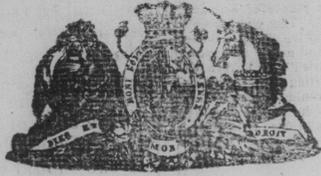


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AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

The French have had another fight with the Mexicans, and have taken the town of Vera Cruz, killed 1 gen., wounded another, and taken a third prisoner. If the particulars are correct, about 500 Frenchmen flogged 5,000 choice Mexican troops. This affair, in itself, is nothing; but as it involves remotely, the peace of Europe—it is every thing. England has immense wealth in various parts of Mexico—all the mines are worked by English machinery, English engineers, and English gold. The city of Mexico contains many English merchants, and much of their merchandise. The town of Vera Cruz taken, France will shortly march to the city of the Montezumas. England will either interfere to prevent this, or else by a private arrangement between the respective administrators of the two countries, their troops will act in concert, conquer the whole country, and (as to the victors being the spoils) they will divide the proceeds, share and share alike. England will then perhaps take for her portion the northern half of Mexico, and from the Gulf to the Pacific, including Santa Fe, and so on up the Oregon Territory. The disturbed state of Canada, is an excuse to send 50,000 regular troops there, and to raise in the province 50,000 militia, fit for immediate and active service. These may edge along, and ultimately occupy the 10 degrees of the Oregon territory which we award to England.—With a large army there a large force in or near the southern boundary of the Oregon territory claimed by us. In possession of that, her troops hem in the United States on three sides, and her ships on the fourth. nor is this all. We are driving the Indians west of the Mississippi by hundreds of thousands, with their hearts full of revenge and thirsting for American blood. They meet the English, and are used by them for the basest of purposes. Such a movement, if successful, might enable England to strengthen her East India possessions, and overawe Russia more effectually, and perhaps enable her to conquer the Russian territory on the north-west coast of America. We should not be surprised to hear next of the French marching upon and taking Tampico. The fort and town of that place and of Sisal may be easily captured, and the conquest of the whole of Mexico must inevitably follow. *N. York paper, Jan. 16.*

Catholic.—When will people understand that the simple meaning of the word "Catholic" is universal or general? When will

they understand, that when the word is applied to the Church, it signifies that the Church of Christ is general or universal, embracing within its pale, men of all nations? The canon of the Church of England defines the word most admirably, when it instructs the Clergy to pray before their Sermons, "For CHRIST'S HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH, that is, for the whole Congregation of Christian people dispersed throughout the whole world." We wish that all Protestant schoolmasters would make a point of repeatedly explaining to their scholars this and other words, which are constantly employed by members of the Church of Rome for the purpose of deceiving the poor and the ignorant; and we think that the Protestant Clergy would not be ill employed in occasionally reminding the higher classes of society, how much injury they do when they bestow upon the subjects of the Bishop of Rome a title to which they have no just claim.

"When Rogues fall out, &c."

The Leicester Political Union (composed of Radicals) have repudiated and denounced the perjured agitator of Ireland. At a meeting of the body, last week, a number of resolutions were adopted, enumerating O'Connell's acts of perfidy and corruption, and thus concluding:—"We therefore denounce him as one of the vilest traitors and political apostates recorded in the annals of political delinquency."

The President of the Wesleyan Conference (*Thomas Jackson*), in a work just published, entitled "The Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism," observes, "The sanctified learning which is displayed in the profound and orthodox writings of the divines of the Church of England has ever been of the greatest benefit to the Wesleyan body, as it has to the more serious and religious part of the community in general. This is a debt that never can be repaid. The writings of Churchmen in opposition to Infidelity, Popery, and the Arian and Socinian heresies, are beyond all praise."

CABINET DIFFICULTIES.—It will be seen in our Parliamentary Report that Lord Glenelg has resigned the Secretaryship for the Colonies, having been ousted by an intrigue going on for some time past with the view of infusing a stronger tincture of O'Connellism into the Cabinet. He is to be succeeded by the Marquis of Normanby. Lord Morpeth is also to join the Cabinet; and it is expected that there will be a general shifting of places, preparatory, probably, to a general break up. It is hinted that the Duke of Sussex will be the new Viceroy; and these are not times for discrediting any absurdity. Lord Glenelg's retirement is to have been occasioned by the offer that he should take the Privy Seal, which, of course, he refused. It is further affirmed

that Lord Duncannon, who has offended Mr. O'Connell, is also to be dismissed.—The removal of Lord Glenelg is looked upon as the death-blow of the Ministry. Another report states that Lord Radnor will be the new Lord Lieutenant.

The late Fatal Duel at Wimbledon.—At the Central Criminal Court on Friday, Edmund Delves Broughton surrendered to the indictment charging him with aiding and abetting one Francis Lionel Elton to kill and murder one Charles Flower Mirfin. The prisoner pleaded guilty. Mr. Broughton was the second to the deceased, Mirfin; and it appearing by the statement of his own counsel and the admission of the counsel for the prosecution, that he stood in a very different situation from the other parties, the Court in ordering judgment of death to be recorded, intimated that the case would be recommended to the Secretary of State for a term of imprisonment certainly not to exceed that to which the other persons had been sentenced.

MILITARY STATISTICS OF EUROPE.—In the Almanack de Gotha for 1839, a publication of great authority and circulation on the Continent, there appears a very detailed and apparently correct statistical table of the Military and Naval forces of all the Powers of Europe, which in the present rather a momentous state of affairs may not be without its value. According to this table, the preponderance of military strength lies decidedly in favour of Russia, which with a population of 50,000,000, and in addition to keeping a fleet of 130 sail, maintains a standing army of upward of 1,000,000 of men, nearly one half of whom, however, are distributed along the frontiers of the empire, with a view of overawing the different tribes which that power from time to time incorporated in her dominions. Next in the scale of numerical military strength comes Austria, which country, with the population of 33,000,000, maintain a regular army of 400,000 men, exclusive of a Landwehr, or Militia, of nearly equal number. France with a population of 32,000,000 has a military force of 350,000 exclusive of the National Guards, and in addition possess a fleet of 220 sail, of which more than one hundred are in commission.—The military force of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of 24,000,000, is set down, at 109,000 men, exclusive of the East India Company's; while the navy is 530 sail, either in commission or in ordinary, and mounted with 23,000 guns. Prussia with a population infinitely smaller than any other of the leading states of Europe maintains a very strong military force, the army calculated at 250,000 men, with a Landwehr or reserve of 350,000. Being, however, a purely agricultural country, she possesses no navy.

Mr. O'Connell's Portrait of Lord Brougham.—In the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, Mr. O'Connell thus referred to some observation made upon him on the preceding evening in the House of Lords:—"For this supposed offence, he found that a judicial sentence had been passed on him by some grave person, who had seen the accusation on one side but had not taken the trouble to look for the answer on the other. If such a person had dispensed justice on the bench, he must be one who ludicrously combined the character of a court jester with that of a judge; and who had been deprived of power, not by the entrance of an adverse party into office, but on account of his own unfitness, so that his own friends could not allow him to remain in place. He had actually lost office because he was an incumbent, and it was found necessary to give his appointment to another, and to a certainly much better qualified individual. He was a judge of such a kind, that he was the ridicule of the bar and

the terror of the clients, mistook rapidity for the administration of justice, and made decrees, not as examples to be imitated but as land marks to be avoided by all future Chancellors. * * * No situation in the country was high enough to be secure from such hostility. Even maiden modesty on the Throne could not escape the obscure slander of a wretch who dared to insult Majesty by insinuations too gross to be repeated.—He might have been the sycophant of one Monarch and the slanderer of another—he might call himself the friend of the people; he would be the enemy of the Throne."

DEATH OF ALEXANDER MACARTNEY, Esq.—We regret to intimate the death of this excellent and eminent individual, which took place at his residence, Cameron House, near Edinburgh, on Wednesday last. Mr. Macartney was long manager of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, an office from which, owing to the state of his health he retired in 1835.—Perhaps no person in this city had a more enlightened knowledge of the nature of banking and the science of money than Mr. Macartney, and his knowledge, combined with his sagacity, and the suavity of his manners, gained him, in an eminent degree, the esteem and confidence of the Directors and Proprietors of the Bank, as also of the public. Mr. Macartney was a member of the Lieth Dock Commission, being one of the Representatives of the Government at that board. He was a person of great goodness of heart; and spent several considerable sums in acts of beneficence. The views in life of many a young man he promoted; and to his relations, whose means were not so ample as his own, his liberality was enlarged and unremitting. He literally done good by stealth, and blushed to give it name. He was singularly remarkable for his hospitality. His friendships were warm and lasting; and we know not if ever he had a personal enemy. His was born in the Parish of Penningham, Wigtonshire, of a very respectable family, one branch of which, settled in Ireland, was eroded in the person of the late Lord Macartney. He was brother to the late Rev. William Macartney, minister of Old Kirkpatrick, near Dunbarton, the author of an elegant translation of *Cicero de Officiis*, and whose life is given in Murray's "Literary History of Galloway." Mr. Macartney died, we think, in the 71st year of his age.—*Edinburg Chronicle.*

MELANCHOLY CASE OF INSANITY.—We regret to learn that Preston King, Esq. of St. Lawrence county, who took a leading part in the stormy political debates of our Legislature last winter, has become a confirmed lunatic. This, perhaps, should be a warning to political partisans never to permit the mind to become too exalted by the exacerbations of partisan warfare. We have no doubt the constant excited feeling of Mr King's mind on politics had its influence in producing the deplorable malady that afflicts him.

MORE INSULT FROM THE YANKERS.—On Friday morning last, three companies of the 85th Regt. marched up as far as Windsor, and on their return were fired on by some person or persons immediately of Detroit. A young gentleman who was a short distance ahead of the advance guard, heard a ball whizz past his face; he said that it came within an inch of his nose. The ball was found lodged about an inch deep in the post in a fence. He marked the House from whence the above and several other shots were fired, and says that it is occupied by French people. We can assure the immaculate authorities and citizens of Michigan generally, that the time is fast approaching when these aggravated insults will

be borne no longer without " prompt retaliation on our part."

RAVAGES BY FIRE IN RUSSIA.—The town of Petropawlook, in the government of Omsk, where it ranks as the capital, has been nearly reduced to ashes by a terrific conflagration which broke out in a brewery, the burning embers being wafted to all parts of the town, by a whirlwind that unfortunately arose just as the flames burst out of the roof of the devoted building. The structures destroyed by this calamity are 260 three private houses, three Tartar Mosques, the Exchange, the Military Academy, two large hotels, the bureau of police, the prison, (its inmates saved,) a bread warehouse, a rope walk, and the wooden dome of a church. Twenty-two bodies had been taken out of the ruins, but a much greater loss of life apprehended and upwards of 8,000 persons are rendered homeless by this dreadful disaster. The whole amount of damages done by so deplorable an occurrence is estimated 300,000 roubles or £135,000.

BOSTON, FEB. 5

UNITED STATES ARMY.—It appears from documents appended to the Report of the Secretary of War, that the number of men enlisted into the United States Army from October 1st, 1837, to September 30th, 1838, was 4,247. The entire force of the Army, at the last mentioned date, was 8,653, being 3,833 less than was authorized by the Law of the last Session for the increase of the Army. Of course this last number of men (3,833) remains to be recruited.—The Army, when full, will comprise 12,539, officers and men.

As an instance of the good feeling of the inhabitants of Ogdenburgh toward British subjects we would mention a circumstance that occurred yesterday. One of our Militia happened to be there on business at the time the fire broke out. He was surrounded by a mob and detained some time, upon an alleged suspicion of having fired the building!! no other reason was assigned than that he was a British subject!! he was of course discharged, not, however without being grossly insulted and beaten.

We can tell our neighbours, we do not play such a cowardly yankee game as this,—if their town is fired by people from our shore, they will know it, it will not be done secretly, but openly, fairly, and in a soldierlike manner.

Two deserters from the American Regulars at Ogdenburgh came over here during the past week, and four more on Sunday evening; they were all Americans but one, they make bitter complaints respecting the hard treatment they received from their officers, and state that some 15 or 20 more are only waiting an opportunity to come to this side.—We learn that several have crossed over to Brockville.

RESTORATION OF THE JEWS.—A most important undertaking has been begun by the zeal and piety of those who entertain an interest for the Jewish nation. They have designed the establishment of a Church at Jerusalem, if possible on Mount Zion itself, where the order of our service and the prayers of our liturgy, shall daily be set before the faithful in the Hebrew language. A considerable sum has been collected for this purpose; the missionaries are already resident on the spot; and nothing is wanting but to complete the purchase of the ground on which to erect the sacred edifice. Mr. Nicolayson having received ordination at the hands of the Bishop of London, has been appointed to the charge; and Mr. Pieritz, a Hebrew convert, is associated in the duty. The service—meanwhile, proceeds, through "the ark of God is under, curtains;" and a small, but faithful congregation of proselytes hear daily the Evangelical truths of our church on the mount of the Holy City itself in the language of the prophets, and in the spirit of the Apostles. To any one who reflects on this event it must appear one of the most striking that have occurred in modern days, perhaps in any days since the corruption began in the Church of Christ. It is well known that for centuries the Greek, the Romanist, the Armenian, and the Turk, have had their places of worship in the city of Jerusalem, and the latitudinarianism of Ibrahim Pacha has lately accorded the privilege to the Jews.—Quarterly Review.

RADICAL PARTY PROSPECTS.—The following sketch of O'Connell's oratorical doings in Ireland, and his cessation of influence in England, coming as it does from his Radical friend the Spectator, is instructive as well as amusing.—Party prospects—the dissolution of the Ministry, which many fancy to be near—the proceedings in the approaching session, what Lord Dufferin will do, and Lord Brougham say—and the "goings on" at Windsor Castle—have supplied politicians in England with matter for gossip and speculation. But there have been no dinners, meetings, elections, or crests deserving especial notice. Ireland, however, is undergoing a course of O'Connell.—Emerging from Darrynane, primed with a speech, the Agitator has been making a triumphant progress through Kerry, Tipperary and Cork; availing successive parties with various editions of a high-flown harangue. It would be presumption to question Mr. O'Connell's skill in selling his wares to the Irish market. He delights all who flock around him; and if they are easily pleased who has a right to complain? The time is past when Mr. O'Connell's speeches possess influence in England. They are read for amusement, not for political guidance. It is well understood that Mr. O'Connell will be the humble

servant of the Whigs as long as they remain at Dublin Castle; and with his character for independence, his power over the people of England and Scotland has departed. The new speech exhibits symptoms of imaginative decay. Some of the figures are ludicrous, and nearly all appear to have been "cut and dried" at Darrynane ready for the journey. Starting in November, Mr. O'Connell knew there would be frost, rain, and occasional sunshine; so he has something pretty and tawdry to say on all three; but bearing the impress of artificiality, instead of the natural freshness with which he formerly threw off beautiful imagery."

Deaths in High Life.—Among the deaths recorded in the London papers, we observe those of Prince Lieven, for many years ambassador from Russia; of Lady Dalhousie, widow of the late Earl; of the Duke of Buckingham; of Lord Clements, eldest son of the Earl of Leitrim; and the hon. Lady Manners Sutton.

The father of Lord Byron's wife, Sir John Milbank, was taken into custody on Wednesday, Feb. 16 for stabbing Mr. Poceck, solicitor, previous night, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Southampton, and remanded, was fully committed to Winchester gaol, to take his trial at the March assizes for the country. Sir John Milbank was master of the ceremonies, and had arranged a country dance; Mr. Poceck wanted a quadrille, and clapped his hands to the band to commence one; words and a scuffle ensued, and Sir John stabbed Mr. P. in the neck with a dagger. The latter was very averse to any proceedings being taken against Sir John, but others thought proper to take the matter up, and it has assumed a very serious appearance. Mr. P. is not in any danger from the wound.

The murderer of Lord Norbury had not yet been discovered. The murdered nobleman was the son of a celebrated judge and joker, who died in 1831.

The cold at Rome has been very intense this winter.

Large quantities of wheat had arrived at Marseilles from the Black Sea.

The Humane Society, founded in Liverpool immediately after the disasters on the 7th and 8th, had already received subscriptions to the amount of £4000. Lord Francis Egerton gave £500.

The house of Assembly of Jamaica having its determination to abide by the decision, which the former house had come to. The Governor would not allow them proceed in business, but adjourned the House on the 22d Dec., to the fifth February.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 11.

Lord J. Russell then gave a general outline of the views of her Majesty's Government respecting education. He was one that still thought that there was a lamentable want of education in the country, particularly amongst the poor. There are many who do not receive the slightest elementary education, and defective as education at present is in quantity, it is still more defective in its quality. It was impossible, his Lordship continued, that in this country we could either imitate foreign governments who made it imperative that all should be educated, or the United States of America.—Referring to the Church plan lately put forward at public meetings, which implied that the whole of the education of the country must and ought to be confided to the hands of the clergy of the Established Church, and that no system of education ought to receive any countenance which should not be conducted under the clergy, and in accordance with the doctrines and tenets of the Established Church, it did appear to him that the propounding such a plan at the present time, so late in the history of the country, was opposing a very serious obstacle in the way of the general education of the people. It was a general and recognised doctrine of the State since the Revolution, and more particularly since the accession of the House of Hanover, that education was free not only to the Church, but to every religious denomination; and this principle was carried still further by the acts of 1828 and 1829 granting relief to Protestant Dissenters and to Roman Catholics. He thought the best way of proceeding would be to endeavour to establish some body, by which any exertions to be made in favour of education might be deliberately considered and systematically arranged, com-

posed of persons who being already the official servants of the Crown, must always be responsible to Parliament for their conduct.—He, therefore, proposed that the President of the Council should be at the head of a board of Privy Councillors, not being more than five, who should consider in what manner the grants of money should from time to time be distributed. He wished the grant to be £30,000 rather than £20,000 per annum. The money at the disposal of the Board would first be applied to the formation of a normal school, and to make that normal school as perfect as possible, the objects of that education ought, in the first place, to be religious instruction; next, in rational training; then, habits of industry; and, lastly, such knowledge as fitted for a trade or profession; and he was of opinion that the instruction hitherto given in schools proceeded on a very false assumption when it made reading and writing, with some of the elements of religion, to form education. The Noble Lord thought there was a good deal of force in the late Mr. Cobbett's objections to popular education, of which he was a decided opponent, that it did not enable a man to discharge better the duties of his situation, and to gain his bread.

Sir Robert Inglis thought that in Lord John's scheme there was less mischief than might have been expected, considering the opinions of those with whom he acted.

Several Members put questions on the subject of the plan, after which Sir Robert Peel said he wished the House to know distinctly the principles on which the Board of Education should be guided? The proper time, however, was when the proposal for the great of money was made. Sir Robert, too, suspected there was more in the plan than transpired in the statement of the Noble Lord, from the readiness with which it received the assent of certain Honourable Gentlemen. He claimed only for the Church the same liberty of education which he conceded to others. The Right Hon. Baronet concluded with declaring—

"I, for one, am deeply convinced of the absolute necessity. And of the moral obligation, of providing for the education of the people.—(Cheers).—But I am, at the same time, perfectly convinced that that can only be effectually done in this country, were so much religious dissent prevails; and that it is infinitely more likely to be done without disturbing the good understanding, and the existing harmony between the professors of the different faiths, by leaving it to the voluntary exertions of the parties themselves.—(Cheers)—and by permitting each to educate his children, as he at present is at liberty to do, in these principles of faith in which they were born.—Great cheering.—I cannot help expressing my confident belief that the Church of England is now awakened.—(Cheers from both sides of the House)—to the absolute necessity—not by force, not by compulsion, not by interfering in the slightest degree with the principles of perfect religious freedom.—(Cheers)—but awakened to the absolute necessity of assuming that position which she ought to assume, in constant and cordial co-operation with the landed proprietors and others of this country;—(Cheers)—and that the only satisfactory way of having a system of education—which ought to be founded upon the basis of religion—in this country is, for each party to act for themselves—imposing no restriction upon others,—but, above all, that the members of the establishment, whether lay or clerical, shall not be ashamed of insisting that, in their education, the doctrines and principles of the faith which they profess shall be an

indispensable condition to any voluntary system of education introduced among them.—(Great cheering.)

Lord John Russell rejoiced that the Church was awakened; but he must be permitted to doubt whether, if there had been no such changes as they had been of late years, there would have been any further exertion on the subject of education than they saw during a long period of year, when those who assumed to themselves to be exclusively the friends of the Church, had the almost unopposed management of public affairs. This was a home thrust, and it told with great effect upon the House. Lord John very happily added, that—

"While seeing with very great pleasure the exertions that have been recently made, and learning with equal pleasure that there is an awakening upon this subject on the part of those who certainly have been slumbering a very long time,—(Cheers)—still I do entertain—groundless as the Right Honourable Baronet may think them—some apprehensions with regard to the manner in which this newly awakened zeal would be exercised, if there were no suspicious timely aroused as to the possibility of its being abused and perverted to ends very mischievous."

The Randelsblad quotes a letter from Frankfort, stating that the 9th division of the federal army, being the contingent of Nassau, would positively march for Belgium in the name of the Germanic Diet; and confirming the report that if Belgium should refuse to adhere to the treaty of the Twenty-four Articles, she would be blockaded by England, France, and Prussia.

Sir George Grey has been appointed Judge Advocate General.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1839.

We had intended this week to offer a few remarks upon "A FRIEND TO EDUCATION" which appeared in the Mercury of the 5th Inst., but, on reference to our columns, it will be seen that the subject has been taken up by a Correspondent, in whose hands we are inclined to leave to him.

[To the Editor of the Star]

Sir,—I believe it is an unquestionable fact that the Protestants of Conception Bay (comprising nearly two-thirds of its entire population) are decidedly averse to what is termed the National System of Education. They contend that to succeed such hollow and unholy establishments, as those Schools most undeniably are from which the Sacred Scriptures are formally ejected as something dangerous and corrupting, would be no other than a total abandonment of those unalienable rights which they can no more barter away with impunity than they can their life's blood. For this unflinching maintenance of principle, that ought to have insured approbation instead of reproach, they have been derided as stubborn, bigoted, and intolerant,—opposed to all improvement and to those essential blessings which an enlightened education is calculated to confer. Mr. Editor words like these when applied to some of the most cultivated understandings in the Island, sound, to my ears, exceeding strange; and, coming as they do from those who for a long succession of ages have uniformly taught that IGNORANCE IS THE MOTHER OF DEVOTION, must, to most minds, appear rather unintelligible.

"When the Jew preaches, let the gossamer beware" was a favorite expression of my old grandmother's; and however unclassical, it conveys an admonition which has been of invaluable service to me at many a period of my life; whether or not it will be of equal benefit to the majority of your readers is, perhaps, another matter; however, I sincerely trust that it may.

It has again and again been asserted (and is it not strange a thing so very plain should require reiteration) that the grand fundamental doctrine of Protestantism is, that the BIBLE should be placed within the reach of every one—man, woman and child; that it should be circulated without any manner of restriction or interdiction whatsoever; and that whoever reads it, is accountable to his Heavenly Father for the conclusions he may draw therefrom. A man can no more be a Protestant whilst he refuses his assent to these maxims, than he can be a follower of Mahomet whilst he scorns

the pretensions of... It is in vain that... where then is your Protestant with egotism where is yours Council against a Pope against another Pope against himself; relations made by in the same infallible aside to-morrow, the Protestant "I for the sole of my alone; it has been a candle to my pat and I have never I have closed my influence."

A writer in the Mercury of the 5th Inst. has taken a very different matter: he thinks ought to be banished and principally of sons:—

First,—Because deen has never been, since it is to be precept that man where the example the word of Omnipotent service.

2dly,—Because deen inasmuch as of crime; and as a fisher, it calls could not, with explanation.

3dly,—Because with at which to terous to read we Law and the Pro which contains of use, cease to be

4thly,—Because our have been ch Time!! that the be given to any.

Now upon these call them, I beg simple remarks, arguments (if any are condensed to obvious that they most confused an of assumptions that it is equally clear the writer is to make as forcible any where as the it in the Schools, Bishops scribe as well, suppose we old maxims, what no utility at all? asserted that the than a collection, it may be term series of Exam end! Where all so forcible—so of those to be found Where else shall such sublimity and there the ch darkened picture friends of the an ESQUILLIN mass of postage, lung against his at the same time ing judgments of warned. Let us treasure—in this ex ample" in the under the assurance quick and po a two edged sword nor vain. I of wickedness gi and you furnish will enable him on which they if their souls! if sacred book will and enforce that if we come to face my opponent with which parents of and some of them have been brought Christ by the at infant tongue. babes and suckling STRENGTH." Let weighed in the candour; and the Bible in the not conduce to it with-hold it from would not be objection "Suffer the unto me and for"

But "a Friend ready to exclaim altogether! I do (as parts of my letters may be big Mr. Editor when their thoughts unravel what the do not: if it be select portions

the pretensions of that daring impostor. It is in vain that the Catholic exclaims, where then is your rule of faith? The Protestant with equal propriety will cry out where is yours? "Do I not see one Council against another Council; one Pope against another Pope; one Father against another Father; the same Father against himself; rules, orders, and regulations made by infallibility to-day, by the same infallibility annulled and set aside to-morrow. In short," continues the Protestant "I see no resting place for the sole of my foot but in the Bible alone; it has been a light to my feet and a candle to my path from my youth up, and I have never gone astray, but when I have closed my eyes upon its celestial influence."

A writer in the "Conception Bay Mercury" of the 5th inst. has, however, taken a very different view of all these matters: he thinks that the Holy Bible ought to be banished from the Schools, and principally for the following reasons:—

First.—Because the morality of children has never been benefited by the Bible, since it is by example and not by precept that manners are amended; and where the example of the parents is bad, the word of Omnipotence can be of very little service.

2dly.—Because some chapters are directly pernicious to the morals of children inasmuch as they furnish histories of crime; and contain allusions to which a father, if called upon by his child, could not, with propriety, enter into an explanation.

3dly.—Because youth is the season of mirth at which time it would be preposterous to read what is declared in the Law and the Prophets, since the book which contains them would by frequency of use, cease to be revered.

4thly.—Because it is not till the passions have been chastened by the hand of Time! that the entire Scriptures should be given to any.

Now upon these four points, as I may call them, I beg leave to offer a few simple remarks. With respect to the arguments (if arguments they are) which are condensed in point number 1, it is obvious that they are founded upon the most confused and unarrangeable jumble of assumptions that can be well imagined. It is equally clear that the reasons which the writer is struggling to put forth, make as forcible against the use of Bible any where as they do against the use of it in the Schools. "Examples" says the Brigidine scribe "is better than precept!" well, suppose we admit the truth of this old maxim, what then? Is precept of no utility at all? But is it meant to be asserted that the Bible is nothing more than a collection of cold precepts? Why it may be termed and justly too, a series of Examples from beginning to end! Where shall we look for examples so forcible—so captivating—so brilliant as those to be found in this Holy volume? Where else shall we find such integrity—such sublimity of character? If here and there the child shall fall in with a darkened picture,—with—mark this ye friends of the National School—with an Esau selling his BIRTH-RIGHT FOR A MEAS of pottage or an Absalom's rebelling against his indulgent parent, he will at the same time observe the accompanying judgments of the Almighty, and be warned. Let us then place this invaluable treasure—this exhaustless mine of "examples" in the hands of our little ones, under the assurance that the "word which is quick and powerful and sharper than a two edged sword" will not be inefficient nor vain. If the parents be patterns of wickedness give the Bible to the child and you furnish him with a compass that will enable him to avoid those rocks upon which they have made shipwreck of their souls! if they be righteous, that sacred book will confirm their authority and enforce their commands. Besides, if we come to facts: Could I not confront my opponent with scores of instances in which parents of the first respectability, and some of them of the deepest learning, have been brought to a knowledge of Christ by the artless commentary of an infant tongue. "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained STRENGTH." Let these few hints be weighed in the spirit of fairness and candour; and then let it be said whether the Bible in the hands of a child may not conduce to morality, and whether to withhold it from the rising generation would not be opposing the Divine injunction "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not."

But "a Friend to Education" may be ready to exclaim you misunderstand me altogether! I don't deny, say, I admit (as parts of my letter evince) that selections may be highly beneficial to all.—Mr. Editor when some people commit their thoughts to paper it is hard to unravel what they believe or what they do not; if it be really his opinion that select portions of the scriptures are

beneficial, what does he mean by saying that it is preposterous to put them in the hands of youth, inasmuch as it is the REASON OF MIRTH!! "Who is this that darkeneth Counsel by words without knowledge?" Admitting however that it is against the circulation of certain parts of the Bible that the writer is contending; still his arguments are altogether untenable and ridiculous; if indeed, they are not something infinitely worse. Why, I ask, is he so opposed to the dissemination of the Bible in its ordinary form? His answer I presume, is contained in what I have termed his second point. Now I should be very sorry to inflict a wound upon the feelings of any man, but really there is something so very detestable in his mode of treating this part of his subject, that one's indignation can scarcely be repressed while perusing it. To hold as he does that certain portions of the scripture are not only offensive to female modesty, but directly inimical to virtue; and at the same time in a public print in the most distinct and deliberate manner to invite attention to these very particulars is an act worthy only of a darkened understanding, or a most malignant heart. To describe any portion of God's word as destructive of morality is related to, if it does not involved that awful sin for which it has been emphatically declared, there can be no forgiveness either in this world or that which is to come. The whole Bible has been written by the immediate inspiration of the Holy Spirit,—by the authority and dictation of Him whose eye cannot behold the smallest sin without abhorrence—who is the fountain of all Purity, Goodness, Wisdom and Truth. Can it be supposed then, or rather dare we to imagine, that such a Being would record or cause to be recorded that which would necessarily militate against himself? The idea is not merely blasphemous, it is absurd and ridiculous to the last degree. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness;" this is the language of him who well knew both the contents and tendency of the Law and the Prophets; and with this perfect knowledge of their contents, what does he say to Timothy? Not—my son I am sorry to find that from your earliest days you have been in the habit of reading the Bible, for assuredly it is too abstruse, too gloomy and in many parts too immoral for one who was yet in the season of mirth and jollity to look into or meddle with!!! This is not the language of the great Apostle of the gentiles; no; but in the spirit of commendation he says "from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures which are able to make you wise unto Salvation through faith which is in Jesus Christ." Would St. Paul commend his beloved son Timothy for his knowledge of "immoral" writings, and in almost the same breath exhort him "to flee youthful lusts?"

Perhaps however it will be asserted that in the primitive ages all such parts as those alluded to, were carefully kept from juvenile inspection; if so, how is that in reference to the laws and ordinances—the very things in which most of these "objectionable" parts occur.—Moses commanded the Jews to teach them diligently unto their children? Here then we have two authorities, the great Author of the Moral Law on the one hand, and "A Friend to Education" on the other; which of these are we to follow? But again, will this writer have the temerity to assert that no kind of religious instruction shall be imparted to an individual until he has passed the season of mirth—until he has passed the "chastened by the HAND OF TIME"!! If he shrinks from asserting this, I ask him what according to his views are the principles which we ought to inculcate? Not the Creed; not the Lord's Prayer; not the Commandments; not the Catechism; for, if his arguments be right, all these would be treated with thoughtless indignity, would lose their sanctifying influence by use, and become, in a short time, degraded in the eyes of those for whose benefit they were composed. And more than this; I appeal to any man of discrimination, whether in the Creed and Catechism of every christian denomination there are not expressions to which the very same objections may be taken, as those which have been raised against certain chapters in the Bible. May not a child call for an explanation of some particulars in the decalogue as well as the Scripture in question, and shall we expunge from the sacred tables of the law one of God's inviolable commandments to honour the caprice, or to spare the feelings of, perhaps, some conscience-stricken violator who now and then trembles at the sound. Here then I again ask my opponent whether any kind of religious instruction is to be imparted to the rising generation? If he answers in the affirmative he unavoidably contradicts himself; if in the negative he is far beneath the trouble of contradiction. I leave him to the choice of alternatives.

Upon the whole then it clearly appears from what this "Friend to Education" has advanced, that he deprecates the Bible in the family, as much as in the school. that in truth he is neither of the Catholic nor of the Protestant persuasion; but a kind of compound character that would do but little credit to either; that he has no grounds for his opinions, and that even if he had, he has but little ability to maintain them. Whether such a personage ought to be listened to by the Protestants of Conception Bay I leave it to them to decide. The rest and residue of his locubrations may be fearlessly suffered to pass without note or commentary.

Mr. Editor,
I am your most obedient Servant,
A WESLEYAN WATCHMAN.

Derrynane, Abber is the property of Trinity College Dublin, let to Mr. O'Connell at a rent of £700 a year, exclusively of £90 tithes; and to his credit be it told that he pays his title most punctually.—Limerick Chronicle.

Notices

ALL Persons having Demands on or against the late Firm of THOMAS CHANCEY & Co. of this place, (which was Dissolved on the 13th October last, as then announced) are requested to furnish the particulars of their Claims, to the undersigned, that the same may be examined and forthwith liquidated. And all Persons indebted to the said late Firm, are hereby required to make immediate settlement, or proceedings will be instituted against them.

EDWARD WALMSLEY,
For, and on behalf of
WILLIAM WILKING BULLEY
Carbonear,
April 10, 1839.

TENDERS will be received at my Residence until

MONDAY,

The 6th MAY at Noon,

from Persons willing to CONTRACT for the erection of a

Fence

around the SESSIONS HOUSE of this Town.

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

JAMES POWER, J. P.
Carbonear,
April 8, 1839.

THE PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT under date the 13th of October last was not fully sanctioned by me; the terms of that Advertisement have not been fulfilled by the Representative of my Partner, Mr. WILLIAM WILKING BULLEY, of LIVERPOOL; and no settlement has been made with me for a full transfer of the Trade.

Any further information may be obtained on application to Mr. THOMAS NEWELL, Carbonear, whom I have appointed as my Agent.

THOMAS CHANCEY.
Witness,
THOMAS GAMBLE,
DONALD BATHUNE,
Carbonear,
17th April, 1839.

In the Honorable the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Newfoundland, Harbour Grace, October Term, Second Victoria.

In the master of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, late of Carbonear, Merchants, Copartners.

WHEREAS the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, were on the Thirtieth day of April last past, in due form of Law, declared Insolvents by the said Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And whereas JOHN MCCARTHY, of Carbonear, Merchant, WILLIAM RENDELL, of St. John's, Merchant, and JAMES SLADE, of Trinity, Merchant, Creditors of the said Insolvents, have by the major part in value of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, been in due form chosen and appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the said JOHN MCCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, and JAMES SLADE, as such Trustees, are duly authorised under such orders as the said Northern Circuit Court shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to discover, collect, and realize the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvents; and all Persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or having in their possession any Goods or Effects belonging to them or either of them, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same forthwith to the said Trustees.

By the Court,
JOHN STARK,
Chief Clerk and Registrar
Court House,
Harbour Grace,
9th Nov., 1838.

An old gentleman, who used to frequent one of the coffee-houses in Dublin, being unwell, thought he might make so free as to steal an opinion concerning his case; accordingly, one day, he took an opportunity of asking one of the faculty, who sat in the same box with him, what he should take for such a complaint? "Advice" said the doctor.

On Sale

SEALERS Agreements

For Sale at this Office.

Just Landed
Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munden, Master,
FROM HAMBURG,
Prime Mess PORK
Bread
Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Butter.

Also,
15 Tuns BLUBBER.
For Sale by
THOMAS GAMBLE.
Carbonear,
Jan. 9, 1839.

The following Valuable Mercantile and Fishing Establishments situate at St. Mary's, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of Slade, Biddle & Co., of Carbonear.

Will be offered For Sale
By Public Auction,
On WEDNESDAY the 6th day of May next
At 12 o'Clock,
AT THE
COMMERCIAL ROOM
(St. John's.)

THAT Eligible Room, known as RIDDOUT'S ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING-HOUSE, with COUNTING HOUSE adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP One COOK-ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKES, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

That Eligible Room known as PHIP-PARD'S ROOM—consisting of one, DWELLING-HOUSE, One STAGE, One STORE, Extensive MEADOW GROUND with right and privilege of Piscary at Great Salmonier.

That Eligible Room known as CHRISTOPHER'S ROOM—consisting of a DWELLING-HOUSE, FISH STORE, STAGE, FLAKES, BEACH, GARDEN, and MEADOWS.

Also,
10 FISHING BOATS, carrying from 16 to 30 qtls Round Fish.

At St. Mary's.
Together with sundry SKIFFS, PUNTS, CRAFT, CASKS, &c.

Particulars of the Rooms may be made known on application to Mr Lusk, at St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. Wood, at St John's or at Carbonear, to

J. W. MARTIN,
Agent.
Carbonear,
9th Jan., 1839.

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD!

Cow Stolen.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or persons did on the night of the 12th instant, or early on the morning of the 13th Instant, break open the door of the STABLE on the Premises of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. and STOLE herefrom a

MILCH COW,

Any Person giving information of the offender or offenders, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward

There is also a further Reward of

10 Guineas

offered to any person who will give information of the Persons by whom the Meadow and other FENCES belonging to said Estate, have been destroyed

JOHN W. MARTIN,
Agent.
Carbonear,

EXTRACTS FROM BOZ'S NEW PUBLICATION, OLIVER TWIST.

A BITTER NIGHT.
The night was bitter cold. The snow lay upon the ground, frozen into a hard thick crust; so that only the heaps that had drifted into by ways and corners were affected by the sharp wind that howled abroad, which, as if expanding increased fury on such prey as it found, caught it up savagely in clouds, and whirling it into a thousand misty eddies, scattered it in air. Bleak, dark, and piercing cold, it was a night for the well-housed and fed to draw round the bright fire and thank God they were at home, and for the homeless starving wretch to lay him down and die. Many hunger-worn outcasts close their eyes in our bare streets at such times, who let their crimes have been what they may, can hardly open them in a more bitter world.

EXPRESSION OF DEATH.
Alas! how few of nature's faces there are to gladden us with their beauty! The cares and sorrows and hungerings of the world change them as they change health; and it is only when those passions sleep, and have lost their hold for ever, that the troubled clouds pass off, and leaving heaven's surface clear. It is a common thing for the countenance of the dead, even in that fixed and rigid state, to subside into the long forgotten expression of sleeping infancy, and settle into the very look of early life; so calm, so peacefully do they grow again, that those who knew them in their happy childhood kneel by the coffin's side in awe, and see the angel even upon earth.

SONS OF HARMONY.
The room was illuminated by two gas lights, the glare of which was prevented by the barred shutters and closely-drawn curtains of faded red, from being visible outside. The ceiling was blackened to prevent its colour being injured by the flaring of the lamps; and the place was so full of dense tobacco-smoke, that it was at first scarcely possible to discern any thing further. By degrees, however, as some of it cleared away through the open door, an assemblage of heads, as confused as the noises that greeted the ear, might be made out; and as the eye grew more accustomed to the scene, the spectator gradually became aware of the presence of a numerous company, male and female, crowded round a long table, at the upper end of which sat a chairman with a hammer of office in his hand, while a professional gentleman, with a bluish nose and his face tied up for the benefit of a tooth ache, presided at a jingling piano in a remote corner.

As Fagin stepped softly in, the professional gentleman, running over the keys by way of prelude, occasioned a general cry of order for a song; which having subsided, a young lady proceeded to entertain the company with a ballad in four verses, between each of which the accompanist played the melody all through as loud as he could. When this was over, the chairman gave a sentiment; after which, the professional gentlemen on the chairman's right and left volunteered a duet, and sang it with great applause.

It was curious to observe some faces which stood out prominently from among the group. There was the chairman himself, the landlord of the house; a coarse,

rough, heavy-built fellow, who, while the songs were proceeding, rolled his eyes hither and thither, and seeming to give himself up to joviality, had an eye for every thing that was done, and an ear for every thing that was said—and sharp ones, too. Near him were the singers, receiving with professional indifference the compliments of the company, and applying themselves in turn to a dozen proffered glasses of spirits and water tendered by their more boisterous admirers, whose countenances, expressive of almost ever vice in almost every grade, irresistibly attracted the attention by their very repulsiveness. Cunning, ferocity, and drunkenness in all its stages were there in their strongest aspects; and women, some with the last lingering tinge of their early freshness almost fading as you looked, and others with every mark and stamp of their sex utterly beaten out, and presenting but one loathsome blank of profligacy and crime, some mere girls, other but young women, and none past the prime of life, formed the darkest and saddest portion of this dreary picture.

POETRY

STANZAS.

Oh! wilt thou think of me, love,
When o'er the sea?
Oh! wilt thou breathe a prayer, love,
To him, for me?

While, for a time, we part, love,
To meet again;
Say, will thy gentle heart, love,
Constant remain.

Oh! sooth this parting hour, love,
Painful to me:
Say, that thine own fond heart, love,
Will faithful be.

And when upon the foam, love,
Of the vexed sea,
That thou wilt bring to me, love,
Felicity.

'Near low'ring clouds, when far, love,
I'm from thy sight;
Thy pledge will shine in hope, love,
Serenely bright.

And when my gallant bark, love,
Return again:
I'll never rove from thee, love,
Nor plough the main.

Then take this fond adieu, love,
Adieu awhile:
Nor think that I'll forget, love,
Or thee beguile.

TEARS.

BY HON. CHIEF JUSTICE MELLON, MAINE.

Crystals, where are your recesses,
Where the home of your repose,
When the world around caresses,
And the heart no sorrow knows;
Then the eye is bright and gleaming
As a summers smiling day;
Joy and peace may there be beaming,
Still uninfluenced by your sway.

Why should sudden bursts of feeling,
Why should transports flood the eyes?
Why when from your fountaining stealing,
Do ye flow mid raptur's sighs?
Where's the font whence pain and anguish
Call ye forth for their relief?
Causing agony and languish
Into deep and dark'ning grief?

Crystal tears, so freely pouring,
Prompt their duty to perform,
Tell when gentle gales are blowing
Round the heart and when the storm:
Messengers of gladness, rushing,
Bearing orders from the heart;
Showing cheeks, in beauty blushing,
Laughing at the painter's art.

Messengers of deepest sorrow,
From the seat of cruel pain;
Hoping still relief to-morrow,
While hope's promises are vain!
Messengers of tender passion,
Melting sympathy and love
Hearts o'erflowing with compassion,
Warm'd with influence from above.

Messengers from hearts despairing,
And from Conscience, in alarm:
Its frightful catalogue preparing,
And no aid mortal arm;
Messengers from hearts repenting,
Washing out the stains of sin:
Mercy smiling—heaven assenting,
Peace around and peace within!

On Sale
FOR SALE at the Office of this Paper, Price 2s. 6d. (prompt)

A RECORD
OF THE
EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF NEWFOUNDLAND,
IN THE
ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT
OF
Surgeon KIELLEY,
AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST OF
The Honorable Judge LILLY
AND THE
High-Sheriff (B. G. GARRETT, Esq.
For, (as the House has it!)
"Breach of Privilege!!"
Harbour Grace,
October 10, 1838.

G. P. Jillard
HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,
And just opened a handsome assortment of
PATENT LEVER and other WATCHES
With a great variety of Watch Chains
and Ribbons
Gilt, Silver, and Steel Guard Chains
Seals and Keys
Women's Silver Thimbles
Silver Pencil Cases
German Silver Table and Tea Spoons
Gold Wedding Rings
Lady's Ear Rings and Finger Rings
Very Superior Single and Double Bladed Pen Knives
With a variety of other Articles, which he will Sell very Low for CASH.
Harbour Grace,
July 4, 1838.

TO BE LET
ON A BUILDING
Lease,
About Two Acres of Cultivated Land, well Fenced, situated on the Carbonear Road, immediately in rear of the Court House.
Apply to
Mrs. CAWLEY.
Harbour Grace, Oct. 31.

COMMISSION
WILLIAM DIXON having a commodious Premises, which from its detachment is comparatively secure from Fire, will be happy to receive GOODS of any description for disposal on Commission, by Private or Public Sale.
N. B. A Public Sale will take place weekly.
Harbour Grace,

A CARD
MRS. M. A. STOWE
RESPECTFULLY begs to acquaint the Gentry and Public in general, that in compliance with the wishes of several of her Friends, she has opened SCHOOL for a limited number of Young LADIES.
The Branches she purposes to Teach are
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic
Grammar
Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery
Preliminary Lessons on the Piano Forte
And Drawing.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4 Saturdays excepted.
Terms can be known on application at Mrs. S's residence opposite Mr. J. COOK MOORE'S.
Harbour Grace,
Nov. 14, 1838.

Notices
CONCEPTION BAY PACKET
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 the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St John's
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

Nora Creina
Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.
JAMES DOYLE, inreturning 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 these 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.
Carboner, 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 after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.
The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR, for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning and the COVE at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet, Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.
TERMS.
After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d
Double, Do. 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.
N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kiely's (Nonfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.
Carbonear,
June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET
On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.
A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on EAST by the House of the late captain 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. IV.

HARBOUR G

The Ruling retired part of her liege in consequent unextinguishable a subject of her neighbourhood the more thirsty potency of time within was one day friends to try feit on his purpose he of the best and placed supper time thanks Lestov was the den alcoholic pre so, in fact, who dropped (by previous the effects severally de was sure to the other, on ciple. Total came on, an deposited he and sat dov Towards day began to breakfast-tin All was dark whisper esca experimenta siderable sc and tumbling she at length tone, broken hiccup, del following so dead, and bu Oh, that last did the miss how thisty, two or three the sides of she shouted, would perm drink in this band and ne time fully c periment w was released and still c drop, when to take.

GREAT SU

The following midable oper the lower jaw fully perform Baxley, of the has been han tleman who w and upon who we can con rejoice to let such an oper gratified to fi adequate to duty is requi had for the under a disc resisted the physicians w been sought, until it threa