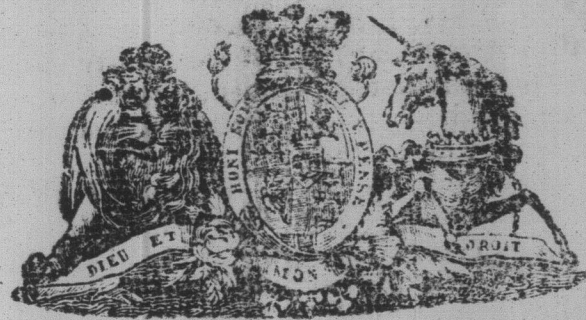


THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 25, 1837.

No. 173.

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Messrs. W. Dixon & Co's

Notices

In the NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT, Harbour Grace, MAY and JUNE Term, 7th Wm. 4th

In the MATTER OF SIMON LEVI, LAIE OF CARBONEAR IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT MERCHANT INSOLVENT.

WHEREAS the said SIMON LEVI was, on the First Day of JUNE Inst., in due form of Law Declared Insolvent by this said COURT of Our Lord the King; And Whereas ROBERT PACK, Esquire, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, Esquire, of Carbonear aforesaid, Merchants and Creditors, of the said INSOLVENT, have, by the major part in Value of the Creditors of the said INSOLVENT, been in due form chosen and appointed TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of the said INSOLVENT;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the said ROBERT PACK, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, as such TRUSTEES, are duly authorised, under such Orders as the said NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to Discover, Collect, and Realise the DEBTS and EFFECTS of the said INSOLVENT: And all Persons Indebted to the said INSOLVENT or EFFECTS belonging to him, are hereby Required to Pay and Deliver the same forthwith to the said TRUSTEES

By the Court,
JOHN STARK,
CHIEF CLERK & REGISTRAR.

WE Hereby appoint Mr SIMON LEVI, AGENT for the said Estate, ROBERT PACK, } Trustees to the W. W. BEMISTER. } said Estate.

THE Subscriber would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodated in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the Midsummer Vacation: in both which Schools the instruction will comprise all the branches of a useful and respectable Education.

As proof of his capability, all he asks is a fair trial.

J. B. PETERS.

DESERTED

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 pimply in the face, a Native of St. John's. This is to caution all Persons from harbouring or employing the said DESERTER, as they will be Prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES COUGHLAN.

Bryant's Cove,

ALL Persons who may have Claims against the Estate of the late JAMES HOWELL, of Carbonear, Planter, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers for liquidation on or before the 25th Instant. And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are informed to make immediate settlement.

MARY HOWELL, Administratrix.
W. W. BEMISTER, Administrator
Carbonear, May 17, 1837.

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN SEEDS

On Sale, by
W. DIXON & Co.
Harbour Grace, May 31, 1837.

POST-OFFICE

THE following is a List of the LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE at St. JOHN'S, which will not be forwarded until the POSTAGE IS PAID.

CARBONEAR.

Captain Tewkesberry, *rig Mary Barry.*
John Barfoot Edwards, *to be forwarded to Mr Ayles.*
John Snook, *with Mr. Richard H. Taylor*
Captain William Hutchings, *on board brigantine Elizabeth.*
Mr William Collings, *3 papers.*
Mr Thomas Gamble.
Stephen Halpenny, *Ochre pit Cove.*
Mr John McCarthy.
Martin Fleming, *do. care of John Kelly, Carbonear.*

HARBOUR GRACE.

Joseph Soper, Esq.
Mr Witting, T. Ridley, and James Bayley, Esquires, *Commissioners of the Island Light House.*
M Thomas Bartlett, *Bears Cove.*
Mr John Sullivan.

S. SOLOMAN,
POSTMASTER.

St. John's, June 28, 1837.

On Sale

BY

THORNE, HOOPER, & CO

BREAD, 1st, 2d, & 3d Quality.
FLOUR
PORK
PEAS
BUTTER.

SALT and COALS, *Afloat.*

BOHEA
Souchong
HYSON
TEAS,
in qr. chests & boxes.

With a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MANUFACTURED

SHOP and STORE GOODS.

ALSO

ON CONSIGNMENT

320 Bags fine Bran
60 Do. Pollard
100 Do. Bread
80 Firkins Butter, *of superior quality made up for the Biscuit Market.*
Harbour Grace, June 14, 1837.

BY

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co
JUST IMPORTED

By the BRIG Johns, from Hamburg,

700 Bags Bread, No. 1, 2 & 3
250 Barrels Superfine Flour
150 Barrels Prime Pork
200 Firkins Butter
10 Barrels Peas
68 Coils Cordage, *Marline & Housing*

By the NAHIVE, from Liverpool,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF

MANUFACTURED GOODS,
Bar and Bolt Iron Nails, Grapnels
Tinware &c., Pitch, Tar
Paints, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine
Soap, Candles, Loaf Sugar
Mast Hoops, Oakum
And 40 Coils "Harris's" Patent Rope

By the FISHER, from Liverpool,
Salt, Coals, Nails, &c. &c. &c.
Harbour Grace, May 31, 1837.

INTERNAL STATE OF SPAIN.

(From the Times.)

The following letter, just received from an eminent merchant in the south of Spain, will enable our readers to form a tolerable idea of the internal state of that country. The writer of it, an Irish gentleman, but many years settled in Spain, is a man whose mercantile avocations and extensive connections afford him the best opportunities for learning the real state of the country and the feelings of the people. His opinion of republican radicals, of the catholic religion and its priesthood, and of Cupid's foreign policy and its effects in Spain, is well worthy of attention at this moment, the more so as the writer is himself by disposition a radical.

If I were to fill twenty sheets of paper, I could not give you an adequate idea of the dreadful state of Spain. With a climate and soil capable of yielding almost every production of the world, and of maintaining in luxury or comfort at least four times the present amount of its present population, full of rich mines, and abounding in internal resources for furnishing the most lucrative employment to its working classes, and with an extent of coast and situation for commerce which ought to render it one of the most flourishing nations of the world, this beautiful kingdom presents, nevertheless, one continued scene of apathy, degradation, and wretchedness; its people, contented to live on the bare which they can obtain with the least trouble, and not knowing or caring what can improve their condition or that of their country, to which are now added all the horrors of civil war and of a total suspension of all law, authority, and government.

With the exception of Genus's dashing tour last year, the south of Spain, thank God, has not yet been the actual theatre of the present civil war; but, although we are not exposed to the fire and sword of civil war, do not think that we enjoy peace and security. From what I have seen and learned of the northern provinces, I believe that we are not in a much more enviable situation than they are. As far as respect for the law, obedience to the public authorities, or any other kind of subordination are concerned, the Queen's government is a perfect farce. Every man who has a gun and dates to use it, or who is supported by or connected with one of the political parties, or of the numerous factions which exist, not only in every town, but in every village and hamlet, is at perfect liberty to do as he pleases, and may rob or murder another with all but certain impunity. The only partial exceptions to this state of things are the few large cities or commercial towns, where the number of foreigners and of other persons strongly interested in the maintenance of tranquillity is sufficient to overawe these villains. I have repeatedly seen a man or a party coming into a country town or village, openly and in broad day, with their guns on their shoulders, as if returning from a sporting excursion, after perpetrating in the most cold-blooded and deliberate manner, for the sake of plunder or revenge, the murder of some innocent person or family; and although their intentions were previously known and avowed, and the murder became the talk of the town, yet he or they were left perfectly unmolested by the public authorities and inhabitants. Men who are well known to have committed a dozen murders live among, and have the usual intercourse with their neighbours, as if they were the most innocent of mankind. Under pretence of supporting the government, and of putting down its enemies, or of taking up the cause of Don Carlos as the rightful heir to the crown, every part of the country is infested with murderous scoundrels, consisting of the dregs of the population, and of all the vagabonds of

town and country, who, being well armed, surprise families or individuals, attack and plunder houses, put under contribution all the peaceable inhabitants as well as travellers, and treat every place they visit like a conquered country, often committing the most fiendish acts and dreadful atrocities. In short, the saying of "might is right" is strikingly illustrated in this unhappy land, and I can only compare the present state of things to what is related of the *jours de la terreur* in the old French revolution.

It is impossible to travel, even to go more than a few miles from the largest towns, or than a stone's throw from the smaller ones, without an armed escort; and, even then, if your escort is not large, or if it happens to be exceeded by the number and daring of the armed band with whom you may fall in, you are sure to be attacked and robbed, and perhaps murdered, and certainly the latter if you have attempted to resist and are overcome. A short time ago I went to spend a few days with a rich landed proprietor who has a beautiful country house, only fifteen miles from the city. A large party, both as a matter of safety and of amusement, was to go there at the same time; and we started with several carriages containing the ladies and elderly men, the rest, amounting, between gentlemen and hired guards, to twenty-six, being on horseback, and well armed.

When little more than half way, just as we were going down a narrow road between a wood on one side and a steep rocky hill on the other, a turn in the road brought us suddenly upon about a dozen or more armed fellows on horse back, drawn up across the road in regular battle array. The turn in the road prevented them from seeing the extent of our force, nearly the whole of whom the narrowness of the road had obliged to follow nearly in file behind the carriages. Thinking no doubt our number much smaller, the villains immediately stopped the front carriage, and were going to ransack the persons and property in it, when the two or three gentlemen who were riding in front lustily called out to us for help. The road was so narrow in that spot, that it was hardly possible to pass by the carriages to the expected scene of conflict in front, but, being well mounted, and not having quite forgotten my youthful hunting days in Ireland, I made my horse jump over a low bank and ditch, which separated the road from the wood, in which there was a sufficiently clear space inside to gallop along to the front carriage. Three English gentlemen followed me, and called out to our Spanish friends to do the same (but which either their horses or their own nerves shrunk from doing), we came in flank upon the astonished ruffians, who, disconcerted at our sudden appearance, and hearing the voices of our companions behind, who they expected were following us, immediately put spurs to their horses and mules, only giving us a few farewell shots as they went off, and which, although we returned, no great mischief appeared to have been done on either side. A short time before this occurrence, a party of armed men watched an opportunity when all the men-servants of an extensive landed proprietor had gone into the fields, a considerable distance from the house to assist in some agricultural work, and, finding all the doors open, they took him by surprise, reading and alone, in his library, and threatening to blow his brains out if he gave an alarm, they bound him hand and foot, tied him across a mule, and taken far away before effectual pursuit could be made, even if his servants and neighbours had been bold enough to attempt it. He was carried away into a wild mountainous district, and kept there during three weeks, and until his family would consent to pay ten thousand dollars for his ransom; to which they obliged him, by threats of immediate death, to signify his consent by writing

a letter to his relations, praying them to raise the money, and to deposit in a certain field, as directed by the wretches who had him prisoner. So well laid are the plans of these miscreants, and so extensive are their connexions throughout the whole country, for so great is the terror of the inhabitants to fall under their displeasure and sanguinary revenge and so apathetic and powerless are the public authorities; that although large rewards were offered for the discovery of the retreat to which the above-mentioned gentleman had been conveyed, and numerous armed parties were sent through the country for that purpose by his family, yet it was impossible to find any trace of him or his abductors. So frequent have become these outrages, that a friend of mine, who resided on his estate only 3 miles from a considerable town, has been obliged to quit his house and to take one in the town, and he cannot go to his property, and still less sleep there even a single night, without being accompanied by a large escort. Last year, wishing to spend a short time there to superintend some works which were indispensable and important, he was obliged, as only means of ensuring his personal safety, to open a negotiation with the leaders of the band who were chiefly known to infest that part of the country, and to purchase their forbearance by a heavy bribe. Besides this, in order to gratify their vanity and and insure their good will, he was literally under the necessity of inviting them to a large dinner or feast during his stay there, and to welcome, receive at his table, and drink to the health of a whole gang of cut throats and highwaymen, most of whom were publicly known to have been guilty of innumerable murders, rapes, and of every other species of atrocity and crime.

Internal trade is, as you may suppose, almost entirely at an end; and if this desolating contest continues a few years longer, I expect that the farmers will cease to cultivate their land, and the vine-growers their vineyards, and that scarcity of food will be added to the present calamities of Spain. Where the queen's government still has sufficient authority these poor people have to be National Guards, and if necessary, to fight when the *fascinos*, as the Carlists are called, come into their district; and in the case of Don Carlos is the strongest there, they are, with their sons and servants, pressed into his service. In either case they are plundered without mercy, and generally by both parties, their horses and mules being taken *sans ceremony* for their baggage train or cavalry pressed into the service and worked in conveying the baggage and provisions through their district; and their cattle, sheep, corn, and wine being appropriated to provision the army, and their forage the cavalry, whenever any of these things are wanted by either party. Sometimes, indeed the form of giving them a written order for payment is gone through, but one would think it intended as a mockery, and few of them are so foolish as to take the trouble of even presenting it. The consequence is, that the ground is not half tilled, every thing is neglected, and every farmer is being ruined. Again, either from real inability, or from taking advantage of this state of things to plead it hardly any farmer pays a farthing of his rent, and even large landed proprietors are starving if they have no other property, particularly as they are now obliged to take refuge in the towns, and are thus put to great additional expense.

Many people say that the influence of the clergy is greatly diminished in Spain; but unfortunately this has taken place in a way which has done much more harm than good. It is the influence of the quiet, peaceable pastors, who lived on good terms with their neighbours and did not meddle with politics, which has diminished; while that of the priests, who were violent fanatical bigots, and who also carry on the trade of political demagogues, is, I think, greater than ever. Then we have here our wild republican theorists, who only know how to shout for what they call "liberty," and whose heads are as empty and void of any notion of practical government as the red cap which forms their boasted emblem. What a lesson should the history of Continental Europe during the last fifty years teach the English nation! Heaven grant that she may be wise enough to enjoy the invaluable blessings she possesses, and to confine herself to those safe and practical improvements which will strengthen her institutions and increase her prosperity, instead of running after every wild theory with which unprincipled quacks and fortune-hunting demagogues or reckless heart-brained enthusiasts attempt to delude her people for the mere promotion of their own interested views or visionary schemes. There is another circumstance which I cannot refrain from alluding to while on

this subject. After nearly forty years of personal observation in Ireland, and in almost every part of the world, I have though most reluctantly, arrived at the settled conviction, that in catholic countries ninety-nine in one hundred of the inhabitants are either bigots, or persons who have no religion at all.

The real state of Spain is this:—The great bulk of the people of all classes neither understand nor care a fig for any matters relating to politics, government, or public affairs. They are as indifferent about the Queen and her party as about Don Carlos and his. All they want is to be left quiet, to mind their own concerns, and to go on in their old jog-trot way. The only exception to this general rule are the republican theorists, and the political priests and their dupes, who I have already described, and the inhabitants of the Basque provinces, who support Don Carlos merely because he promised to respect and confirm their *fueros*. There is no energy, no enterprise, and neither public spirit nor public honesty, to be found in this country. Every man is either totally apathetic, or he only seeks to profit by the scramble and to take care of himself. This feeling also generally pervades the soldiers on both sides; they care not a jot for their country, their countrymen, or their party; plunder and revenge seem to be their only motives of action; and their presence is as much dreaded, or perhaps more, by those whom they call their friends as by their avowed enemies. Neither party has sufficient energy or strength to overcome the other, and I fear that matters have now come to that pass, that the present system of skirmishing and guerilla warfare may go on for a century, or until the whole country is devastated, and the people exterminated by fire, sword, famine, and other sufferings, unless the mediation of forcible interference (but in an *effectual* manner) of other nations puts an end to the contest.

I have no hesitation in saying, that the present state of things arises in a great measure from the absurd and vacillating policy of Lord Palmerston. He ought to have known, that with a people so jealous of foreign interference as the Spanish, England, which was not justified in the attempt to settle the Spanish differences by the only possible mode—namely, by a *coup-de-main*, or striking one *effectual* blow, and obliging both parties to submit—should not have interfered at all. Instead of this, Lord Palmerston played fast and loose, and gave rise to great hopes, which only ended in disappointment; the assistance afforded by that great warrior Evans, and his valiant Westminster Grenadiers, have been much on a par with the effect of Lord Palmerston's far-famed protocols in the Dutch and Belgian question. I am certain that the interference of England has been most mischievous, and has greatly tended to prolong and increase the contest. The promise of succour, and from so powerful an ally as Great Britain, prevented the Queen's party from acting with the energy and self-dependence which they might, and I am inclined to think would, have exercised, if they had only had their own resources to rely on; and while the assistance afforded was ridiculously inadequate to produce any effectual result, the interference was yet sufficient to excite national jealousy and dissatisfaction among the Spanish troops and people. I don't know how or whose fault it is, but the whole policy of your present ministers, whether at home or abroad, seems to be full of uncertainty, vacillation, and infirmity of purpose, saying one thing to-day and doing another to-morrow, at one moment seeming to court or berate one party, and in the next to lean towards another.

THE WESLEYANS.—A very gratifying circumstance has just occurred in Paris. It appears that the period fixed upon by the Wesleyan Conference for the departure of the Rev. Mr. Newstead, the head of the Wesleyan mission in the French metropolis has arrived, and in order to testify their respect for the Rev. gentleman, the Protestants generally, including Bishop Luscombe, subscribed for the purchase of a silver salver, which was presented last week at a public meeting.

CAN THE QUEEN MARRY A SUBJECT.—Certainly. The Royal Act of George III reserved the power of dispensation to the Crown in such cases. The Marriage Act states:—"That no descendant of his late Majesty King George II., male or female, (other than the issue of princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families) shall be capable of contracting matrimony, without the previous consent of his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, signified under the Great Seal, and declared in Council." Without this provision, such marriage is

declared to be null and void; but such permission the Queen has only to give herself, and she may, if she please, exalt to the dignity of king-consort any gentleman, being a protestant, whether a foreigner or a native of these realms.

It is said that the government of Queen Isabella of Spain has called upon the King of Sardinia for explanations of the armaments openly preparing in the harbours of Nice and Genoa in favor of Don Carlos. The interpolations are addressed under the protection of England. At Madrid they know the French government too well to pay it the compliment of consulting it at all.

The Duke of Orleans has taken under his protection the widow and two sons of General Courat, who lately fell at the head of the Foreign Legion in Spain.

The Madrid Journals of the 15th are devoid of interest. By a decree, dated the 13th, the Queen declares that General Evans and all the officers, as well Spaniards as others, belonging to the English Legion, have earned her praise and thanks by their conduct at the capture of Irun. She accordingly grants a gold medal to each of them, and a silver medal to the soldiers, who were engaged in the capture of that fortress.

Railroads occupy the last sittings of the French Chamber. They have just voted one from Alais, in the mountains of the Cevennes to Beaudaire on the Rhone, passing by Nismes. The government lends, £24,000.

Among the items voted by Parliament are the following: £3,783 for the civil establishment of the Bahama Islands; £4,419 for the Bermudas; £3,070 for Prince Edward's Island; £12,140 for the ecclesiastical establishment of British North America.

The *Journal du Commerce* says, "It is most positively asserted that Baron Rothschild has signified his intention of discontinuing his transactions with the Spanish treasury, and, as a beginning, has made known that he will not, next month, pay the salaries of the Spanish legation at Paris."

The Channel Islands consume French beef and mutton to the amount of £2,000

THE STAR
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1837.

We have, lately, been a good deal amused, by contrasting in our mind, the difference in the workings of the liberal system in this Country and Canada. There, the liberal majority in the Assembly refuse to vote any supplies, here, the House of Assembly consisting altogether of Liberals vote away the contents of the chest. There, the Council would be glad to get a supply bill sent up to them; here, the Council have sent the supply bill back several times to the Assembly; and the long protracted session, is, at the present moment, likely to come to a close, without the passing of any one measure of necessity, or of utility to the Colony; leaving upwards of Thirty Thousand Pounds of the public money unappropriated, in the midst of a population without employment; and impoverished by an unsuccessful fishery. A vast responsibility will rest somewhere; as the season is now, too far advanced, for the appropriation of the money voted for Roads; and consequently for the employment of the people in a way, that would go far to provide for many of them; that will otherwise have to be provided for gratuitously. In Canada the Liberals exclaim against the Resolutions of Lord John Russell, as a violent infraction of constitutional principles; and the Liberal party in this country take every opportunity of echoing the sentiments of their brethren in Canada, whilst at the same time our Liberal House of Assembly have indirectly abandoned the same principle to the dictum of

Lord Glenelg, which is to be regretted, seeing that the patronage connected with the Customs in this Country is almost exclusively exercised in sending out strangers and foreigners to fill situations, for which sufficient persons of honesty and talent could be found in this country, this has very recently been exemplified in this Bay, where two persons have been discharged, without fault, that we know of from their situations in the Customs; and these have been sent from home to take their situations, for the paitry salary of One Hundred Pounds a-year. We wish to be understood on this subject. It is known that Lord Glenelg sent out directions to His Excellency the Governor, that he was not to give his sanction to any Supply Bill unless the Assembly voted a specified sum to the Collectors of the Customs, to defray the additional expense incurred by collecting the Colonial Revenue. The Assembly we understand, have voted a Hundred Pounds for the Collector; and some other sum, for some other Custom-House Officer; as a sop, or quietus, by which to get over the difficulty of having to contend with the mandate of the *Colonial Secretary*. So much for our Liberal's support of the principles they hold up to admiration as contended for by their brethren in Canada.

From the leanness and partiality of the reports of the Assembly's proceedings published in the "PATRIOT;" but more particularly from those "reports" being published a month behind the current date, we remain quite uninformed respecting the differences between the two Houses; but there are, we believe, two items in the Supply Bill that certainly appear objectionable. The first is, that Members of the House who vote away the public money, should as Commissioners of Roads, have the appropriation also, of the money, and for their conduct in that appropriation, be only accountable to themselves, and not even liable to be ridiculed as "burning daylight commissioners."

The second is the vote of Five Hundred Pounds to defray the expense of sending Delegates to England. This to say the least of it, is quite a party concern, and may suit the views of one party; but it is altogether foreign to the views of another party who contribute in taxes more than half of the funds of the colony. To prove this statement, who are the persons to be sent as grievance-mongers? will there be a single person among them whose principles approach to Conservatism? if not, it will certainly be a one-sided delegation; but if there is to be a delegation at all, we would opine that the Council should have the nomination of two of the four Delegates, who, would then, most probably, have a "fair" hearing in Downing Street—and as appearance, address, and tact are concerned; we do not know of many members in the House, who could vie with our much abused, "one of the four Bay Members," the very one, that the "PATRIOTERS" say is the least intelligent, (and God knows what else they say of him,) of the four.

We should like to get possession of sufficient data from which to draw a comparison of the difference in the expense to the country of the present House of Assembly, and the former House,

We know of some additional peace however; there Speaker's salary £200. GENL's as Chairman of the £50 besides the usual each of the Members; the enormous multiplicity of committees printed at the OT" office, including N. FIS's long-winded pamphlets principally composed of extracts "Select Cases," and "marks &c. 1828," "O &c. 1823," "Rem 1827," and other pamphlets to be written by others, and referring to state of this country; or no reference to its present there will be "claims" of the old O. House, and the claims on, and a "it goes to the former House had. The persons in the Members into the pro will have reason to benefits that may come for the expense incurred Members, but how with the persons that who did not partic franchise; but who share of the reckoning standing; those the come to the scratch," ed it in the "PATRIOT"

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And pond ring on
Or in thy bosom
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Your hate; or love.
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Mr. George Crane, son
Esq. of Upper Island,
Corte, eldest daughter
Moore, of St. John's.

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Oct. 17.—Ann,
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Lady of the Lake, T
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pork, bread.
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 or no reference to its present state.
 Then there will be the "legal
 claims" of the old Officers of the
 House, and the claim of the new
 ones, and a "Reporter," such as
 the former House had not.
 Those persons that sent the
 Members into the present House,
 will have reason to expect some
 benefits that may compensate them
 for the expence incurred by their
 Members, but, how will it be
 with the persons that did not send
 the Members there; those persons
 who did not participate in the
 franchise; but who pay their
 share of the reckoning, notwith-
 standing; those that "did not
 come to the scratch," as they called
 it in the "PATRIOT."

[FOR THE STAR]
 TO ELIZA.

The Northern light is gaily streaming;
 And Luna's face is softly beaming;
 The taper from thy chamber gleaming;
 Tells thou art there:
 Perhaps, o'er thy lover's last lines poring;
 And pond'ring on his heart's adoring;
 Or in thy bosom fondly storing;
 Thou hast dear maid been long deciding;
 Is not thy heart its coldness hiding;
 For his, with thee, is still abiding;
 Seeking thy love:
 And time is like a vapour, flying;
 And youth is like the summer, dying;
 The fates are their vocation plying;
 And he may rove!
 Then strike the chord, while 'tis vibrat-
 ing;
 And do not keep him longer waiting;
 Decide his fate by simply stating;
 Your hate; or love.

Married
 On Monday last, by the Rev. J. Burt,
 Mr. George Crane, son of George Crane,
 Esq. of Upper Island Cove, to Margaret
 Currie, eldest daughter of Mr. James K.
 Moore, of St. John's.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbour Grace.
 ENTERED.
 Oct. 23.—Caroline, Coombs, Ham-
 burg, 810 bags bread, 250 firkins
 butter, 180 bis. pork, 150 bis. flour,
 3 tierces beef, 15 bis. oatmeal, 15
 bis. peas, 45 cois cordage, 10 bils.
 oakum, 10,000 bricks.
 Dove, M'Donald, Halifax, 30,000 lum-
 ber.
 Leveret, Detchman, Cadiz, 120 tons
 salt.
 CLEARED
 Oct. 17.—Ann, Davis, Miramichi,
 ballast.
 21.—Ringwood, Smith, Sydney, bal-
 last.
 Elizabeth, Johnson, Bucktush, 12
 tons salt, & sundries.

Port of St. John's.
 ENTERED.
 Oct. 12.—Spanish brig Eolas, Urratea,
 Havanah, ballast.
 Lady of the Lake, Taylor, Sydney, coal.
 London Packet, Harvey, Halifax, por-
 ter.
 Maria Louisa, Hamilton, Hamburg,
 pork, bread.
 Mermaid, McClure, Barbadoes, molas-
 ses.
 Falcon, Haie, Liverpool, soap, candles,
 paint.
 13.—Hamilton, Snow, Boston, apples.
 Belfast, Burns, Jamaica, ballast.
 Amity, Meagher, Miramichi, shingles,
 lumber.
 Ellen, Kiely, Novascotia, cattle.

Albion, Whiteway, Newport and Teigu-
 mouth, coal.
 Spanish brig Thomas de Negrite, Boston
 sundries.
 Daniel O'Connell, Phoran, Sydney, coal.
 Aurora, Cooper, Hudson's Bay, ballast.
 Neptune, Darrell, Porto Rico, molasses,
 sugar.
 Spanish brig Transmirano, Larachaga,
 Vera Cruz, ballast.
 Helen, Edie, Greenock, bread, sugar,
 merchandise.
 Rosalind, Watts, Hamburg, butter, pork
 bread.
 16.—Thomas Soon, Pitt, Bermuda, bal-
 last.
 Bethea, Hutchings, Demerara, molasses,
 rum.
 Rising Sun, Morrissey, Cape Breton,
 cattle.
 Unacke, Laneries, Cape Breton, butter,
 cattle.
 Falcon, Dixon, Hamburg, pork, bread,
 butter.
 P. Head, Welsford, Teignmouth, mer-
 chandise.
 Spanish brig Old, Arraguaza, Havanah,
 ballast.
 17.—Native, Covsh, Sydney, coal.
 Sir Stephen Chapman, Hunt, Bermuda,
 ballast.
 Isabella, Fitzgerald, Sydney, coal.
 18.—Royal William, Axtell, New York,
 ballast.
 Bermudiana, Newbold, Bermuda, bal-
 last.
LOADING
 Oct. 14.—Avalon, Ritchie, Greenock.
 Balclutha, Milray, do.
 Active, Welsby, Azores.
 Magnet, Doane, Spain.
 Belfast, Burns, Jamaica.
 16.—Ellen, Kiely, Novascotia.
 Norway, Munn, Italy.
 Sibella, Musgrove, Cape Breton.
 17.—American brig Hamilton, Snow,
 Spain.
 Grand Turk, Ingham, Barbados.
 Friendship, Mudge, England.
 Thomas Soon, Pitt, West Indies.
 Euphemia, M'Gaw, Demerara.
 Sir John P. Duckworth, Spencer, Gre-
 nada.
 Adonia, Ritchie, Portugal.
 Harmony, Martin, New York.
 18.—London Packet, Harvey, West In-
 dies.
 Lavinia, Willie, do.
 Johanna, Deagiston, Brazil.
CLEARED.
 Oct. 13.—Spanish brig Enrique, Arona,
 Euphemia, Marshall, Cork, oil.
 14.—Orion, O'Neil, Sydney, ballast.
 Packet, Graham, Antigonish, salt.

For Sale by Auction

ON MONDAY,
The 6th Nov. next,
 At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,
 At the Premises occupied by the
 late James Hippisley,

1 Excellent Eight Day Clock, Mahogany
 Case
 A quantity of Shingle and other Nails
 A quantity of Earthenware
 A quantity of Tinware
 Baskets & Covers
 Bowling Pots
 A New Iron Clamp
 About 60 Volumes of Books, comprising
 Life of William Pitt
 Life of Gustavus Adolphus
 Goldsmith's and Smollett's Histories of
 England
 Debert's Pezage
 History of Spain
 Millar on Government
 Stockdale's Covent Garden Journal
 Drake's Noonde Leisure, &c. &c.
 Together with numerous other Articles.
 The Property of JAMES HIPPI-
 SLEY, Deceased.
 GEORGE HIPPISELEY.
 Harbor Grace,
 October 25, 1837.

On Sale

LANDING
 Ex 'Caroline' from Hamburg,
 AND FOR SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
 BY
THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.
 310 Bags Fine Biscuit
 150 Firkins New Butter
 50 Barrels Prime Pork, and
 Cordage of all sizes;
AND,
 Ex Blackaller
 From Copenhagen,
 Extra Superfine Flour
 Biscuit No. 2, & 3.
 Harbor Grace,
 October 25, 1837.

On Sale
THE SUBSCRIBER

Having taken the STORE lately
 occupied by Mr. PETER ROGERSON,

Offers for Sale,
Cheap for CASH
 Superfine Flour
 Prime Mess Pork
 Superior Common Bread
 Excellent Hoistern Butter
 Molasses.
 WM. HENDERSON.
 Harbor Grace,
 Sept. 20, 1837.

THOMAS RIDLEY & CO.

Have Just Imported,
 BY THE
 Brig MARY, Capt. MARTIN,
 from HAMBURG,
 The undermentioned GOODS,
 which they will Sell
 At St. John's Prices
 For CASH or PRO. UCE,
 100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork
 200 Barrels Superfine Flour
 274 Bags Biscuit
 100 Firkins Fine New Butter
 30 Barrels Oatmeal
 20 Barrels Peas
 And a few choice Westphalia Hams,
 Harbor Grace,
 September 13, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have Received,
 Per Native, from Torquay,
 A few Cases well-assorted
SHOES,
 Which they will Sell very low,
 for an early Payment in Cash,
 Oil or Fish.
 THOS. RIDLEY & Co.
 Harbor Grace,
 September 13, 1837.

Notices

TO LET

For a Term of Twenty-six Years,
 or the Interest SOLD,
 OF those Extensive WATER-SIDE
 PREMISES, at Harbor Grace,
 lately in the occupancy of the Subscriber,
 admeasuring on the South side of the
 Street about One Hundred and Sixty-
 seven Feet front, on which there is erected
 a WHARF, and STORE 30 by 28
 Feet, and the use of a VAT if required,
 that will contain about 7000 Seals. The
 situation is in a Central part of the
 Town, and well adapted for a Coal and
 Lumber Yard. ALSO, about Forty-
 three Feet front to LET on BUILDING
 LOTS, on the North side of the
 Street, East of Mr. Power's House.
 As Harbor Grace has now all the
 advantages of St. John's, being a FREE
 PORT, this PROPERTY may be worth
 the attention of a Capitalist.
 For further particulars apply to Mr.
 ANDREW DRYSDALE, Harbor Grace,
 or at St. John's, to
 PETER ROGERSON.
 St. John's,
 Sept. 5, 1837.

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

Brigus,
 September 15, 1837.

On Sale

G. F. JILLARD
 HAS RECENTLY IMPORTED,
 From Manchester, Birmingham, and
 Bristol,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,
 White, Blue, and Brown Serges
 Flannel, Union Baze
 Calico, Shirting, Check
 Stout Cotton Duck, Double warp ditto
 Cambric, Mull, Jaconet, Book, Crossbar
 and Coloured MUSLINS
 White and Coloured Net, Quilling ditto
 Lace, Edging and Tatting in great variety
 Printed Cottons, Rich CHINTZ
 Coloured Merinos, Plain Suffis
 Ribbons and Persians
 Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats and Stiffners
 Men's, Women's and Children's Silk,
 Kid, and Leather GLOVES
 Ditto ditto Worsted and Cotton Hose
 Twist, Sewing Silk, Sewing Cotton, Tape,
 and all sorts of

HABERDASHERY

Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Combs
 Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto
 Violin & Violinello Bows & Bow-hair
 Ditto and ditto Strings, 1, 2, 3, 4
 Umbrellas, Pens and Needles
 Elastic Knitting Pins
 Gut, and Silver-end Tamblers
 Slates, and Slate Pencils
 Table Knives and Forks
 Steels and Carvers
 Penknives, Scissors, Razors
 Aftillades, Shoe Knives, Nippers
 Cider Sifters, Chamber Buckets
 Mops, Brushes, Pattens
 SCYTHES, Grass Hooks
 Wire Rat and Mouse Traps
 Irish and English Spades, Rakes
 Wood Axes, Brads, Door-springs
 Files of all sorts, Shoe Rasps
 Imperial Weights from 4lbs. down
 Ditto Pewter Measures
 Britannia-metal Teapots, Coffee Biggins
 Plated and Britannia metal Tea & Table
 Spoons, Ladies, Sugar Tongs
 Caddy and Salt Spoons
 Cases Mathematical Instruments
 Pocket Compasses
 Superfine Kerby Hooks
 Buttons of all descriptions
 Beads, Smelling Bottles
 London VINEGAR in cask and bottles
 PATENT MEDICINES
 Castor Oil, Epsom Salts
 Pocket Pistols and Ducking Guns with
 Percussion Locks and Caps
 Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes
 Ladies' Ditto Ditto
 Children's Ditto Ditto

WATCHES, Watch Guards

WEDDING and Fancy RINGS

TOGETHER WITH

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY

Harbor Grace,
 July 19, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are Landing
 Ex the Frig AMITY, Captain
 Dunn, from LIVERPOOL,
 86 Tons Salt
 30 Tons Best Orrel Coal
 100 Barrels Hamburg Fine Flour
 75 Ditto extra Superfine Ditto
 60 Ditto Prime Pork
 50 Boxes, 46 Half-boxes, and 160
 Qr.-boxes Muscatel Raisins
 Rod, Casement, Round and Sheathing
 Iron
 Nails, and Crow Bars, all sizes
 1 Best Liverpool Back Iron
 An assortment of Coopers Tools (war-
 ranted superior)
 Best London White Lead
 Colord Paints
 Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine
 Ochre, Chalk, Whiting
 Patch, Tar, &c. &c.

Which will be Sold VERY LOW for CASH
 or PRODUCE.

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.
 Harbor Grace,
 July 19, 1837.

POETRY

THE USE OF FLOWERS.

God might have made the earth bring forth, Enough for great and small, The oak tree and the cedar tree, Without a flower at all.

He might have made enough enough For every want of ours, For luxury, medicine, and toil, And yet have made no flowers.

The ore within the mountain mine Requires none to grow, Nor does it need the lotus flowers To make the river flow.

The clouds might give abundant rain, The nightly dews might fall, And the herb that keepeth life in man, Might yet have drank them all.

Then wherefore, wherefore were they made, All eyed with rainbow light, All fashioned with supremest grace, Upspringing day and night.

Springing in vallies green and low, And on the mountains high, And in the silent wilderness Where no man passes by.

Our outward life requires them not, Then wherefore had they birth? To minister delight to man, To beautify the earth.

To comfort man—to whisper hope, Whene'er his face is dim, For who so careth for the flowers, Will care much more for him.

THE FAMILY ALTAR.

Ps. 95 6.—O come let us worship and bow down—let us kneel before our Maker.

Come to the place of prayer! Parents and children come and kneel before Your God, and with united hearts adore Him, whose alone your life and being are.

Come to the place of prayer! Ye band of loving hearts; oh come and raise With one consent the grateful song of praise. To him who blest you with a lot so fair.

Come in the morning hour! Who, who hath raised you from the dream of night? Whose hand hath poured around this cheering light? Come and adore that kind and heavenly power!

Come at the close of day! Ere wearied nature sinks in gentle rest; Come, and let all your sins be here confessed; Come, for his protecting mercy pray.

Has sorrow's withering blight Your dearest hopes in desolation laid, And the once cheerful house in gloom arrayed? Yet pray—for he can turn that gloom to light?

Has sickness entered in Your peaceful mansion? Then let your prayers ascend— On wings of faith to that all-gracious Friend, Who came to heal the bitter pains of sin.

Come to the place of prayer! At morn, at night—in gladness or in grief, Surround the throne of grace—there seek relief, Or pay your free and grateful homage there.

So in the world above, Parents and children, may you meet at last, When this, your early pilgrimage is past, To mingle there your joyful notes of love.

CONSERVATIVE CATECHISM.

Q. What do you mean by Conservatism? A. Loyalty and honesty, or an attachment to our form of government as settled in 1688, for securing civil and religious rights and liberties.

Q. What is an Ultra Tory? A. A fool.

Q. What is an Ultra Whig?

A. A rogue.

Q. What is a Radical? A. Both; that is to say, as a rogue having no money in his own pocket he wants to help himself out of yours and mine—and being a fool, he thinks we will let him do so without resistance.

Q. What is a Liberal?

A. A selfish, greedy, discontented, overbearing tyrannical fellow.

Q. What is a moderate Whig?

A. The same as a moderate Tory; that is to say, a man who is ready to do to others as he would they should do to him.

Q. What is meant by Reform?

A. Correction of abuses, and progressive improvements by separating evil from good.

Q. What is meant by the 'Protestant ascendancy'?

A. The essential property of the British Constitution, which the Ultra Whigs have most unaturally and treacherously laboured to destroy.

Q. What is meant by 'Her Majesty's Opposition'?

A. The expression was first used by old Tierney ironically; but it now signifies the real friends of the Queen, and of the Constitution in Church and State, or those who, as she well knows, support her and her predecessors sound and patriotic principles, in opposition to traitors.

"Medio tutissimus ibis."

THE FORGED BILL.

*** At that moment there was an execution or some such thing going on in the house for £1000. What could I do? I had no money. I had been the cause of his ruin. I forged a bill upon old Denham, for £1,000, and gave Denon the money. I expected to have been in funds long before this, but have been disappointed. The bill is due on the 14th; you see I am a correct man of business, and, unless it be taken up to-day, all must come out to-morrow; and you remember the fate of Mr. Dodd—it will be mine. Will you lend me a helping hand?

"With all my heart," said I, "but how? I have not half the money."

"God bless you Harry. I'll get the money. But then I must make another confession."

"To whom?" said I.

"To my sister Jane, Lady Dashley."

"Will Lady Dashley give you money?"

"Come assist me to rise."

I did get him out of bed, and his clothes on. He fainted once, and I gave up all for lost; but he recovered, and his resolution was as strong as ever. I had almost to carry him to the coach; and, when seated there, had to support him from falling. By the time he reached Lady Dashley's he rallied; and, though I trembled for the result, he went out firmly but deadly pale, and walked into the house. I was left in no enviable state. A quarter of an hour passed away, and no tidings; another quarter had nearly been measured, when a servant came out, and requested me to walk in. I was shown into a parlour, where Bromley was laying on a sofa. His sister, Lady Dashley, was at a writing desk, and evidently dreadfully agitated; there was no time for salutations, she advanced to meet me. "You know this dreadful business. Here is a draft Coutts for the amount. I know there is not

so much, but I dare say they will not refuse; at all events you must try. Hasten; let me know the moment you get the business finished."

Bromley was too much exhausted to go with me. I bolted into the coach, gave the driver a sovereign to drive with all the speed he could; presented the check at Coutts; it was shown to one of the partners. I was in a dreadful state of suspense, but it was passed. I got the money, and drove with equal speed to the bank at which the bill was payable. I alighted, and for the first time hesitated. I was in a state of considerable agitation, and I must appear calm to prevent suspicion. After passing a few minutes to recover myself, I walked calmly into the telling room of the bank, and asked as coolly as possible for Mr Denman's bill.

There was no such bill. I recollected in an instant that it was due only on the morrow. I mentioned this, and added it would be obliging if they could take payment of the bill to-day. It was got and paid, and in my possession. My feelings must have betrayed me when I had the fatal document in my hand, for the clerk did look suspicious. However it was in my possession, and I was again at the coach in an instant. Driving with the former rapidity, I was at Lady Dashley's door in a twinkling. I rushed up stairs, and found the parties as I had left them. Neither had power to utter a word.

"There is the bill," said I, putting it in the fire.

I never witnessed such a relief to human beings. It is impossible to record the lady's thanks and Bromley's gratitude. I got him to his lodgings. He was dreadfully ill for months, and raved continually of bills, and banks, and felony; but he recovered.

He has never touched card, or dice box since.

Height of honesty.—To go into a Printing Office and set your name in some fancy job type, and pocket it by accident.

Height of Impudence.—To go into a Printing Office, look over the compositor's shoulder and read his copy.

Ditto.—To go into an Editor's room, rummage among his newspapers, and look over his shoulder to read his manuscript.

Height of Justice.—To kick such rascals out.

A celebrated Judge has a stingy wife; on a recent occasion she received his friends in the drawing room with a single candle, "Be pleased my dear," said his lordship, "to let us have a second candle, that we may see where the other stands."

Sam Slick, the Yankee humorist, describes Lynch Law to be defined by "hanging a man outside a Church steeple to see if it is perpendicular."

"Sir, do you mean to say that I lie?" said a person to a French gentleman. "No, sare, I say not dat you lie; but, sare I say that you walk round about the truth!"

Height of Noncence.—For two men, composed of real flesh and blood, to stand up like two targets, to be shot at, upon a mere point of honor!

Serious failures are daily expected at Constantinople.

Notice

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

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 table: 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, HARBOR 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 favors.

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

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

AND PACKAGES in proportion. N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS Carbonear, June, 1836.

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 expense, 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, the Packet-Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS table: After obi n 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, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR, Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks

Various kinds for SALE at the Office of this Paper.

TT

Vol. IV

HARBOUR G

In the NO COURT and Jus

In the HALL

W was Just, in due

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THAT the s LIAM W. TEES, as Orders as Court shall to make the Realise th the said I Indebted to ing in their FECTS be quired to I with to th

W ROBEI W. W.

THE bi cinity get ons in hi PUPILS he has cu Room for friends, tion atte both whi prise all spectable As pr is a fai

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an AP Court, black h a Nativ all Per the stat secuted

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