

The



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CIRCISSIA.

The country known by the name of Circassia, consists of a range of mountains (the Caucasian,) high, steep, and almost impassable, situated on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, where it extends about 300 miles, and diverges from thence, in undiminished ruggedness, till it reaches the Caspian. It is the line which separates the territory of Russia, from the more genial climate of the south, and is a barrier against her aggressions in that direction. These mountains, more stupendous and inaccessible than the Pyrenees, are inhabited by a population (still unsubdued) of more than a million, and a half, inured to war, and hardships, and peril; and filled with one common sentiment of hatred to the Russian name. This barrier of the Caucasus is capable of being crossed only by two passages; one the Demir Capu, or Iron Gate, which is a long, difficult, and expensive route; the other, the Vladoi Caucas, more easy, and which is the high road used by the Russians, (by help of an escort of 150 men and artillery each time a courier has to pass,) from their legitimate territory to Georgia, but which 2,000 disciplined men could easily and effectually close against any army that could be brought to bear. Now when we consider that Russia, by an unprincipled fraud, which it is not my object to discuss here, has got possession of Georgia beyond the Caucasus; whereby she secures a footing in Asia, south of the Caspian, by means of which position she intrigues with, menaces, and keeps in check, Persia on one hand; and on the other, looking on Egypt and Turkey, holds the balance between the rebellious vassal and the sultan, and by being protector to one, secures dominion over the other. When we consider by this position alone, (not only by the power it confers on her of acting on Turkey and Persia, but also because impassable deserts prevent her progress in any other direction,) Russia is put on the high road to India. When we consider that the Black Sea is closed by the treaty of Unkjar Skelessi, that Poland is prostrate, the Crimea Russian, Moldavia and Wallachia nearly so, Austria overawed, Turkey under the hoof of the Muscovite, Persia at her nod.—When we consider that the frontier states of Cabul and Candahar are up in arms against us, and that an oppressed, insulted, misgoverned, and famishing population in India are eagerly looking forward to any change which may free them from the iron hand of British misrule. When we look into an organ of the Russian government, (the *Augsburg Gazette*), and find sentiments such as that “the vocation of Russia is to acquire, to organise, and to incorporate, till this mighty organisation can be completed; till the cabinet of St. Petersburg can embrace and hold Europe in one arm and Asia in the other!” When we see in the *Moscow Gazette*, the threat of the Russian Emperor, that “when its turn comes, he will dictate to this proud and indebted Albion, terms at Calcutta! When we look calmly and dispassionately on this the unparalleled complication of our position, surely we shall be able to see the importance of the now one barrier of Circassia, to burst which Russia has unceasingly expended her energies for 140 years in vain. Surely every Briton must overflow with gratitude to the gallant race, that so long has continued to baffle our most dangerous foe: and every eye look with admiration on that people—to use the language of the profoundest and most eloquent political writer of the day—“the only people from Nova Zembla to Tangier, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, prepared to avenge an insult, or resent any injury from the Czar of Muscovy.”

If any reader should think that this may be an exaggerated representation of

the value of Circassia as a check on the encroaching spirit of Russia, he has only to look at a map to become at once convinced of the truth of it; indeed, he has only to reflect on the prodigious exertions made by Russia for more than a century, and still increasing, to subdue this band of mountaineers, and be convinced that it is for no common object that she desires its acquisition. What value can a chain of mountains have to call forth the enormous expenditure of blood and treasure, to occasion the misery and crime that Russia—cool, crafty, calculating Russia, has so long crippled herself by persevering in? The land or revenues to obtain; she has certainly had the gratification of destroying the trade of England to her coasts (thanks to Lord Palmerston!) but still this is not an equivalent for her immense sacrifices in the endeavour to rob this poor people of their mountains and their liberty. No! It is the position of those mountains, and the hatred to Russian tyranny and aggression in that brave and determined people, that stand in the way of the “vocation of Russia, in acquiring, organising, and incorporating;” it is because a courage never surpassed, a patriotism scarcely ever equalled, have succeeded in enabling that people, for almost centuries, to frustrate the intrigues, to repel the violence, to counteract the machinations, to restrain the aggressions of that nation, whose whole system of commercial policy is directed to the destruction of England's trade. It is because Circassia stands as a perpetual hindrance to the completion of that “mighty organisation which is to enable the cabinet of St. Petersburg to embrace and hold Europe in one hand and Asia in the other,” that Russia makes such enormous sacrifices to exterminate that people and gain possession of her mountains! This is the powerful reason that has made it worth Russia's while to expend as much skill in England as she has done blood in Circassia, in blinding our statesmen as to the value of those mountains; and by working that fearful engine of mischief, party-spirit, in disseminating throughout the land, the absurd, the fatal delusion of the insignificance and barbarism of the inhabitants. No other cause can account for the spathy of the people of England in not coming forward with one voice, to demand the impeachment of the man, who can so raise his arm against his country, as to give active assistance to the work of delivering up this bulwark of our safety in the East to the keeping of our most implacable foe.

Until within the last few years we have been in perfect ignorance of the state, peculiar characteristics, I may even say of the very existence, of that high-spirited people. We have suddenly become acquainted with the fact, that there exists a barrier to the designs of Russia more effectual than all the fleets and armies in existence. For the knowledge of this we are indebted to a man whose name has recently become well-known and endeared to the commercial communities of England, it is to Mr. Urquhart, late Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, that we are indebted for our knowledge of Circassia. This gallant and enterprising man first ventured among their unexplored mountains, and found there, to use his own eloquent words in acknowledging the toast, “Circassia, the bulwark of the British possessions in India!”—“The garrison of the Caucasus—the defenders of our Indian empire—comely in aspect, vigorous of frame, with the eye of the eagle and the limb of the roe, and combining the sternness of the clansman with the saunty of the courtier, and the simplicity of the child.” Previous to that gentleman's visit to Circassia, although the fame of its loveliness had alone “reached the shores of Western Europe, the disciplined thousands and hundreds of thousands of the Czar has learned to appreciate its manly virtues

and heroic deeds;” and although no friendly stranger had before come amongst them, to encourage them by the assurance of the sympathy of other lands, their whole energies had been spontaneously bent on resistance, to the Russians. When Mr. Urquhart made known to them that he was an Englishman, that England's cause was their cause, that the common object of both was resistance to the aggressions of Russia, the cries of joy resounded through their mountains; the despair arising from exhaustion gave place to tenfold strength and vigour of hope. From that day Circassia received a new life, and the whole thoughts of her warlike sons have ever since been bent on England. They now their value to England; they understand their connexion with the safety of India; they feel a pride, and have gathered a confidence which cannot be shaken, in the idea of their being linked with England, in resistance to, and in detestation of, Russia. With one voice the Circassians have sworn eternal friendship to England—eternal hostility to Russia; they know that their mountain fastnesses are the best and the surest safeguards of India; and they have pledged the assistance of their warriors whenever England may call on them. They only ask in return the support arising from England's independence—thus preserving the rights of both! They ask for no money, no no troops; they only ask us to dare to be true to ourselves, to dare to be the friends of the Circassians. Such has been the result of Mr. Urquhart's visit to Circassia, and the country is now beginning to ask, what advantage has been taken of such patriotic exertions? What can the Polar-star-of-the-interest-of-England-minister made to this question? What steps has our Foreign Secretary taken to secure the just rights of this people struggling for their existence—to recognise their independence, to strengthen them, and at the same time to strengthen England by such an alliance? What steps have been taken to profit by the commerce prayed for by the Circassians, and for which their 300 miles of coast afford such facilities?—Have honours been showered on the man who opened up the prospect of such advantages? Alas! Lord Palmerston can but answer that he has not dared to let England appear, in the eyes of his Russian masters, to be the friends of Circassia! Or is he in league with the blood-thirsty destroyer of Poland, to assist in the unholy, the suicidal work of the destruction of the Circassian? Let his encouragement of the voyage of the Vixen, the high appointment of Mr. Urquhart, the staunch advocate of the right of British merchants to trade with the independent Circassians and the sacrifice of both, in accordance with Russian views, answer that question. The rankling wound of the Vixen points to the means by which he has annihilated our commerce with the Circassians, and formally exhibited England, not in their eyes only, but in those of every nation in the east, as the terrified, the subservient instrument of the aggressor, in his designs even against Britain herself.—*Correspondent of the Era.*

HINTS TO ELECTORS.—Who found Canada in peace, produced a rebellion in it, and left it under an arbitrary government, and in a state of violent commotion? The Melbourne ministers.—Who found trade flourishing, and left it flat? The Melbourne ministers.—Who entered office to pass the appropriation clause, and then meanly and basely gave it up? The Melbourne ministers.—Who found the boundary question with America on the eve of settlement and left it more hopelessly open? The Melbourne ministers.—Who found England quiet, and left it at the mercy of the Chartists? The Melbourne ministers.—

Who sanctioned the Carlow job? The Melbourne ministers.—Who entered into compact with O'Connell? The Melbourne ministers.—Who increased public expenditure and the civil list? The Melbourne ministers.—Who truckled to Russia in the case of Cracow and the Vixen? The Melbourne ministers.—Who promoted and fostered Popery? The Melbourne minister.—Who aimed “a heavy blow and great discouragement at Protestantism in Ireland?” The Melbourne ministers.—Who traded in jobs and commissions? The Melbourne ministers.—Who lowered the Court in its popularity by base attempts to demoralize and degrade it? The Melbourne ministers.—Who gave places to D. W. Harvey and Sheil, and offered a judgeship to O'Connell? The Melbourne ministers.—Who interfered in the affairs of Spain, without any other effects than the disgrace of England and the waste of money? The Melbourne ministers.—Who left commerce unprotected in Mexico? The Melbourne ministers.—Who commenced a war in India, of which they are now afraid? The Melbourne ministers.—Who endeavoured to keep their pieces without earning their pay? The Melbourne ministers.—And beyond all these, to whom does Great Britain owe her present distracted and weakened position, the peril of her institutions, the decay of her foreign influence, the disgraceful condition of her navy, the insolent threats of an insurrection in Ireland, and the attempt to foist on her people an infidel system of education? The Melbourne ministers.

We can on all men to remember these things; and so to prevent the possibility of such miserable, unprincipled, and pitiful ministers ever regaining power—One more such cabinet would ruin the country.—*Manchester Courier.*

FRENCH DISCOVERY.—PENCIL OF NATURE.—The French journals, and reports of proceedings, admit that these admirable representations still leave something to be desired as to effect, when regarded as works of art. It is singular, they observe, that the power which created them seems to have abandoned them, and that these works of light want light. Even in those parts the most lighted, there is an absence of vivacity and effect; and it is to be allowed that, amidst all the harmony of their forms, these views appear subjected to the sober and heavy tone of colour imparted by a dull northern sky. It would appear that, by passing through the glasses of the optical arrangements of M. Daguerre, all the views are uniformly clothed with a melancholy aspect, like that given to the horizon by the approach of evening. Motion, it is obvious, can never be copied; and the attempt to represent animals and objects in action, consequently failed.—Statuary is said to have been well defined, but hitherto, M. Daguerre had not succeeded in copying the living physiognomy in a satisfactory manner, though he does not despair of success.

CARD-PLAYING IN RUSSIA.—The Russians appear to be extremely devoted to card-playing, which they carry on on Sunday as much as any other day. I am not speaking here of gambling, which, however, I fear is lamentably prevalent, but of the practice in ordinary society, where whist is the usual game. They sit down before dinner, which is usually at three or four o'clock, and when it is announced, they leave their cards on the table, and resume their game the moment they return from the dining room continuing to play from that time till the party disperse; so that, excepting for those who are no card players, there really is no conversation. I observe every where a custom which is exceedingly slovenly—namely, that of mopping the state of the game by scoring it with chalk upon the table-cloth.

using counters. Pieces of chalk and brushes for erasing the figures are always put on the table with the cards.—*Domestic Science in Russia.*

BRITISH INDIA.

(From the *Yorkshireman*.)

In the extracts which we have recently given from the lecture of Mr. George Thompson, at Sheffield, on the 27th ult., we have shown that the effect of British rule, in our eastern empire, has been to beggar the population, to multiply famines to a degree unknown under her former rulers to turn a land of gold into a scene of universal poverty, and to drive the natives into a state of incipient rebellion. Incontrovertible authorities have been adduced to prove that the system of taxation inflicted on her impoverished people is one of habitual extortion and injustice, limited only by their capacity to pay. In the words of Mr. Thompson, we now proceed to advert to the commercial bearings of the question, and the effect which would be produced on the slave trade, and slavery throughout the world, by doing justice to our fellow-subjects in India. "It was strange," observed Mr. T., "that while our merchants and manufacturers were complaining of the falling off of trade, they did not turn their eyes to our 100,000,000 of fellow-subjects in the east, inhabiting the most fertile country in the world, ready to become our customers."

"Every pound of sugar we have consumed, produced by slave labour, during the last 40 years, might have been had from the free labour of India. Every yard of cotton that has been made from the polluted produce of the United States might have been had from the free labour of our own India. Every leaf of tobacco we have had from the blood and sweat of slaves might have been raised by a free peasantry in India, which is capable of supplying, not only our own country, but the whole world. To show how the East India produce might compete with the slave produce, Mr. Thompson stated that the expense of a slave, consisting of prime cost, interest of money, wear and tear, and keep, in North and South America, was not less than 1s 6d a day to the owner. But the natives of the East Indies would gladly work for wages, varying from 1d to 3d per day at the highest; and at this cheap rate might be produced sugar, cotton, tobacco, and rice for the world. We were the slaves of China for tea, which we might have from India; we were the slaves of America for cotton, and an east wind for three weeks, when our stock of cotton was exhausted, might stagnate the trade of the cotton districts, and produce starvation, discontent, and sedition. The same would be the result of a war with America. But yet we, for the sake of enabling the planters of the slave states to drive their 600,000 slaves to the cotton fields every morning, wasting human blood, crushing the human intellect, darkening the human understanding, and plunging into perdition their own soils to raise cotton to procure our gold, we are doing foul injustice to the hundred millions of our fellow-subjects in India."

But suppose we could get cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco, from British India, are we sure that they would take our wares in return? To prove that we were eager, when they had to take our manufactures, Mr.

Thompson adduced a variety of evidence, showing the surprising increase which had taken place in its value of our exports since the abolition of the company's monopoly of the trade to India. It was impossible, Mr. Thompson continued, to calculate the immense amount of trade we might have with India if the people were allowed to enjoy any reasonable share of the produce of their industry.—Sheffield and other parts of England now send to India goods to the amount of £180,000 a year in hardware and cutlery of all kinds—an amount which ought to be doubled and quadrupled a hundred times. He showed that if the Hindoos were only left in a condition to take our manufactures, to the same extent in proportion to their numbers, as the negroes of Hayti, it would make our exports 150 millions a year.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1839.

ERRATA.—In the Address to NICHOLAS STARR, Esq., late Deputy Sheriff of this District, inserted in our last No. we accidentally omitted the names of Messrs. Puntin & Munn, and Richard Anderson, Esq.

An Inquest was held before JOHN STARR, Esq., in this town, on Saturday evening last, on view of the body of GEORGE WALSH, a boy of only seven years of age, who by some means or other fell into the sea that afternoon and was drowned: the deceased had been seen about two o'clock, and his body was found floating near the wharf of PETER BROWN, Esq., by one DUGGAN at some time after three o'clock. Medical aid was instantly rendered without success. Verdict "Found Drowned."

As there seems to be a lamentable want of information, as to the proper means that ought to be used to restore suspended animation, the Coroner has furnished us with the following extract from the proceedings of the *Edinburgh and Leith Humane Society*, to which we beg the earnest attention of the public at large.—Those who found the body of the boy WALSH, rolled him on a cask which is particularly forbidden by all the authorities on the subject.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED.

- Cautions.*
1. Lose no time.
 2. Avoid all ruff usage of the body.
 3. Never hold it up by the feet.
 4. Nor roll it on casks.
 5. Nor rub it with salt or spirits.
 6. Nor inject tobacco-smoke, or infusion of tobacco.

RESTORATIVE MEANS.

Send quickly for Medical assistance, but do not delay the following means.

- I. Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house.
- II. Strip the body and rub it dry; then wrap it in hot blankets, and place it in a warm bed in a warm chamber. A child may be placed between two persons in a warm bed.
- III. Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils.
- IV. In order to restore the natural warmth of the body,
 1. Move a heated, covered, warming-pan over the back and spine.
 2. Put bladders or bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet.
 3. Foment the body with hot flannels;—but, if possible,
 4. Immerse the body in a warm bath, as hot as the hand can bear without pain, as this is preferable to the other means for restoring warmth.
 5. Rub the body briskly with the hand; do not, however, suspend the use of the other means at the same time.
- V. In order to restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a common bellows (where the apparatus of the Society is not at hand) into one nostril, carefully closing the other one and the mouth: at the same time drawing downwards and pushing gently backwards the upper part of the wind-pipe, to allow a more free admission of air; blow the bellows gently, in order to inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils should then be set free, and a moderate pressure made with the hand upon the chest. Repeat this process till life appears.
- VI. Electricity to be employed early by a Medical Assistant.
- VII. Inject into the stomach, by means of an elastic tube and syringe, half a tumbler of warm brandy and water, or wine and water.
- VIII. Apply sal volatile or hartshorn to the nostrils.

Note.—The above treatment is to be persevered in for THREE OF FOUR HOURS. It is an erroneous opinion, that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance.

ON RESTORATION TO LIFE.

1. A tea-spoonful of warm water should be given.
 2. If the power of swallowing be returned, small quantities of warm wine, or brandy and water, warm.
 3. The patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged.
- Note.*—Great care is requisite to maintain the restored vital actions, and, at the same time, to prevent undue excitement.

The decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of STOCKDALE vs. HANSARD, which will be found in another column, is particularly interesting at the present moment to the inhabitants of this colony, intimately connected as it is with the question now pending before the Privy Council, in the case of KIELLEY vs. the Speaker and other members of the House of Assembly. The very able arguments of Mr. CURWOOD, in the case of STOCKDALE, (which we propose to insert next week) will, we are well assured, be read with the greatest interest, and will amply compensate the most attentive perusal that can be bestowed upon them. The learned gentleman, than whom we should imagine their cannot, among the many talented men who now grace the English bar, be one more conversant with the subject, entered into a most lucid exposition of the privileges of the House of Commons, the old dogmas respecting which he completely swept away like so many cobwebs. If then the time has arrived when privileges, which can only have been assumed by the House of Commons, shall be declared by the highest Law Court in the Empire to be unsustainable, how much less so are those which have been assumed by an insignificant and ignorant House of Assembly of a British colony—the very idea is absolutely absurd. Such being the case with respect to the question which has just been decided by that great constitutional lawyer Lord DENMAN, as regards the House of Commons, we look forward with the greater confidence to the result of the appeal which has been made to the Privy Council already adverted to.

We have heard it stated that the opinion delivered in the Supreme Court on this case, delivered, too, with all the gravity of a BLACKSTONE or a MANSFIELD, (and which, as our readers are aware, unfortunately decided the case adversely to Dr. KIELLEY)—has been pronounced, by persons in England competent to judge in the matter, as an "utter disgrace to any man who had any pretensions to the name of a Lawyer."—*Times*, July 17.

The House of Assembly has thought proper to introduce a scheme for the regulation and impannelling of the Grand and Petit Juries, which we will venture to say is as thoroughly impracticable and preposterous as any system for the impannelling of the Juries can possibly be. The House of Assembly must know that its Jury bill must be entirely inoperative, since it would disfranchise three-fourths of the present Grand Jurors, and raise in their stead a set of men who are not competent to be jurors at all.

The bill, the particulars of which we will endeavour to give in our next, is a thorough abortion, vicious in its theory, and altogether inoperative in its practice. Its chief design is to give colour to the infamous aspersions which the

"Priests' party" have thought proper to throw upon the Grand Jurors of this district: but aspersions which, we trust, will be met elsewhere with the considerations and with the decision which they deserve.

It may be in keeping with the House of Assembly either to originate or to lend itself to such a course; but the present Grand Jury system will not be altered, notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to produce that result. The whole matter is, we believe, perfectly understood; and the question will be successfully resisted upon its merits.—*Ledger*, July 19.

We observe that BRYAN ROBINSON, Esq., from this colony, Barrister-at-Law, was presented to the QUEEN by the Marquis of ELY, at the levee held on the 5th ultimo.—*Ibid.*

We have much pleasure in giving place to the following appointment which we find in the *Colonial Gazette* of the 1st June.—*Times*, July 17.

"War Office, May 31.
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies.—Colour-Serjeant GILLESPIE, from the Royal Artillery, to be Esquire, v. Crowe, appointed to 55th Foot."

Newfoundland.—A new General Chart of the Banks of Newfoundland by Captain DAVAUD and the Officers attached to his surveying expedition in 1837, 1838, and 1839, in which numerous important errors of former Charts are rectified, has just been published by order of the Minister of the Marine.—*Paris Paper*.

DEPARTURES.—From Carbonear, in the Flora for Poole, Robert Pack, Esq., and Lady, Miss Pack, and Mrs. Green.

Died.

On Wednesday last, after a lingering illness, aged 12 years and 9 months, DUNCAN, eldest son of Mr. John Currie, Keeper of H. M. Gaol in this town.

How blest was thy fate! for the ills of to-morrow Shall never invade thy young bosom with care; Thou hast early escap'd from the toil and the sorrow, To which manhood and life would have made thee an heir.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.
ENTERED
Agnes, Le Blanc, New Brunswick, 28 M. board & plank.
CLEARED
July 22.—Louisa & Frederick, Stevenson, Sydney, ballast.
Port of St. John's.
ENTERED
July 5.—John & Horatia, Dwyer, Sydney, coal.
Providence, Beanton, Sydney, coal.
6—Eliza Liddle, Brown, Hamburg, butter, pork, bread.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME.

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

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

SYLVESTER & Co.
156, Broadway, N. Y.

Observe the number, 156.
700,000 Dollars! 500,000 Dollars!
20,000 Dollars!
Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Dollars!
Two Prizes of Fifteen Thousand Dollars!
Three Prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars!

GRAND REAL ESTATE

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED
The richest and scheme ever presented this or any other country Twenty dollars.

Authorized by an Act of the Assembly of the Province of Florida, under the same. To Sonville, Florida—Son, Managers. Syl, York, sole Agents.

No combination Tickets, from No. 1

The deeds of the property transferred in trust to appointed by the said Legislature of Florida, for Prize Holders.

SPLENDID

One Prize—
266 feet, five inches, 4 in. Magazine street, 101 ft. inches, on Natchez street, feet, 6 inches, on G street—Rented at about 000 dols. per annum, at

One Prize—
162 feet on Common street, feet, six inches on Canal—Rented at 25,000 dols. lued at

One Prize—
(adjoining the Arcade) 24 feet, 7 inches, in Natchez street—Rented at 1,200 dols., valued at

One Prize—
(adjoining the Arcade) 28 feet front on Natchez—Rented at 1,200 dols. lued at

One Prize—
(adjoining the Arcade) 23 feet front, on Natchez—Rented at 1,200 dols. lued at

One Prize—
No. 23, north east corner Basin and Custom House, 40 feet front on Basin, on Franklin street, by deep in Custom House—Rented at 1,500 dols. lued at

One Prize—
No. 24, south west corner Basin and Custom House, 33 feet, 7 in. Franklin, 127 feet, 11 in. deep in Custom House—Rented at 1,500 dols. lued at

One Prize—
No. 339, 24 feet, 8 in. Royal street, by 127 inches deep—Rented 400 dols., valued at

- 1 prize, 250 shares, Cash, 100 dols. each
- 1 prize, 200 do. Canine, 100 dols. each
- 1 Do. 150 shares M. Trade's do. do.
- 1 Do. 100 shares City do. do.
- 1 Do. 100 shares do do. do.
- 1 Do. 100 shares do do. do.
- 1 Do. 50 shares Exchange do. do.
- 1 Do. 50 do. do. do.
- 1 Do. 25 do. Gas Light do. do.
- 1 Do. 25 do. do. do.
- 1 Do. 15 do. Mech & 7 do. do.
- 1 Do. 15 do. do. do.
- 20 prizes, each 10 shares Louisiana State Bank—each prize 1,000 do.
- 10 prizes, each 2 shares do. each—each prize 500 dols. of Gas Light do.
- 200 prizes, each one 100 dols. of the Bank's do.
- 200 prizes, each one 100 dols. of the New Bank do.
- 150 prizes, each one 100 dols. of the United of Florida do.

Six Hundred Prizes
Tickets 20 Dollars

The whole of the numbers, as also Prizes, will be exact the Commissioners Act, previously to the wheels. One whole of the numbers contain the Six Hundred first 600 numbers out, will be entitled to be drawn to its number holders of such property transferred after the draw and without any delay.

Editors of every States, in the West and British Province insert the above, as meant, until the last and to send their ther with a paper of tissement.

SYLVESTER & Co.
New York, May 7,

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY
OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.
The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country. Tickets only Twenty dollars.
Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners acting under the same. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida—Schmidt and Hamilton, Managers. Sylvester & Co., New York, sole Agents.
No combination numbers! 100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards in succession.
The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!
One Prize—the Arcade,

286 feet, five inches, 4 lines on Magazine street, 101 feet, 21 inches, on Natchez street, 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about 37,000 dols. per annum, valued at 700,000 dols.

One Prize—City Hotel,

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

One Prize—Dwelling House,

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

One Prize—Dwelling House,

(adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 28 feet front on Natchez street—Rented at 1,200 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,

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

One Prize—Dwelling House,

No. 23, north east corner of Basin and Custom House street, 40 feet front on Basin, and 40 on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom House street—Rented at 1,500 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,

No. 24, south west corner of the Basin and Custom House street, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10 inches deep in Custom House street—Rented at 1,500 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,

No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep—Rented at 1,000 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.

1 prize, 250 shares, Canal Bk. stock, 100 dols. each 25,000 dols.
1 prize, 200 do. Commercial do. 100 dols. each 20,000 dols.
1 Do. 150 shares Mech. & Trade's do. do. 15,000 dols.
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NOW LANDING
AT THE WHARF OF
The Subscribers

From the brig Ann, from Miramichi,

8,000 Feet Birch Plank,
3 inch & 2 1-2
6 M. Pine Decking 3 inch,
30 M. Merchantable Board
30 M. Shingles
12 Spars.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
July 10, 1839.

Plans, &c.

THE Inhabitants of the Island are respectfully informed that the Subscriber will furnish

Plans, Specifications, &c.

and inspect Public and Private Buildings.

Address—Mr. MICHAEL M'GRATH, Architect, at Mr. John Dillon's, Queen-st. St. John's.

N. B.—An APPRENTICE wanted. St. John's, July 2, 1839.

FOR SALE

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex NAPOLEON from HAMBURG,

BREAD, FLOUR and 4000 Bricks

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

ALSO,

90 Tons

SALT,

And,

20 Tons Best House

Coals,

Ex APOLLO, Captain BUTLER from LIVERPOOL.

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

Eligible Premises!!

To be Let

FOR A TERM OF YEARS

Those conveniently situated

STORES, WHARF,

SHOP, &c.,

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

For Terms, apply to ROBINSON BROOKING, GARLAND & Co. Or, to GEORGE BURTON.

St. John's, July 3, 1839.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER

THE BRIG



ROWENA,

Burthen 108 Tons.

Apply to

THOS. GAMBLE.

Carbonear, June 12, 1839.

New Goods!

JUST LANDED

Ex ANN, from Bristol,

AND ON SALE

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS

At Low Prices for Cash or Produce, Viz.—

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

Also,

30 Tons Best Red Ash

NEWPORT

Coals.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
May 8, 1839.

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munten, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK
Bread
Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Butter.

Also,

15 Tons BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear,
Jan. 9, 1839.

SUGAR and

Molasses.

FOR SALE

BY

RIDLEY, HARRISON & CO.

244 Packages

Being the CARGO of the Brig ALVA Capt. McNAUGHAN,

Just arrived from Cuba,

For which Cash, Cod Oil, Cod Fish, Salmon, or Herring will be received in Payment.

Harbor Grace,
May 29, 1839.

20 Guineas REWARD.

Whereas some wicked and profane Person did on the Night of Monday last, break into the

WESLEYAN CHAPEL

in this Town, and Stole from hence the

Holy Bible,

out of the Pulpit, and Two

HYMN BOOKS.

The above Reward of Twenty Guineas, is hereby offered to any Person or Persons who will give such information as will lead to the prosecution and conviction of the perpetrators of the above Sacrilege.

Harbor Grace,
May 15, 1839.

Capt. THOMAS GADEN

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

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

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

