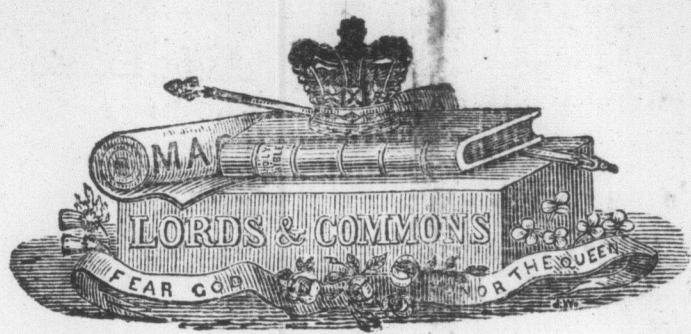


The



Star

AND Conception Bay Journal.

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1839.

No. 274

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

Colonial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

The Speaker laid before the House a report of the Commissioners of Roads and Bridges from Harbor Grace to Carbonear, which was transmitted by the Colonial Secretary.

The House then went into committee on bill to provide for the poor of the District of St. John's, and the Chairman reported that the committee had come to the following resolution—viz.:—That it is the opinion of the committee that a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Winsor, Nugent, Kent and Brown, be appointed to prepare a bill to provide for the poor of the Island.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from the Council the bill for incorporating the B. I. Society passed with amendments, which were read a first and 2nd time.

The Revenue Bill was then passed and sent to the Council for concurrence.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Kent,

Resolved,—That the expenses attendant on the printing of papers and records connected with the proceedings of this House are annually increasing, and have this year swelled to such amount as to form a principal item in its expenditure.

2d. Resolved,—That it is highly desirable that some mode be adopted by which no impediment shall be thrown in the way of printing parliamentary papers, and at the same time a standard price be arrived at, by which this House may be enabled to guard against imposition, and thereby lessen the present enormous expenditure.

3d. Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this House that the most efficacious method of printing parliamentary papers and records at the cheapest rate, is to advertise publicly for tenders for the performance of the same.

4th. Resolved,—That after the termination of the present session, tenders shall be advertised in the public prints of this town for the printing of documents ordered by this House—whether they be of papers for the use of members, or of the Journals containing a record of its proceedings.

5th. Resolved,—That a committee of five members of this House be appointed to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

The above resolutions being put, and the numbers being equal, the Speaker declined giving his casting vote—the resolutions being put as a whole and not *seriatim*.

Mr. Winsor moved an adjournment, which was lost.

Mr. Brown obtained leave to withdraw his resolutions, and gave notice for tomorrow of a motion that the House do pass said resolutions.

Ordered,—That the said resolutions have precedence on the order of the day for to-morrow.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Nugent presented a petition from John Rochfort, Samuel Carson, and Michael O'Dwyer, setting forth that the whole amount of the sum voted them for compensation for their services as District Surgeons had not been paid them, and requesting the consideration of the House.

Mr. Kent moved, seconded by Mr. Morris—that the order of the day respecting certain resolutions in reference to the printing of the House be discharged.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Nugent moved an address to his Excellency the Governor in reference to the petition of John Rochfort, &c. presented yesterday, requesting that the unappropriated amount of the vote for their services may be paid.

The address was then presented, read, & adopted.

Mr. Morris reported the following reply of his Excellency to the address of the House requesting that the employment of hired vessels to convey the Judges on Circuit might be discontinued:—

GENTLEMEN.—It will always be my object to practice all possible economy in the public expenditure, but without mentioning other circumstances, it appears to me that as the Roads on the Mainland are only partially and imperfectly formed, and as there is no suitable accommodation upon them, or in some of the places at which the Circuit Courts are held, for the Judges and their respective Ministerial Officers, it is, for the present, impossible to comply with this address.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from the Council a message acquainting the House of the passing of the Revenue bill.

Mr. Morris presented a bill to provide for the due collection, and safe keeping of the Colonial Revenue, and the same was read a first and second time, committed, engrossed, read a third time, passed, and sent to Council.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from the Council a message, acquainting the house that they had passed the Delegation bill, and bill to make provision for the greater protection of the Revenue.

The House then went into committee on amendments made by her Majesty's Council in Bill to Incorporate the Benevolent Irish Society, and the Chairman reported some amendments, which were read and agreed to.—Adj.

The Council yesterday passed the Revenue Bill, the Delegation Bill, and a Bill to provide for the greater protection of the Revenue;—the Contingency and License Bills are yet before them, as well as the Road and Leen Bill, all of which are in progress; and the business being now brought so nearly to a close, there cannot exist any impediment to the prorogation of this Session in all the next week.

A Bill was yesterday passed by the Assembly to secure more effectually the Collection and Safety of the Colonial Revenue, by requiring a security from the different Collectors of Customs in addition to that already existing under the Imperial head. This Bill is also before the Council for consideration.—*Newfoundlander*, Sep. 26.

TRANSIT OF LETTERS IN ENGLAND.

The post-office system of England, perfected as it has been of late years, is vastly superior to that of any other country.

The mention of the office of chief postmaster of England, occurs in 1581. In 1635, Charles I. directed his "postmaster of England for foreign parts" to open a communication by running posts between London and Edinburgh, Holyhead, Exeter, Ireland, &c. In 1653-4, the post-office revenues were farmed by the council of state and Proctor at 10,000l. per annum. In 1656, the parliament made some enactment for the erection of a new General Post-office, which was established at the Restoration in 1660, and from that period has only changed by a perpetual growth of activity and usefulness. The mail for letters was first conveyed by stage coach

es, on the 2nd August, 1785, and in 1789, by royal mail coaches.

In order to form some idea of the magnitude, and great facility of transacting business at the General Post office at the present time, we give the following extract from a recent parliamentary report:

"There are employed at present at the Island office of the General Post office in London, 84 clerks, 50 sub-sorters, 241 letter carriers, and about 30 messengers, in all, 405 persons.

"The operations of the Post office, belonging to the despatch of letters, or the evening work, as it is called, consist in:

"1st. Facing the letters, and stamping them, to show the date of their receipt. Stamping is performed with a hand stamp, at the rate of 200 letters per minute.

"2. Sorting, according to the different mail routes; in doing which 54 persons are employed. Mr. Bokenham states, that sorting is done at the rate of 30 letters a minute. Sir Edward Lees says, that 60 is the lowest number a sorter ought to sort.

"3. Examining and taxing the letters; in which business 21 persons are employed for one hour and a quarter each. Taxing is performed at the rate of 33 in a minute.

"4. Resorting, according to the different post towns.

"5. Telling: that is, making out the bills for the unpaid letters, against the different deputy post masters. Twenty tellers are thus employed for somewhat less than one hour and a quarter each.

"In the evening there are also the newspapers to sort. The first step is to put the directions all one way, the second is to sort. The 241 letter carriers, and the 50 sub-sorters, in all about 290, are employed upon this duty.

"The morning duty of the Post-office consists in unloading the mails, and delivering the letters, that is to say, in:

"1. Opening the bags, of which there are 700, and in checking the Deputy-postmasters' accounts for paid letters; 15 persons are thus employed; one person examines a bag in one minute and a half; 10 persons are employed in examining the taxings of unpaid letters, made by the deputy-postmasters.

"2. Sorting; 50 sorters are thus employed for two hours.

"3. Telling, that is, making out bills against every letter-carrier. Ten tellers, assisted by three check-clerks, are employed in this business during an hour.

"4. Delivering; the letter carriers, of whom there are 241, are to return by a certain time, and are to pay the money charged against them to the receiver-general; also 50 sub-sorters, who are in a situation between clerks and letter-carriers, assist in the early delivery of general-post letters"—*London Mirror*.

IMPORTANT CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.

One of the most valuable improvements in modern times has lately been achieved in the manufacture of SODA from common SALT, by the use of carbonate of

ammonia instead of the pestiferous method hitherto employed in the production of that alkali. The inhabitants residing in the vicinity of the soda manufactories at Birmingham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Glasgow, &c., owe the inventors of this invaluable improvement a heavy debt of gratitude, as by this discovery they have put an end to the dreadful nuisance which the public have so long endured. The necessity of decomposing the chloride of sodium by sulphur no longer exists, the newly-discovered process being perfectly free from all noxious vapour. Another important advantage is also secured—namely, that the improved method can with little additional outlay be adapted to the manufactories at present in operation, and the workmen who have hitherto been frequently thrown out of employment and subject to the loss of their wages in consequence of the numerous indictments that have been laid against their masters for nuisances will no longer be subject to this evil. The process, when submitted to an eminent chemical lawyer for his opinion, was pronounced by him to be one of the most brilliant and ingenious discoveries in modern chemistry.

Anecdote of Lord Exmouth.

The following instance of intrepidity on the part of Lord Exmouth, is alike honorable to his feelings as a man and his gallantry as an officer. On the 26th January, 1796, when the Dutton transport, crowded with troops and their families, was driven on the rocks under the citadel of Plymouth, Lord Exmouth, then Captain Edward Pellew, was driving along shore with his lady to dine with a party at Plymouth, when seeing crowds of people running to the shore, and learning it was a wreck, he left his lady to proceed onward, and joined the crowd. He soon saw, from the situation of the unfortunate vessel, that unless some person of experience could get on board to take the command, the loss of five or six hundred lives was inevitable, as the officers had pulled ashore, and though urged to return, all of them refused. Captain Pellew with difficulty got a rope connected with the wreck made fast to himself, and by this means was hauled on board through the surf. Order was instantly established, and the gallant officer did not leave the Dutton until every soul was safely landed. To the honor of the boatswain he it said, that he obstinately refused to leave the ship until their deliverer agreed to go before him, who so far yielded the point of honor, that they both left the point of danger together. Captain Pellew shortly after received a letter from His Majesty, intimating his intention of making him a baronet, a title certainly more honorably acquired than if he had been conqueror, where the death of thousands had given importance to his victory.

MEUM AND TEUM.—On Saturday week, the owner of a small house in Newcastle, asked an old woman her tenant for her May-day rent.—"Wait till Moonda," said the Charist dame;—"wait till Moonda," and then we'll see whether t' house is yours or mine."—*Tyne Mercury*

THE LAST OF THE MAMELUKES

The Pacha of Egypt, I believe in 1818, assembled together the whole corps of Mamelukes, as if for a feast; and having secured all egress except a steep and precipitous descent over the sides of the elevation, (the platform of the Citadel) he destroyed them with cannon and musketry. They came, according to custom, in their richest costume, with arms, and bearing with them their wealth. At a signal given by the pacha, death burst forth on all sides. Crossing and enfilading batteries poured forth their flame and iron, and men and horses were at once weltering in their blood. Many precipitated themselves from the summit of the Citadel and were destroyed in the abyss. Two, however, recovered themselves. At the first shock of the concussion both horses and riders were stunned; they trembled for an instant like equestrian riders, shaken by an earthquake, and then darted off with the rapidity of lightning; they passed the nearest gate, which fortunately was not closed, and found themselves out of Cairo. One of the fugitives took the road to El Azish, the other darted up the mountains; the pursuers divided, one half following each.

It was a fearful thing, that race for life and death! The steeds of the desert, let loose on the mountains, bounded from rock to rock, forded torrents, now along the edges of precipices. Three times the horse of one Mameluke fell breathless; three times, hearing the tramp of the pursuers, he arose and renewed his flight. He fell at length not to rise again. His master exhibited a touching instance of reciprocal fidelity; instead of gliding down the rocks into some defile, or gaining a peak inaccessible to cavalry, he seated himself by the side of his courser, threw the bridle over his arm, and waited the arrival of his executioners. They came up, and he fell beneath a score of sabres, without a motion of resistance, a word of complaint, or a prayer for mercy. The other Mameluke, more fortunate than his companion, traversed El Azish, gained the desert, escaped unhurt, and in time, became the Governor of Jerusalem.

Royal Marriage—Prince William Alexander of Orange, the eldest son of the Prince of Orange, and grandson of the King of the Netherlands, was married at Stuttgart, on the 18th instant, to the Princess Frederica Sophia Matilda, second daughter of the King of Wurtemberg. The young prince is in his 23rd year, and the princess in her 22nd year.

The coronation of the Empress of Austria as Queen of Hungary is stated by a letter of the 13th inst. from Vienna as likely to take place next autumn, the Diet having agreed to request it of the Emperor as a special favour.

The body of the late Lord W. Bentinck, after being embalmed, is to be conveyed to England to be buried in the family vault at Bulstrode.

There have been 60,300 hogs-heads of flax sowed this year in the north of Ireland.

One hundred and twenty-three tons of eggs were shipped from Derry for Liverpool on Friday week.

The naval armament of France for the ensuing year is to consist of 130 armed vessels, with 10,137 men.

Her Majesty's powers of mimicry are said to equal those of the late celebrated Charles Mathews.

According to the Parliamentary returns it appears that in the year 1838 foreign apples were imported into England to the value of 30,000*l*.

Her Majesty's ship *Grecian* arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 20th April, with the following prizes: The *Ganges* with 417 slaves, and the *Seal* with 364 slaves.

The usual range of expenditure in Switzerland, for persons living in what we should call easy circumstances, is from £100 to £300 per annum; and it is asserted that not a single individual in the whole of Switzerland, spends £1000 per annum.

A "Queen's letter" has been received in Dublin, constituting a new college, of which the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Rev. James Wilson, are to be the heads. The appointment of professors to rest with these three; and in case of their disagreement, with the Lord Lieutenant.

The clergy of the country of Limerick are receiving 25 per cent. by power of attorney upon the arrears of tithes.

LONDON August 6.

Recruiting for the Army—In the time of peace so much activity has never been known as is now displayed in this part of the service. The general examining depot in Duke-street, Westminster, is daily overwhelmed with the embryo soldiers, chiefly from the rural districts. A very large number of recruiting sergeants, cavalry and infantry, are constantly in the parks, especially at the time the guard is relieved, looking out for young and able-bodied men. Premiums of from 20*s*. to 20*s* are paid to those who bring an aptable recruit, and for the East India Company's service a bonus of 10*s*. is given for men of 5 feet 5 inches and under 30 years of age, and 15*s*. for those who are 5 feet 7 inches. The non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery have been extremely successful in enlisting great numbers, chiefly fine healthy lads from the country, to whom the preference in all regiments is invariably given.

From Mexico, to the 25th July. Bustamente reached the capital on the 17th, and was received with every demonstration of gladness and respect. He immediately thereafter resumed the Presidential chair, and Santa Anna retired to his farm at Menga de Clova. At Tampico business was beginning to revive; but the heavy charges on the transportation of goods to the interior, hindered it from assuming much activity. Two conductas had arrived there with 2,500,000 do*l*s. Arista, by order of the Government, was using every exertion to obliterate every trace of the late revolution, by destroyed all the fortifications, etc. erected by the Federalists.

On the 24th July, the English packet sailed from Tampico, with upwards of half a million in specie on board.

Convert from Popery—The Bishop of London has lately ordained, as a minister of the Church of England, a gentleman who had been born and educated in the Church of Rome, and who had been studying at Rome, eight years to qualify himself as a minister of that church. His residence at Rome has led to his conviction of the errors of Popery, which he has in consequence renounced, and is now a zealous defender of the faith once delivered to the saints.

Intelligence has been received from India, stating that the British Army entered Condahar on the 21st of April. The difficulties which the army had experienced with respect to provisions had vanished, and they had been received with open arms. Private intelligence from Condahar to April 29, reports that Shah Sherja had been crowned with acclamation. The British army was to proceed forthwith to Dabool, which it is expected to reach in 22 days.

This gratifying intelligence had been received at Peshawar with great rejoicings. The city was illuminated for three days, and preparations were made for the immediate advance of the contingent army of Runjeet Sing, accompanied by the Shahzadah Timoor and Col. Wade, upon Cabool.

(From the Jamaica Despatches)

If the Anti-Slavery agitators of the British Colonies were really sincere in their professed abhorrence of the prevalence of the Slave trade, they would take a very different and efficient mode of conducting the increase of the human traffic, which, by their present course of action, they are stimulating to an augmented extent. Instead of coming to this free colony to excite idleness and disorder, and to draw from the pockets of the people money which ought to be sunk in developing the resources of the Island, they should have stayed in Great Britain to collect peace there for the furtherance of the free labour system in the British West Indies, to emigrate, to send out machinery, and to stimulate by every means in their power, the cultivation of our colonial staples, so as to discourage those of the slave working islands. This would have been, and is the only certain, and sure method to check the slave trade, or to induce other countries to follow the example of England, and we must look upon the parties who adopt the contrary course as either fraudulent, stupid, or mad. For, whilst they are leaving no stone unturned to blast the prosperity of this fine island, they are giving an impulse to foreign slave cultivation, more especially of sugar and coffee, which they never had before; and whilst they are paving the way to the destruction of British Agriculture and Commerce, they are putting arms into the hands of the enemy, to rivet the fetters of the slaves—Now, they are weakening the strength of Great Britain to a degree which may render her incapable of self-protection; and are thus doing their utmost to impoverish and enslave the people of their Native land, and to divest Victoria of the British cognomen—Sovereign of the Ocean! and Queen of the Seas!—What were the bulwarks of her strength and glory, when the ambition of Napoleon threatened her power, after having laid waste the dominions of her neighbours? Ships, Colonies, and Commerce, which kept the conqueror at bay, and defeated his attempts to subjugate her Empire.—Why did Nelson cruise in the Antillean Seas; but to protect us from foreign invasion? And who furnished the money and supplies to support his fleet, but the loyal British Colonies? Those very Colonists whom the Sanitary Society are seeking to destroy and involve in one common ruin, by returning evil for good—ingratitude for concession, and the confiscation of their property and rights in return for negro emancipation. All other nations will scorn the people who have been made the victims of so despicable an intrigue, and will perceive that to the selfish avarice of a party our safety and welfare have been sacrificed.

Experience tells us that the only certain means of moral improvement and prosperity are to keep the mass of the population employed in useful action, and their minds engaged in labors and manufactures beneficial to the whole community. This is the grand preservation against that barbarism and brutality which ever attend an indolent and inactive stupidity. The due cultivation of practical manual arts in a country has a greater tendency to polish and harmonise mankind than mere speculative science, however refined or sublime it may be, for it often bewilders and confounds a weak intellect—nor can the wisest nation expect to thrive without agricultural industry.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1839.

To His Excellency HENRY PRESCOTT, Esq. C. B., Governor, &c. &c.

"We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Council of Newfoundland, in our Legislative capacity assembled, beg to approach your Excellency with some observations on the Speech which your Excellency was pleased to deliver to the Legislature on the occasion of your assenting to the Bill "to encourage the killing of Wolves in this colony."

"While Her Majesty's Council disclaim imputing to your Excellency any desire to dictate to them the course they should pursue, they cannot but feel that the mode of proceeding adopted in the present instance, and characterised by your Excellency as "an unusual one" may have the effect of interfering with that independence, the possession of which, by each branch of the Legislature, is so essential to the interests of the Colony.

"Her Majesty's Council therefore feel themselves compelled, respectfully, to protest against the proceeding in question;—at the same time assuring your Excellency that they will pursue the course they have always followed, of giving, to every matter that may be brought before them, the most dispassionate and careful consideration."

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED
Sept. 26—Schooner *Smith*, Smith Tri-
mud in Cuba, 113 puns., 23 tierces,
13 bls. molasses.
Sept. 29, Schooner *Samuel Gould*,
James Smith, Master, arrived at this port
from Cuba, fell in with the American
Schooner *Oneco* of Belfast, S. M., in lat.
37, 20, N. long. 70, 45, W. dismasted,
water-logged and abandoned.

CLEARED
Sept. 27.—Will o'the Wisp, Stevens,
Acrona, 2000 q*l*s. fish.

Port of Carbonear.

ENTERED
Sept. 13—Victoria, Power, Liverpool,
merchandise.

CLEARED
Sept. 4—John Romily, Kendall, Na-
ples, 3,944 q*l*s. fish.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED
Sep. 16.—Three Brothers, Chesney, No-
vascotta, cattle.
Hugh Denoon, Brookman, Cape Breton,
cattle.
Albion, Forest, Boston, bread, molasses,
pork.
Nancy, Briand, Arichat, cattle.
Hunter, Pike, St. Peter's, Newfoundland,
molasses.
Regulator, Haly, P. E. Island, cattle,
sheep.
Abeona, Kuter, Novascotia, lumber.
Charles, Boudrot, Novascotia, cattle, but-
ter.
Lavinia, Mara, Liverpool, coal, bread,
merchandise.
20.—Lady Young, Kennedy, New Brun-
swick, lumber.
Jane, Yonden, Greenock, cordage, and
sundries.
Trial, Power, Sydney, coal.
21.—Jubilee, Percy, Novascotia, pork,
molasses.
Emily, Davis, Hamburg, bread, butter,
pork.
Uniacke, Landry, Novascotia, cattle.
23.—Antelope, Ebsary, Cape Breton,
coal.
King William, Le Blanc, Cape Breton,
cattle.
Great Britain, Boudrot, Boston, molas-
ses.
Inverness, M'Donald, Cape Breton, cat-
tle.
Richmond, Girroir, Boston, molasses,
cordage.
Reward, Gaines, Cape Breton, cattle.
Borealis, Birnie, Cadiz, salt.
Spanish brig General La Borde, Mallo,
Havanna, ballast.
Jabez, Tuzo, Barbudoos, ballast.
Iris, Prouse, Copenhagen, pork, flour,
butter.
CLEARED
Sep. 23.—Three Brothers, Chesney, No-
vascotta, salt.
24.—Alexander, Keating, Novascotia,
sundries.
June, Gibbs, Oporto, fish.
25.—Ferois, Ryan, Novascotia, sun-
dries.
Orion, Murphy, Novascotia, fish.
Spanish barque Bella Delores, Sandilis,
Cofunna, fish.
Royal William, Hally, New York, seal
skins.
Douglastown, Anderson, Greenock, oil.

WILLIAM SMITH
AND SONS

HAVING returned to the city of Edinburgh, I have the honor to inform you that I have now opened several branches of his business in conjunction with his Father, he may at any time be seen at my Office,
Harbor Grace,
23d Sept. 1839.

'SAMUEL
Captain Smith, from
113 Puncheons
23 Tierces
12 Barrels

CHOICE
Molasses
By the
FOR SALE
RIDLEY, HAR

N. B. A
Salm
WANT

Harbor Grace,
October 2, 1839

Not
TEND

Will be received by
SATUR
The 5th day of
AT NO

From Persons who
TRACT for finish
ROA

from HARBOR GRACE
CROCKER'S COVE
A Specification
may be seen on app
THOMAS
Secretary to
Commissioner
and Fridge
bureau to

Carbonear,
16th September, 18

PIDDLERS

IN obedience to a
Worshipful the
bearing date the 14th in
directed,

I hereby give Pu
That a GENERAL QU
ONS of the Peace, will
Court-House, in HAR

On Thu

The Third day, of Oc
ensuing, at the hour of
forenoon, of the same
Keeper of Her Majesty's
Constable, and all other
Bailiff's within this D
manded that they be
fulfil those things whic
their Offices shall be to

Given under my H
Grace, in the No
Newfoundland, t
day of September
Our Lord 1839.

B. G

Notice.

WILLIAM STURDING, 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, }
23d Sept., 1839. }

'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.

Notice.

TENDERS

Will be received by me until

SATURDAY,

The 5th day of October,

AT NOON.

From Persons willing to CON-
TRACT for finishing the

ROAD

from HARBOR-ROCK HILL to
CROCKER'S COVE BRIDGE.

A Specification of the WORK
may be seen on application to me.

THOMAS NEWELL,

Secretary to the Board of
Commissions for Roads
and Bridges from Car-
bonear to Grate's Cove.

Carbonear,
16th September, 1839.

PROCLAMATION.

IN obedience to a Precept of the
Worshipful the MAGISTRATES,
bearing date the 14th instant, and to me
directed,

I hereby give Public Notice

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSI-
ONS of the PEACE, will be holden at the
Court-House, in HARBOUR GRACE,

On Thursday,

The Third day, of October now next
ensuing, at the hour of Eleven in the
forenoon, of the same day; and the
Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol, the High
Constable, and all other Constables and
Baillifs within this District are com-
manded that they be then there to do and
fulfil those things which by reason of
their Offices shall be to be done.

Given under my Hand, at Harbor
Grace, in the Northern District of
Newfoundland, this Seventeenth
day of September, in the Reign of
Our Lord 1839.

B. G. GARRETT,
High Sheriff

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 1/4 to 9 inch assorted NAILS
Horse and Shingle Ditto
Splitting Knives
Axes, Hammers
Grindstones
Carp. Compasses
Coopers Rushes
Bake Pots and Covers
Grappels, Fish Hooks
Assorted TINWARE
Sheet COPPER
Chalk, Whiting
Slates, Book Ditto
Ship Chandlery
Linsed Oil, Spirits Turpentine
Butts LEATHER
Shoe Blacking
STATIONERY, and Ink in Bottles
Pieces Brown Holland
RISH LINENS
Sheeting, and Sheeting CALICOES
Lish Union Ditto
Unbleached Ditto
Fancy Shirtings
Fustians, and Molestins
Printed Ditto
Twist, Check
Aberdeen Dowlas
A Large Assortment Fancy Printed
CHINIZ 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
TILBET Shawles & Turnovers
Colored, Black & White KidGloves
Ladies Thread Ditto
VelvetSlippers
German Linc Cotton
Gentlemen's Satio & 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.

Blanks

At the Office of this Paper.

Harbor Grace,
September 25, 1839.

On Sale.

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.

Eligible Premises!!

To be Let

FOR A TERM OF YEARS

Those conveniently situated

STORES, WHARF,
SHOP, &c.,

adjoining Mr. TIMOTHY HOGAN'S
PREMISES, at present in the occu-
pation of Mr. LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,
and Mr. JOHN O'MARA, but whose
Lease expires on 10th October next.

For Terms, apply to ROBINSON
BROOKING, GARLAND & Co.

Or, to
GEORGE BURTON.

St. John's,
July 3, 1839.

INCENDIARISM!

WHEREAS on SATURDAY even-
ing last the 24th inst., a quantity
of Blasted Boughs, Pickets and Match-
es (partly burnt) were found under the
eastern end of our HOUSE formerly occu-
pied 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 evi-
dence 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, 1839.

UNEXAMPLED
MAMMOTH SCHEME.

THE following detail of a Scheme of
a LOTTERY to be drawn in De-
cember next, warrants us in declaring it
to be unparalleled in the history of Lotte-
ries. 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 satisfac-
tion, and especially to the Six Hundred
Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure we re-
commend early application being, made
to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are
all sold, blanks only remain—the first
buyers have the best chance.—We there-
fore, emphatically say—delay not! but
at once remit and transmit to us your
orders, which shall always receive our
immediate attention. Letters to be ad-
dressed, 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 Legisla-
tive Assembly of Florida, and under the
direction of the Commissioners acting
under the same. To be drawn at Jack-
sonville, Florida—Schmidt and Hamil-
ton, Managers. Sylvester & Co., New
York, sole Agents.

No combination numbers! 100,000
Tickets, from No. 1 upwards in succes-
sion.

The deeds of the property and the stock
transferred in trust to the Commissioners
appointed by the said act of the Legisla-
ture 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, 156
feet, 6 inches, on Gravier
street. Rented at about 57,
000 dols. per annum, valued
at 700,000 dols.

One Prize—City Hotel,

162 feet on Common street, 146
feet, six inches on Camp street
—Rented at 25,000 dols., va-
lued at 500,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,

(adjoining the Arcade) No. 16,
24 feet, 7 inches, front on
Natchez street. Rented at
1,200 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,

(adjoining the Arcade) No. 13,
23 feet front on Natchez street
—Rented at 1,200 dols., va-
lued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,

(adjoining the Arcade) No. 20,
28 feet front, on Natchez street
—Rented at 1,200 dols., va-
lued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,

No. 23, north east corner of Ba-
sin 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 dols., va-
lued at 20,000 dols.

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 dols., va-
lued at 20,000 dols.

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 dols., va-
lued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,

No. 239, 24 feet, 8 inches on
Royal street, by 127 feet, 11
inches deep—Rented at 1000
dols., valued at 20,000 dols.

1 prize, 250 shares, Canal Bk.

stock, 100 dols. each 25,000 dols.

1 prize, 200 do. Commercial do.

100 dols. each 20,000 dols.

Do. 150 shares Mech. &

Trade's do. do. 15,000 dols.

Do. 100 shares City Bank

1 Do. do. 10,000 dols.

Do. 100 shares do. do.

1 Do. do. 10,000 dols.

Do. 50 shares Exchange Bank

1 Do. do. 5,000 dols.

1 Do. 50 do. do. do. 5,000 dols.

1 Do. 25 do. Gas Light do. 5,000 dols.

1 Do. 25 do. do. do. 5,000 dols.

1 Do. 15 do. Mech & Trade do. 1,500 dols.

1 Do. 15 do. do. do. 1,500 dols.

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

10 prizes, each 2 shares of 1
dols. each—each prize 200
dols. of Gas Light Bank 2,000 dols.

200 prizes, each one share of
100 dols. of the Bank of Loui-
siana, 20,000 dols.

200 prizes, each one share of
100 dols. of the New Orleans
Bank, 20,000 dols.

150 prizes, each one share of
100 dols. of the Union Bank
of Florida, 15,000 dols.

Six Hundred Prizes 1,500,000 dols.

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 fortu-
nate holders of such prizes will have
such property transferred to them imme-
diately 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 advertise-
ment, until the 1st of December next,
and to send their accounts to us, toge-
ther with a paper containing the adver-
tisement.

SYLVESTER & Co.
156, Broadway, N. Y.
New York, May 7, 1839.

POETRY

THE WIDOWER'S BRIDE.

BY MRS. ABBY.

I wedded where I fondly loved;
My friends with eager voice
Destowed their sanction, and approved
The husband of my choice;
They told me that his former bride
Unmingled bliss had known,
And for her fortunes prophesied
The brightness of my own.

He too had friends—his deep distress
The pined and deplored,
And said that woman's smile should bless
Once more his hearth and board;
That he should seek the busy throng,
And mark the young and fair,
And let his children know, ere long,
Another mother's care.

Oh, sad exchange!—the heart I brought
Was full of joy and youth,
Warm, open, in its slightest thought,
And single in its truth;
While *his*, by sorrow worn and tried,
One vision only nursed,
The image of another bride,
The dearest and the first.

The lawns and bowers around the hall,
Her taste arranged and planned,
The flowery world he loves to call
A little fairy-land;
And then I sigh for some lone cot,
Where clustering boughs might twine,
Whose foliage should acknowledge not
A training hand but mine.

The old domestics mutely chide,
I meet their mournful look,
If I displace or cast aside
A picture, vase, or look;
Though mistress of this noble scene,
They gaze on me in dread,
As one who lightly dares profane
The relics of the dead.

Her kindred gather round our hearth,
And of some guest accost
With records of the grace and worth
Of her, the loved, the lost;
Then, start, and pause, and glance
around,
If I perchance draw near,
As though they kindly feared to wound,
My listening, jealous ear.

Her children—I could love them well,
Might I their trust secure,
But my caresses they repel,
Or passively endure;
And if I venture to reprove,
They trembling shun my gaze,
Or murmur of the tender love
They knew in happier days.

Yet ill like these I well could brook,
If he—my loved, my own,—
Rejoiced me with one happy look,
Or one endearing tone;
But no, his lost one ever seems
His heart and thoughts to claim,
And oft he starts from feverish dreams,
And wildly breathes her name.

Daily he hastes to solitude,
And o'er her portrait sighs;
That portrait once by stealth I viewed,
I marked the dazzling eyes,
The golden locks, the lip of rose,
The cheek of softer bloom;
My rival smiled upon my woes,
And mocked me from the tomb!

Yet my complaints must fruitless be;
The world esteems me blest,
Of power, and pomp, and luxury,
Triumphantly passeth;
And I must smile with feeling torn,
And fond affections checked,
And yield my girlhood's sunny morn
To coolness and neglect.

Yet to the youthful and the fair—
This warning I impart—
If thou can'st humbly stoop to share
A sad and widowed heart,
Known that each trial I have proved,
Thou also must sustain—
He who has warmly, truly loved,
Can never love again!

BARBER'S BROTH.—An Irish paper gives a droll story of the spouse of a barber, while engaged in the cooking of a pot of sheep's-head broth, being seized from her duty by two gossips, knowing the good-wife's taste for liquor, proposed a dram. She volunteered to go for it, and on her departure, her two guests emptied the pot of the sheep's head, and, with a remorseless appetite, proceeded to devour it. After having satisfied their hunger, they bethought themselves how they might con-

ceal their depredation, and seeing one of the barber's blocks, seized upon it, and plunged it into the pot. The barber's rib returned with her precious commodity, and the "water of life" was speedily discussed by the trio. The two visitors then took their departure before the barber came home from sermon; he, worthy soul, arrived as hungry as a hawk, and rubbing his hands with glee at the thoughts of the good dinner that awaited him, took a fork to examine what state the head was in; failing to fix his weapon in it at the first plunge, he repeated his stroke with more energy, but with similar success; not a little a tounded at this phenomenon, our man of suds made a desperate effort, and succeeded in fixing the fork. But who can depict the wonder and astonishment of our shaver, when, instead of his favourite sheep's-head, one of his own blocks met his view! Rubbing his specks, and scarcely believing his eyes, he gazed at the block, almost petrified at the metamorphosis, and then, in a paroxysm of rage, flung the block at his wife's head with such full intent, that had her skull not been of a comfortable thickness, it would have proved fatal.

Irishman's Notion of Discount.—It chanced one gloomy day, in the month of December, that a good-humoured Irishman applied to a merchant to discount a bill of exchange for him at rather a long though not an unusual date; and the merchant having casually remarked that the bill had a great many days to run, "That's true," replied the Irishman, "but then, my honey, you don't consider how short the days are at this time of the year."

Singula Coincidence.—Thursday at Hatton-gardens three individuals met in a charge, whose respective names were Farthing, Halfpenny, and Penny; and on the previous day in a charge of assault, the two defendants, man and wife, were stone blind, the complainant was also stone blind, and the wife of the latter had but one eye, and the assault was committed when the parties were "blind drunk."

Unprecedented Travelling.—Two British officers of the royal artillery were on parade with their battalion, on Friday two weeks, at Woolwich, England (some miles on the eastern side of London), and dining on Sunday with one of their countrymen, at Beltzhoover's Hotel, in Baltimore. They came by the Great Western.

Classification of Newspaper Readers.—Shenstone, the poet, divides the readers of a newspaper into seven classes.

1. The ill-natured look at the list of bankrupts.
2. The poor, to the price of bread.
3. The stock-jobber, to the lies of the day.
4. The old maid, to marriages.
5. The prodigal, to the deaths.
6. The monopolizers, to the hopes of a bad harvest.
7. The boarding-school and all other young misses, to matters relating to Gretna Green.

NEW YORK PILOTS.—The Pilot of New York is a perfect contrast to the Pilots we had been in the habit of seeing in the Firth of Forth. He is an intelligent, well-dressed person; in short a gentleman in appearance and manners.—*Mr. Stuart.*

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 or Postages or Passages, nor will be 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 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 6d.
Double do

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

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which at a considerable expence, he has fitted 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 Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

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

TERMS.

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 Kieley'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.

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munden, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK
Bread
Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Butter.

Also,

15 Tuns BLUBBE.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear,
Jan. 9, 1839.

FOR SALE

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex NAPOLEON from HAMBURG,

BREAD, FLOUR and
4000 Bricks

The latter at Cost and Charges, if taken from the Ship's side immediately.

ALSO,

90 Tons

SALT

And,

20 Tons Best House

Coals,

Ex APOLLO, Captain BUTLER from LIVERPOOL.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbour 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, Harbour Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, as Freights may occasionally offer. He will warrant the greatest care and attention shall be paid to the Property 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 determined 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 improvements as to combine great speed with unusual comfort for passengers, with sleeping berths, and commanded by a man of character and experience. The character of the NATIVE LASS for speed and safety is already well established. She is constructed on the safest principle of being divided into separate compartments by water tight bulk-head, and which has given such security and confidence to the public. Her cabins are superior 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 6d.
Double Ditto 1s. 0d.

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

Carbonear.



VOL. V.

HARBOUR GRACE

THE CH

From the Statesman

We have never a body of sedition appeared to us commiseration a federated disturbers. Is it disingenuous to act in this way? Now Provisions are comparatively by peculiar pressure pressing the opibouring classes. be, it seems incredible multitude of progress in various land, and the of the reports to us from the many. What then is this or Convent on Birmingham, ex unmeaning itself to be heard through the me with twelve hundred said signatures petition rolled to Common under Atwood, of B sent about a m Atwood on Friday to this petition, the distress of the middle classes and manufacture shared—on the ing classes to a for their labours of effectual relief monetary system pointment of the benefit from the for all which the petitioners, these enlightened Char own peculiar universal suffrage fragments, as a remedy from us to the distress of the or of any class of We do not most gravely doubt of this alleged distress reject and disbeliefluent cause of theatrical multitude If such distress did not Mr Atwood representative of for a specific particular subject? would not have an pot. That might fatal to Chartism rished revolution we are satisfied that Chartism would no tress removed by his own.

We look upon political thing; as which society has rather than us an