing down our way, and towed by a horse. "My eyes! said I to them, "Did you ever see such a thing? Do you think I could navigate her?" and with that I gave a quarter-deck spring upon the beast; and, not liking my pilotage, I suppose, away it ran before the wind at the rate of six knots an hour.—How the confounded ballast rolled, and what a noise it made! What could I do, as she would not answer her helm, and I having no bower or sheet anchor to throw out, and no port within sight? To the pilot of a thing they call *shay*, I sung out, that if he picked us up he would be entitled to salvage," (here the laughter in court, which was great before, became immoderate)—"but the lubber only rolled his tongue in his cheek, and went on his course. Well, at last I tried to put her about, and sail upon an opposite tack, seeing as how breakers were ahead; but she would not wear round; and I was considering what to do, she made a heavy lurch, which pitched me overboard and brought her on her beam ends. That is the whole naked truth, your worship's honor! and I throw myself on your reverence's mercy." The honest fellows statement was confirmed by the different witnesses, who described the catastrophe of the *lurch* as having taken place at the Abbey hill; between which and the point where he set off, the London road was literally a *milky way*.—The judge ordered the unfortunate navigator to pay a fine of a guinea, or be confined twenty days in the Lock-up-house. Some of his messmates came forward and paid the fine.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.—Mr. Behn, a German naturalist, has found that there is a circulation of a sustaining fluid throughout the whole extent of the body of grubs of hemipterous insects: and that this circulation is altogether independent of the circulation of the dorsal vessel. The pulsation is chiefly in the upper part of the legs, and it is some times intermittent. Cuvier supposed these insects had no circulation.

A young Scotchman, who had just gone out to take possession of an estate in Jamaica, while wandering over the grounds with an old negro, observed some pompions growing on a rocky piece of waste ground, and enquired of his guide what they were.—"Dem Cotchmen, Massa," said the negro.—"And why are they called Scotchmen?" said the other. "Because," replied Sambo, "dem grow 'mong de rock and de stone—dem grow eb'ry where."

GALLIWS.—The remedy which society has provided for roguery; a cure without being prevention.

DITCH.—A place in which those who have taken too much wine are apt to take a little water.

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 6s.
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 IN 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 6
Single Letters 6
Double do. 1

And PACKAGES in proportion.
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will not himself account 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 CARONEAR 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 CARONEAR 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 St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.

Carbonear,
June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On a Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on 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.
Harbour Grace.