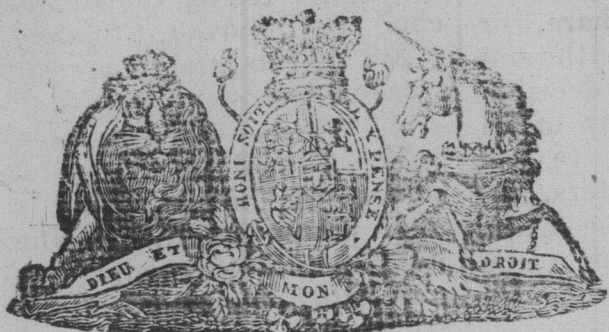


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# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY JULY 11, 1838.

No. 210.

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

### WHIG LOVE OF PLACE.

It is matter of speculation with persons of all parties, how long her Majesty's ministers will adhere to their places. With us it is no matter of speculation at all, any more than it would be to conjecture how long Waterloo Bridge will stand. We never trouble ourselves about bare possibilities. If the continuance of the ministry rested upon any of those principles which have regulated the duration of every administration since the revolution, we should be able to calculate its term with perfect accuracy; or, rather, it would no longer be a subject for calculation, inasmuch as its existence would have been at an end months ago; but all the ordinary data for such a computation are swept away. We might as well attempt to reckon the probable duration of a freebooter's occupancy of quarters where he found himself in possession of every thing he wanted. The only hope is, to starve him out; but Conservatives are too loyal to "stop the supplies." If contempt, could drive them from power, they would long since have taken refuge with the faction which conferred it.

We must not suppose, however, that the example of such degeneracy in public men is without its use. We consider the whole course of Whig domination during the last seven years, as a source of present evil, out of which future good will come. For more than half a century the Whig party had been preaching up their own virtues, boasting of the national services they were anxious to perform, inflaming public discontent by ascribing every political disaster to the neglect of their counsels, and prophesying what a millennium would follow their accession to power. Bold predictions, incessantly repeated, have a tendency to become gradually received as truths by the many. Besides as Hooker justly observes, "he that goeth about to persuade a multitude that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, shall never want attentive and favourable hearers; because they know the manifold defects whereunto every kind of regimen is subject; but the secret lets and difficulties, which in public proceedings, are innumerable and inevitable, they have not, ordinarily, the judgment to consider. And because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of state are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, and for men that carry singular freedom of mind; under this fair and plausible colour whatsoever they utter passeth for good and current. That which wanteth in the weight of their speech, is supplied by the aptness of men's minds to accept and believe it. Whereas on the other side, it we maintain things that are established, we have not only to strive with a number of heavy prejudices deeply rooted in the hearts of men, who think that herein we serve the time, and speak in favour of the present state, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment, but also to bear such exceptions as minds so averted beforehand usually take against that which they are loth should be poured into them."

Here we have Whiggery painted to the life, and by the hand of a master; understanding by Whiggery, that which truly is, the spirit of popular and factious oratory, "going about to persuade the multitude they are not so well governed as they ought to be." The multitude were at last so persuaded; and nothing would do but they must have those who would govern them better. They had them.—Go to the multitude now, and ask them their opinion of their new masters.—Ask them the question of questions, whether they consider that they are now as "well governed as they ought to be?" Seven years' experience of the difference between plausible professions and deficient practice, between boasting and per-

forming, have taught them there answer; have taught them that which their seven years of admonition, though coming from an angel's tongue, would have failed to convey.

This then is the good of which we spoke, as proceeding from the evil of Whig domination. Time and opportunity have been given for the Whigs to disclose their own worth. Their characters, as statesmen, have been presented by themselves—exhibited in their acts—illustrated by the practical applications of their own theories. What their enemies were willing to do for them, but could not, they have themselves done convinced the notion that a low selfish ambition lay at the foundation of all these schemes—that they have coined to themselves principals from a republican die, unknown to the impress to our fathers in the constitution—that the patronage and emolument of office are, in their estimation, of higher moments than the consideration of the monarchy—and that in defence of the former they have willingly made common cause with the avowed enemies of the latter. Add to these qualities their now proved and notorious incompetency for official business or ministerial functions, and you have a true description of that partiular speeches of Whig which may aptly enough be styled, for distinction's sake, the O'Connell Whig certainly the vilest of the whole faction.—*Church of England Gazette.*

Mr. O'CONNELL'S sun has set in the Whig horizon, where he will remain the future drudge of the most despised Government that ever degraded the throne, the court, and the country—fit slave of such a ministry. The master of plots—the very creature of combinations—the arch lawyer—there is no dirty work for which he is not fit. How a straightforward honest Radical can act with him, attend to him, or even support a single motion of his, we know not; for certain it is, that he does nothing without a deep design, and therefore a liberal measure in his hands is only to be made the means of some dirty juggle by which England is to be lowered, and real Reform crushed. Mr. O'CONNELL'S conduct to the Trades' Unions of Dublin is before the public. He attributed to them the acts of his own political supporters, and now the same game is to be played off upon the working classes of England and Scotland. Of course we may expect that by the cunning of this Whig slave of the last thirty years, all the offences will be brought home to the Trades' Unions, from the murders of the Marrs and the Williamses, and the riots at Bristol, down to the burning of the Roy-Exchange. This is in return for the "ENGLISH RENT."

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY THE CIRCASSIANS.—From the Semaphore of Marseilles of the 14th:—"We have received a letter of the 26th ult. from Constantinople, from which we take the following passage:—"The Circassians have just gained a complete victory.—The Russian army is destroyed; all the works raised by the besiegers on the shore have been levelled with the earth. thousands of Russians who have escaped from the carnage have taken refuge in Erzeroum. This has given rise to a report that they had taken forcible possession of the town."

ITALY.—A new crater has been formed on Vesuvius, and an eruption is daily expected. The road between Rome and Salerno have been stopped by the falling down of part of a mountain which hung over it.

BEAUTIES OF THE BIBLE.—Longinus knew anything of the sublime in writing, the scriptures must be full of it; since his whole work, compared with their several parts, seems but a comment on the beauties; and if there be anything in what

has been written by Quinctillion of the force of oratory, the power of self-assistant arguments, there we behold it all.—No work was ever at once so animated, and so correct; so plain, and so full of elegance. What is said of architecture, is equally true of style: that simplicity is the source of all true beauty, and that a profusion of misplaced ornaments and figures, while they strike the eyes of children and idiots, accuse the structure, to the discerning eye, of barbarism. Different authors have made approaches towards excellence in the different manner of writing, it is in this work alone that we are to look for perfection in all; nor is this a wonder, when we recollect that the others are the product of limited and imperfect conceptions, this of unbounded and infallible; that they are human, this divine.

ST. JOHN, N. B. MAY 26.

BLACK LEAD.—The black substance found in the limestone at Fort Howe Hill, has been recently analysed by Dr. GERNER, who has discovered it to be plumbago or black lead. It is very abundant and of a fair quality, and had been used by some persons for blacking shoes, stoves, &c. before its properties were fully known.

THE LOGAN STONE.—The indignation which was expressed some years ago when a naval officer threw down the Logan near the land's-end, and the orders which he received from the Admiralty to repair, if possible, and at his own expense, the mischief he had done manifested proper feeling on the subject in the public press and in the government; yet mischief is so contagious that the people of the nearest hamlet, who derived some advantage by conducting strangers to the spot, have found it necessary to secure the stone by iron chains. The replacement of the creaking-stone was almost impressive sight. Greater multitudes than where ever before collected upon that wild coast were assembled to behold an attempt which required all the skill and coolness of British seamen. When the rock had been raised, the person who directed the proceedings asked of the spectators, while it was yet suspended whether it was in the exact position. One man, who seemed to speak with the certainty of accurate knowledge and to whose judgment others deferred, advised a little movement to one side, and when his approbation was giving, the stone was let down. As soon as it was done, the men who thanked God that no life had been lost; and it was till they rose from this act of spontaneous devotion, that the multitude, who had been kept silent, first by expectant suspense, and then by devotional feelings of which they partook filled the air with their huzzas.—*Quarterly Review.*

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS.—In the days of the blue laws, a shoemaker was condemned to be hanged for something he had done but on the day appointed for his execution they discovered that he was the only shoemaker in the place; so they hanged a weaver in his stead; for they had more weavers than they knew what to do with.

FATHER TOM'S NOTION OF MAKING WHISKEY PUNCH.—"Put in the spirits first," says his Riv'ence, "and then put in the sugar; and, remember, any drop of water you put in after that spoils the punch."

### Local Legislature

COUNCIL CHAMBER, June 27.

At 12 o'clock this day the Honorable the Legislative Council proceeded to the Government House, to present their Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session. The Address is as follows:

To His Excellency HENRY PRESCOTT, Esq. Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Council of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, beg leave to offer our respectful thanks for your Excellency's gracious Speech on opening the present Session of the General Assembly.

We beg to assure your Excellency that we sensibly feel, and desire gratefully to acknowledge, the gracious condescension of Her Majesty the Queen in offering Her Royal mediation for the settlement of those differences between the Council and the House of Assembly which, last year, unfortunately prevented the passing of any appropriation act: and your Excellency may rely that when you shall have laid before us the copy of the despatch from Lord Glenelg, referred to by your Excellency, we shall carefully address ourselves to the consideration of all the suggestions which it may propose to us, with all the calmness that a subject of such deep importance demands; and with a sincere and anxious desire to adopt any measures suggested by Her Majesty, in order to obviate similar misunderstandings in future, and to secure a satisfactory application of the public revenues.

We beg to assure your Excellency that we feel earnestly solicitous that the several acts for the relief of disabled Seamen, Fishermen and other Persons, and for the encouragement of Education, should be carried into efficient operation; and that if any emendations of those acts be required, in order to render them more efficient in the accomplishment of their purposes, we shall gladly co-operate in the means to make them more perfect.

We are also sensibly alive to the benefits which the public at large have already derived from the Hospital at River Head, and we feel earnestly desirous to render that institution as efficient as possible.

The subject relative to Crown Lands, to which your Excellency has invited our attention, shall, when the despatch from Lord Glenelg shall be laid before us, receive our serious and careful consideration.

The revision of the acts to regulate the making and repairing of Roads and Highways, passed in the fourth and fifth years of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, is a subject to which we are desirous to lend our aid, with a view to render those acts more practicable and beneficial; and we shall also gladly co-operate in promoting any amendments required in the act for the more speedy abatement of nuisances.

We shall also cheerfully co-operate in revision of the scales of fees to be allowed to public functionaries, with a view to place them on a more suitable and improved footing, calculated to meet the just claims of public officers to adequate remuneration, and to protect the just rights of the public at large.

To this Address His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply:—

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Council;

I thank you for this Address, and for the cordial manner in which you promise to consider the subjects which I have recommended for your deliberation.

DRUNKENNESS.—He walked on as royal as before keeping the middle of the road with great dignity and looking as if he should very much like to meet with somebody who would dispute possession of it with him.



From the London Even. Mail, May 25.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE TALLEYRAND.

(From the French Papers.)

The removal of the body from the Hotel Talleyrand, in the Rue St. Florentin to the Church of the Assumption, took place this morning, according to the previous arrangements. Although the ceremony was, as far as consistently practicable, intended to be private, the high rank of the deceased, and still more the large space he has occupied in the public eye as a distinguished actor in the leading events which have taken place in Europe for a period of half a century, necessarily gave the ceremony nearly all the characteristics of a grand public funeral. The coffin lay in state for an hour before its removal to the church, the chamber being hung with royal mourning and lighted with wax tapers in the usual manner. The private friends of the deceased, and deputations from the Chambers of Peers and Deputies from the Institute, and other public bodies of which the deceased Prince was a member, with nearly all the Ambassadors and other personages of the *corps diplomatique*, &c., assembled soon after 10 o'clock. At an earlier hour all the thoroughfares for the public vehicles in the neighbourhood of the hotel had been stopped by lining the streets with military, and stationing cavalry at the various points of intersection—a measure not more requisite to give pomp to the imposing ceremony than to guard against accidents from the extreme pressure of the crowds, which had congregated in every quarter that promised a glimpse of the procession in immense numbers.—At precisely five minutes past 11 o'clock the cortege began to move in the following order:—

- A Detachment of Hussars.
  - Municipal Guards.
  - Sappers.
  - Music of the 16th, playing solemn airs, and the drums muffled.
  - A Detachment of the 7th Regiment of Infantry.
  - The Hearse, drawn by six black horses richly and superbly caparisoned with silver ornaments, as well as the Hearse with plumes, &c., and the pall supported by Marshal Soult, Baron Pasquier, Count Mole, and the Duke de Broglie.
  - After which
  - Deputations from the Institute, the Peers, Ministers, Deputies, Ambassadors, and different corps.
  - Servants in Royal Livery.
  - A Detachment of the 16th of the Line.
  - The Prince's Carriage.
  - Six Mourning Coaches.
  - The Duchess de Dino's Carriage, followed by
  - Four Mourning Coaches.
  - Seven Royal Carriages.
  - Thirty Private Carriages in liveries, closed by a
  - Detachment of Municipal Guards on foot and horseback.
- The hearse arrived at the church at half-past 11, when the funeral service immediately commenced, and had not concluded when our reporter quitted the sacred edifice.

THE GREAT TRIAL.—The absorbing topic of the day in the City has been the affair of the British Iron Company and the decision of the House of Lord, adverted to yesterday, by which the decree of the Court below was reversed, and judgment given therefore against the company. No decision of that assembly, it is thought, ever before affected so large a class of persons and such a vast variety of interests. This will be better understood when it is considered that the suit has been one of about twelve years' duration, during which time, in one shape or other, it has come before nearly every court of law or equity in the country, in which the success, though various, appeared upon the balance to incline decidedly in favour of the company. The costs alone are stated to amount to more than £150,000, and the property in question involves a sum of between £500,000 and £600,000. The company was established in or about the year 1825, with £1,000,000 of capital, represented by 20,000 shares, with which certain iron mines, in Staffordshire, Wales, and other parts, were purchased, and proposed to be worked. The Staffordshire purchase was the one out of which the litigation arose, it being alleged by the company that the mines were not of the value, or so productive, as from the representations made they had reason to believe, and therefore had been induced to contract for.—Through the protracted and dubious nature of all law proceedings, the shares of the company had become almost valueless and unsaleable, until the period of Lord Lyndhurst's celebrated adjudication in their favour. The shares, previ-

ously almost without a price, advanced in consequence to £4 per share, or thereabouts. Such, however, is the uncertainty of the law, that by one decision in the contrary sense the property of all these parties so circumstanced, to say nothing of the original shareholders, has already been so damaged, that the shares are not now near one half the value named. It is stated that the company's works in South Wales have, however, from the commencement been proceeding advantageously.

**Important Discory.**—We understand that Mr. Chas. Borrows, mason, of St. Austell, after studying for many years the best method of destroying the "damps" in coal mines, which have proved so fatal to thousands of human beings, has at length succeeded in constructing a machine which will effectually destroy them, and enable the miner to prosecute his work with the aid of a lighted candle, without lantern or any covering, in perfect safety.

**MORALITY OF RAILWAYS.**—Railways are evidently destined to be great moral teachers, and not the least importance of the lesson, they will enforce is punctuality. The inexorable door of the station is closed precisely at the appointed time, and the traveller who is but a second behind has no remedy but patience. There is no running after the departed vehicle, with hat in one hand and portmanteau in the other, shouting to the coachman to "pull up;"—no retrieving your loss even by post horses, and a douceur to the boy, on the next station. While you are going ten miles, the object of your pursuit will assuredly achieve twenty or thirty.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1833.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received "An Elector of Hearts Content," complaining of the conduct of an Hon. Member of the Assembly to their Representative, Mr. MOORE, in his place in the House.—It shall probably have a place in our next.

"A. Z." has been received, enquiring the cause of the House of Assembly not appointing a Solicitor in the room of Mr. SIMMS resigned, and a Reporter in the room of Mr. DANIEL resigned, and wishes to be informed how these little births are to be filled up.

We had intended this week to put a few home questions to the Board of "Commissioners for Roads and Bridges in and about the Town of Harbor Grace," but we are prevented doing so by the appearance of their advertisement; as we infer from this, that it is their intention at length to proceed to business. We are well aware of the latent causes of their delay and of the peculiar impediments with which the majority have had to contend; yet we cannot help expressing our very great surprise that a majority should have so long suffered themselves to be impeded by them.

At a General Meeting of Housekeepers, held on Wednesday last, for the purpose of choosing Office-bearers for the ensuing twelve-months, the following persons were duly elected:—

WESTERN WARD.—A. Drysdale, G. P. Jillard, Geo. Thorne T. Goddon, Wardens; Wm. Panton, Captain; M. Kelly, 1st Lieut., E. Pynn, 2nd do.

EASTERN WARD.—F. Lynch, Wm. Meagher, R. L. Whiting, Jos. Soper, Wardens; J. R. Knight, Captain; G. Hippisley, 1st Lieut., T. Dunford 2nd do.

Mr Geo. Thorne, General Treasurer. On the following day the undermentioned persons were chosen by the Officers:—

WESTERN WARD.—Mark Parsons, M. Dooling, J. Fox, C. C. Thompson, J. Churchwell, F. Parsons, Constables, J. Moore, T. Kitchen, Chimney Inspectors.

EASTERN WARD.—D. Green, J. Lampen, R. Walsh, G. Woolfrey, R. Han-

rahan, D. Keefe, Constables; W. Mitchell, D. Donovan, Chimney Inspectors. Mr. J. Fitzgerald, Secretary and Assessor.—Mercury, July 6.

The Annual Meeting of the Commissioners of Education for this District took place yesterday, when, we are informed, the proceedings were of a very interesting character. The Schools established by virtue of the Colonial Act seem to have fully realized the expectations of the Commissioners; and the Report of the President, to be grounded on certain Resolutions of the Meeting, will, we understand, be of a very satisfactory nature.—Newfoundlander, July 5.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased, in pursuance of the Colonial Act 1st Victoria, Cap. 1. Sec. 13. to nominate

The Honorable JOHN DUNSCOMBE, a Member of H. M. Council and HUGH A. EMERSON and ANTHONY W. GODFREY, Esquires Members of the House of Assembly, to constitute a Board to Audit the Accounts of the Receivers of duties imposed by the above-mentioned Act, and finally to settle and close the same. Royal Gazette, July 3.

The following copy of a dispatch, with its enclosure from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been laid before the Legislature by command of his Excellency the Governor:—

Downing Street, 10th Nov., 1837. "SIR,—I have received your Despatch No. 46, of the 8th ultimo, in which you have enclosed, at the instance of the House of Assembly, a case to be submitted for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, as to the validity of the Acts of the former Legislature of Newfoundland.

"Having submitted this case for the consideration of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, they have reported to me that no informality in the issuing of the Writs for the election of the members of the Assembly can affect the Acts done by the Legislative body.

"I enclose for your information a copy of their report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GLENELG.

"Governor Prescott, &c. &c. &c."

Temple, 17th Oct. 1837.

My Lord,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 14th inst. together with a case prepared by the Attorney-General of the Island of Newfoundland, for the purpose of obtaining an opinion on the following points:

"1st.—In case it shall be found that all the Writs issued in 1832, under which the Members of the House of Assembly in the Island were elected and sate during all the Sessions of the first General Assembly, were issued without Seals, whether the Acts of the Legislature are to be deemed consequently void.

"2d.—In case it should be found that two only of the fifteen Members of Assembly were elected under Writs issued without seals, whether such defect renders the Legislative Acts of the Governor and Assembly invalid.

"We beg leave to state to your Lordship that we have fully considered the case submitted to us, together with the accompanying papers, and we are clearly of opinion that no informality in the issuing of the Writs can affect the validity of the Acts done by the Legislative Body. The absence of the Seal might perhaps have justified the sheriff, or other Officer to whom it was directed, in treating the instrument as a nullity, and consequently refusing to proceed to an election. But the election were in fact made, and we are of opinion that no objection could afterwards be raised to the form of the instruments under which the Returning Officers

acted, so as to affect the Legislative powers of the persons returned.

"Being of opinion that the Legislative competency of the Assembly would not be affected by the circumstance of all the Writs having been unsealed, we feel it hardly unnecessary to add that it could not be affected by the fact that two of the Writs issued without a Seal, supposing the rest to have been duly sealed.

"We beg leave to add that it will be expedient for the future that all Writs for the election of Members of the Assembly should issue under the Seal of the Colony—all Writs being in strictness instruments under Seal.

(Signed)

T. CAMPBELL  
R. W. ROLFE

[From the Royal Gaz. of yesterday.]

Yesterday, in Her Majesty's Council, the Bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expense of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the 30th day of June 1838, and for other purposes," passed a second reading, by the casting vote of the President. It was then moved that the Bill, together with the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of 1st Feb. 1838, [inserted in last Gazette] be committed forthwith; and it being proposed, in amendment, that the Bill be committed on that day six months, the opinion of the House was taken thereupon, when the amendment was lost by a majority of one, and the original motion carried,—so the House resolved itself into a Committee accordingly. The Committee having risen, the Chairman reported the Bill without amendment, together with the following Resolutions, which were agreed to by the House.

Resolved—That Her Majesty's Council having received a Message from His Excellency the Governor transmitting the copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, conveying the offer of her Majesty's Royal Mediation for re-establishing a good understanding between the two Branches of the Legislature, accepts the gracious offer of Her Majesty with sentiments of profound gratitude and respect; and will omit no concession consistent with their duty to Her Majesty, to render Her Mediation effectual.

Resolved—that in the discussions from which have unhappily arisen the differences between the two Branches of the Legislature, the principle sought to be established by this House, whatever error may be supposed to have arisen in its application, is precisely that asserted for the Council by Her Majesty's command in the Despatch referred to—viz, the right of freely exercising their deliberate judgment on Bills of Supply and Appropriation sent up by the Assembly.

Resolved—that it does not appear to the Council that the right can be any otherwise obtained than by one or other of the methods recognised by her Majesty in the Despatch, namely, either by initiating no grant of money except at the instance of the Crown, as in the Imperial Parliament, or as in the British Provinces on the Continent of North America, by granting the Supplies in separate Bills, sending each of them in turn to the Council for acceptance, or by sending up separate Resolutions, to each of which successively the concurrence of the Council should be obtained before its inclusion in the general appropriation Act.

Resolved—that the Bill now sent up to Her Majesty's Council by the House of Assembly, being similar to that sent up last Session, the opinion of the Council has already been pronounced upon it, and their objections remain for the most part unaltered—but in deference to Her Majesty's Royal Mediation, and assuming that the Assembly will in like spirit of conciliation accept the gracious offer of Her Majesty, the Council will not refuse to pass the present Bill, in the assurance that all future Bills of Supply and Appropriation will be presented for the consideration of the Council in one or other of the modes pointed out in the Despatch; although in making this concession, even for the purpose of giving effect to Her Majesty's Mediation, the Council cannot but be seriously apprehensive of exceeding the intentions of Her Majesty, as collected from the whole tenor of the Despatch.

The Bill was then ordered to be read a third time to-day.

SHIP

Port of Harbortown  
July 25.—Solon, tons salt, 25 tons  
July 10.—Ann, D seal skins.

Port of Harbortown

June 21.—Ellen, K Lark, Miller, St. wax.

22.—Blandford, H bread, flour.

23.—Packet, Grabe ber, cattle.

25.—Hope, Cooper Three Brothers, C cattle.

John & Horatio, coal.

Rowera, Little, S Breeze, Hurst, Ha chocolate.

Herald, Kait, Hal 29.—Breakwater, Devonshire, Wain lasses

Lancet, Moneton, Anglicana, Burri Priscilla, Sutherland toes.

30.—Triton, Wak Adventurer, Manu Naiad, Paterson, pork.

Susan, Burke, Bri July 4.—Thomas giz, salt.

Ann, Day, Cadiz, ra, fish.

Emily, Sheehan, Highlander, Mu ber, oil.

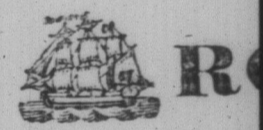
Neptune, Darrell, Eliza Bunting, B Wilsons, Hunter.

22.—Eliza, Harti Carrs, Young, Q Galatea, Fairlam.

Barbara, Gerroir St. John's, Perce

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THOMAS L

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Harbor Grace, July 11, 183

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Harbor Gra July 11,



SHIP NEWS

*Port of Harbor Grace.*  
ENTERED.  
July 25.—Solon, Greaves, Lisbon, 360 tons salt, 25 tons coal.

CLEARED.  
July 10.—Ann, Davis, Bristol, seal oil, seal skins.

*Port of St. John's.*  
ENTERED.  
June 21.—Ellen, Kiely, Antigonish, cattle.

Lark, Miller, St. Helena, tallow, bees' wax.

22.—Blandford, Hutchings, Hamburg, bread, flour.

23.—Packet, Graham, Antigonish, lumber, cattle.

25.—Hope, Cooper, Sydney, coal.

Three Brothers, Chesson, Cape Breton, cattle.

John & Horatio, Dwyer, Cape Breton, coal.

Rowera, Little, Sydney, coal.

Breeze, Hurst, Halifax, molasses, sugar, chocolate.

Herald, Frith, Halifax, tea.

29.—Breakwater, Pearque, Cadiz, salt.

Devonshire, Wainwright, Trinidad, molasses

Lancet, Moneton, Cadiz, salt.

Anglicana, Burridge, Cadiz, salt.

Priscilla, Sutherland, P. E. Island, potatoes.

30.—Triton, Wakem, Ivica, salt.

Adventurer, Mann, Sydney, coal.

Naiad, Paterson, Dantzic, bread, flour, pork.

Susan, Burke, Bridgeport, coal.

July 4.—Thomas and William, Reid, Cadiz, salt.

Ann, Day, Cadiz, salt.

CLEARED.  
June 21.—Rover, Dunscombe, Demerara, fish.

Emily, Sheehan, Liverpool, oil.

Highlander, Mundon, Liverpool, blubber, oil.

Neptune, Darrell, Barbadoes, fish.

Eliza Bunting, Burk, Sydney, ballast.

Wilson, Hunter, Bathurst, ballast.

22.—Eliza, Hartly, Madeira, fish.

Carrs, Young, Quebec, ballast.

Galatea, Fairlam, Bathurst, ballast.

Barbara, Gerroir, Sydney, ballast.

St. John's, Percey, Cork, oil.

FOR LIVERPOOL direct.

To sail on the 20th Instant,  
The fine fast-sailing, Brig



**ROWENA,**

THOMAS LITTLE, Commander,

She has excellent accommodations for PASSENGERS and room for about 5 Tons on FREIGHT.—Application can be made to the Master on board, or to

T. GAMBLE.

Carbonear,  
July 11, 1838.

**Deserted**

JOHN COOK an Apprentice to the Brig INTRIPID, a Native of England; stands about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion.—Any Person harbouring or employing said Deserter, will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

THOS. RIDLEY & Co.

Harbor Grace,  
July 11, 1838.

**Notice.**

Tenders will be received at my Residence until SATURDAY, the 21st July (instant), at Noon, from Persons willing to Contract for the Erection of a WOODEN BRIDGE (Pine or Spruce) over Bears Cove Brook, with Stone Abutments and Side Walls.

Plan and Specification may be seen on application to me.

The Tenders will be opened at the Commercial Room, on the above-mentioned day at 12 o'clock precisely.

WM. C. ST. JOHN.

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in and about the Town of Harbor Grace.

Harbor Grace,  
July 11, 1838.

On Sale

**G.P. Jillard**

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED  
FROM ENGLAND,

And just opened a handsome assortment of

PATENT LEVER and other WATCHES

With a great variety of Watch Chains and Ribbons

Gilt, Silver, and Steel Guard Chains

Seals and Keys

Women's Silver Thimbles

Silver Pencil Cases

German Silver Table and Tea Spoons

Gold Wedding Rings

Lady's Ear Rings and Finger Rings

Very Superior Single and Double Bladed Pen Knives

With a variety of other Articles, which he will Sell very Low for Cash.

Harbour Grace,  
July 4, 1838.

FOR SALE

By Private Bargain,

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

AND,

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

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

ALFRED MAYNE,  
Their Attorney.

Harbor Grace,  
June 6,

BY

MICHAEL HOWLEY

Sealers' Scalping Knives  
Men's Great and Pea Coats  
Hour, Half-hour and Log Glasses  
Blanketings, Serges  
Flannels, Yarn Stockings  
Gun Locks and Gun Lock Vices  
American Coasting Pilots  
Nails, from 1 1/2 to 5 inches  
Scupper Nails, Pump and Tin Tax  
Men's Boots and Shoes  
Waist Belts  
Canvas Frocks & Trowsers  
Iron Pots & Kettles  
Hatchets, Shovels  
Saws, Claw Hammers, Lanthorns

ALSO, ON HAND,

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

Carbonear,

TO LET

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

OF those Extensive WATER-SIDE PREMISES, at Harbor Grace, 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 LEASES, on the North side of the Street, East of Mr. Power's House.

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

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

PETER ROGERSON.

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

Notices

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,  
Brigus. Administratrix.

Michael McLean Little

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

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

With a neat Assortment of  
LONDON TOYS

Which are now open for the inspection of his Friends, Orders for which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

St. John's,  
April 24, 1838.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Northern District, }  
Brigus, to wit. }

COURT OF SESSIONS,  
JANUARY 9TH, 1838.

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

ROBERT JOHN PINSENT, J. P.  
Chairman of the Court.

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

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

PORTUGAL COVE ROAD.

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

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

TERMS

Passengers ..... 5s.  
Luggage over 20lb weight cannot be carried without a reasonable charge.

N.B.—All Letters, Parcels, Luggage, &c. &c. intended for Conception Bay to be left at the Commercial Hotel, where Passengers will please apply to secure the Coaches.

St. John's,  
May 13, 1838.

**Indentures**

FOR SALE at this Office.  
Harbour Grace.

Dr Arnott's Stove

DRIVER and METFORD beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they Manufacture the celebrated Dr. ARNOTT'S Stove. This invention combines the greatest economy, safety and cleanliness, with the most effective operation of any mode of heating yet discovered, and is adapted to places of Public Worship, public establishments, halls, vestibules &c. May be seen in operation at their Stove Grate Manufactory and Iron Works.

Southampton, March 9, 1838.  
[Dr. ARNOTT'S Stove.—We see by advertisement that this useful and economical Stove is now manufactured to any

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

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

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

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

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

By the Court,

JOHN STARK,

Chief Clerk and Registrar.

Harbor Grace,  
30th April, 1838.

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

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

C. F. BENNETT,  
GEORGE MORGAN:

Witness,  
GEORGE BEADEY BECK,  
THOMAS BENNETT,

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

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

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

GEORGE MORGAN.  
Feb. 10, 1838.

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



POETRY

MY MINISTER!

(By an Illustrious Person, &c.)  
 Who loves each foreign dainty dish,  
 Thinks me a prize he bought of Bish;  
 And eats my soup, my fowl and fish,  
 My Minister!

Who talks of Irish Dan and bogs,  
 Of Rads and Whigs, of men and dogs,  
 And daily to my Palace jogs,  
 My Minister!

Who, while the public papers say,  
 Of late has sunk into decay,  
 Does like a pet Lamb skip and play,  
 My Minister!

Who when a nice snug place is free,  
 Will fill it up in spite of me,  
 Says 'I'm unused to Whiggery,'  
 My Minister!

Who, when to meet old friends I try,  
 Says I shall see then by and by,  
 Then reads his speech so dull and dry,  
 My Minister!

Who thinks O'Connell sterling gold,  
 That Ghost who has my places sold,  
 Because he can a tail unfold,  
 My Minister!

Who, thinking history's page to fill,  
 Points to the Poor Amendment Bill,  
 And thinks to be a Premier still,  
 My Minister!

Who when the Whigs ask'd him to stay,  
 To their entreaties soon gave way,  
 Resolv'd to be "Vicar of Bray,"  
 My Minister!

Who, if he lunch with me at three,  
 At night returns to take his tea,  
 And sups with due humility,  
 My Minister!

Who, when to raise a smile I try,  
 Says, gravely, "Madam, fie, oh fie!  
 This really is not Majesty,"  
 My Minister!

Who, when to music I'm inclined,  
 Will stand my royal chair behind,  
 Where oftentimes asleep I find,  
 My Minister!

Who, beaten on divisons fast,  
 Is never dull nor overcast,  
 But swears he'll be unto the last,  
 My Minister!

**Neglecting the Antecedent.**—Some very whimsical instance of this occur continually, especially in the answer of witnesses; when given literally as they spoke. In a late assault case, the prosecutor swore, "That he (the prisoner) struck him with a broom on his head till he broke the top of it." It narration an incident some time since, it was stated that "a poor old woman was run over by a cart aged sixty." So in a case of supposed poisoning, "he had something in a blue paper in his head, and saw him lean his head over the put it in." Another of swallowing base coin, "he snatch'd the half-crown from the boy which he swallowed,"—"which" seems to make the boy, not the money, but still the sentence is correct. An old fellow who many years sold combustible matches in Bishops-gate, had the following cry: Buy a penny worth of matches, of a poor old man made of foreign wood.

At the election of parish officers at Brighton, last week, the chairman asked if any person had a complaint against the sexton; upon which that respectable functionary gravely exclaimed, "No living man can have any complaint against me!"

During the rebellion in Scotland, Earl Chesterfield was in Ireland, and one morning, when it was reported that the Roman Catholics were about to rise, a gentleman ran very abruptly into his chamber "My lord, my lord, we are undone," says he, "all Ireland is expected to be up immedi-

ately." "Why, what o'clock is it?" says the Earl. "Ten my my lord," answered the gentleman. "Then I will get up myself," says his lordship, "for I think every man ought to be up at ten o'clock."

**How to cure a Cough.**—Well, Mrs. Lanagan, did you put the blister on your chest, as you promised? and did it rise? "Why, then, mistress dear, the niver a chest I had to put it upon; but sure and I have a little bit of a box, and I put it on that, but sorra a rise it rose; and if ye don't believe me, come and see, for it's sticking there still I'm thinking."

**A running Account.**—A bill, by the bye, is the most extraordinary locomotive engine that the genius of man ever produced. It would keep on running during the longest life time, without once stopping of its own accord.

A gentleman wanted to learn the price of coals, hailed one of the labourers at work in a tier of colliers, with, "Well, Pady, how are coals?" "Black as ever, your honour," replied the Irishman.

**Remarkable Phenomenon.**—The Hempstead Long Island Inquirer, gives an almost supernatural narration of the corpse of a young lady which was exhumed a few days since in that village for re-interment in another spot. The coffin was in a good state of preservation and on examination of the corpse, which yet presented its original shape there were found to be growing from its surface a vegetable substance, in the shape of filaments of grass, but of a whitish colour, with a small butt on the end of each one. These spires of grass had risen from various parts of the face, the forehead, upper lip, and cheeks. Several were plucked, and are now in the possession of the gentleman who informed the editor of this remarkable fact.

"Why do you not drink it before it is done foaming," said a girl to her companion, as she held a glass of beer within a few inches of her lips, waiting for the effervescence to cease. "Humph!" returned she, "do you suppose I'm going to drink it boiling hot—wait till it cools."

An officer, after a battle, ordered the dead and the dying to be buried pell-mell. Being told that some were alive and might be saved, "Oh," he said, "if you pay attention to what they say, not one of them would allow that he was dead."

An ignorant fellow was once boasting of his knowledge of Astronomy, when a person in the company asked him if he had ever looked at the Great Bear through a telescope. "Yes," replied he, "and brought him so near that I could hear him growl."

A Pedant once asked a whaleman if he had ever digested many scraps of Latin and Greek. "No," said the other, "but I have digested more whale scraps than you can shake a stick at."

The captain of a smack had on board his vessel one large cannon placed amidships, which the mate always itched to be firing off. The vessel lay at anchor at a short distance from the beach; and when

the captain went ashore, he charged a sailor very particularly to hail him with the speaking trumpet, and let him know, in case the mate fired off the Long Tom in his absence.

**Hunting a pig with a soaped tail** is an excellent amusement, practised much in England. Grunter, with his tail well soaped is set off at the foot of a hill, and is quickly pursued; but the person who can lay any claim to him, must first catch him by the tail, and fairly detain him with one hand. This is an almost impossible feat, for the pig finding himself pulled back, tries to run forward, and the tail slips from the grasp of the holder. It is pretty well known that such is the obstinate nature of the pig, that on being pulled one way, he will strive all he can to go a contrary. In London a butcher bet a waterman that he would make a pig run over one of the bridges quicker than the waterman could row across the river. When the signal for starting was given, the butcher catching hold of the pig's tail endeavored to pull him back, upon which the pig pulled forward and with great rapidity ran over the bridge, pulling the butcher after him who arrived on the opposite side before his opponent.

A traveller riding down a steep hill, and fearing the foot of it was unsound, called out to a man who was ditching, and asked him whether it was hard at the bottom. "Ay," said the man, it is hard enough at the bottom, I warrant it." The traveller, however, had not ridden half a dozen yards before the horse sunk up to the saddle girths. "Why, you rascal," said he, "calling out to the ditcher, 'did you not tell me it was hard at the bottom?' 'Ay,' replied the fellow, 'but you are not half way to the bottom yet.'"

**A Truth.**—"This is a very impartial country for justice," said Sam. "There aint a magistrate going, as don't commit himself twice as often as he commits other people."

**Poetry.**—Poetry makes life, what light and music do the stage. Strip one of its false embellishments and the other of its illusions, and what is there real in either, to live or care for?

**THE FUTURE.**—Who rests with the present? None. We have all deep within us a craving for the future. In childhood we anticipate youth; in youth manhood; in manhood old age; and to what dose that turn, but to a world beyond our own? From the very first, the strong belief is nursed within us; we look forward and forward, till that which was desire grows faith. The *to come* is the universal heritage of mankind; and he claims but a small part of his portion who looks not beyond the grave.

A man having built a house asked what he should do with the rubbish. A workman standing by, told him to cause a pit to be dug for it. And what shall I do with the dirt that comes out of the pit? To which the workman with great wisdom replied, make 'he pit so large as to hold all.

A gentleman the other day on asking a market man the price of eggs, was answered, "Eggs are eggs now." Indeed, I am glad to hear it with all my heart, for the last I bought of you were half chickens.

"Do you think these creatures have any feeling?" said an inquisitive consumer of oysters, to a well-known wit. "Feeling!" replied his friend, "to be sure they have; did you never hear them crying about the streets."

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS  
 St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

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

FARES.  
 Ordinary Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
 Servants & Children ..... 5s.  
 Single Letters ..... 6d.  
 Double Do. .... 1s.  
 and Packages in proportion  
 All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.  
 ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
 Agent, HARBOUR GRACE  
 PERCHARD & 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 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.  
 Ladies & Gentlemen ..... 7s. 6d.  
 Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.  
 Single Letters .....  
 Double do. ....  
 and PACKAGES in proportion  
 N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.  
 Carbonear, June, 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 CARONEAR 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 CARONEAR, for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning, and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet-Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS.  
 After cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.  
 Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.  
 Letters, Single ..... 6d.  
 Double, Do. .... 1s.  
 Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.  
 The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.  
 N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick, Kiely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.  
 Carbonear,  
 June 4, 1836.

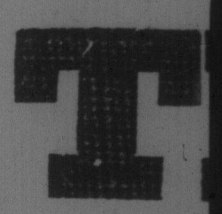
TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,  
 Widor.  
 Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

**Blanks**  
 of Various kind for SALE at the Office of this Paper.



Vol. IV

HARBOUR GRACE

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