

THE



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No. 2

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BLOCKADE OF THE SPANISH COAST.

Lord BROUGHAM wished to call the attention of the house to certain orders which were supposed to have been issued by the Admiralty to certain cruisers on the coast of Spain, to prevent the access of any Sardinian or Dutch vessels, supposed to be carrying the munitions of war. He hoped that steps had not been taken which would tend not only to tarnish the character of the country, but involve it in a contest adverse to its best interests—which might compromise England with foreign powers, and shake the peace of Europe and of the whole world. If such instruction had been issued without the regular notification to all neutral states, he contended that such conduct was a gross outrage on, and infraction of, the law of nations. He was in their lordship's hands, and was unwilling to trouble them with a long speech, and would therefore wait to see what answer he got from her Majesty's government.

Viscount MELBOURNE declined to give any answer to the questions of the noble and learned lord.

Lord BROUGHAM said, that when a person declined to answer a question which was clear to the meanest capacity, there could be no reason for such conduct but one, and that was, that the answer must be wrong according to his interpretation of it. He had a right, then, to assume, that such instructions had been given, that no warning had been given to other powers, and that there was on legal opinion to be produced for such a gross violation of the law of nations.—They were, therefore, at war, but even though they were belligerents, they had no right to stop a neutral vessel, unless they had a competent force, and used it so that no ship should be safe in going to any port on the coast. Who ever heard of one nation, because it happened to wish well to one of two parties and was at war with neither, issuing an order to take all neutral vessels going to the assistance of one of the belligerents? Such conduct was without a precedent since the law of nations was used amongst civilized men. The instructions if issued ought to have been published to the neutral powers,—to Sardinia and Holland. The vessels of these countries were laden with stores—nobody dreaming that it could possibly enter into any one's head to issue such a wild order—and when they arrived at the coast of Spain, they were to be sent back—if they did not consent thus to frustrate the whole intention of their voyage they were to be captured. He (Lord B.) was glad he had come forward to arrest the progress of the government in this bad course which was calculated to endanger the peace of Europe. And he should deeply lament if satisfactory answers were not returned to the questions he had to put. He was not without apprehensions mischief might speedily happen in consequence of this order—for who knew what alliances existed between powers more powerful than Sardinia, or even Holland. Sardinia was a small power, but we had heard of defensive alliances, and one was not improbable here. What if it should turn out that Sardinia had put herself under the protection of a powerful state? What if Austria and Sardinia had entered into any defensive alliance? What if he knew such to be the fact? There was a defensive alliance which bound Austria to help Sardinia, and make common cause with Sardinia against any party with which Sardinia should be involved in war. Did he then go too far in saying this was a serious matter? It was possible that this alliance might have taken place since the instruction, but the date of the instruction would show that fact. He conceived that he had a right, unless strong reasons were shown to the contrary, to a production of these instruc-

tions, and should therefore move that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty will be pleased to cause to be laid before the house a copy of instructions touching warnings to be given, or prohibitions to be issued, against the entrance of Spanish ports by the vessels of Sardinia, Holland or other neutral nations, and of any warning that may have been given to neutrals generally.

Viscount MELBOURNE said, he had declined to answer the questions put to him by the noble and learned lord, not because he was unable to do so or believed that any great inconvenience would arise from his doing so, but he submitted to the calm deliberation of their lordships, whether the noble and learned lord had made out any grounds for his motion, or advanced any reasons why their lordship should call for the production of the papers. He protested against the motion, as impolitic, inexpedient, and imprudent, because it might tend to excite a jealousy and suspicion against the government, for the time being, administering the affairs of this country.

The Earl of RIPLEY supported the motion. He contended, that such interference, which might risk a war with all the neutral powers in the world, was not warranted by the original quadrupartite treaty, whatever it might be by the additional articles, which were added long afterwards, and to which he (Lord Ripon) was no party. He observed that, from the speech of the noble viscount, it appeared certain,—first that the instruction were executed, and were sent to the naval officers on the coast of Spain; secondly, that they had the influence, and produced the effect intended; and, thirdly, that they had not been acted upon against any persons whatever.

The Earl of MINTO, in opposing the motion, said, he believed that this was the first time that such a demand had been made for such an object. There was nothing in the noble and learned lord's speech which was inconsistent with the faithful execution of the quadruple treaty, and the additional articles, to both of which the noble and learned lord had himself been a party. His lordship, after alluding to the report that one of the officers of the navy had communicated the information on which the motion was made, described such conduct as a gross breach of that confidence and trust which ought to exist between the officers of the service and the government, and said he hoped he should never hear again of such a proceeding. Since he had been at the head of the department, he had made as little distinction as possible in the selection of officers, with regard to their political opinions, but if such conduct were repeated, it must necessarily lead to the employment of officers of the same political opinions as the government.

Lord BROUGHAM denied that he had had any communication whatever with any naval officer on the subject, and said that the person alluded to served on shore, and had nothing to do with the sea.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that any officer capable of such conduct as that imputed was not worthy of the service. He certainly was not disposed to inconvenience the government, but he contended that the article quoted by the noble earl (Minto) did not bind this country to give the aid of a naval force, as under a treaty of offence and defence, which might involve this country in war, but only for the purpose of transporting troops from one part of the country to another. He thought that the house ought to be furnished with the information sought by the noble and learned lord.

The Earl of MINTO stated, in reply to a question from the Duke of Wellington, that he had only given his own individual opinions, not those of the government, as to the obligation of the treaty. That treaty did not authorise us to in-

terfere in any quarrels between Spain and any other power, but if that power combined with Don Carlos in warlike operations, he did hold—he might be wrong, but still he held—that the treaty did compel us to take part. He did not, however, understand the treaty otherwise than as being confined to any contest between the Queen of Spain and Don Carlos.

The Duke of WELLINGTON remarked, that though this opinion might be only the noble lord's, yet the instructions did not embody his own opinions only, they were not sent without the authority of the Secretary of State. The noble lord might say what his own opinion was, but the opinion of ministers was stated in any instruction which might have been given.

Lord BROUGHAM ridiculed the explanation given by Earl Minto, and said that the noble lord was content, with his colleagues, to avail himself of a plank which the noble duke had now, as several times heretofore, thrown out to them.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that the noble viscount had admitted that his (the Duke of Wellington's) view of the treaty was the correct one; that the government was not bound to issue such instructions, and so far as he (the Duke of Wellington) understood the question, those instructions had not been acted upon, and were not likely to be. Under these circumstances, he confessed that his recommendation to their lordship was not to call for the production of the papers, her Majesty's ministers having declared that the production of them would be inconvenient and detrimental to the public service.

Lord BROUGHAM was not at all surprised at the recommendation given by the noble duke. From the first moment, though the case was so strong and irresistible, he had had an impression that at the eleventh hour, as upon all other occasions, the noble duke, who was the saviour of her Majesty's government—who had been the saviour or the present ministry over and over again—who had been to them a friend indeed, because a friend in need—whose friendship and generosity towards them had been exactly in proportion to the necessity which pressed upon them,—would, on grounds made more or less distinctly intelligible or unintelligible to those who were to follow him, come forward with his powerful assistance, to defeat the motion, and undo the good to the country which that motion would have accomplished.

An elaborate article has just appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, professedly written to prove that the Duke of Wellington was not beaten at Toulouse, for which his Grace must be truly thankful. The real design of the reviewer is the base one of reviving national animosities, by insulting, and, if possible, causing others to insult, a venerable warrior, who comes to offer the right hand of peace and good fellowship to his ancient adversaries. To insult a man who comes as the guest of England—to insult the veteran Soult, incontestably the most eminent for talents and great exploits, of all the distinguished foreigners now assembled in London for the purpose of gracing the approaching coronation—to insult an aged warrior, whose name is, in the mind of every British soldier who served in the Peninsula, as surely and closely associated with the recollection of hard-fought battles, as cracking

bullets are with the recollection of artillery. Yes, to insult this man while he is the national guest, to create heart-burnings, to revive ignoble prejudices, and perpetuate malice between two friendly people, is the object of the *Quarterly*.

Soult was the first marshal who attacked our army in the Peninsula war; Soult was the last man who resisted our army in that memorable contest; and that he was the most skilful, persevering, and formidable enemy we encountered during the long struggle, none can doubt. His troops were often discomfited, and the glory of England shone the brighter therefrom; but he himself was never quelled in spirit, his proud head never bowed in despair; he had the will, and he found the way, to give blow for blow to the last. That he was a magnanimous enemy is evinced by the monument he ordered to be erected to the memory of the heroic Sir John Moor. That he was a generous enemy to his prisoners one of my own family can vouch from personal experience, and so can many other persons. That he was a sturdy foe in battle, every British officer who served against him will acknowledge.

He comes now in his old age on a mission of peace and goodwill to this country, which has ever honoured a brave and noble opponent, respecting most at the board him who struck hardest in the field. Marshal Soult has been the gallant enemy of England in the field. He is now her guest. How will he be treated? Surely in the way that will most honour him and his host treated as one of the bravest and ablest soldiers in Europe should be treated. Grey haired, and covered with honourable wounds, he comes, nothing doubting that his greeting will be such as becomes the gallant, high-blooded people of England to offer him. He knows, none better, how sternly and strongly they throng together in battle; he will not learn that they bear no malice after, or the national character is changed.

It is said, nay, it is known, that the Duke of Wellington, with that proud delicacy which is more than life blood to a thorough English gentleman, has delayed the publication of the eleventh volume of his dispatches, because, while Soult is in the country, he would not let a word a sigh, escape him, calculated to wound his former opponent, or recal past asperities. He means to honour the soldier guest of England.

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Quarterly Review, be the guide for Englishmen? It would be a national insult to express a doubt.
W. NAPIER.

The works necessary for completing the inside of the English church at Hamburg are actively proceeding, and the government of that city has given permission to rise a sum money by means of mortgage. The outside is quite finished, and it may be expected that the inside will soon be completed, so that the Bishop of London will be able to consecrate it in the course of this summer.

A letter from Milau dated the 18th ult says, "We are all in commotion, preparing for the coronation. The Spanish custom has been adopted for his grand ceremony. His Majesty's state coach will be drawn by six white horses, the rich harness and gold embroidered housings of which are estimated at 20,000 florins. The Emperor's entrance will be followed by a general illumination and a ball at court, to which 4,000 persons are invited. A plateau of bronze made at Paris, at a cost of 50,000fr., will adorn the banquet to be given after the ball."

Various rumours are in circulation of changes in the Government, which, however, are not expected during the session. The changes involve the names of Sir John Hobhouse, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Glenelg, Lord Duncannon, and Lord John Russell, in the Cabinet, and Lord Morpeth, Secretary for Ireland, and Messrs. Baring and Stanley, Joint Secretaries of the Treasury. It seems that Lord Glenelg is destined for India, and Lord Duncannon is in such a bad state of health as to render his retirement necessary. The other appointment, or rather changes, are expected to be consequent upon these two. It is said that disinclination to hazard so many contests which the Tories as this arrangement would involve, prevents it from speedily taking place. However, that it is shortly looked for there is little doubt.—*Greeknock Advertiser, August 6.*

THE SULTAN'S LETTER OF CONGRATULATION.—A subject which has excited no inconsiderable talk in the court circles is the "letter of felicitation" forwarded by the Sultan to her Majesty on the occasion of her coronation. It is a remarkable document in its form and substance. It is represented as being about thirty-six inches in length, and between three and four inches broad; the penmanship is very careful and elegant, bearing in the margin the signature of the Sultan, with all the titles of the very high and puissant Signior, which from time immemorial have appertained to the principal representatives of the Ottoman court. The paper is of a very fine manufacture, approaching to vellum in appearance.—This letter was put in an envelope, and sealed with the armorial bearings of the Sultan, and the whole enclosed in a crimson cloth sachet or bag, somewhat resembling a lady's small reticule. It is richly embroidered in gold, and a tassel and string of peculiar beauty of manufacture complete this unique *illet d'ou*.

RAILWAYS.—In 1801, the first act of parliament passed for the construction of a public railway. Since that time nearly 200 have followed it; and among these enterprises are three, of which alone the estimated cost—and they are expected to be finished during the present season—amounts to about nine millions sterling! —*Quarterly Review.*

ENTERTAINMENT AT GUILD HALL.

On Friday, a grand civic entertainment was given in Guildhall by the Corporation of the city of London to the foreign Princes and Ambassadors Extraordinary and *corps diplomatique* now in the metropolis in honour of her Majesty's coronation. In order completely to divest the occasion of anything like a political aspect, care was taken to invite, besides the ministers, an equal number of the *elite* of both parties in the state. The principal guests went in state to Guildhall, and the streets in the line of the procession were crowded from an early hour in the afternoon by persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the guests as they passed. In consequence of the admirable arrangements which were made by the police, not the slightest confusion occurred, and the different carriages set down their occupants without the least inconvenience or interruption.

The preparations within the hall were alike extensive and complete, in every respect befitting the occasion; indeed the arrangements and decorations were much on the same scale of splendour and magnificence for the royal banquet on Lord Mayor's-day. The throne, with its massive gilt cornices, in the style of

Louis Quatorze, branching into palm-trees, supporting a shield with the royal cipher "V.R." and intersected with cornucopias in the centre, supporting the imperial crown, still remained, with its crimson velvet draperies, stately canopy, and radiated ornaments in white satin, with golden rays, enriched as before, and the royal arms, in burnished gold.

The state chair, which had been appropriated to her Majesty, under the canopy of state, remained of course unoccupied.

The guests were ushered in the usual state to the Council Chamber, where they were received by the Lord Mayor. The avenues leading to this apartment were hung with drapery, and filled with flowers of the choicest and most fragrant description. The Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Wellington, and the Duke of Dalmatia were loudly cheered on their way to the chamber; Viscount Melbourne also was received with marked applause. The dinner was served in the most profuse and sumptuous style; and, to reverse a well-known ill-natured criticism, the soups and venison were hot, the wines deliciously cooled. The reader however, must form his own opinion of the following.

BILL OF FARE.

120 tureens of turtle soup, of the finest quality.

60 dishes of fish, salmon, turbot, tench, dories, eels, whiting, and white bait.

40 haunches of venison, 80 pullet fowls and capons.

30 French pies, 30 pigeon pies, 30 hams, 30 tongues, 2 barons of beef, 10 sirloins, rumps, and ribs of beef.

45 dishes of shell fish, 30 ribs and chine of lamb.

REMOVES.—40 dishes of ducklings, 20 ditto of turtlets, 40 cherry, custard, and gooseberry tarts, 30 strawberry and raspberry tarts, 80 jellies, 20 creams, 37 Chantilly baskets, 40 dishes of peas, 4 ditto of French beans, 30 ditto ditto peas, 40 salads and cucumbers, 20 ditto cauliflowers.

THE DESSERT.—75 best pine-apples, 100 lbs of hothouse grapes, 20 melons, 30 dishes of cherries, 100 dishes of strawberries, 40 dishes of gooseberries and currants, 40 dishes of dried fruit, 30 dishes of preserves and olives, 35 ornamented Savoy cakes, 120 of cream and water ices, of the choicest kinds.

At about half-past eight o'clock grace was said, and then the Crier, according to good old custom, announced, that the Lord Mayor drank "a hearty welcome in a loving cup" to all his royal and distinguished guests, who were enumerated in classes, according to their styles and degrees. This announcement was received with loud cheering, and the "cup" went round the table and was highly relished, as well as the good old chivalrous formalities with which its contents are received.

When the Lord Mayor gave "The Queen" a loud burst of cheering, the most powerful in body and tone we have heard for many a long day, followed this announcement. The cheering after the toast was drunk was but a protracted continuation of the former outburst; and amidst this universal enthusiasm the band struck up "God, save the Queen." The national anthem was then admirably sung by the vocal performers in the gallery over the south door.

After the usual toasts had been given and drunk, the Lord Mayor proposed, "Field Marshal, the Duke of Wellington, and Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia."—(Tremendous cheers; in the midst of which a great portion of the company stood on the chairs to catch a glimpse of the two warriors, who had risen in acknowledgement of the compliment.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, he entertained a high sense of the honour of being associated with so illustrious an individual as him whose name had been given in company with his own on the present occasion. He was glad to find, that the merits and services of that illustrious stranger who was now amongst them, had been properly appreciated by the people of this country.—(Cheers.) And he had no doubt, that the illustrious guest of the Corporation must fully appreciate the cordial feelings which had been manifested towards him, not only on the present occasion, but on every other occasion when he presented himself to the public. He (the Duke of Wellington) was delighted with the King of the French, who had chosen so distinguished an individual to represent him on the occasion of the coronation of their illustrious Sovereign. (The conclusion of the noble duke's observations were completely drowned with cheers.—The Duke of Dalmatia who sat about twelve seats away from his grace, seemed to pay great attention to what fell from him, with the assistance, apparently, of a gentleman who stood by him, and interpreted what the noble duke said.

The Duke of DALMATIA then proceeded amidst reiterated cheers, to address the company in the French language. He

spoke with great feelings, but not with a powerful voice. He commenced by observing, that the expression used by the Duke of Wellington had entered into his very heart. Never had there lived a nobler-minded, a braver, or a more honourable man than that illustrious general.—(Cheers.) The French nation had learned to appreciate the worth of the English army; its valour was known and appreciated all over Europe. Now, however, they had no further resort to arms. Between France and England there should now exist a perpetual alliance.—(The illustrious duke laid an emphasis upon the words "alliance perpetuelle," which brought down a thunder of applause.) Unanimity should now pervade their councils. After some further observations the noble duke, alluding, as we imagined, to the hospitality with which he was at that moment treated in company with the Duke of Wellington, said that he hoped yet one of these days to take his revenge (*revanche*) of the noble duke in France. The illustrious and gallant duke sat down, after drinking "The health of the British Army, and more particularly of its great General, the Duke of Wellington."—(Loud applause.) The Duke of WELLINGTON returned thanks.

It has been discovered by Mr. Rogers' microscope, that the morbid secretions in the human subject, as the pus of consumption, of cancer &c. are actually masses of animalcules.

Imitation Wines. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that very large establishments exist at Cete and Marseilles, in the south of France, for the manufacture of every description of wines, the natural products not only of France, but of all other wine-growing and wine-exporting countries. Some of these establishments are on so large a scale as to give employment to an equal, if not greater, number of persons than our larger breweries. It is no uncommon occurrence with speculators engaged in this sort of illicit traffic, to purchase and ship imitation wines fabricated in the places named, to Madeira, where, by collusion with persons in the custom house department of the island, the wines are landed in the entrepot, and thence, after being branded with the usual marks of the genuine Madeira vintage, reshipped, principally, it is believed, for the United States. The scale of gratuity for this sort of work to the officials interested, may be estimated by the fact, that, on one occasion, 70 pipes were thus surreptitiously passed at a charge of 1000 dols. It is a circumstance no less singular that the same manoeuvre is said to be commonly carried on with counterfeit wine made up in Cete and Marseilles, and thence despatched to Oporto, where the same process of landing, branding, and reshipment as genuine port is gone through, the destination of this spurious article being most generally the United States. Such is the extent of this nefarious commerce, that one individual alone has been pointed out in the French ports who has been in the habit of despatching four times in the year 25,000 bottles of champagne each shipment, of wines not the produce of the champagne districts, but fabricated in these wine factories. It is known, that the imposition of these counterfeit wines has arrived at such a pitch as to have become quite notorious, and the subject of loud complaint in the United States, at least.

Rumoured Increase of the Army. It has been currently reported during the last ten days that Lord Durham has requested an augmentation of the military force in Canada, to the extent, according to some accounts, of 3000 and

others of 5000 men. It has been rumoured, that it is intended to reorganise the militia for home duty, to enable government not only to comply with his lordship's request, but to be prepared for such further demands as the state of affairs in Persia, and our relations with the Burmese, render probable.

SCIENCE IN TURKEY.—The celebrated Professor Ritter is just returned to Berlin from his travels in the East, and among the facts of minor importance which he relates, is one which cannot fail to excite a smile. The scientific instruments which are so often presented to the Sultan, are by him distributed indiscriminately in equal portions, without any reference to the purpose for which they are intended; thus the school of surgery frequently receives mathematical instruments, while the military schools are honoured with those intended for surgical operations.

LYNCH LAW IN THE TEXAS.—A man settled on the Colorado River. He soon proved to be a notorious thief. He stole cattle, horses, hogs, or anything he could lay his hands on. His neighbour resolved to endure his depredations no longer, and gave him notice to depart from that section of the country, or abide the consequences. After waiting awhile, and learning that he intended to remain, some half dozen went to his house in the evening, took him to a tree, and gave him thirty-nine lashes, well laid on.—They then told him that the punishment should be repeated every week, as long as he remained in the neighbourhood.—Before a week came round, he left that section of the country, and has not been heard of since.—*Parker's Journey, &c.*

Local Legislature

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

SEPTEMBER 5.

Mr. Winsor, pursuant to notice, presented the draft of an address to His Excellency the Governor praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before the House, detailed accounts of receipts and expenditure of moneys for the Light Houses of Cape Spear and Fort Amherst and Harbor Grace Island, and the same was adopted and ordered to be presented.—It was then resolved, pursuant to notice, that a committee should be appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency in answer to his Excellency's reply to an address presented on Saturday, on the subject of records of certain law proceedings; the House afterwards went into committee of the whole, to consider of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty, and the Chairman reported progress, and also that the committee had come to certain Resolutions which they had directed him to report as follows:—

Resolved—That all sums alleged to be owing under the head of Fuel and Light, rents for Courts of Sessions, and other claims connected with the Administration of Justice, be not allowed; as a general sum under the heads Civil and Criminal Prosecutions and Unforeseen Contingencies have each year been voted sufficient in the opinion of this committee to meet all exigencies under these heads.

Resolved—That all accounts not regularly attested, claiming remuneration for services not provided for in any Bill of Supply, be not attended to.

Resolved—That when any sum is voted, in any Supply Bill, for any general or specific purpose and that it has been found necessary to exceed that sum, sworn statements containing a detailed account of the expenditure both of the sum voted and the amount due be required previous to the taking into consideration the propriety of voting and such surplus expenditure.

The Resolutions were put to the House and agreed to, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday the House having met, Mr. Morris moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on privilege. And having gone into Committee, and considered the business to them referred, the Chairman reported that the Committee had come to a certain resolution, which he had been directed to report as follows, viz:—That the resolution submitted to the Committee be printed for the use of Members.

And the said resolution was agreed to by the House.

The Solicitor-General gave notice of a Bill to establish an Academy.

Mr. Morris gave notice that he would on an early day, move an Address to his Excellency praying that he would be pleased to recommend to the House the appropriation of a sum of money for the encouragement of Steam Navigation between this Island and the United Kingdom.

A Message to the Council, requesting to be informed of their Contingencies, was then agreed upon, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

Mr. Emerson, pursuant to notice, presented a Bill to establish an Academy—and the same was read a first time.

Mr. Morris gave notice of an Address to His Excellency for certain returns;—he also presented the draft of an Address to his Excellency with reference to the encouragement of Steam Navigation—which was adopted and ordered to be presented. He (Mr. M.) also gave notice of motion for an Address to his Excellency, praying that his Excellency would direct that a Criminal Prosecution be entered into against the Printer of the TIMES Newspaper, for the insertion in his paper of a foul libel charging the Members of the House with disloyalty to their Sovereign.

Adjourned to Friday next.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint JOHN GERVAIS HUTCHINSON BOURNE, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Island of Newfoundland.—*London Gazette, August 3.*

To Corre

"O. P. Q." and "A" pery for our column cool and deliberate, they advocate shall "A STUDENT'S SOLILOQUY" dard.

A good deal arisen here in consequence of LENCY's refusal to reorganise the militia for home duty, to enable government not only to comply with his lordship's request, but to be prepared for such further demands as the state of affairs in Persia, and our relations with the Burmese, render probable.

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Resolved—That all sums alleged to be owing under the head of Fuel and Light, rents for Courts of Sessions, and other claims connected with the Administration of Justice, be not allowed; as a general sum under the heads Civil and Criminal Prosecutions and Unforeseen Contingencies have each year been voted sufficient in the opinion of this committee to meet all exigencies under these heads.

Resolved—That all accounts not regularly attested, claiming remuneration for services not provided for in any Bill of Supply, be not attended to.

Resolved—That when any sum is voted, in any Supply Bill, for any general or specific purpose and that it has been found necessary to exceed that sum, sworn statements containing a detailed account of the expenditure both of the sum voted and the amount due be required previous to the taking into consideration the propriety of voting and such surplus expenditure.

The Resolutions were put to the House and agreed to, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday the House having met, Mr. Morris moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on privilege. And having gone into Committee, and considered the business to them referred, the Chairman reported that the Committee had come to a certain resolution, which he had been directed to report as follows, viz:—That the resolution submitted to the Committee be printed for the use of Members.

And the said resolution was agreed to by the House.

The Solicitor-General gave notice of a Bill to establish an Academy.

Mr. Morris gave notice that he would on an early day, move an Address to his Excellency praying that he would be pleased to recommend to the House the appropriation of a sum of money for the encouragement of Steam Navigation between this Island and the United Kingdom.

A Message to the Council, requesting to be informed of their Contingencies, was then agreed upon, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

Mr. Emerson, pursuant to notice, presented a Bill to establish an Academy—and the same was read a first time.

Mr. Morris gave notice of an Address to His Excellency for certain returns;—he also presented the draft of an Address to his Excellency with reference to the encouragement of Steam Navigation—which was adopted and ordered to be presented. He (Mr. M.) also gave notice of motion for an Address to his Excellency, praying that his Excellency would direct that a Criminal Prosecution be entered into against the Printer of the TIMES Newspaper, for the insertion in his paper of a foul libel charging the Members of the House with disloyalty to their Sovereign.

Adjourned to Friday next.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint JOHN GERVAIS HUTCHINSON BOURNE, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Island of Newfoundland.—*London Gazette, August 3.*

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1838.

To Correspondents.

"O. P. Q." and "A BAY MAN" are too peppery for our columns, we like to see people cool and deliberate. Nevertheless the cause they advocate shall not be overlooked. "A STUPIDITY'S SOLILOQUY" is below our standard.

A good deal of discussion has arisen here during the past week in consequence of His EXCELLENCY'S refusal to pay the Contractors for public works, their legally prescribed advances, unless the order for such advances were signed by the CHAIRMAN or a MAJORITY of the respective Boards. It appears that the requirements of His Excellency cannot be complied with owing first, to the absence from the country of some of the Commissioners,--secondly to the peculiar conduct of others of the Commissioners, and thirdly to the oversight of the Road Bill which makes no provision for absenteeism unless it shall exceed a period of six months: so that to all intents and purposes the operations of divers of the Boards are now brought to a dead stand. At the present juncture this is certainly a most unfortunate circumstance, not only for the Contractors but for the community generally, as there happens to be just enough done to the Roads and Bridges to render them absolute nuisances for the rest of the year. Now in our humble opinion there has been in this instance, a timorous scrupulosity at Head Quarters altogether inconsistent with the public interest; for it is plain, that if common justice be meted out to the Contractors they must be paid, whether the work is accomplished or not--they must not suffer for the oversight or stubbornness of other people,--they must have their consideration money and possibly damages to boot. Is there then any thing very prudent or politic in thus rendering the public purse liable for unnecessary expenses, when a single stroke of the pen could so easily and so properly have prevented the waste?

We have already hinted at the peculiar conduct of some of the Commissioners, but as we are not fond of ambiguities perhaps it will be as well to speak out:--In the case of Mr. Halliday (a Contractor for the Bear's Cove Bridge) we OURSELF became one of the Bondsmen; we therefore can furnish proof that Mr. THORNE (the Chairman upon whose signature depends the payment of Halliday's advance) was present and presided too at the opening of the Tenders for the said Bridge; we know and can testify that he approved of us as one of the sureties, and we further know and can testify that he personally directed the Secretary, in the presence of all the parties, to prepare the necessary Documents and to have them ready for signature on the following day, all this we know and to the truth of all this we can testify. Now Mr. THORNE either intended to sign these papers or he did not; if he did how happened it that he subsequently refused? if he did not; why keep the Contractors and the Bondsmen in the dark as to his intentions? nay, why did he appear so anxious to have the papers perfected? did he wish to lead the parties into a trap? we are convinced from his known character that he did not. But does he assign no reason for this strange procedure? he does assign a reason and a most curious one it

is:--he found at the eleventh hour that he could not approve of the plan!! that he preferred the plan of a certain M. C. P. who had volunteered his architectural services upon the occasion; a plan which to our knowledge has met with a shout of ridicule from every one to whom it has been described. As a private gentleman Mr. THORNE is entitled to our respect and he has it; but we have no political friendship; we have taken an exception to his public conduct as Chairman of one of the Boards of Road Commissioners for this District, and we wait for his explanation. We have not written anonymously or with an insidious design; but openly and for a good purpose--not with a view to fret and irritate, but to effect a cure.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR,--Observing a Correspondent of your's is desirous of ascertaining whether the Commissioners for Roads and Bridges in and about this neighbourhood have any funds over and above what are required for the Contracts which they have already entered into,--I beg to state for the information of your Correspondent, that upon enquiry I have found that there are at least Two Hundred Pounds lying idle in the Chest BELONGING TO ONE BOARD ALONE. Now, Sir, considering there must be 20 days notice for Tenders, that we are now well up in the month of September, and that to all appearances, frost will soon be upon us, I am sure there is no time to be lost: if then, the Commissioners care anything about the important trust which has been confided to them, they ought immediately to advertise for Tenders, and proceed to business: if they "don't care a straw" how matters go--why, let them throw up their office and LET IT BE GIVEN TO SOME OTHERS THAT DO.
I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
P. S.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. Wm. Bemister "Mr. Wm. Hanrahan and Henry Hearder, to be Commissioners of the Road from Carbonear to Heart's Content, (under the Colonial Act, 1st Victoria, Cap. 2.) in the room of Messrs. Thomas Chancey, Thomas Newell and Butler Aldridge, resigned.
Secretary's Office,
24th August 1838.
--Gaz., Sept. 4.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED.
August 13.--Transeendaut, Kimball, Halifax, 10 puns. molasses, 5 kegs tobacco, 5 bls. sugar, 1 hhd. wine, 4 puns. rum, 40 bags bread 10 bls. pork, 10 chests tea, 53 lb salt, 1 cask raisins, 50 bls. flour, 5 hlds. porter, 1 cask shrub, 1 cask peppermint, 15 boxes chocolate, 1 box & 3 jars snuff.
Sept. 6.--British Queen, Butler, Figueria, 150 salt, 8 qr.-casks olive oil, 17 cwt. corkwood.
10.--Sarah, Pynn, Bridgeport, 71 chaldrons coal.

CLEARED

24.--Emily, Turner, Labrador, ballast.
29.--Enterprise, Stevenson, Liverpool, 17,304 gals. train oil & blubber, 504 seal skins, 6 bls. caplin.
Sept. 5.--Spanish Schooner Aquila, Paris, Naples, 1456 qts. fish.
Hazard, Mortimer, Labrador, ballast.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.
Aug. 31 Priscilla, Sutherland, P. E. Island lumber.
Ann Johnston, Corbin, Liverpool, general cargo.
Royal Miner, Babin, Guvaboroug,
Sept. 1.--John and William, Stanley, Hamburg, bread, flour, butter.
Improvement, Firth, Bermuda, ballast.
Gipsy, Gowans, Copenhagen, pork, butter, flour, bread.
American Brig Ceres, Robbins, Boston, tobacco, flour, pork.

CLEARED

Aug. 30.--Elizabeth Ann, Sunderland, Miramichi, herrings.
Spanish brig St. Anthony, Larranaza, Malaga, fish.
William Rufus, Walsh, Sydney, ballast.
31.--Samuel, Walters, Oporto, fish.
Uniacke, Landrey, Cape Breton, herring.
Sept. 1.--Fidelity, Bince, Naples, fish.
Alpha, Farrell, Bridgeport, herring.
Aquaforte, Jones, Greenock, fish, oil.
Eliza, Foran, Sydney, sundries.
Oberon, Brocklebank, Pernambuco, fish.
Britannia, Coysh, Barbadoes, fish.
Inverness, De Roche, Cape Breton, salt.
Christiana, Harris, Valencia, fish.
Harriet Elizabeth, Butler, Halifax, seal skins, herring.

ALL Persons having any Claim on the Estate of ROBERT DOBIE, of Kirkaldy, (North Britain), but late of Brigus, Surgeon, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the subscriber; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to
JULIA DOBIE,
Administratrix.
Brigus.

Notices

COMMISSION

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

N. B. A Public Sale will take place weekly.

Harbor Grace,
September 5, 1838.

PORTUGAL COVE ROAD.

Stage Coaches, 'Victoria,' 'Velocity,' and 'Catch.'

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

TERMS

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

NEWFOUNDLAND

Northern District, }
Brigus, to wit. }

COURT OF SESSIONS,
JANUARY 9TH, 1838.

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

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

SAMUEL W. COZENS.
Assayer of Weights and Measures
Brigus,
January 9, 1838.

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

NOTICE

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

JAMES SHARP,
J. E. CHURCHWELL.
Harbor Grace,
July 19, 1838.

Dr Arnott's Stove

DRIVER and METFORD beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they Manufacture the celebrated Dr. ARNOTT'S STOVE. This invention combines the greatest economy, safety and cleanliness, with the most effective operation of any mode of heating yet discovered, and is adapted to places of Public Worship, public establishments, halls, vestibules &c. May be seen in operation at their Stove Grate Manufactory and Iron Works.
Southampton, March 9, 1838.
[DR. ARNOTT'S STOVE.--We see by advertisement that this useful and economical Stove is now manufactured to any

size, by Driver & Metford, this town of The article has been so highly approved of by all who have seen or used it, that it is quite unnecessary for us to say a syllable in its favor.--Hampshire Telegraph, March 12, 1838.]

[From the contiguity of Southampton to Poole, orders from hence may readily be executed for this celebrated Stove.--Ed. STAR.]

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

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

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

By the Court,

JOHN STARK,

Chief Clerk and Registrar.

Harbor Grace,
30th April, 1838.

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

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

C. F. BENNETT,
GEORGE MORGAN.

Witness,
GEORGE BEADEY BECK,
THOMAS BENNETT,

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

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

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

GEORGE MORGAN.

Feb. 10, 1838.

WANTED, a PERSON to act as an Assistant at the Harbour Grace Island Light House.--Application to be made at the Office of this Paper.
Harbor Grace.

POETRY

LONGINGS.

Oh, gentle river—gliding
For ever to the sea;
Never in one place biding,
How do I envy thee!

Oh, meek-eyed daisy, lifting
Thy quiet look to the sky,
Nor from thy birth-place shifting,
Could I beside thee lie;

O, green leaves that will wither,
To a lovelier decay,
And when cold and storm come hither,
Unheeded pass away;

O, rocks that brave the passion
Of Tempest and of Time,
With the same enduring fashion,
Stern pulseless and sublime.

Why turns my spirit mild-like,
And envying to you all,
Seeking with longings child-like,
To 'scape its present thrall?

Why ask to be in motion,
Yet pant to be at rest,
With a passionate devotion,
As the wild bird for its nest?

Let the waves say why their heavings
In foam-wreaths melt away,
Then my heart may tell the grievings
Which fret it to decay.

SONG.

Farewell!—and when to-morrow
Seems little like to-day,
And you find life's deepest sorrow
Melts gradually away;

Yet do not quite forget me,
Although our love be o'er,
Let gentle dreams regret me,
When we shall meet no more.

Not painfully, not often,
Should such a thought intrude;
But let my image soften,
Sometimes your solitude.

In the twilight, dim and tender,
Think how we parted here;
All hope I can surrender,
But memory is too dear.

THE INVOCATION.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Oh! art thou still on earth, my love?
My only love!
Or smiling in a brighter home,
Far, far above?

Oh! is thy sweet voice fled, my love?
Thy light step gone?
And art thou not, in Earth or Heaven,
Still, still my own?

I see thee with thy gleaming hair,
In midnight dreams!
But cold, and clear, and spirit-like,
Thy soft eye seems.

Peace, in thy saddest hour, my love!
Dwelt on thy brow;
But something mournfully divine
There sitteth now!

And silent ever is thy lip,
And pale thy cheek:
Oh! art thou Earth's, or art thou Heaven's
Speak to me, speak!

Money.—There is nothing ensures more respect, nothing hides so many faults, nothing passes for so many virtues as money; without money an honest man is despised, and with it the meanest rascal or greatest scoundrel is respected. You shall see a being without the least pretension to feeling or humanity, a mere lump of ignorance, and depravity—one of the vilest of the vile; provided he possesses the one thing requisite, followed, flattered and almost adored by a parcel of lick-spittle sycophants, while a poor man of virtue and an independent soul, is obliged to walk alone and unfriended through a world that care not for his sorrows. To be poor is the lot of many from the commencement of their existence, but misfortune is apparently considered as a crime, and there is nothing so galling to a man than to be insulted on this account by an upstart minion of fortune, more especially if he has once been in good circumstances,

he feels it keenly—it sinks deep.
Chalmer's British Essayist.

Cheap method of Covering Roofs, equal to Slate.—Shake a quantity of Lime in Tar, in which dip sheets of the largest and thickest brown Paper; lay them on in the manner of slating; they will form a durable covering and will effectually resist the weather for years: this is an invaluable composition and well calculated for rural economy in covering barns, out-houses and other buildings, easily effected and at little cost.

An old lady, remarkable for her confused idea of the meaning of words, described a clear summer evening thus:—"It was a beautiful bright night—the moon made everything as LIGHT AS A CORK!"

THE NIGGER TRADE.—A nigger-jockey, said he, what is that? I never hear'd the term afore, since I was a created sinner—I hope I may be shot if I did. Possible, said I never hear'd tell of a nigger-jockey! My sakes, you must come to the State then; we'll put more wrinkles on your horns in a month there than you'll get in twenty years here, for these critters don't know nothin'. A nigger-jockey, sir, says I, is a gentleman that trades in niggers—buys them in one state, and sells them in another, where they arn't known. It's a beautiful science, is nigger flesh; it's what the lawyers call a liberal profession. Uncle Enoch made enough in one year's tradin' in niggers to buy a splendid plantation; but it ain't every one that's up to it. A man must have his eye teeth cut afore he takes up that trade, or he is apt to be let in for it himself, instead of putting a leak into others; that's a fact. Niggers don't show their age like white fols, and they are most always older than they look. A little rest, ilein' the joints, good feed, a clean shirt, a false tooth or two, and dyin' the wool black if its got gray, keepin' 'em close shav'd, and gist givin' 'em a glass o' whiskey or two afore the sale, to brighten up the eye, has put off many an old nigger of fifty-five for forty. It does more than trimmin' and groomin' a horse, by a long chalk. Then, if a man knows geography, he fixed on a spot in next state for meetin' ag'in, slips a few dollars in Sambo's hand and Sambo slips the halter off in the manger, meets massa there, and is sold a second time ag'in. Wash the dye out, let the beard grow, and remove the tooth, and no one could swear to him ag'in. If it takes so much knowledg to choose a horse, or chose a nigger, what must it take to choose a member? Who knows he won't give the people the slip as Sambo does the first master; ay, and look as different, too, as a nigger does, when the dye rubs out, and his black wool looks white ag'in? *Sayings, &c., of Saml. Slick, of Slickville.*

Michael McLean Little

THANKFUL for the encouragement and support he has received from his Friends and the Public, in his line of business, has to assure them he will endeavour to merit a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a fresh supply of

Garden Seeds, Shoop Goods,
Groceries, &c. &c.

With a neat Assortment of

LONDON TOYS

Which are now open for the inspection of his Friends, Orders for which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
St. John's,
April 24, 1838.

On Sale

G. P. Jillard

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,
And just opened a handsome as
sortment of

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

Harbour Grace,
July 4, 1838.

FOR SALE

By Private Bargain.

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

AND,

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

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

ALFRED MAYNE,

Their Attorney.

Harbour Grace,
June 6,

BY

MICHAEL HOWLEY

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

ALSO, ON HAND,

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

Carbonear,

TO LET

For a Term of Twenty-six Years,
or the Interest SOLD,

OF those Extensive WATER-SIDE
PREMISES, at Harbor Grace,
ately in the occupancy of the Subscriber,
admeasuring on the South side of the
Street about One Hundred and Sixty-
seven Feet front, on which there is erected
a WHARF, and STORE 30 by 28
Feet, and the use of a VAT if required,
that will contain about 7000 Seals. The
situation is in a Central part of the
Town, and well adapted for a Coal and
Lumber Yard. ALSO, about Forty-
three Feet front to LET on BUILDING
LEASES, on the North side of the
Street, East of Mr. Power's House.

As HARBOR GRACE has now all the
advantages of St. JOHN'S, being a FREE
PORT, this PROPERTY may be worth
the attention of a Capitalist.

For further particulars apply to Mr
ANDREW DRYSDALE, Harbor Grace
or at St. John's, to

PETER ROGERSON.

St. John's,
Oct. 5, 1837.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now
completed, having undergone such
alterations and improvements in her accom-
modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-
fort and convenience of Passengers can pos-
sibly require or experience suggest, a care-
ful 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 Por-
tugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.

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

and Packages in proportion
All Letters and Packages will be careful-
ly attended to; but no accounts can be
kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the
Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or
other monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, HARBOR GRACE
PERCIVAL & 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 fa-
vours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further no-
tice, start from carbonear on the mornings
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, posi-
tively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man
will leave St. John's on the Mornings of
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9
o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from
the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those
days.

TERMS.

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

And PACKAGES in proportion

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

Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respect-
fully to acquaint the Public, that he
has purchased a new and commodious Boat
which at a considerable expence, he has fit-
ted 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 Gentle-
men with sleeping-berths, which will
he trusts give every satisfaction. He now
begs to solicit the patronage of this respect-
able community; and he assures them it
will be his utmost endeavour to give them
every gratification possible.

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

TERMS.

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

Parcels in proportion to their size or
weight.

The owner will not be accountable for
any Specie.

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

Carbonear,
June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of
Years.

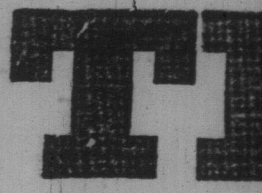
A PIECE OF GROUND, situated on the
North side of the Street, bounded on
EAST by the House of the late captain
STABB, and on the East by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1838.

Blanks

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



Vol. IV.

HARBOR GR

A STORM AT

(From Miss Ma

of West

Before I went o

I should like to w

as we could esca

damage. Some p

wish of mine (ve

going to sea for

hearing of the ma

who, accordingly,

one afternoon, tha

deck, and see wh

clerical friend too

hastily, to observe

for a squall, I

the black line adv

tion of a coming

were running up t

sails in. The sec

the post of danger

ing in the wind, w

was calm. The sa

time. The captai

to dinner. Order

the main-brace;"

handling the rope

morning. I saw t

grog, and then wa

pen next. By suns

endous; the sea ris

and whistling stra

gered to the stern

night, according t

were splendidly l

blue fire were das

bows, and beyond

sparkled as with di

All night the noi

ished sleep, if we

There was a roar

dashed against the

if they were bursti

into our cabin, tho

fastened down. T

was intolerable;—t

the complaining vo

the creaking and

and above all, the v

winds were roaring

necessity for bearin

I was, I put my clo

self in one cloak, a

wherewith to lash

on deck.

There, all was s

mediately stumbled

plore the other ladie

refreshen; but no

me. They were too

tain's leave to faste

of the binnacle, p

trouble, and there I

never-to-be-forgott

We were lying in t

and the rolling wa

captain wished to w

out a sail, which, t

mediately split to r

had to make ourselv

were. The scene

what I had imagin

more like water than

sky. When I had r

running mountains

was a mere hyperbo

But here the scene w

mountains—wandering

resting-place—with

between. The sky se

mere slip overhead,

extent of leaden wa

fire, a thousand mile

crested by most exqu

and green where the

break. The heaven se

masses of torn chouds

the billows to the so

winds; the most aw

music I ever listen

the hour I shall not

only new scene I had

had previously, in id

form a correct notion

INTRIGUE IN TURKEY

QUENCES.—Our Arme