



AND

## Conception Bay Journal.

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1839.

No. 275

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

### THE CHARTISTS.

From the Statesman & Dublin Recorder

We have never heard or read of a body of seditious that have appeared to us so little entitled to commiseration as these same confederated disturbers called Chartists. Is it distress that is goading them to act in this un-English way? Now we believe not. Provisions are dear, but trade is comparatively brisk. There is no peculiar pressure at this time oppressing the operative, or the labouring classes. At least, if there be, it seems inconsistent with the multitude of great public works in progress in various parts of England, and the ordinary character of the reports that have come to us from the manufacturing districts. What then is this flaming Chartism or Conventiomism, that sets fire to Birmingham, exhibits itself in such unmeaning tumults, and causes itself to be heard in Parliament through the medium of a petition with twelve hundred and fifty thousand signatures, that cart-load petition rolled into the House of Commons under the orders of Mr Atwood, of Birmingham, and presented about a month since? Mr Atwood on Friday called attention to this petition, and enlarged upon the distress of the people, in which the middle classes, the merchants, and manufacturers, he said, really shared—on the right of the working classes to a fair remuneration for their labours—the hopelessness of effectual relief from the present monetary system—the utter disappointment of the expectations of benefit from the reform act, &c. &c. for all which these multitudinous petitioners, these transcendently enlightened Chartists, offered their own peculiar nostrum, namely, universal suffrage and annual parliaments, as a remedy! Now, far be it from us to ridicule or despise the distress of the working classes, or of any class of our fellow creatures. We do neither, but we do most gravely doubt the existence of this alleged distress, and we do reject and disbelieve it as the influencing cause of Chartism, and its theatrical multitudinous petition. If such distress really exist, why did not Mr Atwood, or some other representative of Radicalism, call for a specific inquiry into that particular subject? Ah, no; that would not have answered the purpose. That might have proved fatal to Chartism and all its cherished revolutionary quackery, for we are satisfied that your genuine Chartist would not have his distress removed by any remedy but his own.

We look upon Chartism as a political thing; as a disease with which society has been infected; rather than as an evil grown out

of physical distress. But it is perhaps all the better that the disease should come out; should show itself externally; as the nurse tenders say; than that it should continue unobserved to prey upon the vitals of the state. Chartism, in our view of it, may be fairly attributed to two causes. *First*, want of church accommodation, and pastoral instruction by ministers of the Established Church, and want of Christian education generally; and *secondly*, political irreligious preachers and spouters who have been permitted without any check, hindrance, or restraint, to go amongst the people and inflame their minds, having first primed them with all the material of absurd and revolutionary theory. These two we take as the most prominent and influential causes of Chartism, sufficient of themselves to account for it, if there were no other. If we were to enter more at large into the subject, it would be easy to show that the Whigs as a party have had much to do in fostering and rearing it up to its present rather inconvenient state of maturity. Two "great charters" have been granted to popular clamour within our memory, namely, Roman Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform, and both have most signally and egregiously failed of the mark which we were assured they would reach.

**THE BALLOT.**—I observe Lord John Russell, and some important men as well as him, saying, "We hate ballot; but if these practices continue we shall be compelled to vote for it." What! vote for it, if ballot is no remedy of these evils? Vote for it, if ballot produces still greater evils than it cures? This is, (says the physician,) if fever increase in this alarming manner, I shall be compelled to make use of some medicine which will be of no use to fevers, and will at the same time bring on disease of a much more serious nature. I shall be under the absolute necessity of putting out your eyes because I cannot prevent you from being lame. In fact, this sort of language is utterly unworthy of the sense and courage of Lord John; he gives hopes where he ought to create absolute despair. This is that hovering between two principles which ruins political strength by lowering political character, and creates a notion that his enemies need not fear such a man, and that his friends cannot trust him.—*Rev. Sydney Smith on the Ballot.*

**A WEDDING AT SEA.**—A Paris correspondent of the New England Review, gave a week or two since the following sketch of an interesting event which occurred on board the ship in which he sailed from this country:—

A novel circumstance took place while on our passage, which I must relate:—There was a Mr. H on board who was formerly a merchant in Massachusetts, since in Connecticut, and late of New York. He was a kind, open-hearted fellow, full of fun, and withal very intelligent as well as handsome. His age about twenty-seven. He came on board an entire stranger to all, but as we made it a point to have but one family on board, and as we soon discovered his amiable qualities, he was very soon made

a welcome member. On our sixth day out he came to me and inquired the name and circumstances of an elderly gentleman passenger who was accompanied by his daughter, with whom Mr. H. seemed deeply smitten. For my own part I could see nothing exceedingly attractive about Miss J., save that she was very agreeable in her manners and highly intelligent. I informed him, and at his request, gave him a formal introduction, which terminated in the following manner:—

Soon after the introduction it became evident that a mutual liking and affection existed between Mr. H. and Miss J., who, from the open expressions of fondness, began to attract the attention of all, and the admiration of many of the passengers. They were frequently observed in their close conversations, and a game of whist was scarcely ever played in which they were not partners. On the second Sunday of our passage, we solicited the Rev. Mr. G., who was on his way to Italy, to preach a sermon. By the politeness of Captain N., a large awning was spread above us, seats were prepared, and a congregation of seventy six persons, including the steerage passengers and sailors, was collected to participate in the religious exercises. A small desk was formed into a pulpit, and a choir was formed by "going into a committee of the whist." The text was read and the sermon delivered, of which I need not speak. At the conclusion of the sermon, our minister rose and read the following card, which lay on his desk:—

"Wm. Bentley H—, Esq. of New York, intends Marriage with Miss Maria Louisa J—." We were more surprised at the novelty of the thing, than at the fact itself, and indeed such was the feeling created by the sudden and unexpected announcement made, that we all forgot the serious impression made on our minds by the minister, in our hearty and vociferous congratulations of the happy pair. But it did not end here. A proposition was made to the parties to have the affair consummated that evening, which was cheerfully acceded to by them, to the great pleasure of all on board. Accordingly things were arranged to order, the best state room was to be given up to them, and every one felt gay and happy as the hour approached which should witness the consummation of their nuptial vows. The evening was calm and delightful; not a sail fluttered in the breeze; not a voice was heard; not the least stir or bustle about the deck, and the moon looked down in loveliness on that tranquil scene. As at noon, every soul on board gathered to the temple, which had been erected for religious worship and in less than fifteen minutes the marriage ceremony was performed by our worthy minister, who made a few remarks and closed with prayer.

The scene was truly as sublime as romantic. The fair bride came out, dressed in a robe of pure white satin, leaning on the arm of her lover, bound to the altar, and heard her marriage vow pronounced where only an hour or two before she had uttered her vows to God. Many a tear of joy stole down the cheeks of those who looked on, and not a care cast the shadow of its wing across the scene of triumphant love and bliss.

The novelty of this affair had thrown us all into an excitement, and nothing was to be talked of but weddings, wedding parties, marriages at sea, honey moon, &c. &c., and I was at times half tempted to make a similar proposition myself to the queen-like Miss C., if for nothing else but the purpose of having the joke pass round."

There are 71 Newspapers published in London. Of these six are daily morning and six daily evening papers. In Liverpool there is no daily paper published.

The Mail is published tri-weekly, and the Standard semi-weekly, besides which there are ten weekly papers. In the other towns of England, 211 papers are published all weekly. In Scotland there are 55 papers, of which 12 are published in Glasgow, and 11 in Edinburgh. In Ireland there are 77 papers, of which 19 are published in Dublin. In the Island of Jersey there are 9 papers; in Guernsey, 4; and in the Isle of Man, 4. Total number published in Great Britain and dependencies, 473.

**NEWSPAPERS.** A newspaper taken in a family seems to shed a glance of intelligence around. It gives the children a taste for reading, it communicates all the important events of the busy world; it is a never-failing source of amusement, and furnishes a fund of instruction which will never be exhausted. Every family, however poor, if they wish to hold a place in the rank of intelligent beings, should take at least one newspaper; and the man who, possessed of property sufficient to make himself easy for life, and surrounded by children eager for knowledge, is instigated by the vile spirit of cupidity, in neglecting to subscribe to a newspaper, is deficient of the duties of a parent or a good citizen, and is deserving of the censure of his intelligent neighbours.

**A Political Secret.** The Sandwich (Upper Canada) Herald rather more than insinuates that Lord Brougham had a private and personal motive for his severe remarks in Parliament, on the conduct of Colonel Prince. The Herald intimates that when Lord Brougham and Colonel Prince were practising barristers in England, they came into professional conflict, at some time and place not designated and the future chancellor was "regularly floored" by the future colonel of militia. His Lordship's speech in Parliament, it seems, was but a working-off of this old grudge.

**Consequence of Bad Trade.** Last Monday, a shrewd citizen on being told that the Bank of England had again advanced the rate of interest, and that there were indications from other sources of a revulsion in trade, replied, "Weel, I was sure there was something in the wind after sic an awfu' list o' marriages read o'er in the kirk yesterday, there's aye maist bucklin' daur gather in difficult times, an' I daur say it's natural enough after a'". *Glasgow Constitutional.*

There is no foundation for the report of the death of the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

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The capital sentence passed on the three Birmingham rioters, has been commuted by Her Majesty.

The trial of Mr. Stephens, the Chartist, for seditious language, &c. has taken place, and the *Revd.* Gentleman was found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

The Great Western steamer from New York, arrived at Bristol on the morning of the 14th, and the British Queen, also from New York, at Portsmouth on the morning of the 15th—making a difference about twelve hours in favour of the Bristol steamer, allowing for the relative position of each vessel from the point of starting.

A lengthy and highly interesting discussion took place in the House of Lords on the 13th, on the subject of the government support of Idolatry in India!

The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* intimates that the Repeal agitation is about to break forth in Ireland with renovated vigour.

Numerous atrocious robberies, in some cases attended with murder, have lately taken place in Portugal. Among the most recent of these occurrences, it is stated that the house of Mr. NOBLE, at Oporto, was entered by fourteen men, and Mr. Noble and his family were bound with cords, while every thing of value in the house, which was capable of removal, was carried off by the robbers.

A steamer of very great tonnage was to be launched at Chatham dock yard—having been begun and finished in the incredibly short period of eight weeks,—as an experiment by direction of the Government, to ascertain in what time such a vessel could be completed.

An extensive revolt among the Carlists in the Northern Provinces of Spain is said to be rapidly progressing; and it is thought that *Don Carlos* will soon be obliged to abandon the contest and retire from Spain.

The 27th August is the date named for the prorogation of the Imperial Parliament.

From the *New York Enquirer*, September 9 to 17

**Late and Important from Buenos.**—We have been favored by a commercial house in this city, with the following important intelligence, contained in a letter, dated—

MONTVIDEO, July 6, 1839.  
 "Our last advices from Buenos Ayres, give the following information, and the report seems to be generally believed.—On the 27th ultimo, supposed at the instigation of Rosas, a mob entered the Senate Chamber; whilst the house was in session, and put to death the President in his Chair—shot his son, a Colonel in the army, and several others, and about 200 persons had been arrested and thrown into prison. The cause of these proceedings is said to have been an attempt prematurely discovered to upset the present administration."

The above report appears to us as extremely doubtful, and entitled to but little credit. A letter from another source under the same date, say Montevideo, July 6, says—"We learn nothing further relative to the blockade, nor have we any late news from Buenos Ayres which may be relied on; there are various reports of disturbances there, but they want confirmation. The neutral vessels of war have refused to take up from here any mercantile correspondence, and most of the letters received per Brutes, which were destined for Buenos Ayres, are still here, and will probably not be sent up till next British Packet."

**Bridging the Mississippi.**—We understand this subject has been brought before the Council, and is likely to receive a careful consideration from that body. They have raised a committee to inquire into the proposition, and we trust that committee will make a full report, embracing the plan, estimates and all other matters necessary to be considered in the undertaking of such a work. Such a report would at least have a great effect in enlightening the public mind and leading to the favorable consideration of the proposition.

The bridge will certainly be built. As an evidence just look at the fact, every newspaper in the city is in favor of it. When were we altogether on one subject before?—*St. Louis Republican.*

Among the true bills found by the Grand Jury at Montreal, at the late criminal term of the Court of King's Bench, are bills against *Papineau, Nelson, O'Callaghan, Brown, and others, for High Treason.*

son. These proceedings against the absconded leaders of the late rebellion, are founded on an ordinance passed by the Governor and Council in March last. *Ibid.*

During the night of Sunday before the last the whole of the ceiling or inner roof of *St. Paul's Church, of Montreal*, with the rafters and beams, fell into the body of the Church. Such is the height of the ceiling, and the mass which fell with it, if the accident had occurred during divine service, almost the entire congregation would have been inevitably crushed to pieces. *Ibid.*

**Mobile.** An extract of a letter from Mobile, dated the 6th inst., to a gentleman of this city, gives a fearful account of the mortality in that place. It says that the deaths for the two days past had been very numerous, that the city had become like an hospital, and that out of the present population, computed at 3,500, the doctors state about 1,200 are sick. Some of the deaths were very sudden, "say in 24 hours, others from three to five days. *Ibid.*

**Florida.** Indian hostilities have broken out afresh. On the 2nd ultimo the Indians attacked Fort McClure, wounded one volunteer and killed ten horses. On the 27th they attacked a party of volunteers on Orange Lake, killed and took prisoners the whole party with the exception of one horse, number not ascertained, two whites killed.

On the 20th, as the steamer *K. Call* was proceeding down the Savannah, she was twice fired on by a party of Indians, about 20 in number. Captain Wood and the pilot returned the second fire and killed one Indian. One of the deck hands of the *Call* was wounded.

Strong intimations are thrown out by the *Mobile Mercantile Advertiser*, of a heavy defalcation in the Post Office in that city. The supposed amount of the deficiency is stated at 30,000, dols. a mere trifle compared with some others that we have heard of. Occurrences like this, furnish strong arguments in favor of the sub-treasury system; the expense, however, is so great that the people will hardly be able to stand it another four years.

**Murderers Hung.** Three of the murderers of the *Wright* family, in Washington county, have been taken by the citizens, and hung, without any former trial. Their names we understand to be *Turner, Farnes* and *Richmond*. We regret this step, although we have no doubt the villains deserved their fate. *Arkansas Gaz.*

We have stricken out from the above article an argument intended to prove that this summary infliction of punishment was a "step to be regretted" inasmuch as in this section of the country it would probably be admitted as a self-demonstrating proposition. We apprehend, however, notwithstanding this application of the Code Lynch, that there is about as much law just at this time in *Arkansas* as in *Pennsylvania*.

**Main Crops.** The *Portland Advertiser* says that the Crops in that State, 'all in all,' never looked better, even in their most favorable season, than they have for the last four weeks. The wheat crop will be very large, and abundantly supply all the demands for consumption in the State, and leave a surplus for exportation. Even the corn, in spite of the heavy

raints, which have been as frequent as in Cumberland, looks flourishing, and promises a good crop. Apparently, Potatoes enough will be raised in the State to supply the whole Union.

**The Aroostook Expenses.**—We are rejoiced to have at last from something like an official source, viz. the Augustus Age, a statement of the expenses of the Aroostook war. This paper says, "We learn on the best authority that the whole expenses of the Aroostook expedition, including those of the military and civil posse, will not exceed 400,000! dols. *Not exceed!*"

Let the sober minded citizens of Maine calmly reflect upon this fact. Here we have a public debt of near half a million of dollars added upon the people of this State by the rash and unjustifiable and wholly useless act of the present administration of the State. This is but one of the burdens which have been imposed upon us by the inconsiderate experiment of changing the government. This item creates a tax of nearly 1 dol. upon every man, woman and child of the State, and is about 8 times the amount of the annual State tax previous to its suspension.

And what has been gained by this vast expenditure? Nothing but ridicule and loss of character.

**International Courtesy.**—It will be recollected that the United States Exploring Squadron, whilst at Cape Horn, met with very boisterous weather, and some of the vessels suffered damage.—The store ship *Relief*, it is understood, lost all her anchors at that time. She arrived at Valparaiso in April last, and was of course obliged to lay off and on, having lost all her anchors. Her Britannic Majesty's corvette *Fly* was lying in the harbor at the time, and the condition of the *Relief* was inferred from her movements. The commander immediately despatched his boats, with an anchor and cable, for the *Relief*, which were bent on, and the store ship came to anchor.

The *Relief* was at Callao on the 16th May, and she then had the anchor and cable of the English corvette. Such expressions of international courtesy always merit a distinguished notice.—*Washington Globe.*

**Whales on Shore.**—The *St. John, N. B.*, Courier of the 25th ult., publishes the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Shediac to his friend in that city:

"On the morning of Sunday last were found lying on the shore at Reedish, in this parish, sixty-four Whales, the largest one twenty-three and a half feet in length, from which were taken about 350 barrels Oil. Of their species, &c., I am unable to state, and as the weather for some days previous had been uncommonly calm and fine, no opinion can be formed as to the cause of their having run round."

**The Tournament.** Lord Glenlyon, who is to be one of the "knights of chivalry" at the approaching tournament at Eglington Castle, is actively preparing to appear there in all the state and splendour of the ancient feudal times. It is understood at Dunkeld, that he is to be accompanied to Ayrshire by a guard of honor, composed of a hundred stalwart youth, the flower of the upper district of Atholl, clad, of course, in the ancient costume of their sires, equipped in all the "pomp and circumstance" that were wont to attend the less peaceful incursions of their forefathers, into the territories of their lowland neighbours. *Edinburg Post.*

**The Tournament.** We understand that upwards of 600 of the leading nobility have accepted invitations to be present at the chivalric fete at Eglington Castle. The company being so numerous the Earl of Eglington has caused two spacious marquees, each upwards of 250 feet long and 50 wide to be erected, one for the banquet, and the other for the ball or revels. For each of these temporary saloons, several costly ormolu chandeliers have been designed and manufactured after the antique but

admired style of Francis I. by Messrs. Phillips, of Regent-street. In the grand saloon of the Castle, great preparations are being made to render it in every respect gorgeously elegant. In that apartment a turquoise chandelier of considerable value is to be suspended from the richly enfilleted roof, also furnished by the above firm. The applications for seats have, up to yesterday, been particularly numerous. *Herald.*

A room has been recently licensed at Trowbridge, as a place of religious worship, for the Chartists; on the door of which is painted *Democratic Church.*

We are informed that upward of 1500 persons have already signed the requisition now in course of signature to the Postmaster of this city to retain Sunday letters, &c. till Monday. *Bath Chron.*

We understand that a private letter received in town, that a slave got on shore near Cape St. Agostini, twenty miles south of Pernambuco, and about one hundred and fifty negroes perished. *Liv. Standard.*

**Timothy Higgins**, secretary to the *Ashton-under-Lyne* Chartist Association, charged with the possession of two boxes of fire arms for illegal purposes, has been held to bail to appear at the next Liverpool Assizes, himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 each.

**The Great Western and the British Queen.**—Much curiosity existed in what might be denominated "the Steam World," to ascertain what had been the comparative performances of these noble steam-ships, on their voyages to and from New York. The arrival of the *Great Western*, on Wednesday morning at Bristol, satisfied this curiosity. The outward passage of the *Great Western* and of the *British Queen* had, it appeared, been made in nearly the same time—a few hours under sixteen days; the former which sailed from Bristol on the 6th of July, having reached New York on the 22d, and the latter, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 12th of July having arrived at New York on the 26th. Both vessels left that city on the 1st of August—the *Great Western* about half an hour before the *British Queen*. They kept in sight of each other until the afternoon of the 3d, when the former obtained an advantage which enabled her to distance the latter and leave her out of sight.—The voyage of the *Great Western* was accomplished in the unprecedentedly short space of twelve and a half days: that of the *British Queen* in thirteen and a half, an excellent run, both positively and comparatively. The *Great Western* brought home sixty-eight, and the *British Queen* seventy passengers.

**The Star.**  
 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1839.  
 (From the *Public Ledger*, October 4.)

And so, the House of Assembly, after repeated declarations upon the part of its members, that the sum alleged in the Bill of Contingencies to be due for the general printing of the House of Assembly during the present Session, is a false account, inasmuch as it contains an item to the extent of £101 surreptitiously thrust in to cover some other charge which, standing upon its own merits, the Council may upon principle, refuse to pass;—after so many repeated admissions and acknowledgments, the House would attempt to cover this FRAUD, by denying the right of the Legislative Council to inquire into it—under the pretence that upon a former occasion the Council denied to the Assembly the investigation (facti-

ously sought) although very incurred under and extraordinary. This is a course which we conceal flagrantly dishonest that the Assembly vote alone, but of the Bill which the Council forplies. It is that whilst the country have enishing, the of the House been still more and that when and publicly DULENT T is it for Her M abstain from them!—The of this inquiry ing disgrace to ful House of A only dishonour and dishonest in

PROROGATION OF His Excellency the Message, that it is Saturday next, the we hope dismiss BLE batch.

ARRIVAL.—In the hagen, William Pe

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 8.—Narval, W  
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 Oct. 9.—Samuel  
 1090 qts. fish  
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 from NE

307 Barrels Superfine  
 50 Half Do. DU  
 50 Barrels Fine  
 100 Do. Prime BE  
 77 Do. Do. POR  
 50 Do. Very Fine  
 50 Boxes CRACK  
 20 Puncheons MO  
 10 Kegs Negrohea  
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 20 Barrels PITCH  
 20 Do. TAR  
 4 Do. Bright VA  
 3 Do. TURPENT  
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 RIDLEY, H.  
 Harbor Grace,  
 October 9, 1839.

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 23d Sept. 1839.

**New Goods!**

**JUST LANDED**  
*Ex ANN, from Bristol,*  
**AND ON SALE**  
 BY THE  
**SUBSCRIBERS**

*At Low Prices for Cash or Produce*  
*Viz.—*

500 Bags 1st, 2nd & 3rd quality BREAD  
 72 Barrels Prime Mess PORK  
 30 Bolts East Croker CANVAS  
 20 Pieces Flat Ditto, No 1 to 7  
 43 Kegs White, Green & Black PAINT  
 Hogsheads LIME  
 Bags 1½ to 9 inch assorted NAILS  
 Horse and Shingle Ditto  
 Splitting Knives  
 Axes, Hammers  
 Grindstones  
 Carp. Compasses  
 Coopers Rushes  
 Bake Pots and Covers  
 Grapnels, Fish Hooks  
 Assorted TINWARE  
 Sheet COPPER  
 Chalk, Whiting  
 Slates, Book Ditto  
 Ship Chandlery  
 Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine  
 Butts LEATHER  
 Shoe Blacking  
 STATIONERY, and Ink in Bottles  
 Pieces Brown Holland  
 RISH LINENS  
 Sheetting, and Sheetting CALICOES  
 Irish Union Ditto  
 Unbleached Ditto  
 Fancy Shirtings  
 Fustians, and Moleskins  
 Printed Ditto  
 Twist, Check  
 Aberdeen Dowels  
 A Large Assortment Fancy Printed  
 CHINTZ COTTONS  
 Twilled and Cambric Ditto  
 Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs  
 Cambric Muslins  
 Slate, Brown and Black Ditto  
 Book and Soft Swiss Ditto  
 Jaconet Ditto  
 Colored and Black MERINOES  
 Satin, Sarsnet and China Gauze Ribbons  
 Shaded and Figured Ladies Belts  
 BANDANA & Barcelona Handkerchiefs  
 Pieces Colored Persian  
 Black Crape  
 Stays (white & colored), Saxony Ties  
 CHENILLE Handkerchiefs  
 Figured Squares  
 THIBET Shawles & Turnovers  
 Colored, Black & White KidGloves  
 Ladies Thread Ditto  
 VelvetSlippers  
 German Lace Cotton  
 Gentlemens Satin & Mohair Stocks  
 Blue, Black, & Green Superfine Broad  
 CLOTHS  
 HOSIERY, Dornet, Lancashire & Welch  
 FLANNELS  
 Scotch PLAID, Green Baize  
 LEATHERWARE  
 EARTHENWARE  
 Stone Jars, & Ginger Beer Bottles

Also,

30 Tons Best Red Ash

**NEWPORT**  
**Coals.**

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,  
 May 8, 1839.

**Boots & Shoes.**

A large and well Assorted  
**SUPPLY,**

**JUST RECEIVED**

*Per Experiment from Poole,*

And For Sale By

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace,  
 September 4, 1839.

**Blank**

At the Office of this Paper.

Harbor Grace,  
 September 25, 1839.

On Sale.

**'SAMUEL GOULD,'**

*Captain Smith, from Trinidad de Cuba.*

113 Puncheons  
 23 Tierces  
 12 Barrels

**CHOICE**

**Molasses,**

*By the above Vessel,*

**FOR SALE BY**

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

**N.B. A few Tierces**

**Salmon**  
**WANTED.**

Harbor Grace,  
 October 2, 1839.

**NOW LANDING**

**AT THE WHARF OF**

**The Subscribers**

*From the brig ANN, from Mira-*  
*michi,*

8,000 Feet Birch Plank,  
 3 inch & 2 1-2

6 M. Pine Decking 3 inch,

30 M. Merchantable Board

30 M. Shingles

12 Spars.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,  
 July 10, 1839.

**INCENDIARISM!**

WHEREAS on SATURDAY evening last the 24th inst., a quantity of Blasted Boughs, Pickets and Matches (partly burnt) were found under the eastern end of our HOUSE formerly occupied by Mr. GILMOUR, evidently left there in an ignited state (but not known how long since) by some malicious, evil disposed Person or Persons.

We hereby offer a Reward of

**ONE HUNDRED POUNDS,**

to any Person who will give such evidence as will lead to the Conviction and Punishment of the authors of such an outrage.

Per proc. WILLIAM BEMISTER & Co  
 JOHN BEMISTER.

Carbonear,  
 August 26, 2839.

**UNEXAMPLED**

**MAMMOTH SCHEME.**

THE following detail of a Scheme of a LOTTERY to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 Dollars per Ticket—the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every Prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure we recommend early application being made to us for Tickets—where the Prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We therefore, emphatically say—delay not! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application made to

SYLVESTER & Co.

156, Broadway, N. Y.

Observe the number, 156.

700,000 Dollars! 500,000 Dollars!

20,000 Dollars!

Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Dollars!

Two Prizes of Fifteen Thousand Dollars!

Three Prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

**LOTTERY**

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country. Tickets only Twenty dollars.

Authorised by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners acting under the same. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida—Schmidt and Hamilton, Managers. Sylvester & Co., New York, sole Agents.

No combination numbers! 100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards in succession.

The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

**SPLENDID SCHEME!**

*One Prize—the Arcade,*

286 feet, five inches, 4 lines on Magazine street, 101 feet, 21 inches, on Natchez street, 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about 37,000 doles. per annum, valued at

700,000 doles.

*One Prize—City Hotel,*

182 feet on Common street, 146 feet, six inches on Camp street—Rented at 25,000 doles., valued at

500,000 doles.

*One Prize—Dwelling House,*

(adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches, front on Natchez street—Rented at 1,200 doles., valued at

20,000 doles.

*One Prize—Dwelling House,*

(adjoining the Arcade No. 18, 28 feet front on Natchez street—Rented at 1,200 doles., valued at

20,000 doles.

*One Prize—Dwelling House,*

(adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 28 feet front, on Natches street—Rented at 1,200 doles., valued at

20,000 doles.

*One Prize—Dwelling House,*

No. 23, north east corner of Basin and Custom House street, 40 feet front on Basin, and 40 on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom House street—Rented at 1,500 doles., valued at

20,000 d

*One Prize—Dwelling House,*

No. 24, south west corner of the Basin and Custom House street, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10 inches deep in Custom House street—Rented at 1,500 doles., valued at

20,000 doles

*One Prize—Dwelling House,*

No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep—Rented at 1000 doles., valued at

20,000 doles.

1 prize, 250 shares, Canal Bk. stock, 100 doles. each

25,000 doles.

1 prize, 200 do. Commercial do. 100 doles. each

20,000 doles.

Do. 150 shares Mech. & Trade's do. do.

15,000 doles.

Do. 100 shares City Bank

10,000 doles.

1 Do. do.

10,000 doles.

1 Do. 100 shares do. do.

10,000 doles.

1 Do. do.

1,500 doles.

1 Do. 50 shares Exchange Bank

5,000 doles.

1 Do. 50 do. do. do.

5,000 doles.

1 Do. 25 do. Gas Light do.

5,000 doles.

1 Do. 25 do. do. do.

5,000 doles.

1 Do. 15 do. Mech & Trade's do.

1,500 doles.

1 Do. 15 do. do. do.

1,500 doles.

20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank 100 doles—each prize 1,000 doles.

20,000 doles.

10 prizes, each 2 shares of 100 doles. each—each prize 200 doles. of Gas Light Bank

2,000 doles.

200 prizes, each one share of 100 doles. of the Bank of Louisiana.

20,000 doles.

200 prizes, each one share of 100 doles. of the New Orleans Bank.

20,000 doles.

150 prizes, each one share of 100 doles. of the Union Bank of Florida.

15,000 doles.

Six Hundred Prizes

1,500,000 doles.

*Tickets 20 Dollars—No Shares.*

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number; and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unincumbered, and without any deduction!

Editors of every Paper in the United States, in the West Indies, in Canada, and British Provinces, are requested to insert the above, as a standing advertisement, until the 1st of December next, and to send their accounts to us, together with a paper containing the advertisement.

SYLVESTER & Co.

156, Broadway, N. Y.

New York, May 7, 1839.

ously sought) into some unusual, although very trifling expenditure incurred under some temporary and extraordinary circumstances. This is a course of proceeding than which we conceive nothing more flagrantly dishonest; and we think that the Assembly has done itself immeasurable damage, not by this vote alone, but by the whole tenor of the Bill which it has sent up to the Council for its contingent supplies. It is perfectly notorious that whilst the revenues of the country have been rapidly diminishing, the contingent expenses of the House of Assembly have been still more rapidly increasing; and that when that House openly and publicly admits its FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS, is it for Her Majesty's Council to abstain from every inquiry into them!—The attempt to shuffle out of this inquiry will be an everlasting disgrace to this most disgraceful House of Assembly. It is not only dishonourable, but it is base and dishonest in the extreme.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—His Excellency the Governor has intimated to the House of Assembly by Message, that it is His Excellency's intention to Prorogue the Legislature on Saturday next, the 12th instant. And, we hope dismiss the present HONORABLE batch.

ARRIVAL.—In the *Norval* from Copenhagen, William Punton, Esq.

**Ship News.**

*Port of Harbor Grace.*

ENTERED

Oct. 4.—Elizabeth, Johnston, New York, 30 puns. molasses, 77 bls. pork, 100 bls. beef, 357 bls flour, 50 half do., 1 hhd. tobacco, 10 kegs do., 50 bls apples, 40 boxes crackers pitch, tar, varnish & turpentine.

8.—Norval, Wills, Copenhagen, 150 bls. pork, 450 bls. flour, 25 fls. peas, 1185 bags bread, 200 firkins butter, 4000 bricks.

CLEARED

Oct. 9.—Samuel Gould, Smith, Jamaica, 1090 qrs. fish, 2 tierces salmon, 59 casks cod oil, 8 puncheons seal dregs.

**NEW PROVISIONS,**  
**&c. &c. &c.**

**FOR SALE,**

BY THE

**Subscribers,**

*Ex ELIZABETH, 13 days*  
*from NEW YORK,*

307 Barrels Superfine FLOUR } From  
 50 Half Do. Do. Do. } New  
 50 Barrels Fine Do. } Wheat  
 100 Do. Prime BEEF  
 77 Do. Do. PORK  
 50 Do. Very Fine APPLES  
 50 Boxes CRACKERS  
 20 Puncheons MOLASSES  
 10 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO  
 1 Hoshed Leaf Do.  
 20 Barrels PITCH  
 20 Do. TAR  
 4 Do. Bright VARNISH  
 3 Do. TURPENTINE  
 2 Dozen Carpet BROOMS.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace,  
 October 9, 1839.

Notice.

**WILLIAM STIBLING, M. D.**  
**And Surgeon,**

HAVING returned from the University of Edinburgh, has to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he is now Practising the different branches of his Profession in conjunction with his Father, at whose residence, he may at any time be consulted.

Harbor Grace, }  
 13d Sept, 1839. }

Francis I. by Regent-street. of the Castle, re being made respect gorn that apart-handelaire of is to be sushly enfretted by the above ions for seats y, been parti-Herald.

n recently li-ge, as a place for the Char-of which is Church.

that upward already sign w in course of master of this y letters, &c. Chron.

hat a private wn, that a sla-ear Cape St. ities south of out one hun-drees perished.

secretary to yne Chartist with the pos-of fire arms has been held the next Li-nsel in £100 £50 each.

and the British existed in what ed "the Steam at had been the es of these noble voyages to and arrival of the nesday morning curiosity The Great Western had, it appeared, e same time—a days; the former ol on the 6th of ew York on the uth sailed from of July having the 26th. Both the 1st of August out half an hour n. They kept in l the afternoon of mer obtained an er her to distance out of sight.— eat Western was unprecedentedly and a half days: en in thirteen and e, both positively ne Great Western nt, and the British ers.

AT.

OBER 9, 1839.

nger, October 4.)

se of Assembly, lerations upon mbers, that the e Bill of Con- for the gene- House of As- present Session, inasmuch as it o the extent of ly thrust in to charge which, own merits, the n principle, re- so many re- and acknowledg would attempt ED, by denying legislative Coun- it—under the a former occa- denied to the estigation (facti-

**POETRY**  
**OUR COUNTRY, RELIGION, AND LAWS.**

A CONSERVATIVE SONG.  
*Air—“ Old England for Ever.”*  
Our Country—hip! hurrah!  
In glory shines afar;  
Old England—the pride of the earth;  
On sea, or land, the same,  
Immortal is her fame—  
The land that gave Nelson his birth.  
  
Our true Church for ever!  
Shall fall not—no, never!  
While life's-blood doth flow in each  
vein;  
Rise!—Bastons strike the blow—  
Lay Recalcitron low;  
We'll conquer—our rights we'll main-  
tain.  
  
Long live our youthful Queen;  
Britannia's sons, I ween.  
The oath she will ever retain—  
Stand firm by Church and State—  
Her grand sire emulate;—  
Success to Victoria's reign.  
  
Our Constitution good,  
For ages hath it stood  
The wonder—the glory of the world;  
May he who'd sap the tree  
Of British liberty,  
From man's high estate be hurled.  
  
Deep gratitude we feel  
For Wellington and Peel;  
Right nobly they fight the good cause;  
To honour they adhere,  
And strictly do revere  
Our Country, Religion, and Laws.  
  
Then wave the banners blue,  
Ye gallant men, and true;  
Brave in the field, and on the sea;  
The Constitution Band  
Will save our native land;  
Hurrah! for the soil of the free!

**BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST.**  
Proudly was gather'd the festive throng;  
Bouyant each heart, and beaming each  
eye;  
Loud was the mirth; and the joyous  
song  
A thousand voices raised to the sky.  
  
Around the monarch his satrap state,  
Sharing the bold and impious strain;  
His queens were there, in their royal  
state;  
And warriors too, a mighty train.  
  
Belshazzar gazed, with a look of pride,  
On the smiling mein that beauty were;  
“Bring forth the vessels,” in scorn he  
cried,  
“The boast of Judah in days of  
yore!”  
  
“Bring them forth! to our gods let us  
quaff  
From those goblets by her deem'd  
divine!”  
The vessels were fill'd; loud rose the  
laugh,  
As scoffing they drain'd the rosy wine.  
  
Why trembles the monarch? why pales  
each cheek,  
As smote to the heart by a sudden  
fear?  
What means that wail—that feminine  
shriek?  
Tells it of anguish and peril near?

He marks the writing upon the wall,  
The sign of his empire overthrow;  
Fled is the joy of the festival!  
Hush'd is the magic of music's tone!  
  
Monarch! arouse from thy deathly  
trance!  
The host of Persia is at thy gate!  
Up! seize the buckler, the sword and the  
lance!  
To arms! to arms! ere it be too late!  
  
Vain is the summons: the city walls  
Are gain'd by the foe's invading host!  
And the king lies dead within those halls  
That lately rang with his lordly  
boast.  
  
Thus fell the king that vainly defied  
Jehovah's wrath, in his revels gay;  
And thus will ever be crush'd the  
pride  
That trusts in the might of earthly  
sway.

**SALLY CURRY'S COURTSHIP.**  
“Well, Sally,” said I, smiling, “am  
I to lose you on Sunday night?”  
“I am afraid so, ma'am,” said she,  
sliding behind the door.  
“Don't be ashamed, Sally,” said I,  
“I have shown you such an example of  
marrying one whom I preferred, that I  
am sure I cannot blame you.”  
Upon this, Sally looked up, and I

asked her how long she had known Mr.  
Curry.  
Sally began twisting a gold ring that  
was on the fore-finger of her left hand,  
and said—

“My Mother, ma'am, was a poor  
woman in Salem, the widow of a sea-  
captain. He was lost on a voyage, and  
she fell sick, declining like I was her  
only child. It was a very stormy night,  
a year ago, and my mother was very ill.  
I sent to a neighbour to say I was afraid  
she wouldn't stand it. Our neighbour  
sent back she darsen't leave her baby,  
who was sick; but a young man named  
Curry, a very desent person, would come  
and watch with me. I was thankful to  
see a living countenance, and said he  
might come and welcome.”

“That was my forlorn night, but Mr  
Curry helped me a sight. My Mother  
was in a faint all night, and he was as  
tender as a child to her. Once he began  
to tell a sea story, to try to cheer me  
up; but he found he made me cry more,  
because it didn't seem sympath respect-  
fully to talk of the things of life by a  
death-bed, and stopped talking, and only  
now and then, when he found he could  
not comfort me, nor raise her neither, he  
would fetch up such a pitying look, as  
if he wished he could.”

“The day was just dawning, when my  
mother seemed to come to a little, and  
spoke, right out, ‘Sally, hear.’”

“‘What mother?’ says I, and my  
heart beat as if it would come through.”

“‘Is there any body with you?’ says  
she.”

“‘Yes, my dear mother, a friend,’  
says I, whispering.”

“‘Will he take care of you?’ says  
she, and she looked with a sunken eye  
full on Curry.”

“Curry got right up, and came by the  
bedside, and knelt down and took her  
thin hand, and said, in a voice quite loud  
and solemn, ‘I will take of her, so help  
me Heaven.’”

“She didn't say another word, but  
just gave a kind of sigh, as it were,  
sorrowful, but as it she was satisfied, and  
squeezed his hand, and she died.”—*Am  
paper.*

**KNOWLEDGE IS POWER—CURIOUS IL-  
LUSTRATION.**—At a meeting which took  
place the other evening for the purpose  
of forming a North London Mechanics'  
Institution. Mr. Basil Montagu, as an  
illustration of the maxim that knowledge  
is power, related the following anecdote:—  
He was walking a few months ago in  
Portland-place, when he observed a large  
crowd of people assembled, and found  
that it was in consequence of a large  
mastiff dog having a lesser one in his  
gripe. Several persons tried, by splitting  
the mastiff's ear, and biting and pinching  
his tail, to make it let go his hold, but  
in vain. At last a delicate and candified  
young gentleman came up, and making  
his way through the crowd into the cir-  
cle, requested to be allowed to separate  
the dogs; assent was given amid jeers  
and laughter, when the dandy slowly  
drew from his pocket a large snuff box,  
and having taken a pinch himself, inserted  
his fingers again into the box, and, with-  
drawn a larger pinch, deliberately ap-  
plied it to the mastiff's nose. The snuff  
operated so powerfully on the animal's  
olfactory nerves, that it not only im-  
mediately let go its hold, but made its  
escape as fast as it could. The dandy  
was loudly cheered, upon which he  
stopped for a moment, and said, “Gentle-  
man, I have merely given you a proof  
that ‘Knowledge is Power.’”

**CONSUMPTION.**—There is a dread dis-  
ease which so prepares its victim, as it  
were, for death; which so refines it of  
its grosser aspect, and throws around  
familiar looks unearthly indications of a  
coming change—a dread disease, in  
which the struggle between soul and body  
is no gradual, quiet, and solemn, and  
the result so sure, that day by day, and  
grain by grain, the mortal part wastes  
and withers away, so that the spirit grows  
light and sanguine with its lightening  
load, and feeling immortality at hand,  
deems it but a new term of mortal life,  
a disease in which death and life are so  
strangely blended, that death takes the  
glow and hue of life, and life the gaunt  
and grizzly form of death; a disease  
which medicine never cured, wealth  
warded off, or poverty could boast  
exemption from; which sometimes moves  
in giant strides, and sometimes at a  
tardy sluggish pace, but, slow or quick,  
is ever sure and certain.—*Nickleby for  
July.*

**A WIFE.** Some men are fond  
of having a wife that can sing,  
while some consider singing the  
most abominable of accomplish-  
ments in a consort. A certain  
writer says, “A singing wife is  
like a pipping bulfinch, great fun  
for your friends—deuced tiresome  
to yourself.”

**On Sale**

**Just Landed**  
*Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Mun-  
den, Master,*  
**FROM HAMBURG,**

Prime Mess PORK  
Bread  
Flour  
Oatmeal  
Peas  
Butter.

*Also,*  
**15 Tuns BLUEBBE.**  
*For Sale by*  
**THOMAS GAMBLE.**

Carbonear  
Jan 9, 1839

**FOR SALE**  
**BY THE**  
**SUBSCRIBERS,**  
*Ex NAPOLEON from HAM-  
BURG,*

**BREAD, FLOUR and**  
**4000 Bricks**  
The latter at Cost and Charges,  
if taken from the Ship's side im-  
mediately.

**ALSO,**  
**90 Tons**  
**SALT**

And,  
**20 Tons Best House**  
**Coals,**  
*Ex APOLLO, Captain BUTLER from  
LIVERPOOL.*

**RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.**  
Harbor Grace,  
July 3, 1839.

**Capt THOMAS GADEN**

**BEGS** to inform the Public in general  
that he intends employing his  
Ketch BEAUFORT, the ensuing Season  
in the COASTING TRADE, between St.  
John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and  
Brigus, as Freights may occasionally of-  
fer. He will warrant the greatest care  
and attention shall be paid to the Prop-  
erty committed to his charge.

Application for FREIGHT may be  
made, and Letters or Parcels left at Mr.  
JAMES CLIFF'S, St. John's; or to Mr  
ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent, Harbour  
Grace.

N. B.—The BEAUFORT will leave St.  
John's every Saturday (wind and weather  
permitting).  
May 1, 1839.

**For Portugal Cove**  
The fine first-class Packet Boat  
**NATIVE LASS,**  
*James Doyle, Master,*

Burthen 23 tons; coppered and copper fastened.  
The following days of sailing have been deter-  
mined on:—from CARBONEAR, every MONDAY,  
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, precisely at 9  
o'clock; and PORTUGAL COVE on the mornings of  
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12.

She is completely new, of the largest class, and  
built of the best materials, and with such improve-  
ments as to combine great speed with unusual  
comfort for passengers, with sleeping berths, and  
commanded by a man of character and experienced

The character of the NATIVE LASS for speed and  
safety is already well established. She is con-  
structed on the safest principle of being divided  
into separate compartments by water tight bulk-  
heads, and which has given such security and  
confidence to the public. Her cabins are superi-  
or to any in the Island.  
Select Books and Newspapers will be kept on  
board for the accommodation of passengers

**FARES:—**

First Cabin Passengers	7s. 6d.
Second Ditto	5s. 0d.
Single Letters	0s. 6d.
Double Ditto	1s. 0d.

N. B.—James Doyle will hold himself respon-  
sible for any Parcel that may be given in charge to  
him.  
Carbonear.

**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 accom-  
modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-  
fort and convenience of Passengers can pos-  
sibly require or experience suggest, a care-  
ful 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 Port-  
ugal 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 careful-  
ly attended to; but no accounts can be  
kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the  
Proprietors be responsible for any Specie to  
other monies sent by this conveyance.

**ANDREW DRYSDALE,**  
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE  
**PERCHARD & BOAG,**  
Agents, St JOHN'S  
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1839

**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 fa-  
vours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further no-  
tice, start from Carbonear on the mornings  
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, posi-  
tively 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, 1836.

**THE ST. PATRICK**

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

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR  
for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and  
Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning  
and the COVE at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays  
Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet  
Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those  
Mornings.

**TERMS.**  
After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d  
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single 6d  
Double, Do. 1s.  
Parcels in proportion to their size of  
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  
Kielty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at  
Mr John Cruet's.  
Carbonear, ---  
June 4, 1838.

**TO BE LET**

**On Building Lease, for a Term of  
Years.**  
A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the  
North side of the Street, bounded of  
East by the House of the late captain  
STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

**MARY TAYLOR,**  
Widow.  
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

**Blanks**

Of Various kinds For Sale at the Office of  
this Paper.



VOL. V

It appears  
committee on  
on Saturday  
petitions del-  
of August.  
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are the peti-  
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EXTRAORDINARY  
Church.—Of  
of Ashton-up-  
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