



AND

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No. 263

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W. Dixon

From the Liverpool Standard, May 24.

When our country is in danger, a morbid love of ease and retirement is criminal in the highest degree. This country is in danger, in imminent danger, at the present moment. All its mighty and multiplied interests are in the greatest peril. At home the charist masses threaten us with a revolution;—abroad our influence is daily diminishing, and our commerce is suffering in consequence; our colonies are only held by the slenderest thread, a breath is almost sufficient to sever the connection. And what is the cause of all this? The only answer that can be given to this question is, that England has a government impotent for good, but powerful for evil. We firmly believe that this is the response which nine-tenths of the population of great Britain would give to the question: and yet the contending contents itself with calmly contemplating the dangers by which we are surrounded, without making any adequate effort to overcome them!

It has been said that "the strength of a nation is perceived in its silence." We confess that we had much rather see the strength of the people of England putting forth its active energies than patiently watching "the tide of affairs." If this country is cursed with a government potent only for mischief, let that government be removed, and superseded by a better, before it has time to inflict more harm. If the Queen is really enthralled by a destructive faction, let the people of England unite to release her from the object captivity in which she is placed.

We confess ourselves to be heartily tired of the Fabian policy hitherto acted upon by the conservative leaders, and still recommended by many good friends to the cause. The welfare of the country is a matter too momentous to be trifled with any longer.

We are glad to find that this policy is not universally acted upon. Norwich, Ipswich, Brighton, Bristol, Shrewsbury, and other places, have had their meeting to petition her Majesty to dismiss from her councils the present reckless administration, and to summon to her assistance men who will defend her throne and protect her subject, men who, while they will give us wholesome and necessary reforms, will not suffer the rude hand of the republican and the leveller to touch the citadel of our constitution, men who will strenuously maintain, in unimpaired integrity and in undiminished usefulness, the Protestant Church of England, that church which is at once the security of the British throne and the glory of the British nation. The inhabitants of the

places which we have mentioned are anxious that the Queen should call to her assistance men of constitutional principle, of disinterested honesty, and of genuine and unsuspected loyalty; and they very consistently pray that she would dismiss Lord Melbourne and his associates, and place Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington in power.

Why are the conservatives of Liverpool silent on this matter? The "shabbies" have had their meeting in Clayton-square—the chartists have also had their meeting in Queen-square, but what have our conservative friends done? Why do they not show, by a demonstration of the most unequivocal character, that there are loyalists as well as liberals and chartists in Liverpool? How can the Queen know the dangers of her position, or ascertain the feelings of her subjects, unless by means of loyal conservative addresses?

(From the Liverpool Courier.)

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S explanation of the circumstances connected with his successful endeavour to form an administration, which we give in another place, will be read with universal interest. It is in all respects such an explanation as might have been expected from a man of his high principle, and straightforward integrity of purpose. Nothing is glossed over, nothing concealed: it is a simple, unvarnished narrative of facts. But the facts speak for themselves. They show, that while strictly regardful of the responsibility he was under with reference to a great public principle, he never lost sight of the dutiful respect owing by a loyal subject to his Sovereign; and they give the lie to the monthly clamour that has been raised on all sides about the wanton harshness and extravagant presumption of his requirements from the Queen.

It was never contemplated, Sir Robert tells us, to change all the ladies of the household. The changes intended to be made were specifically pointed out, and they extended no further than to the Ladies of the Bedchamber. Is there one even of Sir Robert Peel's opponents who would not have charged him, openly or secretly, with the grossest folly, if he had allowed these ladies to remain? Might they not fairly have taunted him with his eagerness for peace, in catching at it upon any conditions, however humbling, unusual, or inconvenient? Did the Reformers, on getting hold of the municipal corporations, allow their opponents to continue in the occupation of all the places of trust and emolument? Yet these were

offices in which political opinion was of much less consequence than in the administration of the affairs of the nation, at the fountain-head of public morals, and at the highest seat of official influence, for good or evil. The Queen's household, in fact, so far as Sir Robert Peel proposed to interfere with it, is a political household; and it is not less natural that he should insist upon the removal of Lady-Normanby, for instance, from her Majesty's Bedchamber, than that he should insist upon the removal of Lord Normanby from the Colonial-office.

But did Sir Robert Peel go a step further than was absolutely essential to the efficiency of his control over the various departments of the public service? The whole history of his negotiations for the construction of a ministry, and his correspondence with the Queen, assure us to the contrary. We see, throughout, the utmost tenderness for her Majesty's personal feelings that gentlemanly breeding could dictate, or refined delicacy require, the most perfect freedom allowed her in the choice of her servants and associates, whose public duty did not enjoin a limitation. On this point, however, it will be seen, that Whig falsehood and audacity did not reach so far as the profligate Whig journals were anxious to present. The answer of the Queen to Sir Robert, as blazoned forth in large type by the newspapers, was, that she "would rather be reduced to the level of a private subject, than to whom she was personally attached, and who had been the friends of her childhood." An answer of which it could only have been said, that its undignified peevishness was only equalled by its hypocritical untruth. In the official note, as communicated by Sir Robert Peel, her Majesty is merely made to say, that she "cannot consent to adopt a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and which is repugnant to her feelings."

An explanation was likewise tendered by Lord John Russell. His lordship distinctly proved, that Ministers have been all along behind the scenes, and that the royal letter upon which we have been remarking was actually the production of an ex-ministerial conclave, expressly called together for the purpose! A better justification of Sir Robert Peel's conduct could not have been furnished: a post which the enemy has made peculiar dispositions to defend, a commander-in-chief cannot go far astray in giving equal prominence to in his plea of attack.

We understand, from an authority on which we can place implicit reliance, that it is the intention of the present trumpery administration to displace Lord Hill from his present situation at the Horse Guards. We had long suspected that some intrigue had been at work for the purpose of superseding Lord Hill:

indeed, the whole course of the mean and dirty, but self-aggrandizing policy of the whigs, might have led us to expect that the gallant chief of the army would eventually be sacrificed to the insatiable cupidity of his political enemies. There have been, however, difficulties almost insuperable in the way of his removal, the chief of which is said to have been the deference paid to the advice of the Duke of Wellington in the highest quarters.—The Whig intriguers and intrigants having succeeded in poisoning the mind of the Queen, and prejudicing her against her best friends, it is now thought practicable to remove Lord Hill. The whigs have already tampered with the Queen, and they are now seeking to tamper with the army. Let them try. Of one thing, however, we can inform them—that *the country will not be tampered with.*

The recent insurrectionary proceedings at Paris have fortunately had a speedier and less bloody termination than there was at one time reason to anticipate.—The character of the movement seems rather to have been that of a rash, extemporaneous outbreak, to which a very general want of employment offered a strong predisposing cause, than that of a regular, organised, or deep-laid scheme of revolution. Louis Philippe, it is now seen, was not at all too cautious in making Paris, as he has done, the headquarters of so large a body of troops. A mutiny from one extremity of the kingdom to the other: in the capital, of course, its effects are more to be dreaded than anywhere else; and such, unhappily, is the lack of moral support under which the principles of constitutional government still labour in France, that the only efficient security against rebellion is the manifestation of a force sufficient to put it down.

Some indications there appear to have been of a sympathy between the rioters and the National Guards. Nor is this surprising. The National Guards are essentially a popular force, and Louis Philippe's measures have been necessarily anti-popular. The necessity is explained by the anomaly of his position. He is "a monarch, surrounded with republican institutions." Such was Julius Cæsar, and as such, his government could only be sustained by crushing the liberties of the commonwealth, and placing all dependence upon the soldiery. As the terms themselves are contradictory, so the things they represent must be in perpetual conflict. The absence of a powerful hereditary peerage throws the entire burden and odium of controlling an aggressive democracy upon the King. And this control is only the more impatiently submitted to, because the less consistent with what men would naturally expect to experience under "republican institutions." It is Lord Bacon, however, as well as Lord Stauley, who says, that "a king, to be loved, must first be feared;" and Louis Philippe would in vain hope to mend his situation with the people of France by showing that he did not know how to govern them. Rational person can comprehend his policy, and understand the motives for it. It could not be from the conformity of all his actions with the standard set up in 1830, and must therefore have been from a love of order, and a willingness to make allowance for circumstances, that the pupils of the Polytechnic School, amongst the most active in the revolution of the "three glorious days," on being invited to join the insurgents on the present occasion, answered by a discharge of musketry.

The formation of a Ministry, after an interregnum of six weeks, has been one consequence of these events. It is not calculated to last long, two-thirds of its number being Conservative, while the Chamber of Deputies is hopelessly Radical.

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When the public mind shall have fully recovered from the bewilderment into which it has naturally been thrown by the recent exciting events, and men can thoroughly comprehend and calmly contemplate what the rapid revolving of the political wheel prevented them seeing at the time in its true aspect, we anticipate a very decided change of sentiment, amongst a large portion of the community, with reference to the peculiar position in which the government of this country is now placed.

It is not strange that a minister's restoration to office, treading on the heels of his retirement, and connected with the equally sudden transition of a powerful political rival from the acquisition of official influence to the loss of it, should be exulted in by the party attached to that minister as an unexpected stroke of good fortune. It is natural that they should be loud in praise of the firmness of the Queen, and in execration of the cruel tyranny of interfering with her private friendships. Nor need we be astonished if some Conservatives, half carried away by the general clamour, and viewing things through the same deceptive medium of first impressions, should be inclined to think that Sir Robert Peel may, after all, have been too fastidious, and console themselves with the idea that we are only where we were for a short time longer.

But have Liberals ever seriously considered what is the real nature of the triumph they have gained? It is true the Melbourne Ministry is reinstated.—But is there anything in the circumstance of Lord Melbourne's return to office to do away with Lord Melbourne's confessed incapacity to carry on the government? Admitting the Queen to have been a free agent in bringing about Sir Robert Peel's defeat, and giving its full weight to the inference to be deduced from that admission, namely, that the Queen's partialities are Liberal, what practical purpose can this serve? What rational hope of final success—what amount even of present advantage—does it give to Liberalism? Why did Lord Melbourne resign?—Because he had not the confidence of the Queen? No such thing. He resigned, we say, as a bankrupt swindler resigns himself to the hands of the sheriff's officer, when his means are exhausted, and his shuffling arts will no longer suffice to keep his head above water. He resigned, say the Radicals, because he preferred moving out to moving on. His Cabinet "expired of finality." Well! has the Queen bound him over to renounce finality? Is there any reason to suppose that the coach will move faster after its capsize than it did before? If none can be shown, as none yet have been shown, what other means are left to the Radicals for rendering their supposed victory of any substantial avail? Can the Queen compel the House of Commons to support Lord Melbourne? One of these two things must be done.—The Queen must prevail upon the House of Commons to repose confidence in Lord Melbourne, whether he choose to grant more Liberal measures or not; or she must prevail upon Lord Melbourne to grant those measures. We call upon the "earnest Reformers," as they guardedly style themselves, to show what guarantee they have received that either of these courses will be adopted.

To dream of advantages to Radicalism from a Radical Queen is to lose sight of the obvious fact, that the Queen, in the transactions which led to the restoration of the Melbourne Ministry to office, was not a principal, but an agent. The principals were Lord Melbourne and his colleagues, who, in fact, recalled themselves. We discredit all the stories about the resignation having been a mere form. We think that the inventive subtlety of the writers, rather than the sober truth of the case, is displayed in the various suppositions which have been hazarded, as to Lord Melbourne having pre-arranged the whole affair just as it fell out—as it were with a view of trying the effect of "suspended animation," in causing a higher development and more healthy and energetic action of the animal powers. We put no faith in these suppositions for any reason,—that they disprove the existence of the very quality in Lord Melbourne on which they are based. Supposing him to have had the cunning to frame so deep a contrivance, he would likewise, it may fairly be presumed, have been cunning enough to see, that Sir Robert Peel might by possibility refuse to be baffled by the Whig ladies, and so at once spoil his plan. But it is quite consistent with Whig meanness, and trickery, and selfishness, and fraud, after having, by their want of capacity and want of principle, worked themselves out of office, to wish to retain an influence at the Palace which of right belonged to their successors.—This is the explanation of the difficulty thrown in the way of Sir Robert Peel; and the restoration of the O'Connell

Ministry followed as a natural consequence. They were, as we before stated, brought in by themselves. But by the same rule they might have remained when they were in. Between standing in the way themselves, and making their female relatives stand in the way, the difference is immaterial. The effect is the same. The Whigs are again in office; but the evolution they have gone through implies neither accession of strength nor change of opinion.

What, then, have the "earnest Reformers" gained? They have gained nothing as yet. They have got back a Ministry, on which, when before in power, they heaped unmeasured abuse; they have got it back unpledged to a single concession, unreformed on one of the points which made it the object of their bitter and incessant attacks. They will have gained something, if, with the Conservative administration which, since Whigs have learnt resignation, we may safely pronounce to be inevitable, they can succeed in combining a Radical court. But to this arrangement they must have the consent of Sir Robert Peel. Will he be persuaded to gratify them?

The "earnest Reformers" boast of their zeal for popular liberty and popular rights. The constituted guardian of popular liberty, the asserter of popular rights, the great recognised organ of popular feeling in the state, is the House of Commons,—the people's house.—The Melbourne Ministry is a ministry holding office in defiance of the declared disapprobation and distrust of the House of Commons,—it is a ministry, therefore, if the people's representatives have correctly expressed the people's mind, uncongenial to the popular feeling, and unfriendly to popular liberty and privilege. And yet, by some unaccountable process of reasoning, the Liberals, the "earnest Reformers," the *par excellence* "friends of the people," have brought themselves to rejoice in the return of such a Ministry to power! Let us substitute the Duke of Wellington for Lord Melbourne. Let us assume the date of the occurrence to have been 1830. Suppose, on the Wellington administration breaking down, and Lord Grey being called to the head of affairs, a similar stumbling-block had been encountered, and Lord Wellington had reassumed the reins of government with the sole confidence of some half-dozen Tory lords who happened to have got the ear of the king. What torrents of patriotic indignation would have been poured forth against the tyranny of irresponsible government, the insult to the Majesty of the people, the virtual denial of the principle of representation, and the intolerable nuisance of a knot of Tory locusts dictating to a great, free, and enlightened nation!

To Conservatives who think it was a stake of little value that Sir Robert Peel contended for, we would say, read the speech of the Duke of Wellington,—a speech which, for manliness of spirit, clearness of thought, sound argument, and pointed and purpose like application, has never been surpassed. It exhibits a perfect coincidence between the views of the illustrious duke and the proposals of Sir Robert Peel to her Majesty, and proves irresistibly, not only the legitimacy of those proposals, but the absolute necessity that they should have been made and insisted upon. And we would say, moreover, look at the effect upon public order of the uncertainty which now hangs over all the operations of government. Stability, as Paley observes, and as every one's experience must assure him, is a government's prime requisite. What stability has Lord Melbourne's government? Is there any certainty that it will last for a week? And while it does last, what can it do? What moral power can it exert? No sooner were the Conservatives known to be in office, than the treasonable Chartist "Convention" fled panic-struck from the capital. What is to check the progress of the treason now? The last flickering remnant of moral influence departed from the Melbourne Ministry with the act in which it pronounced sentence upon itself; and now, with more than ordinary occasion for a firm, decided, uncompromising, and uncompromised government, we have, in fact, no government at all. We have, for the satisfaction, as they seem to think it, of the Radicals, a stand-still ministry revived, but it is revived with the depreciating endorsement of its own confessed inability to govern.—*Liverpool Courier, May 22.*

**GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WHIG PETTICOAT PENSIONERS.**

(From the Bolton Chronicle.)

If ever a nation was degraded by her ministers, England at present is. The true principles of politics, and the most imperative demands of morals are alike unheeded. We are burdened by a body

of men who possess neither talent, integrity, nor the public confidence—men who have hurt religion, encouraged profligacy, defied decency, and betrayed the people. The court is corrupted—the throne compromised. The highest situations of public life, from which good examples and the sternest probity should flow, contribute only baseness and profligacy to the funds of rational government. In spite of the votes of the people's representatives, the Whigs still dare to insult the nation by resuming the reins of office.—Are we Pagans, that we endure further aggressions upon the Christian faith? Are we debased so far that our morals resemble more the code of conduct patronised by Mingrelian barbarians, than the upright rules of society adopted and enforced in a civilized land? Are we so indifferent to the dearest interests of the country that we permit them to be sacrificed for the sake of a few gossiping women, who happen to be the owners of certain pretty coronets? We verily believe it would be no disadvantageous exchange, did the whig ministry take the places of the ladies of the bedchamber, and the ladies of the bedchamber become ministers of state, and form themselves into a political petticoat government. The only difference would be, that instead of having a parcel of *old women* to rule over us, we should be enabled to console ourselves under the inflictions of whiggery, by knowing that our tormentors were perhaps young and "fair to look upon."

But one point in the late contemptible proceedings is deserving of strict attention. It is this. The whigs, finding the Commons adverse to their colonial policy regarding the Jamaica House of Assembly, resigned. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel were called upon to construct a new administration. The evil intrigues of one or to female relatives of the whigs suggested to the Duke and Sir Robert the necessity for their dismissal, in order that the policy of the new government might not be subjected to the adverse representations which *such parties* might be instructed to make to the Queen their mistress. Her Majesty (*doubleless acting in accordance with her own free will*) declines to dismiss her little company of amiable backbiters, and Sir Robert, with manly promptness, instantly declines to form a ministry. The whigs, therefore, remain in office; but how they are to retain it, when by their own admission, implied in their resignation, the country is unfavourable to them—nav, emphatically and determinedly opposed to their rascally policy? As far as the kingdom and themselves are concerned, the constituency and the cabinet are directly at issue. How are they to get out of this dilemma? They must either abandon their Jamaica bill, shrink from any collision with the conservative party, try their fortune again, or appeal to the electors, in which latter case the matter will be easily settled by an overwhelming majority against them. Let them extricate themselves from this hobble if they are able.

**The Star.**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1839.

**To Correspondents**

If our Brigus correspondent will have the goodness to send his proper signature, his communication shall have immediate insertion: we think it very probable that there is some underground work about the line of road in question, and we further agree with our correspondent in laying the disgraced part of it to the door of our HONEST FRIEND "PETER OF THE CASTLE."

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to an Address from the Inhabitants of this Town, to NICHOLAS STABB, Esq., late Deputy-Sheriff, upon his resignation of office and removal to St. John's, and we believe the sentiments conveyed in the Address will meet with a ready response from every one who has the pleasure of his acquaintance.

We observe that the Solicitor General has introduced a motion into the House of Assembly in reference to the establishment of a Steam Vessel between Nova Scotia and this place, for the purpose of securing for this country a participation in the anticipated benefits to the Colonies from the establishment of Steam Navigation between Novascotia & the Mother Country. We should hope that the matter may not be lost sight of, as now that a definitive arrangement has been agreed upon as far as the other Colonies are concerned, it becomes indispensable that Newfoundland should endeavour to place herself as nearly as possible

upon an equal footing with her neighbours in this respect. We cannot for a moment deem it necessary to refer to the advantages which may reasonably be expected to be consequent upon the introduction of Steam into this country; it is sufficient to point attention to other parts of the world, and there to note the vast impetus to husbandry and to manufactures, and the important increase of trade, wherever this mighty agency has been brought into operation. The circumstances of this as contrasted with the countries were all those advantageous results have been experienced, disclose, to be sure, many important dissimilarities, which teach us that they cannot be regarded as a criterion by which to form an estimate of what we have a right to expect; but increased facilities of communication, which are so efficiently promoted by Steam, must tend to the improvement of trade in every country—and even this general view points to certain beneficial results.

We feel persuaded that this suggestion cannot be regarded otherwise than with satisfaction by the community, for on such a subject the most perfect concurrence of sentiment must prevail. We believe it is proposed to offer a bonus of £1500 a year, for 5 or 10 years, for a Steamer of about eighty horse power to ply between Halifax and this port once a fortnight, leaving the former place immediately on the arrival there of every steamer from England. As the passages between Halifax and here would not generally occupy more than six days, the vessel might during the remaining seven or eight days be well employed by the Proprietors in towing vessels in and out of this port, or in such other way as might be deemed most attractive. It seems to offer a most desirable investment, and we are sure that a sufficient number of enterprising individuals will be found in this community willing and ready to accede to the contemplated proposal. The subject is one of much vital importance, and we trust it may not be neglected.—*Newfoundlander, July 11.*

To NICHOLAS STABB, Esq., Late Deputy Sheriff for the Northern District of the Island of Newfoundland.

We, the undersigned, Clergymen, Merchants, Traders, and principal Inhabitants of the Town of Harbor Grace, in the Island of Newfoundland, understanding that you have resigned your Office of Deputy Sheriff, to embark in Mercantile pursuits in the capital of this Colony, deem it a duty which we owe to ourselves, and to you, thus publicly to address you, previous to your final departure from among us: it affords us great satisfaction, that we conscientiously can, and hereby do, bear testimony to the industry, zeal, and integrity, with which you have discharged the responsible duties of your office for the last Eleven years. And whilst your faithful and honest public services entitle you to our thanks, it is equally a pleasure to us to express our admiration and approval of your praiseworthy moral conduct as a private citizen.

In all our official intercourse with you, we have constantly witnessed your mild and gentlemanly deportment, and although we do regret your departure, you will have the proud consolation of knowing that you carry with you the esteem and respect of your fellow-men. That prosperity may attend you and yours, shall ever be the sincere wish of those who now bid you farewell.

We have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servants,

- Harbor Grace, 8th July, 1839.
- John Snowball
- John Burt
- Thorne, Hooper & Co.
- James Bayly
- James Prendergast
- Thomas Danson
- John Stark
- John Smith
- Robert Lee Whiting
- George Tapp
- Samuel Bennett
- C. C. Thompson
- William Meagher
- Francis Lynch
- Robert Walsh
- William Walsh

- Edward S.
- William
- Levi Pike
- Francis
- James R.
- Thomas V.
- James B.
- George R.
- Edward
- Andrew
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- John F.
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- John S.
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- A. Mayn
- Thomas
- John T.

GENTLEMEN—In receiving from you have this day the office of Deputy Sheriff, Grace.

To have obtained citizens in the district most gratifying honor that can be however high his humble, than who stowed on me.

The official commission for the last time, but, I trust, Gentlemen, I am pleased from you.

Permit me to of the very flattering pleased to express private confidence—and for your of myself and far shall always remain, the time I shall always feel of the inhabitants.

I cannot bid you for the many ad from you, and that you may be and prosperity.

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Ellen, Kielly, M Annandale, Irvin shingles

Flora, Shaddock 17.—Alpha, Far George, Jones, shingles, pota Coquette, Bolan, Ardgowan, Mart



