



AND

## Conception Bay Journal.

HEARTS RESOLVED AND HANDS PREPARED, THE BLESSINGS THEY ENJOY TO GUARD.—SMOLLET.

VOL. V.

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### POETRY

#### HYMN.

Jesu, shall I never be  
Firmly grounded upon thee?  
Never by thy work abide,  
Never in thy wounds reside?

O how wavering is my mind,  
Toss'd about with every wind!  
O how quickly doth my heart  
From the living God depart!

Jesu, let my nature feel,  
Thou art God unchangeable:  
JAH JEHOVAH, great I AM,  
Speak into my soul thy Name.

Grant that every moment I  
May believe, and feel thee nigh;  
Steadfastly behold thy face,  
'Stablish'd with abiding grace.

Plant, and root, and fix in me  
All the mind that was in thee:  
Settled peace I then shall find;  
Jesu's is a *quiet* mind.

Anger I no more shall feel,  
Always even, always still,  
Meekly on my God reclined;  
Jesu's is a *gentle* mind.

I shall suffer and fulfil  
All my Father's gracious will;  
Be in all alike resign'd;  
Jesu's is a *patient* mind.

When 'tis deeply rooted here,  
Perfect love shall cast out fear;  
Fear doth servile spirits bind;  
Jesu's is a *noble* mind.

When I feel it fix'd within,  
I shall have no power to sin;  
How shall sin an entrance find?  
Jesu's is a *spotless* mind.

I shall nothing know beside  
Jesus, and him crucified:  
Perfectly to him be join'd;  
Jesu's is a *loving* mind.

I shall triumph evermore,  
Gratefully my God adore,—  
God so good, so true, so kind;  
Jesu's is a *thankful* mind.

Lowly, loving, meek, and pure,  
I shall to the end endure:  
Be no more to sin inclined;  
Jesu's is a *constant* mind.

I shall be fully restored  
To the image of my Lord;  
Witnessing to all mankind,  
Jesu's is a *perfect* mind.

*More Trouble.*—Colonel Goldie has been ordered to take command of the British troops now within the disputed territory, and 250 additional soldiers have been sent thither.

The *New York Sun* states that several thousand dollars have recently been dug from the beach at *Concey Island*, buried there by the Pirate *Gibbs*, being part of the plunder of the vessel robbed by the miscreants of which he was the leader, and for which he was hanged.

The amount of bounty money paid at the Barnstable Custom House last week, to the owners and crews of 280 cod fishing vessels, was *fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars*.

(To the Editor of the Star.)

SIR,

Seeing that you have in the most praiseworthy manner thrown open your columns for communications in behalf of Temperance, I take the liberty of sending you a few extracts from some celebrated writers on that important subject.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,  
AN OBSERVER.

I speak of these substances as *beverages*; as common drinks taken by men in health, not by sick men. I interfere not with the province of the physician; though I must say, we have a question to debate with them; but now I interfere not with them, nor with their prescriptions. I speak of these substances taken as beverages by men in health, for the avowed purpose of their stimulating effect; for personal gratification; under the plea of nourishment; and for the sake of social, convivial enjoyment.—The idea of taking a *medicine* every day is too preposterous to meet and argue against. We are speaking of these liquors now simply as drinks, as beverages taken by men in health; and I include them *all* the whole range of distilled and fermented liquors, wine and beer and cider, with all that is called ardent spirit; I include them all. Their identity is established in every way of which the subject admits. No man doubts that the use of ardent spirit is injurious, or that it is in the way of the progress of the Gospel of Jesus Christ; but a *distinction* has been made, and it is to that distinction I now direct my attack. If I establish the truth believe me; if not, let it pass as the opinion of an individual, or of many individuals, not established by argument.

I repeat, that under this proposition I include all that can intoxicate, used as a beverage. My proposition is that no man has a right to use intoxicating beverages; he may have a right to use intoxicating *medicines*, but not to drink them for his pleasure, and under the absurd notion of nourishment and for the purposes of social intercourse and convivial enjoyment.

The identity of all these substances, I remark, is established in every way that the subject admits. We go first to the *chemist*. We ask him, what is the intoxicating principle in ardent spirits. He goes into a minute analysis; he separates that from them which intoxicates, and which alone intoxicates; he says it is alcohol; a sub-

stance discovered in the ninth century; he says it is alcohol, modified as it may be. We go to the *physiologist*, and we ask him what he thinks of its effects upon the constitution of man. He says, that when it goes into the human system, it may go in connection with sugar, with wine, with various colouring matters, with many other substances, and all that goes in with it undergoes the healthful natural process of digestion, but the *alcohol* itself works its way, pure and separate, out of the stomach into the blood-vessel, and from the blood-vessels into other vessels, burning and scorching in its way along the whole line of life, until the labouring struggling system throws it out at some one of its great avenues. "This is alcohol," says the physiologist. We turn back to the chemist; we ask him, "Is there any difference between alcohol in ardent spirits, and alcohol in wine, or beer, or cider?" He says, "No." "Why? where is your proof?" Mr. Brande says; "I have tried whether it is the heat in distillation that makes the alcohol and I have proved that it is *not* for I got alcohol out of wine without subjecting it to the heat of distillation; I got alcohol out of beer and out of cider, not by heat; and I find that alcohol is the result of the second process of certain decaying vegetable and animal substances rushing to putrefaction." And if man would let them go, and not stay them by any process, in a little while the substance would be a mass of putrefaction; but man has learned to stop the process, and applies the liquor to purposes which the God of nature never meant it to be applied. When a man finds that by laying fire upon the skin it burns it; although fire is a creature of God; he gathers from that fact a great law; that God intended he should not put fire upon his skin; and when a man finds, that if he puts alcohol into his system, it burns the stomach, and burns the brain, and burns the soul, he gets at the knowledge of a great law of God; that he should *not* put alcohol into his stomach, though some may use the most absurd arguments, and tell him that it is a "good creature of God."

Take the testimony of judges; take the testimony of jailers, who have had close intercourse with prisoners, and have examined into their history. They tell us, that in every place *three-fourths* of the crimes committed are traced up to the use of these substances; perverting, blinding, benumbing the conscience; hindering that sensibility from its exercise which inclines man to good, and strengthening that sensibility in its exercises which inclines man to evil.

There is a large number of persons, who occasionally may feel *inclined to go to church*; but one of them is a mother, and she has not a garment with which a woman of proper feeling can bear to appear in a public assembly; and why not? because her husband has used up all their substance at the gin-shop; if that husband would cease to drink intoxicating liquor; if he were not made indolent by it and prodigal by it, and did not waste just so much of his daily earnings; he could buy the proper dress for his wife and his children, and then that wife and those children could go to church in proper character, and those children also might be sent to a Sabbath School. I have no doubt there are hundreds of such cases; and just so long as the use of those beverages exists, there will be a large portion of the poorer classes actually kept out of the church and out of Gospel institutions, for the want of proper clothing.

I ask you to look at another fact. A large number of men are now *unwilling to go to church* and indifferent about it, because they are continually stupefied, and their religious sensibilities deadened, by the use of these intoxicating liquors. And so long as they continue to use them it will be so; but as soon as that spell is taken off, conscience will awake, and the solemn striving of the spirit of God with their souls will make them feel that the sanctuary is the place for them, and that they must go to the sanctuary.

Look, I ask you, further still. There are hundreds who come to our churches, whom the use of ardent spirits entirely *unfits to hear the Gospel*. It is not the eye fixed upon the minister, it is not the ear listening to the minister, it is the awakened heart receiving the message of the minister, that the minister wants; and I will venture to say, that every drop of intoxicating liquor that is taken has a tendency (I will not say to what extent the drop may go, but it has a tendency) to interfere with the profitable hearing of the Gospel. And I go further, and I say that the congregation, who should see the minister in the pulpit sit down and drink two glasses of wine, would hardly stay to hear him preach; and why? because they would feel there was something like unhallowed fire about him; and yet they are willing enough to have their minister go down from the pulpit, and drink his wine in private afterwards.—My friends, I believe the world is nearer right than the world believes and that, if we could get at the secret consciences of men, they would be with us on this subject. We know, that if the declaration of Jesus Christ is true, there is a

class of men who are the "stone ground" and the "way-side" hearers; and of all hearers, surely the drinkers and the tipplers of intoxicating liquors are the persons.

And now, we venture to say, that if the principles of our Society could universally prevail, *one of the chief temptations to thousands to stay away from the sanctuary—the enjoyments of the ale-house on the sabbath—would be withdrawn; and when that pleasure is withdrawn, they would, we have no doubt, come soberly to the house of God.*

It is hard for a man that has been living in luxury on the profits of these substances, to go and close his distillery, and to close his brewery, and to close his ale-house; it is hard, but it is right—it is right—it is right! We have begun to see it done; we have quenched the fires of nearly two thousand distilleries in our own States not by force, not by legislative enactment, but by the power of conscience. And I want to know whether those distilleries that went and put out their fires, and sold their coppers for old metal, were not better members of society for it, whether their consciences were not more peaceful, and their hearts more pure, and whether they were not better prepared for helping onward the work of God? Let this glorious cause move on; let all the publicans of this town begin to tremble, as they see the blood of souls staining their hands; let all those that live by the profits of this practice, begin to weigh the question solemnly, and then determine to deny themselves for the good of their fellow-men; and that will be one of the very preparations for the glorious introduction of this gospel of self-denial.

The vendors and manufacturers of intoxicating liquors ought to take the subject into most solemn consideration. They ought to be able to call, if they have truth on their side, and I wish they would do this; I wish they would call Anti-Temperance meetings. I wish they would have their strong men, and their strong ministers, and their strong speakers to come out and enlighten us. I wish, if there is not truth on our side, we might be stopped; ours is a career of madness if we be not right. If we have exaggerated views, they must all come down—for nothing but truth will live and triumph. But after all, I say I think that every man engaged in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor, as a beverage, every man engaged in preparing or offering it for sale, to tempt the public appetite and to tempt the poor drunkard, ought to stop, and ask whether this is not one of the "mountains" that must come down, whether this is not one of the "crooked places" that must be made straight, one of the "rough places" that must be made plain, one of the hindrances which must be removed, that the Son of God may come in his Gospel and in his Spirit. I ask the calm and candid consideration of those that are engaged in the manufacture or traffic. They will bear with me as a man; I speak warmly, but I speak in much love to them, and to society, which I believe they are injuring. No matter how kind your feeling, I believe your stabbing society in its dearest interest. If I am wrong, do not believe me; but if I am

right do not be offended, because I speak it in love; I speak it as one that must stand at the bar of God, and hear again what I say from this place of authority and instruction.

I ask you to look at this fact; your success is the ruin of the public and of families. Every bottle and every glass which you send out goes on a mission of misery and of death. The drunkard is on the outer circle of the vast whirlpool, and you are tempting him carelessly to float along, and each succeeding circle turns shorter & shorter, and you just turn away, when the poor creature with one intellectual struggle sinks to rise no more. Oh! it is a dreadful trade, to be making drunkards. It is a dreadful thing, to sell out the large mass in pipes, and hogsheads and barrels, that you know ruins forth like scorching streams of lava through the community. You know that it will curse that poor family; you know that it will make that man prodigal of his property, and careless of the wants of his family; you know that it will produce poverty and misery, and death and hell to men. Perhaps this bottle will not, but the next may; perhaps this pipe will not, but the next may. Six hundred thousand drunkards in England! who makes them? who sustains them? Nobody? Does nobody make money out of these six hundred thousand drunkards? The six hundred thousand rob their families, rob themselves, rob the public (for they become paupers); who gets the money? See if it is not in your hands.

My brother, I do not charge you; I only ask you to look at the matter. I only ask you to go home and pray over your trade. But how will you frame your prayer? Will you ask God to send you more customers and more drunkards to your brew-house or your shop? why then you ask to have more of his creatures ruined in body and in soul? Oh! a distillery or grog shop would be a dreadful place to pray in. I should think a man could hardly ask God to bless such a trade. I should like to see how he would pray over it, Would he say "O Lord! do not let this byttle do any harm; counteract the poisonous and soul-hardening effects of this alcohol; I do not want to hurt any one, I only want to get the profit of tempting them to their ruin; I do not want to do the harm that these drinks must do in the natural course of things?" Dare he speak so to his Maker?

Let me state one other fact; there are wives praying against you; there are widows in this city lodging a suit in Heaven's chancery against you. They are weak; you may not be afraid of them. But God the God of the widow, hears them; and when the wife says, "May God restrain the arm that is taking away my husband!" and when the widow sometimes says, in the agony of her soul, "God blight the arm that administers that poison!" oh! IT MAY BE HEARD, IT MAY BE HEARD. I would not stand with you; I would not live ministering out the poison to my fellow men.

I say (to close the whole) to the vender, to the trafficker, to the manufacturer—You may ruin one soul by it; one man may die a drunkard by that which you make

and that which you sell; one man, one immortal soul, just one! And as God has said "no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven," what will be your gain if you make one; if that one at the judgment day shall lift up his voice, and say, "You, you were the author of my guilt, my wretchedness, my damnation?"

My hearers, I close; but my heart—my heart feels for man. My heart prays, that God would incline his church to come out, (to a man to come out,) and rid themselves of the whole machinery of drunkenness, and all its connections, and all its work of death.

FOREIGN RECIPROCITY.—The Irish Butter trade with Portugal, and the trade in Newfoundland Cod Fish imported to that country, has almost entirely ceased, the Cortes abating fifteen per cent. all duties in favour of their own shipping, or Portuguese bottoms. Salt from Portugal is imported to this country free of duty, and this trade is also confined to their own vessels.—Liv. Mail.

The Earl of Eglington has challenged all Scotland to a coursing match for the best five runs, for £200 on the head of his splendid dog Waterloo.

The announcement that Segura had fallen into the hands of the Christians had produced a lively sensation in Madrid and a rise in the funds.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1840.

To Correspondents.

"A Son of the True Church," in our next.

Through the kindness of an intelligent Correspondent, we have been enabled to enrich the first page of our present number with some excellent observations upon a subject which deservedly holds a prominent place in the discussions of the day. And most sincerely do we hope that the sentiments therein so ably set forth, will not be altogether lost even upon those who have hitherto withstood the combined and reiterated efforts of the Pulpit and the Press.

With respect to the interest which the Catholic Clergymen of this town have taken in the cause of Temperance, we are happy, from undoubted authority, to be able to state that their discourses have, from time to time, portrayed, in the strongest terms, the fearful and inevitable fate that sooner or later awaits not only those that buy, but those who sell.

Nor has the Protestant pulpit been drowsy in its appeals. Every Sabbath bears unequivocal testimony that the same spirit which actuates the illustrious MATHEW is at work powerfully among us. May the time soon come when the fruits of these conjoined and philanthropic exertions shall be manifest to all.

The Press, generally speaking, has not, we regret to say, acquitted itself as it might, and as it ought to have done, upon a question so radically connected with the best interests of the land. It is to be hoped however, that the "Thunderers" will yet awake; and that those of them who have been accustomed to gratify their unmanly revenge by affixing the epithet "drunken" to individuals that have stood in the way of their

political designs, will now, from a more laudable motive, come forward and attack Intemperance in the abstract with equal pertinacity.

That all the evils experienced in this Island are attributable to Intemperance, we do not take it upon ourselves to assert; but that three-fourths of the crime, poverty and sickness may be traced to this, and to no other source, we are as confident of, as we are of our existence. A heavy responsibility then must rest somewhere. What class of the community will have the weightiest account to settle, it is not for us to affirm; but surely we run no hazard in holding the Distiller—the Importer and the Retailer to be closely and awfully associated with those very criminals, whom, as jurymen, they are bound, both by the laws of God and man, to pronounce GUILTY.

The Honorable Judge LILLY arrived here on Thursday evening last, in the Packet *Native Lass*. The Court opened on the following day.

It is now understood that the Session of the Legislature will close on Saturday next—at least so his Excellency signified some days ago; but the amount of business yet uncompleted, seems almost to preclude the possibility of so early a prorogation. The Supply, Revenue, and two Contingency Bills are yet before the Assembly; the former has passed all its stages—the others will be read a 3d time to-day, when all will be sent to the Council for their consideration.

But little time now remains for further discussion upon these measures, and if something like an approximation of opinion upon them be not promptly effected between the branches, they cannot be completed by Saturday. The Assembly have acceded to the Council's objection in reference to the amalgamation of the Supply and Contingency bills, and now provide for both services by separate bills.—*Newfoundlander*, April 23.

(From the Public Ledger, March 21.)

The following copy of a Despatch from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, was received by the Governor and transmitted by Message to Her Majesty's Council, together with that which appeared in our last, sustaining His Excellency and the Council against the charges preferred by the House of Assembly.

DOWNING-STREET,  
19th February, 1840.

Sir, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 9th December, No. 64, enclosing an Address to Her Majesty from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, imputing the conduct of the Council—yourself,—and of Mr. Archibald, the late Clerk of the Assembly.

I have likewise received your despatches Nos 65 & 66, of the 10th & 11th December—the former containing the vindication of Mr. Archibald against the charges of the Assembly, the latter explaining some points connected with the Address. Your own vindication is contained in the despatch transmitting the Address itself.

The specific object which the Assembly have had in view in making this appeal to Her Majesty is to be found in their prayer that Her Majesty "would adopt such reform in the Council as will most tend to promote harmonious working with the Assembly for the public good, and would order that the Executive of Newfoundland be protective of the interests and of the liberties of the people in their Representatives," or, as the Assembly sum up their meaning, that to the people of Newfoundland be extended "the blessing of just and impartial Government."

As the Council have not yet had the opportunity of answering the statement made by the House of Assembly, I shall defer the expression of my opinion on the merits of the controversy between the two bodies.

I shall confine myself to that part of the Address which contains the Assembly's charges against yourself and the late Clerk of the Assembly.

I have carefully examined these charges and your defence, and I have no hesitation in expressing my strong dissent from the opinion of the Assembly, that in the conduct of the very arduous duties which have devolved upon you as Governor of Newfoundland, there is any, the slightest foundation for impugning the justice and impartiality of your Government. The complaints of the Assembly against your Administration are not confined to recent occurrences. They embrace subjects which have already received the full consideration of the Government, and I see no reason to doubt the correctness of that decision of my predecessor which exonerated you from all blame in these transactions. It would be Her Majesty's wish that these subjects of by-gone differences should be allowed to pass into oblivion.

Neither is your justification less complete on those new points which have now for the first time been brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government. In some instances you are at issue with the Assembly in matters of fact, in which it would appear that the Assembly have proceeded on insufficient information; and I will willingly admit the sufficiency of your exculpation.

But whatever difference of opinion may have existed between yourself and the House of Assembly, in regard to recent events in Newfoundland, your conduct throughout appears to have been regulated by an earnest desire to act fairly and impartially in your high office. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify Her approval of your conduct throughout, and to express her concurrence in the view which has been taken by Her Minister, that under circumstances of considerable embarrassment, you have in no degree deviated from the line of your duty.

With reference to the conduct of Mr. Archibald, the late Clerk of the Assembly, I consider that he acted wisely in retiring from that office; and the motives by which he has been actuated in taking that step are highly honorable to him.

As regards the complaints which the Assembly have preferred against him, it is my duty to state that having fully considered the whole case, I am of opinion that the statement of Mr. Archibald affords a successful and complete defence against the charges brought against him.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. RUSSELL.

Captain PRESCOTT, R. N., C. B.

Now, the offence of Mr. ARCHIBALD was made to consist in that gentleman's having protected the archives of the court from the abrupt and rude intrusion of the House of Assembly, and in his having concurred by his signature in a general censure of the conduct pursued by the House of Assembly towards certain of the authorities in the colony.

Mr. ARCHIBALD, it will be seen, has been thoroughly and honourably borne out by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in the course which he has thought proper to adopt. And so in Mr. ARCHIBALD's case, as in the case of the Governor and the Legislative Council, we have the highest colonial authority for saying that all was right!

DOWNING-STREET,  
12th February, 1840.

Sir,—I transmit, herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of a correspondence with the Post Office, relative to the transfer of the control of the Post Office in Newfoundland, to the Post-master-General, and the appointment of a fit person to fill the office of Post-Master.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. RUSSELL.

Governor PRESCOTT,

(Copy.)

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,  
1st February, 1840.

Sir,—I am commanded by the Post-Master-General to transmit for

the information of Lord John Russell, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Board of Treasury, with its enclosure, relative to arrangements to be made for the conveyance of the mails between Halifax and St. John's Newfoundland; and I am directed by his Lordship, to state that he is prepared, in conformity with the wishes of the Lords of the Treasury to assume the control of the Post Office in Newfoundland.

It was his Lordship's intention to have consulted with Lord J. Russell as to the nomination, through the Governor, of some proper persons on the spot to have filled the situation of Post-Master; but having received on application from Mr. W. L. Solomon, the son of the former Colonial Post-Master, lately deceased who states that he is recommended by the principal authorities and inhabitants, the Post-Master-General is disposed, if Lord J. Russell concurs, to appoint Mr. Solomon to the office of Post-Master, subject to the approval of the Governor.

His Lordship requests to be informed what salary has hitherto been attached to the situation of Colonial Post-Master in Newfoundland.

I have &c.

(Signed)

T. LAWRENCE.

(Copy.)

TREASURY CHAMBERS,

7th January, 1840.

My LORD,—

I have it in command from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to transmit, for your information, extract of the conditions submitted to this Board by the Lords of the Admiralty, so far as is necessary to explain the proposed arrangements for the conveyance of Post-Office mails between Halifax and St. John's Newfoundland.

At the same time, I have to acquaint your Lordship that my Lords have also notified the contemplated arrangement to the Secretary of State; and I have to request that you will communicate with the Secretary of State on the steps it may be proper to take with a view to the appointment of some Public Officer at St. John's, to receive and despatch the mails from and to Halifax, and who should be responsible to the Post-Master-General in respect of the performance of the duty in question, and of any Packet Postage payable on the letters delivered into his charge.

I am &c.

(Signed)

G. J. PENNINGTON.

The Post-Master-General,  
&c. &c. &c.

Extract from the Conditions

One of such vessels so equipped and manned, shall be ready to leave Halifax, Nova Scotia, with her Majesty's mails and despatches, within 24 hours after the arrival at that port, from England, of each of the Mail Steam Vessels, about to be employed under a contract with S. Cunard Esq., of Halifax, N. S. which latter are intended to arrive at Halifax from England twice in each calendar month, commencing in the beginning of June 1840.

The said vessel is to proceed with all possible despatch to St. John's Newfoundland, and there deliver the said Mails and despatches to the Post-Master, or other person appointed to receive them. After remaining not more than 48 hours, (unless authorized so to do in writing by the Governor or Post-Master such written authority being immediately transmitted to the Secretary of the Admiralty,) she is to return direct to Halifax, and there in like manner deliver the said mails and despatches.

If, during any of the winter months, it should happen that the Port of St. John's Newfoundland is found to be inaccessible on account of the ice, the mails and despatches are to be landed and received on board at such part of the S. West coast of the said Islands as may be accessible, and conveyed too and from St. John's by land, with the utmost despatch, at the expense of the contracting parties, the return mails being despatched from St. John's within the said period after the arrival there of the mails from Halifax, as if the said vessel had entered the port of St. John's.

The mails are to be in charge of an Office appointed by the Lords Commis-

sioners of the Admiralty, or the General Post-Office, who is to be instructed by the contracting parties, and invited and brought on board when required; but should this arrangement be deemed inexpedient by her Majesty's Government, the mails are to be received from, and delivered to the respective Post-Masters by the Commander of the vessel, a receipt being given and taken for the same. The Commander of the vessel will, in that case be required to take the oath or declaration of Office, should the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty deem it expedient.

There shall be no unnecessary delay in sailing as soon as the mails are on board, the utmost expedition shall be used in making the passage, the vessel shall not enter any intermediate port, except from stress of weather or other unavoidable circumstance (unless expressly authorized in writing to do so by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or their authorized agent,) and the mails shall be delivered on arrival without any loss of time.

The contract vessel is not to carry any cattle on deck.

A Sailing Bill shall be kept by the said Commander, in such form as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may from time to time direct, on which bill shall be accurately noted the time of each arrival and departure of the said vessel, to be signed by the said Commander; one copy of the said sailing bill to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and another to the Secretary of the General Post-Office, London, by the first Post after each return of the said vessel to Halifax, N. Scotia.

The contracting parties and their servants employed in or about the said vessels, shall do all in their power to carry into full effect the stipulations contained in this contract, and shall at all times obey the directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or their authorized agents.

A secure place to be provided for the custody of the mails and despatches, under lock and key, and the key to be kept by the officer in charge of the mails.

COLONIAL OFFICE,

14th February, 1840.

Sir,—I have laid before Lord J. Russell, your letter of the 1st inst., stating that the Post-Master-General is prepared to assume the control of the Post Office in Newfoundland, and suggesting an arrangement for the appointment of a Post-Master in that Colony.

I am to acquaint you in reply, for the information of the Post-Master-General, that Lord J. Russell has no objection to offer to the provisional appointment of Mr. W. L. Solomon to the Office of Post-Master; but he is happy to find that the Post-Master-General will afford the Governor of Newfoundland an opportunity of reporting his opinion on the subject.

The Post-Master of Newfoundland has hitherto been remunerated for his trouble by a payment of sixpence on all letters, and twopence on all newspapers received—of twopence on letters sent, and the same sum on all letters of soldiers, and men-of-war sailors. This remuneration amounts to about £30 or £40 per annum.

I have &c.

(Signed)

J. STEVENS.

Thos. Lawrence, Esq.

Died,

Suddenly, on Saturday last, Mr. MICHAEL DOOLING, aged 45 years, Publican.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED

April 27.—Ann, Tardrew, Bristol, 50 tons salt, 10 tons coal, and sundry merchandise.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

15.—Funchal, Chft, Cadiz, salt.  
American Brig Veto, Tucker, New-York, pork, flour, bread, rum, butter.  
American Schooner Amanda Ophelia, Haly, New-York, flour, pork, rice, bread, onions.

Dirk Hatteraick, M'Kinnon, Gibraltar and Cadiz, salt.

American Schooner Delta, Taylor, Boston, pork, rice, flour, bread.

16.—Mars, Bride, Bristol, gen. cargo. Dartford, Woodin, Halifax via Harbor-Grace, molasses, flour, bread.

18.—Hero, Miller, Greenock, general cargo.

Reliance, Bell, Halifax, flour, shingles. Prickle, Campbell, Halifax, flour.

20.—American Schooner Attention, Plummer, Boston, pork, flour, and sundry notions.

American Schooner Columbia, Stevens, New-York, flour, pork, tobacco, bread.

Devonshire, Wainwright, Porto Rico, molasses, rum, sugar.

American Schooner North Carolina, Pool, Boston, flour, rum, onions, and sundry notions.

American Brig Echo, Stephens, Philadelphia, flour, butter, bread, and sundry notions.

21.—Fanny, M'Dowall, Greenock, general cargo.

CLEARED

14.—Cornhill Collins, New-York, coal. Elizabeth, Edwards, Halifax, fish.

15.—Rambler, Halifax, fish.

Mercy Jane, Perry, Halifax, fish.

18.—Collector, Phelan, Halifax, fish.

20.—Ariel, Hoodless, New-York, ballast.

American Schooner Delta, Taylor, Sydney, pork.

21.—Juno, Pike, New Brunswick, her-ring, flour.

Devon, Dench, Cadiz, fish.

Dirk Hatteraick, M'Kinnon, Oporto, fish.

Sophia, Hart, Jamaica, fish.

American Schooner Columbia, Stevens, Sydney, ballast.

American Schooner Amanda Ophelia, Hally, Sydney ballast.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,

EX-ANN, FROM BRISTOL,

An Extensive Assortment of

MANUFACTURED

DRY GOODS,

50 Tons SALT

10 Tons Best COALS.

And, ex-VETO, from  
New York,

160 Barrels Flour

45 Barrels American New Pork

5 Barrels Prime New Beef

Spirits Turpentine

Bright Varnish, Tar, &c.

Offering at Low Rates for Cash,

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & CO.

Harbor Grace,

April 29, 1840.

Notice.

A Resolution has been recently passed by the COMMITTEE of the HARBOR GRACE

WESLEYAN LIBRARY,

whereby the Instructive and Valuable Works of that Institution are rendered accessible to the Public.

CONDITIONS, AS FOLLOWS:—

To be paid for the reading of each Volume, THREE PENCE.

No Book to be kept longer than a WEEK.

Hours of delivery &c., from TEN o'Clock till ONE on MONDAYS.

N. B.—A Catalogue of Works may be seen at the Mission House, on application to the Rev. J. SNOWBALL, Librarian.

Harbor Grace,  
April 29, 1840.

BLANKS

Of every description For Sale at this Office.

**SIR THOMAS HARDY.**  
*Governor of Greenwich Hospital.*

[The following little poem, on the late gallant veteran Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, is taken from "Fisher's Drawing-room Scrap Book." It was written by that eminently gifted lady Mrs. Maclean, (L. E. L.) who died at Cape Coast Castle, Africa.]

Silence is now open the seas,  
 The silent seas of yore;  
 The thunder of the cannonade  
 Awakes the wave no more.

The battle-flag droops o'er the mast,  
 There quiet let it sleep;  
 For it hath won in wilder hours  
 Its empire o'er the deep.

Now let it wave above their home,  
 Of those who fought afar;  
 The victors of the Baltic sea,  
 The brave of Trafalgar.

Upon a terrace by the Thames  
 I say the Admiral stand—  
 He who received the latest clasp  
 Of Nelson's dying hand.

Age, toil, and care had somewhat bowed  
 His bearing proud and high;  
 But yet resolve was on his lip,  
 And fire was in his eye.

I felt no wonder England holds  
 Dominion o'er the seas;  
 Still the red cross will face the world,  
 While she hath men like these.

And gathered there beneath the sun  
 Were loitering veterans old;  
 As if of former victories  
 And former days they told.

No prouder trophy hath our isle,  
 Though proud her trophies be,  
 Than that old palace where are housed  
 The veterans of the sea.

Her other domes—her wealth, her pride,  
 Her science may declare;  
 But Greenwich hath the noblest claim,  
 Her gratitude is there.

**FOR SALE**  
 BY  
**RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.**  
**BREAD, Common,**

Middling and Fine  
 FLOUR, Fine & Superfine  
 PORK, Danzig, Hamburg & American  
 BEEF, Prime & Cargo  
 BUTTER, Split PEAS  
 MOLASSES in Puncheons, Tierces and  
 Barrels

SUGAR, Loaf & Brown  
 TEA, Bohea, Congo, Souchong, Twan-  
 key & Hyson  
 CORDAGE, TOWLINES, WARPS,  
 &c., &c., &c.

SPUNYARN & OAKUM  
 CANVAS, No. and Flat, TWINE  
 COALS, Large and dry 'in Store' for  
 Sealers

PITCH, TAR, TURPENTINE, ROSIN  
 & VARNISH

Prepared Patent VARNISH for Ship's  
 SHEATHING PAPER, BRIMSTONE  
 SOAP and CANDLES  
 OCHRE, LIME  
 POWDER, SHOT, Large Gun FLINTS  
 CHALK, WHITING, GRINDSTONES  
 PAINTS, all Sorts & Colours  
 LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS TURPEN-  
 TINE

EARTHENWARE in Crates  
 WINDOW GLASS in Boxes  
 TOBACCO, Negrohead & Leaf  
 PIPES in Boxes  
 SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS  
 BARVELS  
 BLOCKS, Bushed and Wood Pins  
 DEAD EYES  
 IRON SHELVES, MAST HOOPS and  
 JIB HANKS  
 DECK BALLS EYES  
 SHEET LEAD & COPPER  
 CAMBOUSES, Cabin and Half Deck  
 STOVES  
 SHEET IRON, SHEATHING IRON  
 STEM PLATES  
 IRON THIMBLES, assorted  
 HOOP IRON  
 CHAIN TOPSAIL-SHEETS  
 IRON, Round, Square, and Flat, all  
 Sizes  
 ANCHORS, 1 to 6 Cwt  
 WINDLASS PALLS, WHEELS &c.  
 NAILS, all sizes, PUMPTACKS  
 Composition NAILS, SPARROWBILLS  
 300 Pair DECKBOOTS  
 6 Casks SHOES well assorted,  
 Green Glass SPECTACLES  
 Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, all Colours  
 PILOT CLOTHS, WHITNEYS  
 FLUSHINGS, SERGES  
 BLANKETING, FLANNELS  
 HOSIERY

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
**AND FOR SALE.**  
 A well assorted Stock of  
**BRITISH**  
**Manufactured**  
**Dry Goods,**  
 60 Pieces PAPER HANG-  
 INGS  
 90 Coils CORDAGE, and  
 50 Tons Best Newport  
**RED ASH**  
**COALS**  
 ALSO,  
 Of former Importations,  
 Bread, Flour, Pork  
 Holstein Butter (repack-  
 ed)  
 Oatmeal  
 Peas, Rice  
 Gin in Cases, &c., &c.

At accommodating and  
 Low Prices

BY  
**THORNE, HOOPER & Co.**  
 Harbor Grace,  
 Nov. 13, 1839.

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

**FOR SALE,**  
 BY THE  
**SUBSCRIBERS,**  
*Ex EIZ ABETH, 13 days*  
*from NEW YORK,*

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

**RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.**  
 Harbor Grace  
 October 9, 1839.

**WILLIAM STIBLING, M. D.**  
 And Surgeon,  
 HAVING returned from the Univer-  
 sity of Edinburgh, has to ac-  
 quaint his Friends and the Public gen-  
 erally, that he is now Practising the dif-  
 ferent branches of his Profession in con-  
 junction with his Father, at whose resi-  
 dence, he may at any time be consulted.

Harbor Grace, }  
 23d Sept., 1839.

**Indentures**  
**FOR SALE,**  
 At the Office of this Paper.

**On Sale**  
**Just Landed**  
*Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Mun-*  
*den, Master,*  
**FROM HAMBURG,**  
 Prime Mess PORK  
 Bread  
 Flour  
 Oatmeal  
 Peas  
 Butter.

*Also,*  
 15 tons BLUBBER  
*For Sale by*  
**THOMAS GAMBLE.**  
 Carbonear,  
 June 9, 1839.

**ON SALE**  
 BY THE  
**SUBSCRIBERS,**  
*Ex NAPOLEON from HAM-*  
*BURG,*  
**BREAD, FLOUR and**  
**4000 Bricks**  
 The latter at Cost and Charges,  
 if taken from the Ship's side im-  
 mediately.

**ALSO,**  
 90 Tons  
**SALT**  
 And,  
 20 Tons Best House  
**Coals,**  
*Ex APOLLO, Captain BUTLER from*  
*LIVERPOOL.*  
**RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.**  
 Harbor Grace,  
 July 3, 1839.

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

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

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

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

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

She is completely new, of the largest class, and  
 built of the best materials, and with such improved  
 ments as to combine great speed with unusual  
 comfort for passengers, with sleeping berths, and  
 commanded by a man of character and experienced  
 The character of the NATIVE LASS for speed and  
 safety is already well established. She is con-  
 structed on the safest principle of being divided  
 into separate compartments by water tight bulk-  
 head, and which has given such security and  
 confidence to the public. Her cabins are superi-  
 or to any in the Island.  
 Select Books and Newspapers will be kept on  
 board for the accommodation of passengers

**FARES:—**

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

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

**CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS**  
**St John's and Harbor Grace Packets**

**THE EXPRESS** Packet being now  
 completed, having undergone such  
 alterations and improvements in her accom-  
 modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-  
 fort and convenience of Passengers can pos-  
 sibly require or experience suggest, a care-  
 ful and experienced Master having also been  
 engaged, will forthwith resume her usual  
 Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour  
 Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and  
 FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Por-  
 tugal 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 can be  
 ly attended to; but no accounts can be  
 kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the  
 Proprietors be responsible for any Specie to  
 other monies sent by this conveyance.  
**ANDREW DRYSDALE,**  
 Agent, HARBOUR GRACE  
**PERCHARD & BOAG,**  
 Agents, ST. JOHN'S  
 Harbour Grace, May 4, 1839

**Nora Creina**  
 Packet-Boat between Carbonear and  
 Portugal-Cove.

**JAMES DOYLE,** in returning his best  
 thanks to the Public for the patronage  
 and support he has uniformly received, begs  
 to solicit a continuance of the same fa-  
 vours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further no-  
 tice, start from Carbonear on the mornings  
 of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, posi-  
 tively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man  
 will leave St. John's on the Mornings of  
 TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9  
 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from  
 the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those  
 days.

**TERMS.**  
 Ladies & Gentlemen ..... 7s. 6d.  
 Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.  
 Single Letters.  
 Double do  
 And Packages in proportion  
 N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold  
 himself accountable for all LETTERS  
 and PACKAGES given him.  
 Carbonear, June, 1836.

**THE ST. PATRICK**  
**EDMOND PHELAN,** begs most respects  
 fully to acquaint the Public that he  
 has purchased a new and commodious Boat,  
 which at a considerable expence, he has fit-  
 ted out, to ply between CARBONEAR,  
 and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKETS  
 BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after-  
 cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleep-  
 ing berths separated from the rest). The fore-  
 cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentle-  
 men with sleeping-berths, which will  
 the trusts give every satisfaction. He now  
 begs to solicit the patronage of this respec-  
 table 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  
 Kilty'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  
 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.