



HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, opposite Messrs. W. Dixon & Co's

An Act to limit the duration of the present and all future Houses of Assembly in this colony.
[6th May, 1836]

WHEREAS frequent and new assemblies of the People tend much to the happy union and good government of the King and People; and whereas it is expedient to limit the duration of the present and all future Houses of Assembly of this Colony.

1.—*Be it therefore enacted*, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that this present House of Assembly of the Colony of Newfoundland shall cease and determine on the First Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Eight.

2.—*And be it further enacted* that from henceforth each and every House of Assembly which shall at any time or times hereafter be convened, called, summoned, or held within this Island of Newfoundland shall, notwithstanding the demise of the Crown, have continuance for the Term or Period of Four Years, to be computed from the day on which by any Proclamation or Proclamations of His Majesty such Assembly shall first be duly appointed to meet, and no longer; Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, from dissolving any Assembly, should he or they deem it expedient to do so.

An Act to continue an Act passed in the Third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the performance of Quarantine, and more effectually to provide against the introduction of Infectious or contagious Diseases and the spreading thereof in this Island."
[6th May, 1836]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the General Assembly of this Colony in the Third year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the performance of Quarantine, and more effectually to provide against the introduction of Infectious or Contagious Diseases, and the spreading thereof in this Island;" and whereas by an Act passed in the said General Assembly, in the Fifth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, the said Act was further continued until the end of the present Session of the Legislature, and it is expedient further to continue the said recited Act—*Be it therefore enacted*, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that the said recited Act, passed in the Third year of the Reign of His present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the performance of Quarantine, and more effectually to provide against the introduction of Infectious or Contagious Diseases, and the spreading thereof in this Island," shall be in full force and continue for a further period of Twelve months, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the Legislature of this Colony, and no longer.

An Act to make perpetual an Act passed in the Fourth year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors taken in execution."

[6th May, 1836.]

WHEREAS an Act, was passed in the Fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors taken in execution," which it was therein declared should continue in force for Two Years and no longer; and whereas it is necessary that the same should be continued and made perpetual:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that the said Act shall be, and the same is hereby continued and made perpetual.

An Act to continue an Act passed in the Third year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of Saint Johns."

[6th May, 1836.]

WHEREAS a certain Act was passed in the General Assembly of this Island in the third year of the Reign of His present Majesty King William the IV., entitled "An Act for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of Saint John's;" and whereas the period limited in the said Act for its duration is now about to expire, and it is deemed expedient to continue the same in the manner hereinafter provide.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that the said Act passed in the Third year of His Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled "An Act for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of Saint Johns;" and every clause matter and thing therein contained shall be in force and continue for the further period of Two Years from the passing hereof, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the Legislature of this Colony.

An Act to amend an act passed in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's reign entitled "an act for declaring all Landed Property in Newfoundland real chattels."

[6th May, 1836]

WHEREAS It is necessary to amend an Act passed in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for declaring all Landed Property in Newfoundland Real Chattels."

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that so much of the said Act, as provides that no Executor or Administrator shall bargain, sell, demise or otherwise depart with any Estate or Interest in any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments in Newfoundland and its Dependencies, of any deceased person for a longer period than one year, without the direction of the Supreme Court of this Island first given for that purpose, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

An Act for granting to His Majesty a Sum of Money to defray the contingent Expenses of the Legislature during the present Session.

[6th May, 1836]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for defraying the contingent expenses of the Legislature during the last and present Sessions: We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Newfoundland, do humbly beseech your Excellency that it may be enacted, and—

1.—*Be it therefore enacted*, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that from and out of such monies as shall from time to time be and remain in the hands of the Treasurer of this Island, and unappropriated, there shall be granted and paid to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand three hundred and ninety pounds and nine pence sterling, to be applied towards remunerating the officers of the Legislature for their services, and towards defraying the contingent expenses of His Majesty's Council and of the House of Assembly during the last and present sessions, as follows:

The clerk of his Majesty's council for his services during the present session, one hundred pounds.

The Master in Chancery attending his Majesty's Council, for his services in drafting Bills and for his attendance in Council during the present session, one hundred pounds.

The Usher of the black Rod, for his services during the present session, fifty pounds.

The Doorkeeper of his Majesty's council for his services during the present session, thirty five pounds.

To the clerk of his Majesty's council to defray the contingent expenses in his Office during the last and present sessions, one hundred and twelve pounds nineteen shillings and seven pence.

To the Usher of the Black Rod, to defray the contingent expenses in his office during the last and present sessions seven pounds, eleven shillings and eleven pence.

The clerk of the House of Assembly for his services during the present session, one hundred pounds.

The Solicitor attending the House of Assembly for his services in drafting Bills during the present Session, one hundred pounds.

The Serjeant at Arms of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session fifty pounds.

The Doorkeeper of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present session thirty five pounds.

The Messenger of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session thirty pounds.

To the clerk of the House of Assembly to defray the contingent expenses of the House of Assembly during the present session, six hundred and sixty nine pounds nine shillings and three pence.

2.—*And be it further enacted*, that the sums of money hereby granted shall be paid by the Treasurer of the colony in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall be issued by the Governor or person administering the government of this colony for the time being, in favor of any person or persons to be applied to the purposes of this act.

An act to authorise the raising by Loan of a further Sum of Money for the completion of the Light House on Harbor Grace Island.
[May 6th, 1836.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the establishment of a Light House on Harbor Grace Island," the Treasurer of this Island is authorised to raise by Loan a sum of Money not exceeding the whole one thousand pounds chargeable upon the public Revenues of this Colony, to defray the expense of the erection and establishment of the said intended Light House; Add whereas the said sum has been found insufficient for that purpose and it is expedient that a further sum be raised on Loan, in like manner, in order to enable the Commissioners under the said Act to complete the said intended Light House.

1.—*Be it therefore enacted*, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer of this Colony, and he is hereby authorised to raise by Loan from such person or persons, or body corporate, as will advance the same a further sum of money on account of the said Light House, not exceeding in the whole the sum of one thousand pounds, chargeable upon and to be repaid out of the public Funds of this colony, together with interest on the same not exceeding six per cent per annum. Provided always, that no part of the said sum of Money hereby authorised to be raised, shall be raised or expended until a Specification of the work to be provided shall have been laid before the Governor and Council, and the estimate of the expense thereof shall have been by them approved.

2.—*And be it further enacted*, that the said Treasurer shall grant and issue to the respective persons who shall lend and advance any part of such money, a Debenture or Debentures to the effect and in the form set forth in the said Act and all such Monies shall be borrowed and repaid upon the like terms and conditions, and shall be applied and appropriated in like manner, and under the same regulations, as are provided in the said recited Act, touching and concerning the said sum of One Thousand Pounds already borrowed on account of the said Light House.

(From the Greenock Intelligencer, May 18.)

The Washington Globe states, that the United States mint has issued upwards of six millions of dollars of new gold coin. The whole of the Neapolitan and French indemnification money has been ordered home in gold. This will give five millions more to be coined and circulated this year. Besides adding this sum to the circulation of the country, it is much the most beneficial mode for the claimants of withdrawing the money from abroad.

A trial of forty thieves has commenced before the second Session of the Court of Assizes at Paris. The dock had to be enlarged to contain them, as had the benches allotted to the counsel. The table was covered with stolen articles of every description, among which was a great quantity of plate. The number of witnesses summoned is 275 and the pleaders are twenty. Among the prisoners there are fourteen females. The proceedings are expected to occupy nearly the whole month.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The British cabinet must either follow up the victory obtained by our arms at St. Sebastian, or disclaim all knowledge of, and participation in, the measure adopted by the English commander. We are no longer neutrals in the war; our accustomed determination, than to continue a paltry, peddling system, which partakes neither of the dignity of war, nor the security of peace. Though Don Carlos is cooped up in the mountains of the Basques, and cannot move a foot nearer the capital than he was two years ago, still—in mercy to the Spanish people—let us dislodge him from a lair so strict desolated by famine, disease, and the most barbarous and unheard of cruelties. Enough of innocent blood has been shed to sate the ambitious appetite of a tyrant, who had the baseness to crouch before the footstool of Napoleon, and in the name of his family, sign the abdication of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain. England has pledged herself that Don Carlos shall not ascend the Spanish throne during the lifetime of Donna Isabella II.—The Spanish Cortes have solemnly recorded a vote, by which the usurper and his family are forever excluded from the sovereignty of that country. Upon what principle, then, do we hesitate to pour an army into Spain sufficient to put down the usurper in a month? A fear of Russia is the cry from one quarter; an apprehension of the greatness of the expense is shouted from another; and in a third direction we hear only of the necessity of maintaining the peace preserving system of our noble foreign secretary. One tells us that if we assist the Christians to conquer the Carlists in Spain, Russia will declare for the King of Holland against Belgium; and Prussia for Don Miguel against Donna Maria, as lawful sovereign of Portugal; while another, more accustomed to see danger in an easterly direction, will point to the exposed state of Greece and Constantinople as a reason why we ought not to embroil ourselves in any quarrel with the nations of Western Europe. We have not space for the exposure of these fallacies; we can only observe passing that we have examined them all with some attention; that we draw from them much stronger reasons for active and immediate measures for crushing the Carlist conspiracy by British valour, than those who urge them have yet advanced in favor of a contrary course. Russia knows right well that Don Carlos cannot maintain his position in Spain; and it is no part of her policy to embroil the House of Orange in a strife with a Sovereign, now the friend and ally of France. As for Don Miguel, he may serve occasionally to play the part of a raw-head-and-bloody-bones before sucking diplomatists; but in every other respect he has ceased to have a political existence.

French and English Budgets.—The Constitutional examines the budget of Mr Syring Rice, and remarks, that the reduction effected in the expenditure of the British government amounts to a sum equivalent to the entire budget of France.

TEXAS

About the 25th of February, Colonel Johnson while reconnoitring to the westward of San Patricio, with a party of seventy men, were surrounded in the night by a large body of Mexican troops. In the morning the commander sent in a summons to surrender at discretion, which was refused, and an offer to surrender as prisoners of war made. This was acceded to by the Mexican officer, but no sooner had the Texans marched out of their encampment and stacked their arms, than a general fire was opened upon them by the whole Mexican force, when the prisoners endeavoured to escape—three only of whom effected it; amongst them was Colonel Johnson and one man who had been wounded.

EAST INDIES.

Papers from Madras to the 17th Janu-

ary have arrived, from which we extract the following:—

"We learn, through Captain Byron, of the Premier, that Captain Barrow of his Majesty's ship *Rose*, had received a letter from the commander of the *Mangles*, directed to any captain of his Majesty's ships on the station, dated Lambcock, in which it was stated, that on his passage from New South Wales, through Torres Straits, he touched at Melville, Murray's Island, where he saw men belonging to the missing ship *Charles Eaton*. These men stated that the whole of the crew where the *Charles Eaton* was wrecked, the natives prevented the captain of the *Mangles* from taking the men belonging to the *Charles Eaton* on board. This ship is supposed to have been lost on the Barrier Reef in Torres Straits, about June 1832, in prosecution of her voyage from New South Wales to Madras, but until now no intelligence has been received as to the certain fate of those who might have escaped from a watery grave, only to a prolonged and dreary existence of servitude and slavery amongst a barbarous and savage people such as the natives of Murray's Island are represented to be. By the schooner *Bassett Merchant*, Captain Snowball, from Nicobars November 26, we learn that Captain Gillon of the *Skimmer*, had taken possession of the Danish settlement there, and hoisted Danish colours. It appears that the inhabitants complained to Captain Snowball of Captain Gillon's conduct. The Governor of the Islands was some time ago withdrawn, and a sergeant and a few sepoy only left there."

AFRICA.

AFFAIR AT BONNY.—We have been favoured with an extract of a letter relative to a misunderstanding between the whites and the blacks at this place:—"His Majesty's ship *Trinculo* sent her boats into Bonny river to capture four slavers. The blacks armed 100 canoes to resist the capture, upon which the *Trinculo* crossed the bar and anchored off Bonny town. The chief's word on Board, that if the captain of H.M.S. and the captains of the English trading ship would come ashore and talk over the palaver, every thing should be settled. This seems to have been assented to, for the blacks made them all prisoners. The news of this immediately reached the officer in command of the *Trinculo*, who ordered the guns to be loaded, and fired a broadside of blank cartridge upon the town. This, fortunately so frightened the people, that the captain of the *Trinculo* and the masters of the vessels were liberated. Captain Paget then said he should not be satisfied unless the blacks entered into a treaty to suppress the slave trade. This was then done, and it was further added, that they should not trade with any other nation but the English. In the encounter between the *Trinculo's* boats and the native canoes, it is said that forty three canoes were destroyed. The arrival of the vessel is, however, daily expected, and we shall write to Captain Paget, requesting he will favour us with a correct account of the affair, for we much fear that the trade in Bonny would in consequence, remain for some time stagnant, and that the blacks would become very dissatisfied and sulky after the *Trinculo* left the river."—*Liverpool Albion*.

(From the Globe.)

We cannot conceive an occasion like the present as justifying a resort to that last and only effectual arbitration which, after a deliberate act, like that of the Three Powers at Cracow, can alone reverse by force what force has done, or obtain satisfaction for it. There would be clear ground, on the part of England and France, for proceeding to any extremities, if French or English subjects residing in Cracow had been expelled by violence, or in any manner molested in contravention of the provisions of treaties. But if nothing of this kind is alleged, we doubt whether the argued infringement of the letter of the treaty, which the present state of Europe displays so many standing violations already, can afford any sufficient motive for steps of a very decisive nature. The

truth is, the independence of Cracow was not established on any broad grounds of European interest; it was a scramble between Austria and Prussia, in 1814, which should have the little territory, of which each had been by turns in possession before its re-union by Napoleon to the grand duchy of Warsaw. No means could be found to accommodate the rival pretensions of the two powers, but by elevating Cracow to the rank of a free town, and annexing to it a small surrounding territory. Thus in 1814-15, the jealousy between Austria and Prussia occasioned the guarantee of the independence of Cracow, while in the present year the joint jealousy entertained of Russia by those powers is probably what has induced them to co-operate in violating that guarantee by taking a concurrent part in the recent occupation of Cracow; the force employed for the purpose having been Austrian, not Russian troops.

EDINBURGH, March 26.

NEW INFIRMARY.—We understand that the late Mr. George Chalmers, plumber in Canongate, by his trust disposition and settlement has bequeathed his whole property to certain trustees, (who have accepted the office,) with instructions to the following effect; viz. that after payment of certain legacies, &c. "The whole residue of his estate shall be paid over to the Honorable the Dean and Faculty of Advocates for the express purpose of founding a new Infirmary, or Sick and Hurt Hospital, or by whatever other name it may be designed, and that the said Honorable Members of the Faculty of Advocates shall lay out the proceeds of the said estate accruing to them, to the best advantage, in any of the public funds in this realm, till such time as that honorable body shall see fit to commence such an undertaking." The above are the precise words used by the Testator, and we understand that the property thus bequeathed will amount, as nearly as can at present be ascertained, to above £30,000.

MONTREAL, May 9.

It is truly gratifying to the lovers of order and good government to observe the decided reaction which has taken in Upper Canada, in favour of Sir F. B. Head, and the principles he has promulgated. Every Newspaper we open, with the exception of Mr. Kenzie's Correspondent and Advocate, the Brockville Recorder, and the Prescott Vanguard, contains accounts of public meetings, speeches, resolutions and addresses, breathing the purest loyalty to our Sovereign, unbounded confidence in the integrity, of the Lieutenant Governor, admiration of his firmness, candour, and ability, and determination to support him effectually against the machinations of such evil disposed persons as McKenzie, O'Grady and Co.

An act of Grace has been proposed by the French Cabinet, and is stated to have met the cordial approbation of the King, in favour of all Political Delinquents who date from 1830, including the unfortunate ministers of Charles X.; including only those whose conduct since condemnation has left no ground for pardon.

Proposed Survey for a line of Railway from Ayr to Maybole and Girvan.—It gives us much pleasure to observe, that our neighbours in the District of Carrick lack nothing of the spirit of improvement which is so much manifested at present throughout the country. A subscription paper has just been issued in the district of Carrick, with the view of raising funds to obtain a survey and estimate of a single line of railway from Ayr to Maybole and Girvan. We understand all that is intended in the meantime by the gentlemen who have set the subscription on foot, is to ascertain the suitability of the country for a line of railway and the probable cost—leaving it for after consideration (should the report of the engineer be favourable) whether this is the time for endeavouring to carry it into effect. That the continuation of a line of railway southward would be of vast consequence to the town of Ayr, and district of Carrick, as also a valuable auxiliary to the Glasgow

and Ayr line, none will venture to doubt but that it will be remunerative, is what we do not consider ourselves qualified to give an opinion upon; but at all events let the project go as it may, the gentlemen who have set about to acquire the necessary preliminary information thereby serve well of the community for their public spirit.

Island of Lewis Scarcity.—A letter from a respectable clergyman in the Island of Lewis, dated April 27th, addressed to the Gaelic School society, has been shown to us, and we cannot refrain from laying before our readers the following extract. The letter itself, we may state, refers to one of the Gaelic School society teachers, who had sustained a loss by the upsetting of a boat carrying him to his station, and gives the following appalling picture of the present state of the Island:—

"This year is one of alarming and unprecedented scarcity of provisions—indeed, of absolute famine and general mortality among cattle, and if a merciful God prevent not, among men also. During the latter part of winter, and the whole of spring, the weather has been unusually severe, and continues so till this moment, the ground being covered with snow. The cattle after consuming all the provender long since, are dying in scores; and though the poor people wasted a very great proportion of their grain and meal in endeavouring to keep their bestial from perishing, it is not likely that a tithe of them will survive. This has already occasioned a greater death of food than has been known here in the memory of the oldest person living.—The prospect is truly appalling. The extreme severity of the weather continues unabated, more resembling the middle of winter than the approach of summer—the labours of spring hardly commenced—a general scarcity of seed corn and the little store of meal almost exhausted—no money—no employment—no means or resources of procuring subsistence."

Renewed exertions are making to induce the Government to equalise the duty upon East and West India sugars.—The present discriminating duty is five shillings per cwt.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MAY 13. The Duke of Leicester presented a petition from Dublin praying for the introduction of a system of poor laws into Ireland founded on the 43 of Elizabeth.

The Earl of Malmesbury hoped that the noble lord who represented the government in the house would intimate what course they meant to pursue on this important question.

The Marquis of Downshire admitted the extent of the evil complained of, and was ready to support any measure which was fairly brought before parliament for the settling of the question, but he would prefer waiting for some time to see how the poor law amendment act worked in England.

Lord Fitzgerald was persuaded of the necessity of applying some relief to the distresses of the poor in Ireland, but did not approve of the prayer of the petitioners for extension of the act of Elizabeth to Ireland, because such a general enactment would, in his opinion, aggravate the evils which at present existed there.

The Duke of Richmond hoped that no time would be lost in introducing some measure on the subject, as the introduction of poor laws into Ireland would be the best means of getting rid of those persons who were forced to leave their homes and come to this country in search of employment.

The Marquis of Lansdowne thought that it would be impossible to give such attentive consideration to the subject this session as would enable the government to propose any measure on the subject, especially as one false step might be the means of increasing the difficulties which parliament would have ultimately to contend with.

After a few words from Lord Winchilsea, the petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

The Right Hon. Robert Montgomery Lord Bellhaven, has been appointed high Commissioner to the general Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1836.

We are sure the public at large will be much gratified at learning that the Board of Commissioners for Roads and Bridges have entered into Contracts for opening the new Road from HARBOR GRACE to COCHRANE DALE Farm Road. No tenders were presented for the Bridges at BRIGUS, at Southern Gut and at Northern Gut PORT-DE-GRAVE; but the Bridges at the River Head HARBOR GRACE have been contracted for, and the work commences this day. The tenders for the CARBONEAR ROAD are under consideration.—We cannot too much applaud the spirit with which these beneficial improvements have been entered upon, and we hope the Commissioners will proceed unanimously with the great work they have begun.

We find by the Royal Gazette of yesterday, that His Excellency the Governor has issued a Proclamation directing that Courts of General and Quarter Sessions shall be holden at BRIGUS.

CORONERS' INQUEST.

An Inquest was held in this Town yesterday, before JOHN STARR, Esq., J. P., Coroner, upon a view of the body of a fine Boy seven years of age, named MAURICE CONNORS; who it appeared had fallen from the wharf of JOSEPH SUPPER, Esq., where he had been fishing on the previous evening. A respectable Jury of which Mr. PETER ROBINSON was chosen foreman, returned a Verdict "FOUND DROWNED."

In compliance with a recommendation from the Coroner and Jury, we beg most respectfully, but earnestly, to warn all parents against permitting their children to frequent the wharves and sea shore, where danger to their lives is ever to be apprehended; and we sincerely hope that the sudden bereavement with which the Father and Mother of MAURICE CONNORS have been afflicted, will prove a salutary lesson to the adventurous children who shall become acquainted with the present case.

Married

At St. John's, on Wednesday last, by the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, M. O'Dwyer, Esq. Surgeon, &c. to Miss Catherine Coyle.

DEPARTURE.—In the Brig Eagle for Poole, John Elson, Esq.

SHIP NEWS

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

- ENTERED.
- June 14.—Schooner Hunter, Ronaldson, Figueira, salt.
 - Elizabeth, Coslin, Sydney, shingles, lumber.
 - Three Sisters, Nichols, St. Peters, flour, tobacco.
 - 16.—Brigantine Dove, Roche, Miramichi, lumber.
 - Schooner Mary, Cane, Sydney, coal.
 - 17.—Brothers, Sutherland, P. E. Island, potatoes.
 - Enterprise, Peacock, New Brunswick, lumber.
 - Albion, Moore, P. E. Island, potatoes, oats.
 - 18.—Brig Hebe, Campbell, Oporto, salt.
 - 20.—Sir J. T. Duckworth, Spence, Grenada, rum, molasses.
 - Schooner Greyhound, King, Margaree, cattle.
 - Sarah, Campbell, P. E. Island, potatoes, shingles.

LOADING.

- June 28.—Brig Terra Nova, Percy, Philadelphia.
- Albion, Moore, Nova Scotia.
- 29.—Schooner Enterprise, M'Chesony, Nova Scotia.

CLEARED.

- June 14.—Brig Wansbec, Young, Quebec, ballast.
- Iceni, Steele, Demerara, fish.
- William Ash, Pridham, Miramichi, ballast.
- Sir John Newport, Nichols, Liverpool, oil, staves.

- Brig Gipse, Sinclair, Greenock, oil.
- 15.—Brigantine, Buoyant, Perry, Brazils, fish.
- Scipio, Graham, Bridgeport, coal.
- 16.—Superb, Wareham, Oporto, fish.
- Brig Ringdove, French, Quebec, ballast.
- Solway, Southward, Quebec, ballast.
- 17.—John's, Fox, Richelucto, ballast.
- Schooner Powells, Muggah, Sydney, flour, salt.
- Brig Lavina, Wylie, Greenock, oil, fish.
- Schooner Packet, Graham, Nova Scotia, salt.
- Brig Ringdove, Wilmot, Quebec, ballast.
- Schooner Mary, Webster, P. E. Island, bread.
- 18.—Ocean, Hartery, Nova Scotia, flour.
- Lottery, Harriot, Barbadoes, fish.
- Brig Leander, Wilkie, Greenock, herring, oil.
- American Brig Tenedos, Robbins, Brazils, fish.
- 20.—Rover, Ingham, Jamaica, flour, fish.
- Kingaloch, Stanton, London, oil, seal skins.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

SEVENTEEN YEARS UNEXPIRED LEASEHOLD.

Of those desirable **MERCANTILE PREMISES**, situate at CARBONEAR, and lately in the occupation of MR. WILLIAM BENNETT, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, COUNTING HOUSE, FOUR STORES, a commodious WHARF, and TWO OIL VATS sufficient to contain about 8000 Seals. For particulars, apply to

BULLEY, JOB & Co.

St. John's, }
June 28, 1836. }

On Sale

THOS. RIDLEY & CO.

Have Just Imported,

By the CERES and RESOLUTION from HAMBURG, HEBER from COPENHAGEN, MANLY from LIVERPOOL, and PEARL from TEIGNMOUTH.

THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS, Which they will Sell Low for CASH or PRODUCE,

- Bread, No. 1, 2, & 3
- Flour, Superfine
- Pork, Hamburg & Copenhagen
- Butter
- Cordage all sizes
- Spun yarn, Marline, & Oakum
- Canvas, No. & Flat
- Seines, Nets, Lines, Twines
- Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Varnish
- Paints, Paint Oil, Spirits Turpentine
- Loaf Sugar
- Leather
- Window Glass
- Lead, Tinware, Grappells
- Bar, Bolt & Sheet Iron
- Nails all sizes
- Iron Mongery well assorted
- Deck Boots, Wellington Boots
- Shoes all sorts
- Whiting, Chalk, Glue, &c

With an extensive Supply of British Manufactured

DRY GOODS,

ALSO ON HAND,

A few Casks Shoes, well assorted & Cheap Superfine States' Flour 1 1/2 Inch Chain Cable Chain Topsail Sheets & Ties Hawse & Deck Pipes, &c. &c. &c. Harbour Grace, June 8, 1836.

UNION HOTEL.

T. MARKS

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has commenced in the above line of BUSINESS, and confidently hopes that by the strictest attention, and a disposition to give general satisfaction he trusts to merit the support of a generous public. Carbonear, June 15, 1835.

Notices PROCLAMATION.

Northern District, }
To Wit. }
BY Authority of a PRECEPT from the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES of this District, bearing date the Twenty-third day of JUNE, 1836, and to me directed,

I hereby give Public Notice,

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be holden at the COURT-HOUSE, in this TOWN, on THURSDAY the Seventh day of July, 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 fulfil those things, which by reason of their Offices shall be to be done. Given at Harbour Grace, this 24th day of June, 1836.

B. G. GARRETT, High-Sheriff.

LOTTERY.

NOTICE.

G. P. JILLARD

BEGS to inform his Friends, that his LOTTERY will be Drawn on THURSDAY the 14th JULY, at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, at Three o'Clock in the afternoon, when it is hoped that all concerned who can make it convenient will attend.

It is expected that all Tickets will be paid for previous to the Drawing.

There are a few TICKETS still unsold. Harbour Grace, June 29, 1836.

THE GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, for the NORTHERN DISTRICT of Newfoundland, will open at the COURT-HOUSE, in this TOWN, on THURSDAY the Seventh day of JULY next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon. An arrangement for the daily attendance of the Police Constables of HARBOR GRACE and CARBONEAR, at the Magistrates Office at Harbour Grace, will be proposed. The Assayers of Weights and Measures, for HARBOR GRACE and CARBONEAR, will be expected to make a full report of their proceedings in order that immediate steps may be taken to carry that Law into full and complete operation in these Towns and the neighbouring Settlements. (By Order.)

A. MAYNE, CLERK PEACE.

Harbour Grace, }
23rd June, 1836 }

WILLIAM DIXON & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

On very Low Terms,

- Bead, Flour
- Pork, Butter
- Rum and Molasses
- Wines, Sugar
- Bohea
- Congo
- Souchong } TEAS
- Green and
- Hyson
- Rice, Sago, and Arrowroot
- Soap and Candles
- Window Glass
- Whiting, Nails
- White and Black Paints
- Pitch and Tar
- Pepper, Allspice, &c.
- Starch and Pipes (in small packages)
- Flat Canvas
- Lines, Twines, Hooks, &c.
- With a general variety of LONDON, MANCHESTER, and IRONMONGARY GOODS, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

20 Drums Superior TURKEY FIGS. Harbour Grace, June 15, 1836.

BLANKS of various kinds FOR SALE at the Office of this Paper. Harbour Grace, July 6, 1836.

Notices CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS NOA 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 NOA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.

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

And PACKAGES in proportion. N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOD 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 very 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 weight.

The owner will not be accountable any Specie.

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

Carbonear, June 4, 1831.

St. John's and Harbor Grace Pa

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

FARES.

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

And Packages in proportion.

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

ANDREW DRYSDALE

Agent, HARBOR

PERCHARD & ROA

Agents, St. JOHN'S

Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

On a Building Lease, for a

of Years,

A Piece of GROUND, situated

North side of the Street, bounded East by the House of the late Captain and on the West by the Subscriber's

MARY TAY

Carbonear, Feb. 26, 1836.

POETRY.

THE NEGRO'S PRAYER.

Twas night, and o'er the rippled sea
A gentle breeze arose,
More welcome than the scorching sun,
That here in no day glows.

The balmy dew-drops heavy fell,
And dimly shone the moon;
No sound disturbed, save wind and wave
The soul inspiring gloom.

Not long the awful silence reign'd;
For straight from Negro shed,
Along the beach with hasty step,
The captive Gambia fled.

Thro' well known paths from thence he
flew,
And 'neath a lime's dark shade,
The narciss'd slave, o'er Leah's tomb,
The ardent tribute paid.

Then turning from the ballow'd spot,
Weak, pensive, and oppress'd,
To heaven he rais'd his weeping eyes,
And thus relieved his breast:

"O Alla! say, most Afric's tribe
Sink fetter'd to the grave?
And when the spirit takes its flight,
Will shackles load the slave?"

"If not, this ever ready dirk,
Shall gore my injured breast,
And tho' to hell my soul repairs,
My aching limbs will.

"I rave, for sure it cannot be,
That one like thee so good,
Would banish me and cherish those
Who traffic in my blood.

"Resigned, in thee my hopes I'll fix,
Nor fear the bawling wave,
Which foams in every frightful form,
With torment to the slave.

"I'll bear the worst, with patience bear,
Nor once shall sorrow's sigh
Escape my breast; and silenc'd thus
Will Gambia live and die.

WINTER IN THE LAP OF MAY.

Still art thou chilling Winter, here,
Thou wilt not from us pass away,
Thy blasts are sounding in my ear
Amid the naked groves of May.

In vain my favourite bower I seek,
The fresh blown flowers no fragrance
shed,
The young rose feels the north wind
bleak,
And closes still her beauteous head.

I watch the clouds sail o'er the sky,
And veil the pure etherial blue,
I watch the dark storm spread, and sigh,
I sigh the cheerful sun to view.

Come May with thy bright skies again,
Come as of old, illumine the streams,
Light up the groves, the sylvan glen,
Come to my view like fairy dreams.

Come in thy pride, in blossoms drest,
Tav balmy airs breathe and inspire,
Oh! bid me rove with glowing breast,
And with thy flowers enwreath my lyre.

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. WOOD.

His father was lying dangerously ill at Cheltenham, and at length "Jemmy," for that was the name by which he was generally known, mustered up courage and went to Dr. Cheston, who resided at Gloucester, and asked him to come to Cheltenham, to see his dying parent. Dr. Cheston having fixed a period, and a post chaise having been procured, they went together to Cheltenham. On their arrival, however, they found the old gentleman had breathed his last. Jemmy, after having shed a tear, said to the physician, "Well, doctor, we must take him home with us." "Take him home with us," replied the doctor; "in what way?" "How can we take him home with us?" "Oh!" said the rich banker, "we can put 'em between us in the chaise, and no one will know but what he's alive." The Doctor, although having a great and proper regard for his patients during their lifetime was not so much at-

tached to them in death, and therefore was puzzled to find out some mode by which he might get rid of the companion intended for him. He however hit upon this expedient. The road between Gloucester and Cheltenham was at that period very bad, and he therefore said to the devoted son, "I shall have no objection at all, Mr. Wood; but as the road is very rough, the probability is, if we put the body in an upright position, that your father, by the shaking of the carriage, will come to life again." "Oh," said Jemmy, "let 'em stay doctor, let 'em stay; I'll send a hearse for 'em."

On another occasion, as he was returning from Cheltenham, wether he had been footing it, a violent storm came on. Jemmy was fearful that his venerable coat which was so old that according to the Gloucestershire song "it would keep out no rain," would be injured, looked about for some house to shelter himself. No friendly cottage was visible, but in a short time he espied a hearse coming. Jemmy rubbed his hands with almost as much glee as if he had earned a penny, and hailed the driver with whom he struck a bargain, and who allowed him to ride inside his vehicle, Jemmy giving him especial directions to put him down before they entered Gloucester. The driver of course acceded to this request, but he knew well who his passenger was, and as no chaise or hearse driver in the city ever had occasion to be thankful to the rich banker for any favours conferred on them, he thought, at all events, he would have a joke, so driving quietly into the city, he gave all the persons he saw in the street to understand that he had something rich within, and induced them to follow in his train. On arriving opposite the shop of Mr. Wood he drew up in due form, and a crowd having assembled he requested some one to open the door of the hearse, when to the astonishment and merriment of all present, who should get out but Mr. Wood himself. The banker was a little annoyed at first to find himself opposite his own door, yet recollecting that the ride had cost him a mere nothing his countenance soon recovered its wonted complacency at having had a QUID SIXE QUOR.

There were three banking establishments at Gloucester, and many years since there chanced to be a run upon one of them. Mr. Wood in high glee at the idea of his neighbour being likely to be ruined, observed that there would be but two banks in Gloucester. This came to the ears of one of the partners of the other bank, who after having weathered the storm, went to Mr. Wood to threaten with legal proceedings against him. With that degree of low cunning, however, which avaricious persons possess, Mr. Wood at once admitted having made the observation, but added that he was at the time fully justified in so doing, as he himself had some thoughts of retiring from business, and then there would be only two banks in Gloucester. Of course Mr. ——— could not contradict this, though at the same time he was well aware of the mean subterfuge resorted to.

It has been for a long time said, that whenever Mr. Wood was coming to London, he invariably took an outside place; and at all times when an inside was vacant, after they had got some miles on the road, he made friends with the guard who on receipt of one shilling or so, allowed the banker to supply such vacancy. The regularity of the old gentleman's at length became an object of remark at the coach office, and the next time he went to book as usual, the clerk said, "No Sir, we must have the inside fare if you please." Mr. Wood finding that he had been found out, after a few ineffectual attempts to demand an explanation, handed over the larger sum and walked off.

It was likewise a matter of frequent remark some years since, that Jemmy rarely dined at home on a Sunday. He was often told by persons that they would dine with him on that day, it being a leisure day; but he generally made an excuse on the ground that he himself was engaged out. The continuance of these prior engagements, all the residents in the city being well acquainted with the fact that he visited no one, led to his being watched and to inquiries, when it

was discovered that Mr. Wood the rich banker, and by general repute one of the wealthiest commoners within the British dominions, was in the habit of putting some cold meat into his pocket on the Sunday morning, and walking off some distance into the country, where he went into some roadside public house and had half a pint of beer, to moisten the throat become parched with the walk and the dryness of the victuals he had eaten during the day.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

The Commissioners for enquiring into the system of military punishment in the army have made their report.—The document however is of such great length that we are compelled to confine ourselves to the following brief summary which the Commissioners supply of the results of the evidence before them.

1. That the opinion of almost every witness whom we have examined is, that the substitution of other punishments for corporal punishments in the British army, upon actual service in the field, is impracticable, and if practicable, would be insufficient for the maintenance of proper discipline in your Majesty's army.

2. That the abolition of the power of awarding corporal punishment, by sentence of court martial in the British Islands and the Colonies, and during peace and the retention of the power of inflicting that punishment when the army is on service and in the field, appears to us, for the reasons we have stated manifestly unjust.

3. That it does not appear to us, that the punishments which have been resorted to as substitutes have hitherto had such an effect as to render it safe to abolish altogether that power in Great Britain or the Colonies, nor have any other punishments been suggested to us that appear to promise a more favourable result.

4. That it appears to us, that even supposing that some effectual substitute might be devised, or that those now in use might be made more effectual, so as to render corporal punishment ultimately unnecessary it would be unsafe to proceed at once to abolish it entirely, and that even in that case, its abolition should be gradual.

5. That in order to give full effect to the punishments now in use as substitutes for corporal punishment, considerable alterations must be made in the means of rendering solitary confinement in the several barracks more effective, and that a certain number of prisons exclusively for military offenders should be provided as soon as possible.

6. That although we have been unwillingly convinced of the necessity of still retaining the power of corporal punishment and in proportion to our conviction of that necessity, we earnestly recommend that no pains may be spared to endeavour to make its infliction less frequent.

7. That with the view of diminishing the frequency of this punishment, the offences to which it is limited and the occasions upon which it should be resorted to, should be more clearly defined.

8. That with the same view, more discretion should be vested in commanding officers as to the power of making use of minor punishments, and in determining on the offences which shall under their orders be tried by a regimental court-martial.

9. That it appears to us that the extent of the sentences is the power of the several descriptions of courts-martial to award may, without danger, be a more limited than at present.

10. That encouragement should be given in the way of honorary reward and distinction, both to the gallant and to the well conducted soldier.

11. That no consideration of expense within reasonable bounds should be allowed to stand in the way of attending to the comforts of the soldier while in the service, and of a sufficient pension for the good and deserving man after that service has been performed.

not only the superior officers but of officers of all ranks so to conduct the discipline of the army as to render corporal punishment as rare as possible; and more especially we observe that the commanding officers are fully aware of your Majesty's gracious wishes in that respect and we are satisfied that they will persevere in giving the fullest effect, by the strictest attention to the moral discipline of their regiments, to those wishes.

How far the result of the inquiry in which we have, by your Majesty's command been so long engaged, will tend to remove or mitigate the feeling which now prevails against the use of corporal punishment in the army, we know not, but we can assure your Majesty, that we have endeavoured to sift the questions submitted to our inquiry fully and fairly and without prejudice, and that we have formed our opinions upon the result of the very best evidence that could have been obtained upon the question.

Finally, we feel it to be our duty to your Majesty to state our conviction, that if it were possible to introduce such a system of discipline as that of France into your Majesty's army (a system which in its effects we believe to be far from being as successful as that of Great Britain, it could only be by the establishment of such a rigorous conscription of all ranks as we believe would not be endured, and by a change in the whole tone of this country, as to the military service, such as we have no expectation of seeing effected.

We humbly submit this our unanimous report to your Majesty's royal consideration.

Wharnccliffe,
James Kempt
Sandon
E. Hyde East
R. C. Fergusson
E. Barnes, Lt.-General
T. Reynell

India Board,
March 15th 1839.

There are three curious marriages announced in the last Leicester paper.—The first is that of a master Elijah Brown, to a Miss Eliza Stevenson, whose ages together make only thirty one years.

The second is that of Samuel Bateman Esq., a man of considerable property, of Dudley, surveyor and land agent to the Earl of Dudley to a young woman of humble birth, named Matchett, of Leicester; the bride and bridesmaid were profusely laden with satins, veils and plumes; two carriages and four were put in requisition, and every attendant,—whether post-boy, ostler, or what not—had his palm crossed with gold after the matrimonial knot had been tied.

The third is a young fellow aged seventeen, to a buxom widow of thirty-three with a family of seven children after a whole months widowhood.

The Prussians appear even to excel the Irish in their fondness for potatoes, as well as in the various modes of preparing them for use. A recent traveller states that he has frequently on one occasion seen them served in six different forms—the bread made from them—the soup thickened with them—fried potatoes—potatoe salad, and potatoe dumplings; and lastly potatoe cheese, which besides being extremely palatable will keep some years.

A dissertation on the age of the world having been read before the Queen of Sweden, she said,—“I believe it is with the world as with women, it hides its age.”

It is computed that the proceedings before the committee appointed to try the merits of the Dublin election will be attended with an expense of not less than £100,000; but the expense incurred before the commissioners appointed to hear evidence in Dublin will be paid by the public.

The Cheltenham Journal says that 90 coaches pass through that town daily.

A shipmaster in the north of Scotland having recently been asked his opinion of a "future state," sagely answered, that he "didna fash himself wi' ooy state affairs."