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(From English papers March 10—April 3)

(From the Morning Herald)

A most important discussion took place last night in the House of Lords, on the subject of the plan for the abolition of church rates. We doubt whether even the House of Commons will think of giving its sanction to the bill after the statement of the Archbishop of Canterbury and his announcement of the decided opposition of 15 bishops—almost all the bishops now in town—against the ministerial measure. At all events, we may take for granted that its ultimate success is out of the question.

The discussion was commenced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, on presenting petitions against the abolition of church-rates, took occasion to notice the great number of petitions of the same description which had been recently poured into both Houses of parliament. He noticed this fact as an answer to the assertion that the general feeling of the country was in favour of the abolition. On the contrary he contended that the feeling against these rates was chiefly confined to towns within populous districts. With respect to the proposed measure, the right reverend prelate declared—"But when I look at the plan which has been submitted to the House of Commons, I cannot suppose that it can be believed for a moment to be of such a character; and I am surprised, nay I may say astonished, that the plan should be considered satisfactory to the clergy and to the church. When I consider the outline of it, I confess it appears to me to be a subject in its principles, and so pregnant with mischief in its consequences, that I cannot give my assent to it. It takes that property away from the church which, from time immemorial has belonged to it; and for whose benefit, I may ask? Is the rate repined at on account of any pecuniary burden? No, my lords, it is not: for the dissenter disdains to say that he feels it as a pecuniary burden; but he objects to it on another ground—that of principle; the principle of his objection being because it is a contribution to the maintenance of the established church. This, my lords, is his objection."

And again—"If the object of the system, as at present exercised, be exceptionable, as is insisted by those who are opposed to it, what shall we say of the plan proposed? It is neither more nor less than degrading to the dignitaries of the church, and placing them under the management of commissioners invested with full powers of granting leases, of selling reversions, nay, of alienating the property of the church. Now, who is so blind as not to see that the effect will be (I do not say that such is the object) to degrade the dignitaries of the church, to give it the mildest term, making them mere annuitants, and to render them dependent upon the board of commissioners, the greater portion of them nominated by and under the existing government? There might come a time when the aggregate sum to be obtained by this plan might be swept away. After stating that these sentiments were not merely his own, but had been unanimously adopted at a meeting of 15 bishops, the most reverend prelate concluded by expressing his and their determination to oppose a measure fraught with such injustice, by every constitutional means in their power.

Lord Melbourne rose, evidently under excited feelings, and expressed great sorrow and regret at the statement he had just heard. He complained of the precipitancy with which the most rev. prelate had pronounced upon a measure which he (Lord Melbourne) believed to be beneficial to the church, advantageous to the country, and in every respect calculated to give satisfaction to the people. "Considering that it was a measure of peace and concord—considering that it had met with the approbation of his Majesty's government—and considering that it was calculated to put an end to a state of things which the most rev. prelate had waited until the decision of the question had been come to elsewhere, instead of now pronouncing with such precipitate haste a sen-

tence of condemnation upon it." The noble lord proceeded to express his conviction that the petitioners against the abolition of the rates laboured under great misconception. Could any man, he asked, object to the establishment of a fund for the purposes to which those rates were applicable, when by establishing such a sum, they would avoid all the tickerings and disputes which rose under the present system? "The relief that was intended to be given by the abolition of the present system of church rates was not a partial relief, or a benefit intended only to conciliate a certain class of the King's subjects. It would reach all classes—it would be conducive to the service of the state and the general interests of society. It was a great object with him to provide for the quiet, peace, and harmony of the subjects of this realm, whatever it might be to the most reverend prelate and his brethren. * * * But he assured them and the country that that announcement should not induce him to alter that course which he considered just and beneficial to the best interests of society, and he would therefore persevere."

The Bishop of London concurred in the sentiments stated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and bore testimony to the correctness with which his grace had represented the opinions of those bishops who assembled that morning to consider the proposed measure. Earl Fitzwilliam expressed his approbation of the measure, declaring that it was calculated to promote tranquillity on this subject, and to settle the question. The petitions were then ordered to lie on the table.

We think we may almost venture to pronounce from this debate, that at the rate of the measure, and, perhaps, of the ministry, is already decided.

SPAIN.

AINHOA, MARCH 14.

I have this instant received the following important communication:—

Zugarramudi, March 14.

"General Sarsfield, after passing the night of the 11th on the plains of Irzurun, returned the next morning with the whole of his army to Pampluna, where he now remains."

From the line of St. Sebastian I have received the following advice:—

Hernani, March 13.

"The Anglo-Spaniards made a diversion early yesterday morning on Retuerta, they then manoeuvred in the direction of Oramendi, and ultimately made a sortie from Ametzagana at all points they were repulsed."

"His Majesty visited the lines this morning, and then returned to Audoain at two o'clock."

General O'raa passed through St. Jean de Luz last night for Bayonne, en route for Arragon. The General's opinion of Evans is anything but flattering: in conversation with a friend, he observed—"Evans may be a good diplomatist, but he is no soldier, and it is degrading to the national character that 8,000 Spaniards should be placed under the command of a stranger, and that stranger, from his want of capacity, dishonouring the arms of her Majesty."

The reports spread yesterday of the entry of Espartero into Durango, Guernica, and Galdicano turn out to be a mere fabrication, letters having been received from Bilbao, dated the 12th. At this date, Espartero was still in that city, nor were there any signs of his marching out.

I feel happy in being able to send you the following highly interesting letter from Valencia, and two bulletins from Cañera.—The former is written by a Christiano authority, and consequently, as regards the Carlists, not overdrawn, gives some important information relative to the Geront of the Christianos at Siete Aguas:—

Valencia, Feb. 21.

* The mail of Friday only reached us on

Monday, and although I am without any news from you, I shall still write in the hope that at all events my letters may reach you. Saturday I wrote to you; but I afterwards learned that the mail was obliged to return to the depot after it left this city. Every boat was out on the alert, and the most alarming reports were spread. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon the whole city was in movement, it having been reported that the division commanded by de Grades had been destroyed. This news was, unfortunately, soon confirmed by the arrival of a great many wounded, on mules, in carts, and on foot, and groups of flying soldiers. These poor fellows, one and all cried out that their chiefs were traitors; they cursed and accused them of betraying them. All that night the gate of Cuarte was left open to facilitate the entry of the wounded, the fugitive soldiers, and the peasants. The next morning (Sunday) three proclamations were placarded on the walls of the city, one from the military commandant ad interim, the other from the civil governor, and the third from the provincial deputacion. The authorities acted with great prudence in publishing that which could not be concealed, thus preventing public anxiety from becoming too violent, and ultimately disturbing the repose of the town. They succeeded, and all remained quiet.—The following you may consider as an official detail of that unfortunate affair:—I must first inform you that the Carlist division under the orders of Forcadell left Urdul a few days since, taking the direction of La Mancha, evidently with the intention of seizing on a quantity of clothes sent from Madrid for the troops in this kingdom. Forcadell, on reaching Albeete, learned that the convoy had retired on Las Penas de San Pedro, and the Carlist chief Palillos was in pursuit of it. He also received advice that the division of De Grades was at Bunol. Forcadell now resolved on surprising this column, and for this purpose he, during the afternoon and night of Friday, with the whole of his division, made a march of fourteen leagues, and approached Siete Aguas on Saturday at break of day.

Colonel Crenet, who commanded Grades division, (he having sent in his resignation a few days previous,) hearing of the approach of the enemy, marched out of Bunol at break of day, and advanced towards Las Cabillas. Forcadell was marching in the same direction, not being allowed his troops to engage at Siete Aguas, although they had made a long march. About seven o'clock in the morning the two divisions met face to face, and the Carlist division, by the pressure of the moment, was obliged to retreat. Forcadell only pursued the enemy for a short distance, and then returned to Bunol. The Carlist division, which was not allowed to engage, sustained some slight losses, but they pretended to retreat, but in reality their troops elated at so easy a victory, advanced, and pursued the enemy to their destruction, or flying into the transportation hid for them. When they were surrounded on all sides by at least 5,000 infantry and 600 cavalry. The regiment of the Queen was the first to receive the charge of the enemy, and as it took the first amongst the killed.—The troops being thus without a commander, the battalions flew in all directions, and in their flight threw disorder into the ranks of the regiments of Centa and Sayce. The enemy took advantage of the confusion, killed and wounded as many as they pleased with the bayonet and stones, not to lose time in loading their muskets; it is for this reason that most of the wounds are mortal. It is to our brave cavalry that the lives of some of our brave soldiers are due; they supported the infantry a sufficient time to enable many to escape; without them all would have been lost. The Carlists pursued our troops as far as Bunol; they made 400 prisoners, and killed 600 men of a column composed of 2,000 infantry and 300 cavalry, the pride and protection of the kingdom. The men were brave old soldiers,

and had been on the field from the very commencement of the war.

"Some officers who escaped, but wounded, declared that they had no conception that Forcadell possessed so much military knowledge, and that he manoeuvred his troops with great judgment."

"The Carlists got possession of a considerable booty; for, independent of the arms which they took from our soldiers, and of many horses, they also took the money chests of the different regiments, a great many waggons laden with munitions, and provisions, and also the flour magazines, some of which was money and valuable jewels."

Forcadell having interrogated several of the prisoners and deserters, learned from them that had it not been for their officers and sergeants, they, one and all, would have deserted, and thus have avoided the miseries of the day. Forcadell having ascertained that this statement was exact, ordered 20 officers whom he had made prisoners, to the gates of Bunol, to be shot. Forcadell asserted that Colonel Crenet was amongst the number, and that he was not killed at the commencement of the action.

"Much might be said in regard to the importance, at this present time, of this assurance you that it is the general opinion that in no part of Spain, not even in Navarre, had there been so serious an affair as this, and the result so disastrous. It commenced at seven o'clock in the morning, and at eight all was over.—Our losses were not so great as those of the enemy, but they were discouraged, and the Carlists, proud of their victory, will make themselves masters of the whole kingdom. The reports sent to the governor of Alcala and San Felipe, are very distressing, and thousands of persons flock into this city. The convents of St. Anne and St. Fulgencio have been arranged as a refuge for those not able to procure a resting-place."

SAN SEBASTIAN, MARCH 2.

General Evans finds himself at this moment in one of the most embarrassing and vexatious situations that can possibly be conceived. He sees his troops burning with impatience to take the field; yet he cannot venture to indulge them, while the Carlists have in front of him a force of nearly 20,000 men, and both Sarsfield and Espartero remain obstinately inactive. The James Watt steamer arrived at Passages on Wednesday evening, from Santander, with 600 Spanish troops, belonging to the same division, which had previously come into San Sebastian. According to the report of capt. Jamieson, the latest accounts from Bilbao represent Espartero as firmly resolved not to move until he had secured for his army an ample supply of provisions for two months. In fact immobility is the only principle of action, or rather of non-action, for which the Christiano Generals appear ambitious to distinguish themselves, though they see their opponents setting them a totally different example. The Carlists are indefatigable in their exertions. They work night and day, and though the weather was now extremely severe here, sleet, snow, and rain falling at frequent intervals, yet their labors are not for one moment suspended. Capt. McKellar, who commanded the outpost on the morning when the five unhappy men of the 6th regiment of the legion, were taken prisoners by the Carlists, and afterwards shot, has been released from arrest. The general order issued on the occasion, after the usual formalities, proceeds in the following terms of advice:—"It is directed at the same time, that Capt. McKellar, be reprimanded in the strongest manner for the extreme indiscretion he committed on the 25th inst., while on outlying picket, in permitting or directing men belonging to his picket to leave their post for the purpose of collecting wood beyond the outposts. It is contrary to the regulations of every army that men should leave their posts under such or similar pretence, and the cruel manner in which the enemy treat the prisoners that fall into their hands, belonging to this force, whether armed or unarmed, renders this irregularity in the present service, the

more reprehensible and deplorable. Soldiers on outlying posts being employed without their arms, is, for the same reason, additionally objectionable. And the lieutenant-general sincerely hopes that the capture of five men, which resulted from this impropriety, will operate for the future as a warning to officers and men against a recurrence of this conduct.

From all I can learn Captain McKellar, who has been thus reprimanded, is an excellent officer; and, though an oversight on his part has led to a lamentable catastrophe, yet his intrepidity was mainly instrumental in rescuing three out of the eight men that were taken when the Carlists came down upon them by surprise. The dissatisfaction of the officers of the legion at having received no pay for the last twelve months has been carried to so serious a pitch that it could not proceed further without an open rupture with the Spanish government. Therefore in the urgency of the moment recourse is had to the expedient of paying them, but upon the financial agents in London for their pay up to the 31st of April, and from the experience they had in April last, very few of them believe that these bills will be honoured when due. The long delay of reckoning, however, is a serious matter, and if there be any possibility of clearing accounts on the 1st of May, the Carlists, when the services of the legion terminate, I think it probable that certain Spanish dependencies who are known to consist their own interests at the public expense, may find any other place in the world more agreeable to reside in than the Peninsula.

An English steamer, which arrived here yesterday from Corunna, has brought with her 11200 Spanish troops. These troops bear a high character for bravery and discipline, and are regarded as a very valuable accession to the large force already collected here, but, as the rainy season has set in with every appearance of its lasting until the beginning of the next military operations of any moment, it is not likely to be undertaken in the immediate future. It is certain that General Espartero will be obliged, by downright necessity, to concentrate his lines upon the very first opportunity that presents itself, and it is very likely that he will attempt to do so very soon, and in a general action, the Carlists leading conflict in their numbers and in the strength of their positions.

The following is an abridgement of the *acte d'accusation* against *Roquefort* and *Debiève*, the conspirators against the safety of the state, and endeavouring to obstruct the fidelity of the non-commissioned officers of the sixth regiment of the French line. The trial will come on in the course of the month. By this account it appears that *Roquefort*, formerly in the military service of France, and possessor of a cafe at Avonnes, near the barracks, had long been connected with several non-commissioned officers of the sixth to whom he had developed his republican opinions in meetings occasionally held at his house. In the commencement of December last he introduced *Debiève*, who had also served in the army, and who was known, for his violent republican opinions, to the soldiers who attended these secret meetings. He described him as a person who would aid their cause, and invited them all to a meeting where their definitive plans were to be developed. At this meeting *Debiève* explained by degrees that their project was to call on the soldiers to aid them; to kill the Colonel, seize upon the money of the regiment and the town, and take possession of the place. This act would be a signal for the movement of all the republicans in every part of France, for whom he said he was a commissioner. Several of the non-commissioned officers left the room in indignation, saying that they were neither robbers nor assassins; and *Roquefort*, seeing that their friends were turning against him, denied having committed any such crime, and called him a liar. A duel between these two men, as well as between two of the soldiers, was the consequence, and the reports, then spread about because so notorious that the authorities took up the matter. *Roquefort* immediately denounced *Debiève* as a seditious man; but was himself arrested as concerned in the conspiracy. Several of the non-commissioned officers concerned in the seditious meetings were also arrested, but since released on account of want of evidence.

(From the Liverpool Mail, April 4-6.)

OPENING DINNER OF THE UNIVERSITY PEEL CLUB.

The opening dinner of the Glasgow University Peel Club took place on Friday night in the great hall of the Black Bull, which was crowded by an assemblage of gentlemen of the highest talent and respectability. Sir Daniel K. Sandford was in the chair, where he was supported on the right and left by William Forbes, Esq., of Calendai, M.P., Dr. Jeffrey, professor of Oriental languages; William Smith, Esq., of Carbeth, &c. Mr. Norman M'Leod, and Mr. M'Rea officiated as vice-chairmen, and Charles Stirling, Esq., of Gargunnoch, as croupier. A large proportion of the company, we were

glad to observe, consisted of the most distinguished students of the University. Among the honorary members, and other gentlemen present, unconnected with the University, we observed Patrick Boyie Kerr, Esq., Advocate, George M'Intosh, Esq., younger, of Campsie, Professor Ramsay, W. Leckie Esq., James Campbell, Esq., William Campbell, Esq., of Duntoon Castle, Andrew Windgate, Esq., Dr. Marshall, and a number of other influential gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood. Dr. Fleming officiated as chaplain. The learned chairman distinguished himself by a number of the most eloquent addresses we ever heard, even from him. Mr. Norman M'Leod, Mr. M'Rea, Mr. Johnstone, and various other gentlemen, also delivered addresses which excited the warmest interest. Altogether the meeting was one of the most intellectual and delightful we ever attended.—Glasgow paper.

O'CONNELL GRATITUDE—JUSTICE RENT.

(From the Kerry Post.)

The last election is fresh in the memory of all our readers. The means resorted to for the purpose of driving the tried servant of thirty years from the residence of Kerry, and setting up in his room a *whit* representative, are now as it were a matter of history. The public and private denunciations on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy against those who wished to exercise their franchise in favour of the King in Kerry, and to stand by the solemn pledge which they had made to men with whom both they and their fathers had stood on terms of friendly relation—these, together with the assiduous symbols of death's head and cross-bones, cannot yet be forgotten or unheeded. Should any man among those who we address yet remain the dupes of the party who perfected so infamous a triumph on that occasion, him we would instruct, him would we warn.

An appeal has been made to the Roman Catholic clergy to aid in the collection of that unconstitutional impost, the justice-rent. Whether, after the spirited resolutions adopted at Killarney upon a late memorable occasion, they will again endeavour to exercise that influence which, in an evil hour for so many, they used at the last election, and again turn that house, which should be a house of prayer, into a political arena, remains yet to be seen. Certain it is, however, that with one or two exceptions, they have remained up to the present moment, so far as regards the collection of the "justice," or rather O'Connell landing rent, most resolutely inactive. Should, however, the spur from head-quarters, or the gentle inducement of Mr. Pacifist Dawling, bring them forward in aid of the great begging-box, we will venture to predict that it will be the last time they will exercise the hazardous privilege of coming to Kerry, there to protest against the abominable nuisance which is put up by a large and influential body of farmers in this county. To those whose eyes have not been opened, and who may hesitate to adopt this simple, sensible, and constitutional course, we would say let not the *Mercury*—but nobody persuade you that the aims of the revolutionary association are intended for any object which can hold out any benefit prospective or indemnificatory to you or your families. To justify our assertion, we present you with the following letter addressed to Daniel O'Connell that most distinguished, *charitable*, and *self-sacrificing* patriot (E.P.) by the Chamber of Commerce, who had done so much for us, do not mean to flatter them for it—for his family and for himself. At the tail of this you will find his "most gracious reply."

August 16th, 1836.

Sir—We the undersigned clergy and freeholders of Tralee most respectfully recommend the bearer, Mr. William Sandford, to your consideration. The losses he has sustained in consequence of his vote at the late election compel him to apply to you for aid, or for advice how to procure some remuneration elsewhere. We have, Sir, no hesitation in declaring that, if he had voted for the *opposite party*, he would have no occasion at present to solicit aid from any person, and we think the refusal of some assistance would be productive of very evil consequences inasmuch as it may have a very bad effect on the next election. His relatives and many other freeholders had been induced by him to vote for the *opposite candidates*, and if he is allowed to remain in his present misery, many who now look to him with affection and confidence, when they know that a similar misfortune awaits themselves, if they vote against the wish of their landlords, *he is truly to be pitied*. We are, Sir, with great respect and esteem, your obedient servants, and respectful friends,

- John G. M'Enery, John Casey, Eugene O'Sullivan, R.C.C. Pat Haninan, Michael O'Sullivan, P.P. Charles Daly, R. Leyne, Edmond Stack, Ed. Fitzmaurice, R.C.C. Michael Reily, Thomas Buntan, Daniel Supple, jun. Richard Donovan, Timothy Donovan, James Poyutz, Gerald Fitzgibbon, Francis De La Hunt, Thomas Stack, Bryan O'Connor, Francis Healy, Francis O'Sullivan, Denis Hurley.

To Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., &c., &c.

REPLY.

I should consent to have all my family excluded from parliament, and myself also, sooner than have applications made to me for money in this shape. DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Here was a poor man who, to use his own words, had been "foolishly and simply led astray by advice to go to law with his landlord," under a solemn assurance that he "would be supported and have all expenses and costs paid" for him! who had not only voted himself, contrary to repeated promises to the Knight of Kerry in person, to his landlord, and several other gentlemen, for Mr. Mullins and Mr. O'Connell, but had induced eight members of his family to adopt an equally culpable line of conduct! Here was a poor man who had done all this, and how has he been treated? Spurred from the liberator's door, from his dunghill at Derrynane, he has been left by the liberal party ever since to struggle against distress with the withering conviction of his own inhumanity, and the unprincipled ingratitude of those who call themselves patriots. He has been left with a wife and seven children to "bear the pelt of the pitiless storm"—"to work through or starve," in the wretched man's own words. And yet should another clection come, we will see these very men whose names figure in the above letter, availing O'Connell and his caudal appendages to the stars, and inducing others to follow in the track of the unfortunate Shanahan.

But what was the conduct of the landlord (John Hickson, Esq., of the Grove) to the man who had

acted in so unjustifiable a part? In the letter of Shanahan now before us we are told that "with every kind, generous, and humane feeling, he forgave all costs, charges, and expenses attendant on three records," (in which Shanahan had been led to involve his landlord) besides giving him, his father-in-law, and brother-in-law, who were equally involved with himself their stock furniture, &c., by paying only one guinea rent, out of a large rent—by giving him possession of the farm (they) held from him of course."

MINISTERIAL TURN-OUT.

(From the Uster Times.)

We believe we may congratulate our readers and the country on the prospect of being speedily relieved from the incubus of the present administration. Unless we have been greatly misinformed—and we think we can rely upon our information—ministers themselves are getting ready for a turn-out, and only keeping their places until quarter-day—a few weeks will tell. We are not over sanguine, but our readers may rest assured that there is a move in contemplation. The latest papers assert that the ministers will tender their resignations on the 21st of April. The probable position in which the Irish Corporation bill will then be, is the foundation for this assertion.

THE "APPROPRIATION CLAUSE."

(From the Edinburgh Evening Post.)

One of the Ministerial newspapers, the *Morning Chronicle*, announces that Ministers intend to confine their efforts to an attempt to push through parliament the Irish corporation and English church-rate bills, and that they will not bring forward the Irish Tithe Bill with the appropriation clause. There is a degree of desperation evinced in this enterprise, which proves either that Lord Melbourne and his colleagues are the most infatuated, or the most shameless of men. We shall say nothing about the bill for handing over the burghs of Ireland to papish misrule; but, we ask, is it possible for any government to expect that, with a majority of only 23 on the principle, they will be enabled to carry the details of such a measure as that proposed for the abolition of church-rates? The idea is preposterous. With regard to the declaration that the "appropriation clause" is to be shelved for another session, we can only say that it argues a confidence, on the part of the ministry, in the gullibility of their liberal supporters, by no means complimentary to the latter. The appropriation principle, as applied to the Irish Church, was the crutch on which ministers were enabled to make their way into office—and now they have the effrontery to throw it away as useless and inconvenient. So much for the consistency and good faith of whig administration!

THE MINISTRY.

It is now said that Lord Melbourne and his cabinet mean to tender their resignations on the 21st of April, and that precise day is named, because on the 10th or 20th the Irish Corporation Bill will be in such a position as will force Ministers, either to redeem their oft-repeated pledges of retiring from office in the event of its being rejected, or of at once abandoning, and openly, all pretensions to consistency and character. That a tender of resignation is the course they have resolved upon pursuing has, we believe, been stated by some of their own body, and with this qualification, that Sir Robert Peel will be unequal to the task of forming an administration at all; or should he succeed in this, that he will be unable to manage a parliament or govern the country. This is precisely the object which Lord John Russell and his satellites have had in view; and for this it is that the empire has been reduced to a state unparalleled in her history as a nation.

Our intelligent London correspondent, in his letter written on Wednesday, says, as a satisfactory means for accounting why a precise day should be fixed upon for the resignation of ministers, as the stalking horse upon which to ride off:—

"The third reading of the corporation bill is fixed for the 10th April, and the discussion on the report of the resolution respecting church-rates on the 21st. After the lengthened debates which have already taken place on the corporation bill, the discussion on the third reading will not occupy more than one night, and consequently the bill will, on Tuesday, the 11th of April, be sent to the Lords, be read a first time, and the second reading most probably fixed for Monday, the 17th. The impression here in the best informed circles is, that ministers have made up their minds to resign on being beaten by the Lords, and thus escape being defeated on the future stages of the church-rate bill, a circumstance which the miserable by which they obtained leave to bring the measure in, leaves beyond all doubt."

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—More serious difficulties have been overcome than any now existing. The condition imposed by the bank, however, for their own protection are very strict and severe, so that even the possible failure of furnishing the degree of security required is viewed with apprehension and alarm. That great changes are

in progress in the commercial arrangements of the city from this state of things is very evident. Some of the large houses which possessed almost a monopoly of the American trade are likely to be reconstructed, and others to retire from business altogether, which will leave open a vast field for the young and enterprising merchants, who aim at a competency only, and who trade within their capital. Late events have proved that the largest means are no protection, if the engagements entered into are out of all proportion to them. There are instances to be given at this moment, it is said, of a mercantile firm, about to wind up their affairs, after not many years of commercial pursuits, who are content, on their own estimate, to sacrifice little short of half a million, in order to be fairly disentangled from them, and to possess unincumbered the remains, which are considerable, of their capital. Of the scale on which these houses have been conducted the public can have but a very imperfect notion, and cases may be adduced, both in London and Liverpool, where a return of profit has been made, during several years, of from £100,000 to £200,000 per annum. The excitement which these large gains have produced have led them on to extend their connexions more and more, until the crisis in monetary affairs has come on, and found them wholly unprepared to meet it.—Times.

Their Majesties intend to patronize and honor with their presence a ball for the benefit of the distressed Spitalfields weavers, to take place a out the first of June, upon which occasion all the ladies will appear in dresses of Spitalfields manufacture.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.—London will be unusually gay this spring. Preparations are now being made at Kensington Palace to receive the King and Queen of the Belgians, who intend to be present on the celebration of the Princess Victoria's birthday. His Majesty has also sent invitations to the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, to the Prince of Orange and his sons, and to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.—Standard.

Such is the extraordinary backwardness of the present season, that except in places where irrigation produces artificial verdure though April has arrived, no symptoms of vegetation are any where to be seen.

FRANKFORT, March 27.—The affair of the Vixen still engages public attention, and we must confess that the English government, resisting the foolish impulse of some hot-headed men, calmly abides in the prudent position which it assumed at the origin of the affair. But this does not suit the agitators and lovers of war. Among others there is in the parliament a Mr. Roebuck, who has several times taken on himself the task of amusing the assembly by his rather ridiculous eloquence, and who outdid himself on this occasion. We certainly have no mind to record the philippic of Mr. Roebuck, to whom Lord Palmerston was obliged to observe that he had strange ideas of the law of nations. But we do justice to the comic portion of his ideas, especially this phrase:—"If England pleases, in less than a month the strength of the Russian empire would no longer exist. (A laugh.) Yes, in less than a month (loud laughter) Russia is no more. (Loud laughter.) What a terrible blow will this decree inflict on a power hitherto thought formidable, which was called the northern colossus, and whose weakness is now revealed! One month—Mr. Roebuck asks no more—one month, and the Russian empire is vanquished, ruined, demolished. * * One thing only excites some doubt in us. Does the radical orator mean an ordinary month or a lunar month? We are inclined to think the latter, as it is evident that the moon has much influence on the eloquence of the hon. gentleman.—Journal de Frankfort.

FRANCE.

The Duke of Orleans' marriage will decidedly take place on the first day of May.

Nothing is yet decided, we are informed, as to the settlement of the French ministry. The crisis, however, as it is called, had made some progress. The King had become convinced of the impossibility of the present cabinet continuing to exist, even after a slight modification; he had therefore resolved to allow Count Mole to try to form a cabinet, i. e., he did not empower him to form one, but merely bade him try and see how far the experiment would succeed. M. Mole, it is well known, would no difficulty in forming a cabinet but for the appanage question. Both the King of the French and Count Mole are ready to cede their first demands, and adopt the recommendation of the commission of the chamber with respect to the appanage. This was to give Rambouillet itself, that is, the bare chateau and park valued at 350,000 francs a year (£14,000.) together with a pension of 150,000 francs (£6,000) more. It is possible that neither Marshal Soult, nor M. Humann, nor M. Passy will accept this, or support it before the chamber, since it is very doubtful if the chamber will pass any such vote; in that case Count Mole must leave to M. Guizot the task of forming a ministry, if he will

undertake it. The King would allow him to make the trial; and since it has been known that M. Guizot has applied to Marshal Soult, and sought to conquer his repugnance, it is believed that M. Guizot will make the trial. There is thus some chance of a pure doctrinaire ministry taking the reins of power. How they are to keep them is another matter.

The French papers of Sunday have nothing positive respecting ministers; but several of the best informed of them hint that Count Mole has met serious obstacles in the objections of all semi-liberals, including Marshal Soult, to the law of appanage, even as amended by the commission.

The marriage of the heir-apparent, now certain, affords a new topic. The Carlist papers denounce a protestant marriage; and the *Quotidienne* vents its indignation by proving that the house of Orleans, having some protestant blood in its veins, was never sincerely catholic.

Meunier's trial is to be expedited, not to have an execution interfere with the marriage ceremonies, and perhaps that he may be pardoned on that occasion, as the commencement of a new system of grace. The report or act of accusation, is to be read on Wednesday before the court of peers. Meunier does not appear alone at the bar of the court. The crown lawyers have found him accomplices, whom it is thought the court cannot find guilty, so vague are the proofs.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A correspondent requests us to publish the following:—“Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte was put on shore at Rio Janeiro, in good health, towards the end of January. It is known that he was sent in the frigate *Andromeda* to the United States. The vessel did, indeed, reach that destination, but the captain found, on his arrival at New York, new instructions, which had been despatched by a steamer, and in virtue of which he conducted the Prince to the Brazils. The cause of this change of destination is not yet known.”—*Liverpool paper.*

SPAIN.
Don Sebastian was at Irun on the 1st of April with the main Carlist army. His presence had occasioned the move of a French regiment to the frontier. Evans, Espartaco, and Irribarren were all in their respective quarters of San Sebastian, Bilbao, and Pamplona.

The Baronne Phare of the 20th gives the details of the partial engagements of Irribarren, commanding Sar'sheld's corps, with the Carlists in the valley of Uizama. The Queen's troops marched on the 20th, by the valley of Jez de la Pena, and reached Mosquiz, when they were attacked by the Carlists. The Phare does not say the Christians had the advantage—merely stating, that the Royal Guard, of which the force was partly composed, lost 30 prisoners, and from 15 to 20 wounded. The French Legion, forming the rear-guard, was not engaged, but towards evening was bidden to take post at Larrainzar, whilst Gen. Irribarren himself occupied Lizaso.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.
(From the Chester Gazette.)

We make no apology to our readers for submitting to their notice the following extract from a private letter. Important as is the information conveyed by it, it is in our own minds much enhanced by what we know personally of the writer. Our correspondent is a Roman catholic gentleman of the legal profession, of one of the best families of the west of Ireland, and as will be seen at a glance, a staunch conservative. It is pleasing, amid the almost universal perjury of the Irish popish members, to be able to mention an exception to the general political turpitude of any class of professing christians. A near relation of our correspondent the head in fact of his branch of the family deprived himself voluntarily of his right to vote when he saw the unprincipled designs of his party against the church of Ireland. He felt, that though a mere man of the world, and not professing any peculiar strictness of principle, it was a fearful thing to record against himself a deliberate and gratuitous act of perjury.

Our correspondent says—“Let us for a moment take a calm survey of the real, not the forced state of feeling in our ‘sister isle.’ It is asserted that the House of Lords has offered ‘an insult to Ireland such as can only be washed out in blood.’ Who asserts this? Is it some ignorant or intoxicated mechanic? No, it is no less a man than O’Connell. If such be the case, how does it happen that there has not been a single county petition in favour of this corporate reform? How does it happen that not above half the corporate towns named in the ministerial bill have petitioned in its favour, while four northern towns, exclusive of Belfast, have all but unanimously petitioned against the bill. The people of Sligo care so little for the bill that their popular M.P., though in the house left it without voting. The people of Galway forced their M.P.’s (during the discussion of the bill last year, and when it was expected to pass the upper house,) to introduce a particular act to regu-

late their corporate affairs on a plan very similar to that recommended by Lord F. Egerton, and that at their own expense; whereas the ministerial measure would have cost them nothing—and they a poor corporation! Their M.P.’s being O’Connellites, of course vote that they have been insulted ‘in a way only to be washed out in blood,’ and for the ministers’ bill! A fictitious petition was about to be presented to parliament from the 1400 brave men of Headford, in the county Galway, the town containing nearly half that number. Well, when this got wind, the people of Headford unanimously, with their landlord, Mr St. George at their head, resolved ‘That they did not care one farthing about corporation reform or the abolition of tithes.’ Mr St. George’s letter appeared in the *Times* a few days back, containing (undenied) this fact. We can only add, that this is the most catholic county in Ireland, the M.P.’s of course radical, one even unto repeal.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1837

T. ROBERT PACK, Esq.,

Sir.—Having been deputed by the Electors of Conception Bay, at the general election held on Monday, the 5th inst., to tender to you their most grateful thanks and sincere acknowledgments for your liberal and patriotic conduct in always asserting the rights and liberties of the people in the late House of Assembly.

They regret exceedingly, that circumstances connected with your private affairs should prevent you from again coming forward to represent them.

We feel highly honoured to be the organs of conveying this high tribute of respect to you from the constituency of this district for your past political conduct—and in returning to you their most grateful thanks and sincere acknowledgments for your liberal and patriotic conduct in always asserting the rights and liberties of the people in the late House of Assembly.

(For and on behalf of the Electors of Conception Bay), your most obedient servants,
Peter Brown, James Fowler, John McCarthy, Thomas Foley, William Dalton, James H. Pennington, John Walsh, M. D. William Harrahan, Felix McCarthy sen., Michael Howley.

Carbonear, May 9, 1837.

The Chairman, Peter Brown, Esq., having presented the foregoing address Robert Pack, Esq. was pleased to make the following

REPLY.
Mr Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Deputation from the Electors of Conception Bay,

In reply, I beg you will please convey to the Electors, that it is with unfeigned pleasure I receive their high mark of respect on deposing you, Gentlemen, to tender me their private thanks for my public conduct in the late House of Assembly; but, at the same time, I have fears on my mind that I do not merit them to such an extent.—It is always grateful to a public man, on retiring into private life, to learn that he has given satisfaction to those for whom he devoted his time and services; and I beg to assure you that no one can feel it more than I do at the present moment, but particularly so to be told that the Electors express regret at my not having come forward again to represent them; but circumstances of a private nature alone prevent me.

No, Gentlemen, permit me to return to the Electors and to you, personally, my most hearty thanks for the high honour they and you have thus conferred upon me, and which will ever remain engraven upon my memory. And, in conclusion, I cannot omit returning thanks, also, for the good wishes expressed for the prosperity of my family and myself.—**MANCERY.**

Return of the Imports of principal articles into the Port of St. John's between the first of January, and the 31st April, in the present year:—

Bread.....	5862 Bags
Flour.....	5115 Barrels
Pork.....	2827 "
Beef.....	461 "
Butter.....	4427 Firkins
Rum.....	438 Puncheons
Molasses.....	1203 "
Sugar.....	2072 Cwt.
Tea.....	108930 lbs.
Coffee.....	119 Cwt.
Soap.....	1660 Boxes
Candles.....	1034 "
Salt.....	2048 Tons
Coals.....	1261 "
Potatoes.....	5685 Barrels
Brandy.....	49 Hhd. & pipes
Gin.....	22 "
Wine.....	160 Casks
Porter.....	345 Tierces
Ale and Beer.....	585 "
Raisins.....	1294 Boxes
Nails.....	797 Cwt.
Loaf Sugar.....	67 Hhds.
Apples.....	100 Barrels
Cordage.....	1917 Coils
Rice.....	260 Bags
Oatmeal.....	70 Barrels

Return of Exports from the Port of St. John's between the 1st of January and the 31st April, in the present year:—

Cod Fish to Portugal.....	62798 Quintals
West Indies.....	25517 "
Brazil.....	21030 "
North America.....	324 "
Scotland.....	2089 "
Ireland.....	7614 "
Total.....	121191

Cod Oil.....	310 Tons
Seal Oil.....	31 do.
Seal Skin.....	42 "
Salted.....	26 Tierces
Hides.....	435 "

Molasses.....	50 Puns.
Sugar.....	80 Cwt.
Cordage.....	425 Coils

THE LATE WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.—We have seldom had to record the death of a Gentleman whose loss we more sincerely regret than that of William Johnston, Esq., (of the firm of Baine, Johnston & Co.) who departed this life on the 29th March last, at Greenock, in the midst of his afflicted family, after a severe illness of two months. Mr Johnston was amongst the most fortunate of those engaged for a number of years in prosecuting the trade and fisheries of this Island and an ample independence was the reward of a life devoted to the most persevering industry. As a Merchant, he was liberal and generous, on all proper occasions—and, in his private capacity, he was humane and charitable in an extensive degree. But that which distinguished and characterized him to his friends and intimates, was an unbounded love for the country in which he spent the best of his days. He was essentially in heart and mind, a Newfoundland-er, and we are quite sure that the welfare and prosperity of this Island, and its inhabitants animated with him to a passion in which he delighted to indulge. We view the demise of Mr Johnston as a common calamity in our community, and we feel that his memory will be held dear, whilst regard for departed worth continues to exist amongst us.—*Newfoundland-er, May 11.*

WEST INDIA SUGAR.

A Prime Article, by the Hhd. Barrel or Cwt.

For Sale By
W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

NOTICE
PROCLAMATION.

NORTHERN DISTRICT,
To Wit.

IN obedience to a PRECEPT received from the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES bearing Date the Twenty-first Instant,

I hereby Give Public Notice

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be holden at PORT DE-GRAVE, on THURSDAY the EIGHTEENTH DAY of MAY, Next, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the Forenoon.

All Constables and Bailiffs within the District are hereby commanded that they be then and there present to do and perform such things as by reason of their Office shall be to be done.

Given under my hand at Harbor Grace this 16th day of April, 1837.

B. G. GARRETT,
HIGH SHERIFF

PITCH, TAR, HOOKS
LINES, TWINES

ALSO,
A few Cwt. OAKUM, (deliverable at Carbonear.)

For Sale by
W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

Porter.

A few Hogsheads of excellent Quality,

FOR SALE

By
T. RIDLEY, & CO.

Harbor Grace,
April 26, 1837.

HAVANA CIGARS.

20 Boxes For Sale by
W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

G. W. GILL

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per-Lark from Liverpool,
PART OF HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

MANCHESTER
GOODS,

Which having been selected by himself the recommends as being of the best quality.
Carbonear.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

The Eccentric of

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

The said FARM was formerly the Property of JOSIAH PARKIN, Esq. It is conveniently situated for carting Manure to it from Musquitto Beach.

For further particulars, apply to

HENRY CORBIN WATTS,
Barrister at Law.

Carbonear,
January 18, 1837

Apples.

New York PIPPINS.

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Prime Virginia, by the Butt, Bale, or Cwt.

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

To be LET or SOLD.

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

For further particulars, apply to

THOMAS MARTIN.

Harbor Grace,
January 18, 1837

Superfine COFFEE.

FOR SALE By

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

DESERVED

FROM the service of the Subscriber, on the 15th day of NOVEMBER last,

MICHAEL COADY,

an APPRENTICE, (bound by the Supreme Court), about Five feet Seven inches high, black hair, full eyes and a purple in the face, a Native of St. J. hirs. This is to contain all Persons from harbouring or employing the said DESERTER, as they will be Prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES COUGHLAN.

Brvant's Cove,
Feb. 22, 1837.

West India SUGAR and Jamaica COFFEE.

A few Barrels and Bags.

FOR SALE By

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

SEVENTEEN YEARS UNEXPIRED LEASEHOLD.

Of those desirable MERCANTILE PREMISES, situate at CARBONEAR, and lately in the occupation of MR. WILLIAM BENNETT, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, COUNTING-HOUSE, Four STORES, a commodious WHARF, and Two OIL VATS sufficient to contain about 6000 Seals.

For particulars, apply to

BULLEY, JOB & Co.

John's, June 28, 1836.

TEAS.

An assortment.

On SALE By

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

HAY STEED, and a variety of GARDEN SEEDS.

On Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.
(From "The Handwriting on the Wall" and other poems.)

BY B. STREET, ESQ.

Why stands Belshazzar suddenly—
As though of marble moulded,
His arms above his blighted eyes
In anguish stiffly folded?
These eyeballs gaze on the livid wall
Where the dread words blaze that announce his fall.
Iopriated before the tyrant's eyes,
There vivid and swift a finger flies;
For the shadowy hand of the unseen God
Of the conquered land, and ruined abode
Flam lightning more flaming,
More startling than thunder,
Pass'd—leaving that meeting
In silence and wonder.
As, alarmed by that symbol
Of vengeance hereafter,
Paused the loud cymbal,
And faded the laughter;
And the withered smile seal'd
On the stiffen'd cheek lay,
Like a light wave congeal'd
Ere it rippled away.

THE VANISHED SEASON.

BY RICHARD HOWITT.

When first the snow-drop told of flowers,
Of spring, what busy hopes were ours,
Whilst yet fair nature's folded powers
Were silver-cold;
Of April sweets in snubow-showers,
And May's flower-gold.
The violet and the primrose fleet,
In their old stations did we meet,
As travellers, passingly, who greet,
Just seen and fled:
And then was spring, that maiden sweet,
A beauty dead.
Then summer came, a matron fair,
Showering June's roses on the air;
With field-flowers waving everywhere,
In meadows bright;
With blissful sounds, with visions rare,
A large delight.
How rich the woods! how loud with
song!
How glad was nature's heart and strong!
With beams that might not linger long
The summer shone;
A scythe was heard—a sound of wrong—
And she was gone.
Next sun-burnt autumn trod the plain,
With ruddy fruits and rustling grain,
And labouring steel, and loaded wain,
And mirthful cheer;
Then vanished she with all her train,
From stubbles sere.
The light unspringing from the ground,
The light of flowers no more is found;
Nor song of birds, nor streams' glad
sound,
May longer flow:
Now winter with dead leaves is crowned,
Where shall we go?
Where gleams the fire on Milton's bust,
Gold-brooding time's insidious rust;
And in strong Shakspeare's light we must
Our joyance take;
And, to the past and present just,
Fresh summer make.
It shall not be a time of gloom;
Gather'd from nature's endless bloom,
With happy light will we illumine
The season sad;
And nightly make our winter-room
An Eden glad.

TRUE GREATNESS.

The greatness of the warrior is poor and low compared with magnanimity of virtue. It vanishes before the greatness of principle. The martyr to humanity, to freedom, or religion; the unshrinking adherent of despised and deserted truth; who alone, unsupported, and scorned, with no crowd to infuse into him courage, no variety of objects to draw his thoughts from himself, no opportunity of effort or resistance to rouse and nourish energy, still yields himself calmly, resolutely, with invinci-

ble philanthropy, to bear prolonged and exquisite suffering, which one retracting word might remove; such a man is as superior to the warrior as the tranquil and boundless heavens above us to the low earth we tread beneath our feet.

Great generals, away from the camp, are commonly no greater men than the mechanic taken from his workshop. In conversation they are often dull. Works of profound thinking on general and great topics they cannot comprehend. The conqueror of Napoleon, the hero of Waterloo, undoubtedly possesses great military talents; but we have never heard of his eloquence in the senate, or of his sagacity in the cabinet; and we venture to say, that he will leave the world without adding one new thought on the great themes on which the genius of philosophy and legislation has meditated for ages. We will not go down for illustration to such men as Nelson, a man great on the deck, but debased by gross vices, and who never pretended to enlargement of intellect. To institute a comparison in point of talent and genius between such men and Milton, Bacon and Shakspeare, is almost an insult on these illustrious names.

Who can think of these truly great intelligences; of the range of their minds through heaven and earth; of their deep intuition into their soul; of their new and glowing combinations of thought; of the energy with which they grasped and subjected to their main purpose the infinite materials of illustration which nature and life afford—who can think of the forms of transcendent beauty and grandeur which they created, or which were rather emanations of their own minds; of the calm wisdom and fervid impetuous imagination which they conjoined; of the dominion which they have exerted over so many generations, and which time only extends and makes sure; of the voice of power, in which the dead, they still speak to nations, and awaken intellect, sensibility and genius in both hemispheres; who can think of such men, and not feel the immense inferiority of the most gifted warrior, whose elements of thought are physical forces, and physical obstructions, and whose employment is the combination of the lowest class of objects on which a powerful mind can be employed?

CIVIC IMPORTANCE.

A long time ago, when civic honours were honours indeed, a newly elected magistrate of a Scottish provincial town, after shutting up his warehouse for the day, took a stroll in the suburbs to inhale the pure air. Stepping along with the newly adopted cane in hand, and in the evident and entire possession of his recently acquired honours, a country-woman whose cow had strayed that evening hastily accosted him in these words—"Man, saw ye Hawkey, my cow, as ye cam' along the road?" to which interrogation the magistrate made no reply, but passed on. A second time the anxious gudewife put the same question, "I'm sayin', man, did you see my cow?" on which the bailie turned round, shook his head, and looked things so unutterable, that it may appear strange why the honest woman did not at once comprehend what was intended to be conveyed; but the truth was she held property in the cow; her whole property, and was incapable at the time of entertaining any other idea beside; consequently the same question was again propounded, and with greater earnestness than ever. "I'm sayin', man, are ye deaf?—did

you see my cow, Hawkey, as ye cam' along the road?" The bailie, now finding that looks were entirely thrown away on this stupid person, was forced at length to open his mouth, and declare himself in these words; "Woman, I tell you I'm no a man; I'm a magistrate." Mutable, however, are all earthly things. The term of this official personage came to a close; the golden chain passed to another; the cane, as a matter of course, was laid aside; and the bailie once more appeared as a plain citizen; in these altered circumstances what could he do, but confess, as he actually did, that now he was a man again.

GOVERNESSES.—An eminent English physician states, that of the female inmates of madhouses, the largest proportion consists of women who have been governesses. We should like to have this verified; although we agree with the author of "England and America," when he asks, "What condition of life is more detestable than an English governess. In England (says he), governesses, young, beautiful, well informed, virtuous, and, from the contradiction between their poverty and their intrinsic merit, peculiarly susceptible, are generally very harshly treated; imprisoned, set to hard labour, cruelly mortified by the parents and visitors, worried by the children, insulted by the servants; and all for what?—butlers' wages." The vast number of this respectable and educated class of females, and their difficulty in procuring comfortable situations, form indeed one of the most remarkable characteristics of an English society in the present day.

The story of a man in Ohio, who in falling from a lofty steep, had presence of mind enough to whip out his knife, stick it in the wood work when about half way down, and cling to it until relieved, reminds us of the lamentation of a worthy Scotchman in Edinburgh, who tumbled from the roof of a twenty-four story house, and passing a friend in the eleventh or twelfth story, cried out—"Hey Sandy, sic a fall as I shall nave."

Whiteford was once challenged to make a pun in three minutes on the Latin gerunds, *di, do, and dum*. He accepted the challenge and in one minute and a half produced the following couplet:
The mourning Queen, *Edas* hoped would come,
And wept in silence she was *Dido Dumb*.
He then offered to make an off hand; pun upon any subject. "The King, said a friend. "The King is no subject," was the instantaneous reply.

BLUNT WITNESS.—"Mr Hi I beg you won't tell us that," said Mr Whitehurst to a bluff yeoman who at the late assizes was about to detail a conversation which was not legal evidence. "Won't I," exclaimed John Bull, with a roar, "but I will!" The court burst into laughter; and John, unawed by the wig of Mr Whitehurst, proceeded in his story, but was stopped by the judge.

When the Duchess de Berri was a second time prospectively frugiverous a droll observed—whether of the straw-berry or ras-berry genus had not transpired.

At a late election an electioneer alarmed at the paucity of votes taken, loudly expressed his fears, that if more people did not come forward, neither candidate would be elected.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet.

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbor 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 & BOAG,
Agents, St. John's.
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.
The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the morning of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.
Ladies & Children 7s. 6d.
Other Persons 5s. 6d.
Single Letters 6d.
Double do. 1s.
And Packages in proportion.
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will not himself be accountable for any LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.
Carbonear, June, 1835.

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 after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave 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, and the Packet-Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.
TERMS.
After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto 5s.
Letters, Single 6d
Double, Do. 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.
N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.
Carbonear,
June 4, 1835.

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 STABLE, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYOR,
Widow
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1835.

Blanks

Of various kinds for SALE at the Office of this Paper.