



(From the London Courier, Feb. 9.)

LONDON, FEB. 4.  
OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

This being the day appointed for opening the Parliament by His Majesty, in person, the doors were thrown open for the admission of those who had procured tickets from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, at twelve o'clock. The gallery was speedily filled with visitors; and long before His Majesty appeared, the body of the House was crowded by ladies, whose dresses displayed much elegance. The coup d'œil from the gallery where an uninterrupted view was obtained on the right and left of the throne, was beautiful.

A few minutes before three o'clock, His Majesty, attended by the Great Officers of the State, took his seat on the Throne.

The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the Commons to attend His Majesty.

The Speaker, accompanied by a great number of the members of the Lower House, appeared at the bar.

After the usual preliminary business had been gone through, His Majesty read the following

SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction that I again meet the Great Council of the nation assembled in Parliament. I am very anxious to avail myself of your advice and assistance; and I rejoice that the present state of public affairs, both at home and abroad, is such as to permit you to proceed without delay or interruption to the calm examination of those measures which will be submitted to your consideration.

I continue to receive from my allies, and generally from all foreign powers, assurance of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those friendly relations which it is equally my wish to maintain with them; and the intimate union which happily subsists between this country and France is a pledge to Europe for the continuance of the general peace.

Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavours to remove causes of disagreement between other Powers, I have offered my mediation to compose the difference which has arisen between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French. The answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received, but I entertain a confident hope that a mis-understanding between two nations so enlightened and high minded will be settled in a manner highly satisfactory to the feelings, and consistent with the honour of both.

I have still to lament the continuance of the civil contest in the North Provinces of Spain. The measures which I have taken, and the engagements into which I have entered, sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its speedy termination; and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the present Government of Spain inspires me with hope that the authority of the Queen will soon be established in every part of her dominions, and that the Spanish nation, so long connected with Great Britain by friendship, will again enjoy the blessings of internal tranquility and union.

I have given directions that there shall be laid before you the Treaty which I have concluded with the Queen of Spain for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons  
I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest regard to a well considered economy.

The necessity of maintaining the maritime strength of the country, and of giving adequate protection to the extended commerce of my subjects, has occasioned some increase in the Estimates of the Naval Branch of the Public Service.

The state of the Commerce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom is highly satisfactory.

I lament that any class of my subjects should still suffer distress, and the difficulties which still continue to be felt in

important branches of Agriculture, may deserve your inquiry, with a view of ascertaining whether there are any measures which Parliament can advantageously adopt for the alleviation of this pressure.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have not yet received the further Report of the Commission appointed to consider the state of the several Dioceses of England and Wales; but I have reason to believe that their recommendations on most of the important subjects submitted to them are nearly prepared. They shall be laid before you without delay and you will direct your early attention to the Ecclesiastical Establishment with the intention of rendering it more efficient for the Holy purposes for which it has been instituted.

Another subject which will naturally occupy you, is the state of the Tithe in England and Wales, and a measure will be submitted to you, having for its end the rendering this mode of providing for the Clergy more fixed and certain, and calculated to relieve it from that fluctuation, and from those objections to which it has hitherto been subject.

The principles of toleration by which I have been invariably guided must render me desirous of removing any cause of offence or trouble to the consciences of any portion of my subjects, and I am therefore anxious that you should consider whether measures may not be framed, which while they remedy any grievances which may affect those who dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the Established Church, will also be of general advantage to the whole body of the community.

The speedy and satisfactory administration of justice, is the first and most sacred duty of a Sovereign, and I earnestly recommend you to consider whether better provision may not be made for this great purpose in some of the departments of the Law and more particularly in the Court of Chancery.

I trust that you will be able to effect a just settlement of the question of tithe in Ireland upon such principles as will tend at length to establish harmony and peace in that country.

You are already in possession of the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the municipal Corporations in Ireland, and I entertain a hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils which may have been shown to exist in those institutions a remedy, founded upon the same principles as those of the Acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland.

A further Report of the Commission of enquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of my subjects in Ireland, will speedily be laid before you. You will approach this subject with the caution due to its importance and difficulty, and the experience of the salutary effect already produced by the Act for the amendment of the Laws relating to the poor in England and Wales may, in many respects assist your deliberations.

I rely upon your prudence and wisdom and upon your determination to maintain as well as to amend the Laws and institutions of the country, and I commit these questions of domestic policy, to which I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention, into your hands, persuaded that you will so treat them as to increase the happiness and prosperity, by promoting the religion and morality of my people.

(From the Public Ledger, March 8.)

The following are the provisions of a Bill introduced by Mr. Row, and read a first time in the House of Assembly on Saturday last, for regulating the printing and publishing of Newspapers in this Colony; and which Bill will, we believe, be read a second time to-day.— It is entitled, "A Bill to prevent the mischiefs arising from the Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and other Papers of that nature, by unknown Persons; and to regulate the Printing and Publishing the same."

Whereas it is necessary to provide against the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing of newspapers, and other papers of that nature, by unknown persons, and to regulate the printing and publishing of the same,

1st.—BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED, by

the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that after the passing of this act, no person shall print or publish or cause to be printed or published, any newspaper, or other paper containing public news or intelligence, or serving the purpose of a newspaper, without the real and true name and place of abode of the printer and publisher of such newspaper, or other paper, being legibly and distinctly printed on some conspicuous part thereof.

2nd.—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that no such newspaper, or other paper, shall be printed or published until the printer thereof, or in case there be more than one, then one of such printers shall have delivered to the Colonial Secretary, or to some other person to be appointed by him to receive the same, in any place where such newspaper, or other paper is, or shall be published, an affidavit made and signed by such printer; in which shall be specified and set forth the real and true name, addition, description, and place of abode of all and every the printer or printers, and of the publisher or publishers of such newspaper or other paper, and the real and true name, addition, descriptions, and place of abode of the proprietor of such newspaper or other paper, or where it shall be known to such printer that there is more than one, then the names, descriptions, and places of abode of two of the proprietors of such newspaper or other paper.

3d.—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that an affidavit, or affidavits of the like import shall be made, signed, and given in like manner as often as any of the printers, publishers, or proprietors named in such affidavit shall to the knowledge of such printer be changed, and as often as the title of such newspaper, or other paper shall be changed.

4th.—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that every such affidavit shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the person or persons making the same, and may be taken before any Justice of the Peace for the District in which the same is made, which Justice is hereby authorized to take such affidavit or affidavits, upon the oath of the person or persons making the same.

5th.—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that if any person shall, after the passing of this Act, knowingly and wilfully print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, or sell, vend, or deliver out any newspaper, or other such paper as aforesaid, without such affidavit or affidavits containing the matters and things required by this act to be therein contained, having been first duly signed, sworn, and delivered as aforesaid, such person or persons for every such act, so done or committed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1836.

The Small Pox having unfortunately re-appeared in this Town, and having visited the house, in a part of which our Printing Office is situated; and the Board of Health having thought proper to cut off all possible communication between the public and the inmates of this house, for the purpose of hindering as much as possible the spreading of the disease; the communication between us and our types has in consequence been cut off also; and we are therefore under the necessity of apologizing to our subscribers and readers for the non appearance of the "STAR" for some past weeks. This has happily taken place at a period when there is very little of interest to communicate.

During the period that the public safety required our silence, the Medical Men have been "wide as the poles asunder" in their reports to the Board of Health respecting the nature of the contagious eruptive disease which is spreading itself in this community, Doctor STERLING of Harbour Grace, and Doctor WALSH of this place, have reported to the Board of Health that the disease is decidedly the SMALL POX; whilst Doctor HANRAHAN and Doctor TEULON have reported that it is NOT the SMALL POX; this has caused divers opinions amongst the members of the Board, and we fear that the disease has been silently taken advantage of the doubts and wildly disseminating its venom. For "who shall decide when doctors disagree." We think that the thinking part of the public will also decide for themselves, on a subject where

their lives, and the lives of their children are at stake.

It is stated in some of the St. John's Papers, that this Port is to be made a Port of Entry, and a Sub-Collector appointed, and that Harbour Grace is to have the benefit of being made a Warehousing Port. His Majesty had been petitioned for both these advantages by the people of Carbonear; and the latter establishment had also been petitioned for by the people of Harbour Grace; but why Harbour Grace is to be a Warehousing Port, and Carbonear not, will we should hope be solved by some good and substantial reasons, seeing that our petition to His Majesty contained an abstract from the Customs Books shewing that Carbonear had for many years a preponderance of Trade, over that of Harbour Grace of nearly treble the amount.

If the report be true (and we must at present doubt it) we can see no reason for the infliction of such a manifest injustice, unless it be, that in shewing our superiority in extent of Trade, we had induced a belief, that we were able to pay down all the amount of duties immediately on importation better than our neighbours. As to the Sub-Collector being appointed for this place, the safety of a large portion of the Revenue depended on such an appointment, and the Government will gain in Revenue more by the appointment, than we shall gain in convenience. *En passant.* We have to notice that in the list of vessels cleared at the Custom House of Harbour Grace and published a short time since in the *Harbour Grace Mercury*, that seventy eight of those vessels belonged to Carbonear.—The £300 that the House of Assembly has voted for the building of a Gaol and Sessions Room in this place, will perhaps be enough to lay the foundation of a suitable building. Many of our intelligent friends say that Harbour Rock, being an excellent site for a public building, and the land being public property, would render that place the most desirable in this Town, for the erection of the Gaol and Sessions Room, and such is our opinion.

The Sons and the lineal descendants of the Sons of St. George are organized into a Society to be called "THE CARBONEAR ST. GEORGE'S SAMARITAN SOCIETY." Some of the Members of this Society and other Sons of St. George intending together with their friends at BRANSCOMBE'S large room on Tuesday the 26th instant.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," and we hope that the members of this community will continue to act in unison and concord if they do, we are sure that CARBONEAR must in time receive its just portion of the benefits to be derived from our Local Legislative Government.

For this purpose the people of CARBONEAR must pour in their petitions to the Throne and to the Local Government until they are released from the bondage of being tacked fast as an appendage to the interests of Harbour Grace. The fact is that there must be a division of the District, or CARBONEAR, the second Town in the Island, as it regards its Trade and Population, the first in the Island as it regards its eligibility for carrying on the Seal Fishery, will be sacrificed for the purpose of fostering Harbour Grace, because the latter is looked upon as the Capital of the District. For this purpose the British Government give Three Thousand for building a Gaol at Harbour Grace, and the Newfoundland Government give as many Hundred the same purpose to Carbonear; but the same time seeing that two-thirds of the Grand and Petty Juries are drawn to Harbour Grace from Carbonear, Local Government instead of doing justice to the latter place by granting Hundred Pounds to build a Gaol at Court House, the latter of which, then be fit to accommodate the Judges sometimes and bring justice to the doors of the people; commencing injustice of granting Five Hundred Pounds for making the people of Carbonear travel four or five miles on a road to Harbour Grace, and of giving Carbonear Three Hundred Pounds "LOCK-UP-HOUSE!!" (it will not look up house that the Executive can built for that sum however). All too in the very teeth of the fact that people of Carbonear contribute to

public revenue, three times as much as the people of Harbour Grace.

A great deal of noise has been made by certain parties about the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, and what they are pleased to call Mr. Row's *Press-gagging-bill* being an attempt to restrict the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS in this Country. If we could by any possible means conceive that Mr. Row's Bill were likely to operate in this way; we should muster sufficient of the *amor patriæ* to enable us to use our best efforts to counteract the effects of such a measure. But after the most patient investigation of this Bill, we cannot but decide that, the Liberty of the Subject, (which surely is as dear as the Liberty of the Press) requires that individuals who may be libelled and slandered should have a means opened to them by which they could obtain justice. Fictitious, irresponsible, and jack-of-straw Proprietors, Printers, and Publishers, will not answer the end of justice; and it is at all times repugnant to every idea of justice and humanity to punish an innocent and unoffending individual, one who is not even capable of committing the crime alleged against him, but who may be induced by fear or bribery to put himself forward as the offender. When crimes are committed against the character of individuals on the peace of society, justice; mercy, require that the real offender, the real criminal, should suffer the penalty of his offence; and when the laws are such, that the *real offender* is screened by them from justice, it becomes highly necessary that the laws should be altered. We cannot see in what manner Mr. Row's Bill will operate so as to place any improper restriction on printed documents previous to their publication. Will it be an improper restriction, that will so operate on the minds of the Proprietors and Printers of Papers, that they will feel themselves under a *real* responsibility, and not a *fictitious* one that they will really suffer in their persons and circumstances if they allow the publication of libelous and illegal productions? Is the Liberty of the Press dearer to the real patriot, than the liberty and the lives of thousands that may possibly be sacrificed by a licentious and revolutionary use of that which would be a powerful engine of real liberty if kept within reasonable and legitimate bounds. Whether Mr. Row's Bill become law, or not, we conceive that the Law of England, (in the absence of direct Local enactments on the subject,) as far as it can be made applicable to the circumstances of this country will be almost sufficient to protect the people of this country from the rude attacks of unprincipled and ferocious anonymous writers.

By 39, Geo. III., c. 79, s. 23. Printers shall give notice in writing to the Clerk of the Peace, of the number of their Presses, who shall grant a certificate thereof and file the notice, and transmit an attested copy to the Secretary of State. Persons keeping Presses or Types without notice, or using them in any place not expressed therein, to forfeit £20.

Sec. 27. The name and abode of the Printer shall be printed on every Paper or Book; and *Printers omitting to do so, and persons dispersing Papers without such name and place of abode shall forfeit £20.*

Sec. 29. Printers shall keep a copy of every Paper they print, and write therein the name and abode of their employer on pain of £20 for neglect, or refusing to produce the copy within six months.

Sec. 30. Any person in whose presence a Printed Paper shall be sold without the name and abode of the Printer, may seize the party and convey him before a Justice to determine whether he hath offended against this Act.

Sec. 33. A Justice may empower a Peace Officer to search for Presses and Types which he suspects to be illegally used, and to seize them and the printed papers found.

Sec. 35 & 36. Pecuniary penalties exceeding £20 may be recovered in the Superior Courts with full costs, and not exceeding £20 before any Justice of the Peace who may levy the same by distress and in default thereof, commit the party for not more than six nor less than three calendar months; and the penalties go one moiety to the plaintiff or informer and the other to His Majesty.

Thus much for the English Statute

Law on the subject. Blackstone says, "The Liberty of the Press is indeed essential to the nature of a free state; but this consists in laying no previous restraint upon publications, and not in freedom for censure for criminal matter when published. Every freeman has an undoubted right, to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public: to forbid this, is to destroy the freedom of the press: but if he publishes what is improper, mischievous, or illegal, he must take the consequence of his own temerity. To punish (as the law does at present) any dangerous or offensive writings which, when published, shall, on a fair and impartial trial be adjudged of a pernicious tendency, is necessary for the preservation of peace and good order—of government and religion—the only solid foundations of civil liberty. Thus the will of individuals is left free; the abuse only of that free will is the object of legal punishment. Neither is any restraint hereby laid upon freedom of thought or enquiry; liberty of private sentiment is still left; the disseminating or making public, of bad sentiments, destructive of the ends of society, is the crime which society corrects. "A man, (says a fine writer on this subject) may be allowed to keep poisons in his closet, but not publicly to vend them as cordials." And to this we may add, that the only plausible arguments heretofore used for restraining the just freedom of the press "That it was necessary to prevent the daily abuse of it," will certainly lose its force, when (it is shewn by reasonable exertion of the laws) that the press cannot be abused to any bad purpose, without incurring a suitable punishment: whereas, it never can be used to any bad one, when under the control of an inspector. So true it will be found, that to censure the licentiousness, is to maintain the liberty of the press."

The Circuit Court for the Northern District will be holden at Harbour Grace on MONDAY the Second day of MAY now next ensuing, and will continue thence and until SATURDAY the Fourth day of JUNE following, both days inclusive.

The following is a list of the Vessels which have cleared from this Port for the Seal Fishery.

Vessels	Masters	Tons	Men
Elizabeth	Wm. Roberts	108	29
Caledonia	Pat. Scanlan	113	27
Fanny	Wm. P. Taylor	98	25
Margaret	Daniel Lacey	105	29
Faith	Sol. Dean	106	27
Earl Grey	J. Donnelly	113	29
Frederick	Stepn. Blunden	92	26
Trial	Edward Pike	60	16
Sir Howard	Ed. Dwyer	124	35
Douglas	Ed. Hanrahan	105	27
Curlew	Rich. Parsons	105	29
Alpha	George Pike	87	24
Fortitude	N. Nicholl	107	29
Dewsbury	Rich. Taylor	106	29
Julia	Geo. Penney	109	28
Dart	John Moran	93	26
St. Anne	John Moran	93	26
William the Fourth	Samuel Cleall	122	32
Joseph	Wm. Clark	80	21
Lavinia	F. Taylor	91	26
Eliza & Ann	Wm. Mahany	67	19
Adelaide	Wm. Udell	105	29
Lark	Jas. Pearce	98	29
Benjamin	Fras. Howell	95	27
Hero	Ed. Barrett	83	27
Corfe Mullen	Thomas Fynn	91	24
Traveller	Patrick Krox	96	24
Fox	James Howell	74	22
Neptune	J. Hanrahan	62	17
Minerva	George Joyce	67	19
Philanthropy	J. Nicholl	92	27
Charlotte	Jas. Jillet	87	23
13 Brothers & Sisters	Thomas Oates	96	25
Codfish	Henry Cole	63	18
Britannia	Wm. Howell	93	27
Waterloo	Henry Ash	80	25
Geo. Lewis	N. Ash	86	24
George	Jas. Kehoe	87	22
Ann	Jno. Whelan	94	27
Ambrose	John Squires	66	18
Frederic	Pat. Meany	62	21
Clinker	Wm. Butt	98	28
Morning Star	Wm. Burden	110	18
Elizabeth	W. S. Bemister	71	18
Alice	R. Bransfield	97	27
Ann	W. Davis Jr	94	29
Mary	Rd. Bransfield	107	28

Fair Cambrian	V. McCarthy	90	26
Greyhound	C. McCarthy	104	27
Raindeer	E. Guiney	93	23
Agenorina	John Hudson	91	25
Mary Ann & Martha	Solomon Taylor	94	28
Julia Anne	J. Kennedy	83	25
Sweet Home	John Moors	84	23
Experiment	Wm. Davis	121	32
Tyro	Thos. Pike Jr.	63	20
John	John Penney	70	17
Sally	James Forward	92	24
Ethiopian	John Parsons	87	25
Shannon	Fras. Pike	124	29
Cornelia	Thos. Robbins	90	26
Wanderer	C. Davis	51	16
Hunter	Geo. Davis	68	21
Eliza	C. Noel	91	29
Ranger	T. Kennedy	65	21
Amelia	John Pelley	64	17
Jubilee	Noah Perry	86	25
Eagle	C. McCarthy	67	20
Pandora	Wm. Penney	75	21
Caroline	Wm. Ash	86	22
Mary	Thos. Luther	85	24
Active	Wm. Squires	57	18
Nancy	Robert George	50	19
Good Intent	N. Howell	71	18
Catherine & Margaret	C. McCarthy	74	24
Hope	David Clark	54	14
Rambler	R. Marshall	63	17
Venus	Henry Parsons	40	14
Maria	Wm. Beckett	58	17

We understand that several persons in this Town have been applied to for payment, a second time, for amount of their Subscription to the "PATRIOT" Newspaper, they having paid the same demand before to a different Agent who had been in the habit of collecting the Subscription for that Paper. The persons applied to had, fortunately, receipts and other proofs of having before paid the money, or they would have been subjected to the disagreeable alternative of paying double for the Patriot. We notice this circumstance to show how necessary it is that in paying even so small a sum to a certain description of people, a receipt should be taken; and that persons who are often under the necessity of changing their Agent should publish to the world who their Agent is before they send him on a dunning expedition. This circumstance puts in mind of a definition we have heard given of double entry in book keeping. "We will keep our books by double entry too Bob; charge them thrice Bob. charge them thrice."

**PROCLAMATION.**

Northern District, }  
To Wit. }  
BY Authority of a PRECEPT from the Worshipful the Magistrates of this District, bearing date the Thirtieth Day of March, 1836, and to me directed.

I Herely Give Public Notice That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be holden at the COURT-HOUSE, in this Town, on THURSDAY the Fourteenth Day of April, 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 Office shall be to be done.  
Given at Harbour Grace, this 31st Day of March, 1836.  
B. G. GARRETT,  
HIGH SHERIFF.

**LOW FOR CASH,**  
BY  
**THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.**  
200 Barrels Superfine States' FLOUR Copenhagen and Hamburg BREAD, FLOUR, OATMEAL and BUTTER, 1 7/8 Inch Chain Cable (proved) Chain Tapsail Sheets and Ties Sheathing Iron and Stemplates Sheet Iron and Copper Bar and Bolt Iron Hawsers, Warps and other Cordage Oakum, Spun yarn and Marline B.B. & S.S.G. Shot Nails all sizes Cabin Stoves and Cambouses Hawse and Deck Pipes Pitch, Tar & Turpentine 40 Bexes Soap Candles Mould and Dipt No. and Flat Canvas, Sail Twine Tobacco, Leaf & Negrohead Mens SHOES of Superior quality in small packages With a general assortment of HARDWARE and other MANUFACTURED GOODS &c. &c.  
Harbour Grace, Jan. 27, 1836

**Notices**  
**CONCEPTION BAY PACKET**  
**NORA CREINA**  
Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c. &c.  
The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.—*Terms as usual.*  
April 10.

**THE ST. PATRICK**

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning and the COVE at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'Clock on those Mornings.  
TERMS.  
After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.  
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single or Double, 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., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (*Newfoundland Tavern*) and at Mr John Crute's.  
Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

**St John's and Harbor Grace Packet**

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

FARES.  
Ordinary Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
Servants & Children ..... 5s.  
Single Letters ..... 6d.  
Double Do. .... 1s.  
And Packages in proportion.  
All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.  
ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE  
PERCHARD & ROAG,  
Agents, St. John's.  
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

**TO BE LET**  
*On a Building Lease, for a Term of Years,*

A Piece of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late Captain STABB, and on the West by the Subscriber's Land.  
MARY TAYLOR,  
Widow.  
Carbonear, Feb. 10, 1836.

