

The Star



AND Conception Bay Journal.

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1839.

No. 272

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

(From *Sycoester's New Reporter*, July 26)

THE MAMMOTH LOTTERY.

We call the attention of our friends to the alteration in the scheme of this Lottery. It will be seen that a Trust deed has been executed by which all the money received for Tickets, is deposited in the New Orleans Bank, to be properly appropriated; thus giving additional assurance, (if any were wanting) that the Managers' intention is strictly to fulfil their contract with the public.

To EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Having received Newspapers containing the above scheme, from Twenty-five States and Territories, besides several of the British Provinces, we are satisfied with the circulation, and therefore request that such papers as have not, up to this time, inserted the advertisement, will be pleased not to do so, and that all the other papers will insert it once a week only, until the 1st of Dec. and forward us their accounts.—*Id.*

(From the *Liverpool Standard*, July 30.)

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

We are glad to perceive that the admirable and argumentative speech of the Bishop of Exeter, delivered by his lordship in the House of Lords, on the 5th instant, on the subject of National Education, has been printed in a cheap form, for the purpose of giving it a wider circulation. In this admirable address that Bishop completely demolished the flimsy but specious arguments of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and shattered to fragments the scheme for separating religious from secular instruction. He showed the impossibility of carrying out the liberal plan proposed by government, and placed the whole question on such a basis, that Lord Lansdowne, by his interruptions, plainly intimated his uneasiness at the pungency of the Bishop's statements, and winces under the lashes of his vigorous and powerful antagonist. The conclusion of the speech is well worthy of the deepest consideration, and we give it, because such home truths cannot be too widely disseminated.

"My lords, I will not follow the noble marquis in all his observations; but there is one point on which I feel too strongly to permit myself to pass it by—I mean what the noble marquis said in answer to the most rev. prelate, respecting the general and special religious instruction, which it is intended to give to the children in the model schools. My lords, the phrase is taken from the minute of the 13th of April. We there find that 'religious instruction is to be considered as general and special;' we also find that 'religion is to be combined with the whole matter of instruction, and to regulate the entire system of discipline.' But this, it seems, is to be general religion; for particular periods are to be set apart for peculiar doctrinal instruction. My lords, this phraseology is not remarkable for its periphrasis; a plain understanding might well doubt what is intended by general religion, and what by special. But the noble marquis has had so much consideration for us, as to explain the meaning of these words. He tells us, that 'general religious instruction is to embrace the general mass of opinions upon which all Christians are agreed.' Now, my lords, I must take leave to say, that this is rather narrowing the operation of the noble marquis's own principle; for, surely, that would require that equal respect be had for the opinions of all persons who possess any religion whatever; and such seems to have been the view of the noble marquis himself, when he referred to what is done, or is to be done, in the East Indies. There, if I understood the noble marquis aright, Mahometans, Hindoos, and all other de-

scriptions of inhabitants of India, are to become objects of care and attention to government in providing means of education.

"Marquis of Lansdowne.—I spoke of the different denominations of Christians only in the East Indies.

"Bishop of Exeter.—Well, then, I will take the nature of the general religious instruction to be imparted in the committee's schools, on the noble marquis's own showing as including all the doctrines on which Christians are agreed; though I must again say, that this is rather an illiberal mode of carrying out the committee's liberal principle, especially as I understand the children of Jews are not to be excluded from these schools. But I take the noble marquis in his own way; and I must now take the liberty of asking him, what are the doctrines on which all Christians, so called, are found to agree? Short as are some of these documents which have been laid on your lordships' table, I will take upon me to say, that the shortest of them all, the order in council constituting the committee, purged, as the noble marquis tells us it purposely was, of all words of too vague a character,—even this, containing nothing more than the dry appointment of certain noble and right honourable personages,—would be found longer than the catalogue of religious opinions on which all Christians agree. My lords, there is hardly a single dogma, which has not been questioned by some or other of those who call themselves Christians. What, then, must be the effect of carrying this scheme into operation? It is designed, we are told, as a scheme of perfect impartiality, as the only one by which equal justice can be done to all. My lords, if this be the object intended, and I am quite ready to do the noble marquis justice in believing him sincere in so intending, I must say that a more complete failure I never heard of.

"Why, my lords, how is this scheme to be carried out, but by striking off every particular doctrine, however sacred which is disputed or objected to by any? And what will be left? Not 'a mass of opinions in which all Christians agree,' as the noble marquis has thought fit to suppose, but some small meagre list of truisms, or even, it may be, of bare and naked facts, too certain to be controverted, and too unimportant to be worth controverting. And this is the amount of general religious instruction to be given in the normal or model schools of England! The creed of all is to be lowered to be standard of those who believe the least. The religion to be taught by the state is the smallest fraction of divine truth, which the pride or folly of man shall be pleased to admit. Those whose christianity is just above deism, are to be empowered to dictate their faith, or rather their want of faith, to all the rest of their countrymen. And for this, parliament is to be called on for annual grants, and the people of England, the christian people of England, are to be content to pay!

"Such is the result of a process, which, in the estimation of the noble marquis, and of his noble and right honourable colleagues, is not only the perfection of liberality, but also the perfection of fairness, and equal justice to all. My lords, if I were compelled to draw out the most unfair, the most unequal, the most unjust, the most exclusive, the most intolerant plan my poor faculties could devise, I should despair of coming up to this grand achievement of the president of her majesty's council, and the other members of the committee 'appointed to superintend the application of funds voted by parliament for promoting public education' amongst us."

"I am sorry to have trespassed already so long on the attention of your lordships. But there remains one particular connected with our subject on which I must yet, with your permission, say a

few words, and they shall be very few.—My lords, we are told in lord John Russell's letter of the 4th of February, which gives the details of the government plan, that 'one of the four principal objects to be kept in view in any normal or model school, is the 'moral training' of the scholars. Now, how is this moral training to be accomplished? Not by religious discipline, not by founding it on christian motives, and teaching where and how to seek for the assistances promised in the gospel;—but it is to be a part of 'general instruction;' and we have just seen what 'general instruction' means. My lords, I will not argue this matter. I will content myself with simply appealing to the noble marquis's own sense of what is due to the poor children whom he undertakes to educate. I ask him, then, as a father, a christian father, would he be content so to train his own son? Would he be willing that his son should be taught—I will not say his duty to God, but his duty to man—without telling him the state in which he is as man,—without teaching him that he is fallen man,—without warning him that he cannot even know, much less practise, any of his duties, even to his fellow men, unless he be enlightened and assisted by divine grace? In one word, does the noble marquis, as a Christian, think there can be any moral training worthy of the name, unless it be in conjunction with the higher doctrines of christianity?

We feel convinced that good service will be rendered to the cause by a most extended distribution of this powerful speech. We trust the good bishop will be long spared to stand up as the advocate of truth, and the uncompromising enemy of error. Such men are wanted in this temporising age; and whilst we thank God that we have a House of Lords, we are also thankful, that amid the brilliant constellation of character and talent in that august assembly, we have such a champion as Dr. Phillpotts, whom the highest officer of the crown cannot daunt, and whose greatest praise is the abuse poured upon him by those who fear his powers, and who secretly know him to be an antagonist not easy to grapple with, and impossible to overthrow.

(From the *Hamilton Gazette*, July 22.)

We have abstained to the present from indulging in any remarks whatever, respecting the base, wicked and atrocious calumnies propagated lately against the honor of Sir Allan Napier Macnab. We thought that but a very little time and the slander and slanderer would be brought to light, and we thought correctly. With very great pleasure we copy the following from that excellent periodical "The Church," which makes it quite unnecessary for us to say another word on the subject, more than that Sir Allan will file a Criminal Information against some of the propagators of the wicked and malicious libel.

The following documents have been handed to us for publication, and we have great satisfaction in presenting them to our readers:

(Copy) *Bank of Upper Canada*,
Toronto, 3d July, 1839.

Sir,—I have been instructed by the Board of directors to inform you, that they have heard with extreme surprise that a report has been in circulation in this city for some days past, charging you, in your transactions with the Bank of Upper Canada, with forgery.

It is therefore but an act of justice to your character, as well as to the rank and station which you hold in society, for this Bank, promptly and unequivocally, to deny the truth of this report, or of there being the slightest foundation for it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) THOS. G. RIDOUT,

CASHIER.

The Hon Sir Allan N. Macnab,

Dundurn, Hamilton,

[Copy] Office, Commercial Bank, M. D.

Toronto, 2d July, 1839.

Sir,—Certain rumours having been for some days afloat in this city, prejudicial to your character,—namely, that you had made use of forged names and false certificates in some transactions with this Bank, and on ascertaining the falsity of which,—the evils consequent to you, from such reports going forth without contradiction became a matter for their due consideration, when I received their unanimous instruction to convey to you the pleasure they feel in most pointedly declaring that, as for as regards the Branch of this Bank and the business of it which they direct and control, the reports alluded to are utterly false and without foundation in truth.

In vindication of your character, I am further desirous to inform you that you are at perfect liberty to apply this letter to whatever purpose you may see fit.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant.

(Signed) JOHN CAMERON,

CASHIER.

To Colonel the Hon.

Sir A. N. Macnab, Kt. &c. &c. &c.

[Copy] *Gore Bank*.

Hamilton, 5th July, 1839.

Sir,—I have the honor to hand you herewith two Resolutions passed unanimously by the board of directors of this Bank this day, relative to a rumour in circulation which to you must be distressing; and altho' the subject is a painful one, it gives me pleasure to be the medium of conveying to you this expression of the Board in contradiction of this malicious report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) A. STEVEN,

CASHIER.

To Sir Allan Macnab,

&c. &c. &c.

(Copy)

Extract from the minutes of a Meeting of the Board of directors of the Gore Bank, held Friday, 5th July 1839.

Moved and Seconded—

That the Directors of this Bank having been informed that a report is in circulation, charging A. N. Macnab with forgery in his transactions with this institution, they have consequently deemed it necessary to call a special meeting of the Board, for the purpose of denying, in the most unequivocal and unqualified terms, truth of this infamous assertion; and to convey to Sir Allan, the unanimous expression of the opinion of its members; and, further to declare, that not only is there no foundation whatever for the charge in question, but that nothing has ever occurred in his pecuniary or other transactions with this Bank, which could, by any possibility, have given the slightest grounds for such a wicked report; and regret that a man could be found base enough to circulate so infamous a falsehood.

Moved and Seconded—

Resolved.—That having observed in the Toronto Examiner of the 2d instant, a paragraph relative to Sir A. N. Macnab

...assertions of a like tendency, states that the most prevalent report now is, that the Gore Bank has become responsible for the principal judgment-debts, including that of the Bank of Upper Canada, and got security on Dundurn Castle, and Sir Allan's other valuable property. We are inclined to doubt, however the extent to which the Gore Bank is said to be involved viz. £25000. The Cashier he desired to write to the Editor of the said paper and to inform him that Sir Allan N. Macnab has, in consequence of the above paragraph, written to the President of this Institution to say, that if the directors of this Bank should deem it necessary for their vindication, he has no objection whatever to the whole of his transactions with it being made as public as possible. I am therefore instructed by the Board of directors to declare, that the statement made by you in the paragraph above quoted is wholly incorrect, and to request that you will give this letter an insertion in your next number.

A True Copy. (Signed) A. STEVEN. CASHIER

Gore Bank, Hamilton, 5th July, 1839.

LATEST NEWS.

(From the Hampshire Telegraph, August 12.)

The Chinese Government, by the forcible seizure of the persons of Mr. Elliott, the Chief superintendent, and all British and other merchants resident at Canton, until all the opium which was on board ships in the river was given up to the Provincial Government, have virtually declared war against this country, and for which, doubtless, Admiral Sir FRANKLIN MATELAND will be instructed to administer severe retribution. Mr. ELLIOTT, in his proclamation, dated March 27, says, "he is forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, together with all the merchants of his own and other foreign nations settled at Canton, without supplies of food, deprived of their society, and without intercourse with their respective countries;" and yet, under this constraint, he is compelled to give up all opium within his reach, for which he promises, on the faith of the British Government, to indemnify the owners. This confiscation is assented to as the only means of saving the lives of all who were in the power of the Chinese, and amounts in value to two and a half million sterling. If this trade be not restored it will seriously affect Indian agriculture and the Indian revenue; and it becomes a serious national question, whether we shall employ our naval power in insisting upon due reparation and redress. We certainly ought not to attempt anything unless we do it effectually. We have clearly a good cause; for although the opium is well known to be a contraband article in China, the seizure of it on board our ships, and the placing the lives of the whole of the British community on shore at Canton in peril, in order to extort the surrender, is a most violent and unjustifiable outrage, and a gross violation of the law of nations.

The Sentinel des Pyrenees, of the 1st inst., gives the following account of an interview between the Carlist Commander-in-chief, MAROTO, and Lord JOHN HAY:—

"On Saturday the 27th ult., Lord John Hay left Bilbao at 9 in the morning, accompanied by two superior officers, and went to the bridge of Bolness, where he found Moroto in waiting. The English commander and the Carlist chief then went together to Miravelles, and were closeted for three hours, Col. Colquhoun alone being present, who acted as interpreter. At the end of the conference, of which nothing has transpired, Maroto invited Lord J. Hay to dinner, at which also were Gen. Villareal, Simon de la Torre, and Col. Toledo. At 5 o'clock Lord John returned to Bilbao, and was accompanied by Maroto as far as a quarter of a league from the town."

Letters from Bayonne of the 30th ult. state that the Carlist chief Ripalda arrived at Ochagavía, in the valley of Salazar, after a successful coup-de-main on Canfran on the 25th ult. He took out of the coffers of the customs of that place 1,000,000 reals; arrested the director and 18 men employed in that administration, and brought off 60 bales of military effects which were in the stores, and intended for the Christian troops.

The French papers, of Thursday, are received, by these it appears that it is decided that France will come forward actively to oppose the occupation of Constantinople, or any part of Turkey, by the Russians. This is well, and promises a clear and solid agreement between France and England; an agreement which—if it be made clearly, solemnly, and firmly—will be of itself quite sufficient to preclude all possibility of the contingency which it is intended to meet.

By our accounts from Rio Janeiro we learn the arrival there of the French frigate Erwine, from the Fire Islands, South Sea. She reported the ship JOHN BARR, whaler, of Havre, lying there quite destitute of hands, the captain, officers, and crew having been killed and eaten by the savages. The frigate brought two of the chiefs to Rio Janeiro, on her way to France.

Accounts from Canton mention that the British schooner Attain, with 130 chests of opium on board, and a quantity of specie, was lost near the island of Nampany, China, Feb. 3.—Captain and crew saved, together with about 300 doles, in specie.—After they had abandoned the vessel she was burnt by the Chinese.

VALETTA, MALTA, JULY 25, 1839.

I have but a few minutes time to communicate to you the arrival this moment of the *Hermes*, from Alexandria, whence she sailed the 19th inst., bringing the accounts of the arrival there of the Captain Pacha with the whole of the Ottoman fleet, which he has delivered over to Mehmet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, in order to avenge, as he

states, the death of the Sultan, which he pretends to have been occasioned by poison, administered at the instigation of Russia. The *Hermes* carried dispatches to Egypt from Cyprus, where our Fleet was; but I believe afterwards, met the Admiral steering for Egypt.—The *Tyne* had been sent into Alexandria to demand the delivery up of Captain WALKER, which was agreed to, and he was accordingly dispatched to Constantinople in an English ship of war, to communicate the Captain Pacha's act of treachery and justify himself with the new Sultan.

THE BIRMINGHAM RIOTERS.

On Thursday morning Mr. Justice Littledale took his seat on the bench, and immediately proceeded to pass the following sentences:— Jeremiah Howell, Francis Roberts, and John Jones, convicted of felony by demolishing the house of James and Henry Bourn, were sentenced to death the Learned Judge earnestly intreating them to employ the short time they had to live in true repentance for all their offences, and endeavour to obtain, through the merits and intercession of their Saviour Jesus Christ, that mercy from God which they could not hope for from man.—T. Ashton, (the lad convicted for the same offence as the other prisoners) was then brought to the front of the dock. Mr. Justice Littledale said in this case it did not appear to him that the awful sentence of the law which would be recorded against him should be carried into effect, and his life would probably be spared. He would take time to consider for what his sentence should be commuted.

John Neale, Wm. Shears, Wm. Eades, Eleazer Hughes, and James Pomeroy, convicted for misdemeanor and riot, were next placed in the dock.—The learned judge, after commenting on the offences of which they had been found guilty, said he found it necessary in their cases, and in order to discourage such scenes of tumult, the consequences of which, when once begun, no man could foresee, and protect life and property in Birmingham and elsewhere, to inflict a severe punishment. He, therefore, sentenced them severally to eighteen months' imprisonment in the House of Correction and hard labor.

We understand that Mr. STEPHENS has received notice that his trial will take place at Chester, on the 14th inst., on the indictment which was found against him there at the last assizes. Mr. Stephens will also be tried at the Liverpool assizes for using seditious language.

A riot broke out in Stockport on Wednesday.—The Chartists were excited by the arrest of several of their leaders, and a seizure of a large quantity of arms. Men for whose discovery rewards had been offered were found concealed in Stockport. The mob seized a quantity of arms sent from the Tower. A party of Dragoons recovered them. The mob tried, unsuccessfully, to regain the arms, and to rescue the prisoners. Towards midnight, the streets were cleared by the dragoons, and all were quiet on Thursday. It does not appear that any body was killed, though many were severely hurt.

The widow of the late Vice-Admiral Horn. Sir Charles Paget is advised that she is not entitled to her pension of £120 a year, because she happens, with a large family, to have an income which places her above the absolute want of such annuity; but though the Government thus deprives Lady Paget of what her gallant husband paid for, we do not learn that they have ordered the restoration of such premiums as were deducted from his pay for more than 20 years, in order to create and support the very fund out of which this pension should have proceeded.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, Aug. 1.—Our Journal contains to-day the following news, which, if confirmed, will be highly important:—"Last night, a Russian of distinction residing here, received by express news from St. Petersburg, that as soon as the events in Syria and Constantinople were known at St. Petersburg, it was resolved to intervene in the most energetic manner, and that in consequence the Emperor, accompanied by his two sons, had immediately set out for Odessa. On the receipt of this news the Russian Nobleman, to whom it was addressed, left Aix la Chapelle."

The Phoenix Bank, of Liverpool, has suspended payment. This bank was formed from that branch of the Northern and Central, which, at the time that company was compelled to wind up their affairs, was established in that town. The news of the stoppage of the Phoenix occasioned much surprise, as, although their capital (£80,000) was comparatively limited, they had but some ten days since declared a handsome dividend, and it was known that some wealthy houses transacted business with them. The reason assigned for this unexpected event is the defalcation of one of the persons connected with the bank, to the amount of nearly twenty thousand pounds. It is some satisfaction to the public to know that the proprietors are rich, and that it is not improbable the business of the establishment will shortly be resumed.

At Warwick Assizes, on Tuesday, William Lovett, the Secretary to the National Convention, in Birmingham, was placed at the bar, charged with a seditious libel upon the London Police force, and also upon the administration of justice during the late Riots in Birmingham. The libel was contained in the placard of the publication of which Collins was convicted, and to which Lovett's name was attached as Secretary Lovett defended himself. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

DEATH OF THE FATHER OF THE ARMY.—We regret to announce the death of General Sir James Stewart, Bart., G.C.H., which took place on Monday last, at his residence in this town. Sir James was the oldest officer in the army, having entered it as a cornet on the 17th March, 1761; he was promoted to a captaincy on the 7th July, 1766, and eventually attained a colonelcy in the 2nd Dragoon Guards on the 12th January, 1815. He was a brave and distinguished officer, and will be widely lamented in the profession.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16.—The Turkish fleet arrived on the 14th, under the command of the Captain Pacha, to place itself under the protection of Mehmet Ali. The Viceroy declared that he would not restore it to the Porte until the Grand Vizier, Khosrew Pacha, was dismissed, and until the hereditary right to govern the countries actually in his possession was granted to him. The Egyptian army has received orders to withdraw behind the Euphrates."

A letter from Bayonne, of August 3rd,

informs us that Don Carlos removed his head-quarters from Oñate to Tolosa on the 1st inst. The Prince, accompanied by his consort and the Court, passed through Bergara and Villafranca on their way to Tolosa. It appears that after the conference of Lord John Hay and Maroto, the former repaired to Amurrio to seek Gen. Espartero, who accompanied him to Orduna, where another conference between the partisans of Donna Christina took place, the subject of which, however, was kept profoundly secret. Had the Eliot treaty formed the sole subject of consideration at these conferences, it is probably that the secrecy referred to would not have been observed. After his interview with Espartero, Lord John Hay sent off dispatches to the British government. Another correspondence from the Navarre frontier states that a second interview took place between Lord John Hay and Maroto, at Puento Nuevo, near Bilbao, on the 29th ult. It is considered most probable, notwithstanding the prevalent rumours of a compromise between the belligerent parties, or at least of an armistice being on the tapis, that these interviews relate solely to the devising of means for inducing the Christiano Generals to desist from their present system of burning the crops as they stand in the field, and to the kind of partial blockade recently established by Espartero's proclamation. Immediately after the second interview Lord John Hay went to the head-quarters of Espartero, Maroto accompanying him as far as the outposts of Amurrio; and on the 13th returned to Bilbao across the Carlist lines. A steamer was immediately sent off to England with dispatches.

DARMSTADT, JULY 27.—A Courier from St. Petersburg arrived here to-day, with the news that the august parents of the Crown Prince of Russia have with great pleasure approved of his desire to marry our Princess Maria.

Mr. Mandeville, our Minister at Buenos Ayres, has concluded with the Government of the Argentine Republic a treaty for the abolition of the slave trade.

Since 1830, 69 of the Peers created before that period have died, 19 were excluded by the revolution from the Chamber 19 have resigned their seats at different periods, and 33 created since the revolution have also died. There remain in the Chamber 127 peers created during the restoration, and 156 since 1830. Paris Paper.

The Bordeaux Papers repeat a rumour, recently current at Bayonne, of Cabrera having been seriously wounded in the late battle of Lucena, and add a report that he had just died of his wounds.

The sultan has a wife, who was *exceinte* before his accession to the throne, to whom it is stated he is much attached, and his intention it would appear, was to live with her after the European fashion. Nevertheless, such a decision being in entire contradiction to all Mahometan laws which do not allow the sovereign to cohabit with a wife by whom he has had a child if the present sultan can effect this change, and thus create one family he will have done more than his father was ever able to effect. Paris Paper.

We have received a letter from our Lisbon correspondent, dated July 29. The intelligence of the introduction into the House of Commons, by Lord Palmerston, of the Bill just defeated in the House of Lords, produced considerable excitement amongst the slave traders; and our correspondent informs us that the ministry were discussing the propriety of recalling their ambassador. Nor, from what our correspondent states, should we be surprised that this very ill judged proceeding were adopted. Chro.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1839.

DOWNING-STREET, AUG. 5.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to pass the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating the Rev. John Strachan, D. D., Archdeacon of York, to the Bishopric of Toronto, in the province of Upper Canada; and also the Rev. AUBREY GEORGE SPENCER, D. D. Archdeacon of Bermuda, to the Bishopric of Newfoundland.

We are extremely sorry to learn that those rapacious and destructive animals the wolves have already commenced their depredations in the immediate vicinity of the town, several head of cattle having been already killed by them. This we cannot but consider as a very serious matter, and one which ought forthwith to engage the public attention, with a view to the adoption of such measures as will effectually tend to the extermination of that class of animals from the island. It is true that a Bill has already passed the Council and Assembly providing a reward out of the Colonial Treasury; but this we think wholly inadequate to the purpose. Considering the difficulty and danger of approaching these animals we think some greater inducement should be held out. It is not merely what individuals may suffer from such depredations—the loss of so many head of cattle would be seriously felt by the inhabitants at large. This matter, we submit, demands instant attention.—Times, September 11.

ARRIVAL.—Last evening from Ellinburg via St. John's, Dr. WM. STIRLING, Jnr. We understand that he very opportunely met his brother the Rev. J. STIRLING at St. John's, who was just on the point of sailing for Halifax: so unexpected a meeting after a separation of some years, must have been extremely gratifying to these professional and talented gentlemen.

DEPARTURE.—On Monday last in the Express for St. John's thence to HALIFAX, the Rev. J. STIRLING, A.M.; during his short stay in this native town, the Rev. Gentleman delivered several excellent discourses to crowded and highly attentive congregations.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED
Sept. 17.—Melina, Butler, Richibucto, 7 tons hard wood timber, 35,331 M. board, 7 spars.
CLEARED
Sept. 13.—brig Enterprise, Pynn, Cork, 7,210 galls. seal oil, 1,597 galls. cod oil, 54 bls. herring, 901 qds. fish, & sundries.

PROCLAMATION.

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

I hereby give Public Notice

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, will be holden at the Court-House, in HARBOUR GRACE,

On Thursday,

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

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

B. G. GARRETT, High-Sheriff.

TE Will be re SCRIBER

The 18

For the unc

To make 16 feet w SIDE of t to specify and to part parts desired First half ards Jones Second of Jeremie Third ditto William Fourth ditto to Fran Fifth ditto —Butts

To make re Road fro Bear's C namely:— From the side of the thence to thence to The piece in the first wide, in the 30 feet wa To repair and the West Hooper & well's

To build a (Sampson) To print th Bridges (Prendergast) copings of pave the ou named, to each.

To make a D lane, and at end of Fox To paint the River Head The Tenders COMMERCIAL day above i Precisely.

Plans and S seen and further on application DERCAST, Su

Secr

Harbor Grace August 28,

Boots

A large and SU JUST F Per Experim And F RIDLEY,

Harbor Grace, September 4, 18

At the Office o

SEPTEMBER 18, 1839.

LET, AUG. 5.
s been pleased to
ent to pass the
United Kingdom
n and Ireland,
ev. John Strach.
leacon of York,
of Toronto, in the
er Canada; and
BREY GEORGE
Archdeacon of
e Bishopric of

ely sorry to learn
ous and destruc-
wolves have alrea-
their depredations
in the vicinity of the
d of cattle having
ed by them. This
sider as a very
and one which
to engage the
with a view to
such measures as
end to the exter-
class of animals

It is true that a
passed the Coun-
y providing a re-
Colonial Treasury;
k wholly inade-
pose. Consider-
y and danger of
se animals we
eater inducement
out. It is not
viduals may suffer
edations--the loss
of cattle would be
the inhabitants at
atter, we submit,
attention.--Times,

evening from Elin-
Dr. Wm. STIRLING,
and that he very op-
brother the Rev. J.
n's, who was just on
for Halifax; so un-
after a separation of
have been extremely
professional and ta-

Monday last in the Express
to HALIFAX, the Rev. J.
his short stay in this his
Gentleman delivered sev-
to crowded and highly at-

News.
Harbor Grace.

TERRED
a, Butler, Richibucto,
od timber, 35,331 M.

BEARED
enterprise, Pynn, Cork,
al oil, 1,597 galls. cod
ring, 901 qds. fish, &

AMINATION.

to a Precept of the
the MAGISTRATES,
th instant, and to me

Public Notices

QUARTER SESSI-
will be holden at the
HARBOUR GRACE,

Thursday,

of October now next
ur of Eleven in the
same day; and the
Jesty's Gaol, the High
other Constables and
this District are com-
be then there to do and
which by reason of
be to be done.

my Hand, at Harbor
he Northern District of
and, this Seventeenth
ember, in the Reign of
1839.

B. G. GARRETT,
High-Sheriff.

Notice.
TENDERS
Will be received by the SUB-
SCRIBER until
Wednesday,
The 18th September
next,
AT NOON,
For the undermentioned WORK--

To make 2 1-2 miles of Road,
16 feet wide, on the **SOUTH**
SIDE of this Harbor. Tenders
to specify the rate per half mile
and to particularise the part or
parts desired, as follows:--
First half mile: from the *Spani-*
ards Bay Road to James
Jones's.
Second ditto: from *Jones's* to
Jeremiah Rouse's.
Third ditto: from *Rouse's* to
William Parsons's.
Fourth ditto: from *Parsons's*
to *Francis Sheppard's.*
Fifth ditto: from *Sheppard's* to
--*Butts*

To make repair and gravel the
Road from *Mr. Dunford's* to
Bear's Cove Bridge; in lots,
namely:--
From *Dunford's* to the *East*
side of the Court-House Road;
thence to *Mr. Stark's gate*;
thence to *Bear's Cove Bridge*.
The piece of road comprehended
in the first lot to be 30 feet
wide, in the last two lots to be
30 feet wide.

To repair and gravel the road from
the *West boundary of Thorne,*
Hooper & Co's to *Mrs. Church-*
well's

To build a Stone Bridge over
(Sampson Cove Brook.
To point the three new Stone
Bridges (*Martin's, Fox's &*
Prendergast's)--to fasten the
copings of the parapets; and
pave the outlets of the two first
named, to the extent of six feet,
each.

To make a Drain at *Dr. Stirling's*
lane, and another at the *North*
end of Fox's Bridge.

To paint the three Bridges at the
River Head.

The Tenders will be opened at the
COMMERCIAL ROOM on the
day above named at 12 o'Clock
Precisely.

Plans and Specifications may be
seen and further particulars known
on application to **Mr. J. L. PREN-**
DERGAST, Surveyor, or to
W. C. ST. JOHN,

Secretary to the Com-
missioners for Roads
&c. in and about the
town of Harbor Grace.

Harbor Grace,
August 28, 1839.

Boots & Shoes.
A large and well Assorted
SUPPLY,
JUST RECEIVED
Per Experiment from Poole,
And For Sale By
RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace,
September 4, 1839.

Blanks
At the Office of this Paper.

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, Bock Ditto
Ship Chandlery
Linsed Oil, Spirits Turpentine
Butts LEATHER
Shoe Blacking
STATIONERY, and Ink in Bottles
Pieces Brown Holland
RISH LINENS
Sheeting, and Sheeting CALICOES
Irish Union Ditto
Unbleached Ditto
Fancy Shirtings
Fustians, and Moleskins
Printed Ditto
Twist, Check
Aberdeen Dowls
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 Perseian
Black Crape
Stays (white & colored), Saxony Ties
CHENILLE Handkerchiefs
Figured Squares
THIBET Shawlies & Turnovers
Colored, Black & White Kid Gloves
Ladies Thread Ditto
Velvet Slippers
German Lace Cotton
Gentlemen's 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.

Some ministerial charges are
specified by the *Morning Chronicle*
of to-dry as "confidently spoken
of," and "likely to take place at
the close of the Session." "Mr.
Poulett Thompson, the President
of the Board of Trade, is to be
appointed (so the statement runs)
Governor General of Canada; Mr.
S. Rice to be called to the House
of Peers, and to be succeeded, as
Chancellor of the Exchequer, by
Mr. Francis Baring; Mr. *C.*
Wood to quit the Secretaryship of
the Admiralty for a higher appoint-
ment, and to be succeeded by Mr.
E. J. Stanley, Secretary of the
Treasury." We have authority
for saying that there is no founda-
tion whatever for the rumours here
adverted to. *Ministerial Evening*
Paper.

On Sale.
NOW LANDING
AT THE WHARF OF
The Subscribers
From the brig Ann, from Mira-
michi,
8,000 Feet Birch Plank,
3 inch & 2 1-2
6 M. Pine Decking 3 inch,
30 M. Merchantable Board
30 M. Shingles
12 Spars.
THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
Harbor Grace,
July 10, 1839.

Eligible Premises!!
To be Let
FOR A TERM OF YEARS
Those conveniently situated
STORES, WHARF,
SHOP, &c.,
adjoining Mr. TIMOTHY HOGAN'S
PREMISES, at present in the occu-
pation of Mr. LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,
and Mr. JOHN O'MARA, but whose
Lease expires on 10th OCTOBER next.
For Terms, apply to ROBINSON
BROOKING, GARLAND & Co.
Or, to
GEORGE BURTON.
St. John's,
July 3, 1839.

INCENDIARISM!
WHEREAS on SATURDAY even-
ing last the 24th inst., a quantity
of Blasted Boughs, Pickets and Match-
es (partly burnt) were found under the
eastern end of our HOUSE formerly oc-
cupied by Mr. GILMOUR, evidently left
there in an ignited state (but not known
how long since) by some malicious, evil
disposed Person or Persons.
We hereby offer a Reward of
ONE HUNDRED
POUNDS,
to any Person who will give such evi-
dence as will lead to the Conviction and
Punishment of the authors of such an
outrage.
Per proc. WILLIAM BEMISTER & Co
JOHN BEMISTER.
Carbonara,
August 26, 2639.

UNEXAMPLED
MAMMOTH SCHEME.
THE following detail of a Scheme of
a LOTTERY to be drawn in De-
cember next, warrants us in declaring it
to be unparalleled in the history of Lotte-
ries. Prizes to the amount have never
before been offered to the public. It is
true, there are many blanks, but on the
other hand, the extremely low charge of
20 Dollars per Ticket--the value and
number of the Capitals, and the revival
of the good old custom of warranting
that every Prize shall be drawn and sold,
will, we are sure, give universal satisfac-
tion, and especially to the Six Hundred
Prize Holders.
To those disposed to adventure we re-
commend early application being made
to us for Tickets--when the Prizes are
all sold, blanks only remain--the first
buyers have the best chance--We there-
fore, emphatically say--delay not! but
at once remit and transmit to us your
orders, which shall always receive our
immediate attention. Letters to be ad-
dressed, and application made to
SYLVESTER & Co.
156, Broadway, N. Y.
Observe the number, 156.
700,000 Dollars! 500,000 Dollars!
20,000 Dollars!
Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Dollars!
Two Prizes of Fifteen Thousand Dollars!
Three Prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK
LOTTERY
OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.
The richest and most magnificent
scheme ever presented to the public in
this or any other country. Tickets only
Twenty dollars.
Authorised by an Act of the Legisla-
tive Assembly of Florida, and under the
direction of the Commissioners acting
under the same. To be drawn at Jack-
sonville, Florida--Schmidt and Hamil-
ton, Managers. Sylvester & Co., New
York, sole Agents.
No combination numbers! 100,000
Tickets, from No. 1 upwards in succes-
sion.
The deeds of the property and the stock
transferred in trust to the Commissioners
appointed by the said act of the Legisla-
ture of Florida, for the security of the
Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!
One Prize--the Arcade,
86 feet, five inches, 4 lines on
Magazine street, 101 feet, 21
inches, on Natchez street, 126
feet, 8 inches, on Gravier
street--Rented at about 37,
000 dols. per annum, valued
at 700,000 dols.
One Prize--City Hotel,
62 feet on Common street, 146
feet, six inches on Camp street
--Rented at 25,000 dols., va-
lued at 500,000 dols.
One Prize--Dwelling House,
(adjoining the Arcade) No. 16,
24 feet, 7 inches, front on
Natchez street--Rented at
1,200 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.
One Prize--Dwelling House,
(adjoining the Arcade No. 13,
28 feet front on Natchez street
--Rented at 1,200 dols., va-
lued at 20,000 dols.
One Prize--Dwelling House,
(adjoining the Arcade) No. 20,
28 feet front, on Natchez street
--Rented at 1,200 dols., va-
lued at 20,000 dols.
One Prize--Dwelling House,
No. 23, north east corner of Ba-
sin and Custom House street,
40 feet front on Basin, and 40
on Franklin street, by 127 feet
deep in Custom House street
--Rented at 1,500 dols., va-
lued at 20,000 dols.
One Prize--Dwelling House,
No. 24, south west corner of the
Basin and Custom House
street, 32 feet, 7 inches on
Franklin, 127 feet, 10 inches
deep in Custom House street
--Rented at 1,500 dols., va-
lued at 20,000 dols.
One Prize--Dwelling House,
No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on
Royal street, by 127 feet, 11
inches deep--Rented at 1000
dols., valued at 20,000 dols.
1 prize, 250 shares, Canal Bk.
stock, 100 dols. each 25,000 dols.
1 prize, 200 do. Commercial do.
100 dols. each 20,000 dols.
Do. 150 shares Mech. &
Trade's do. do. 15,000 dols.
Do. 100 shares City Bank
do. do. 10,000 dols.
Do. 100 shares do. do. 10,000 dols.
Do. 100 shares do. do. 10,000 dols.
Do. do. 10,000 dols.
Do. 50 shares Exchange Bank
do. do. 5,000 dols.
1 Do. 50 do. do. do. 5,000 dols.
1 Do. 25 do. Gas Light do. 5,000 dols.
1 Do. 25 do. do. do. 5,000 dols.
1 Do. 15 do. Mech. & Trade's do.
1 Do. 15 do. do. do. 1,500 dols.
20 prizes, each 10 shares of the
Louisiana State Bank 100 dols
--each prize 1,000 dols. 20,000 dols.
10 prizes, each 2 shares of 100
dols. each--each prize 200
dols. of Gas Light Bank 2,000 dols.
200 prizes, each one share of
100 dols. of the Bank of Loui-
siana, 20,000 dols.
200 prizes, each one share of
100 dols. of the New Orleans
Bank, 20,000 dols.
150 prizes, each one share of
100 dols. of the Union Bank
of Florida, 15,000 dols.
Six Hundred Prizes 1,500,000 dols.

Tickets 20 Dollars--No Shares.
The whole of the Tickets, with their
numbers, as also those containing the
Prizes, will be examined and sealed by
the Commissioners appointed under the
Act, previously to their being put into
the wheels. One wheel will contain the
whole of the numbers, the other will
contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the
first 600 numbers that shall be drawn
out, will be entitled to such prize as may
be drawn to its number; and the fortu-
nate holders of such prizes will have
such property transferred to them im-
mediately after the drawing, unincumbered,
and without any deduction!
Editors of every Paper in the United
States, in the West Indies, in Canada,
and British Provinces, are requested to
insert the above, as a standing advertise-
ment, until the 1st of December next,
and to send their accounts to us, to-
gether with a paper containing the adver-
tisement.
SYLVESTER & Co.
156, Broadway, N. Y.
New York, May 7, 1839.

POETRY

BOTANICAL QUESTIONS.

What is the sociable tree? and the dancing tree?
 And the tree that is nearest the sea?
 The most yielding tree? the busiest tree?
 And the tree where ships may be?

The languishing tree? the least selfish tree?
 And the tree that bears a curse?
 The chronologist's tree? the fisherman's tree?
 And the tree like an Irish nurse?

What's the tell-tale tree? the traitor tree?
 And the tree that is warmest clad?
 The layman's tree? and the housewife's tree?
 And the tree that makes one sad?

What's the tree that with death will benight you?
 And the tree that your wants will supply?
 The tree that to travel invites you?
 And the tree that forbids you to die?

What tree do the hunters resort to the skies?
 What brightens your house and your mansions sustain?
 What urged the Germans in vengeance to rise?
 And fight for the victim by tyranny slain?

The tree that will fight? and the tree that obeys you?
 And the tree that never stand still?
 The tree that got up? and the tree that is lazy?
 And the tree neither up nor down hill?

The tree to be kissed? the dandiest tree?
 And what guides the ship to go forth?
 The tree of the people? the unhealthiest tree?
 And the tree whose wood faces the north?

The envious tree? the indurrious tree?
 And the tree that warms motion when cold?
 The reddish brown tree? the reddish blue tree?
 And what each must be come ere 'tis old?

The tree in a bottle? and the tree in a fog?
 And the tree that gives the joints pain?
 The terrible tree when schoolmaster's flog?
 And what of mother and child bears the name?

The treacherous tree? the contemptible tree?
 And that to which wives are inclined?
 The tree which causes each townsman to flee?
 And what round fair ancles they bind?

The tree that's entire? and the tree that is split?
 The tree half given to doctors when ill?
 The tree that we offer to friends when we meet?
 And the tree we may use as a quill?

The tree that's immortal? and the trees that are not?
 And the tree that must pass through the fire?
 The tree that in Latin can never be forgot?
 And in English we all must admire?

The Egyptian Plague tree? and the tree that is dear?
 And what round itself does entwine?
 The tree that in billiard's must always be near?
 And the tree that by Cockneys is made into wine?

Many singular anecdotes are recorded of Sir S. Garth. On one occasion, when he met the members of the celebrated Kit-hat Club he declared that he must soon be gone, having many patients to attend; but on some excellent wine being placed on the table, and the conversation becoming interesting and animated, the doctor soon forgot his professional engagements. His friend Sir Richard Steel, however, thought it his duty to remain the doctor of his poor patients. Garth immediately pulled out his list upon which were fifteen names. "It is no great matter whether I see them to-

night or not," said he, "for nine of them have such bad constitutions, that all the physicians in the world can't save them; and the other six have such good constitutions that all the physicians in the world can't kill them. *Physic and Physicians.*

A young city fop, in company with some belles of fashion, was riding into the country a pleasuring, when they saw a poor rustic-looking lad at work by the road side. Thinking it a fine chance to show his wit to the damsels by sporting with the poor boy's ignorance, he thus accosted him: "Can you tell me, Mr. Zebedee, how far it is to where I am going, and which is the most direct road?" Poor Zebby, not at all daunted, with the most sober and composed countenance, replied, "If you are going to the gallows it is but a short distance; if to the gaol, it stands a few rods this side; but if only to poverty and disgrace, you are approaching your journey's end. As for the most direct road you are now in it, and cannot miss his head and rode on.

A Learned Recruit. In the Public office it is usual to take aside the aspiring young heroes who have delivered themselves over to the care of the recruiting serjeant, as the form of attestation is long and tedious, and would considerably interrupt the regular business of the court. On Friday a youth from the sister isle, who had, like young Hamlet, followed at the adjuration, "list, list! oh, list!" was, with staidy others, taken in hand by one of the magistrates' clerks. On being asked what business or occupation he had followed, he replied, in a fine, broad brogue, that he was 'a classical scholar.' The gentlemen of the law stared, but business was preasing, and there was no time for curiosity. "That is not sufficient," said he. "What do you mean by classical scholar?" "What do I mane by classical scholar?" replied the recruit, with a glance of contempt at what he conceived to be the ignorance of the question: "A classical scholar, sor, is a gentleman dhat reads Latten and Greek." "Yes, yes," said the clerk, "I know that; but it does not express your occupation. Were you a teacher or a school-master, or what?" "Oh, yes, a teacher, say a tutor." The poor scholar, who had, probably, once dreamed of becoming a serjeant-at-law, was forthwith put into the way of becoming, if every lucky, a serjeant of a company.

The Present Ministry. A few days since, as a country gentleman was reading a newspaper in a coffee house, in the city, he said to a friend who sat next to him, "I have been looking some time to see what the present ministry are about, but I cannot find where those articles are put, not being used to the London papers." "Look among the robberies!" replied the other.

The following amusing circumstance occurred at the Zoological Gardens, in Regent's Park: As one of the keepers was amusing a child with a ride on the back of the young elephant, a lady, who was a looker on, was suddenly taken up by the larger elephant, and lifted in the air, but her screams caused the animal to let her down again very gently, with no other injury than the soiling of her dress and a little alarm.

On Sale

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 GAMELE.
 Carbonear,
 Jan. 9, 1839.

FOR SALE
 BY THE
SUBSCRIBERS,
Ex NAPOLEON from HAMBURG,

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

ALSO,
90 Tons SALT,
 And,
20 Tons Best House Coals,

Ex APOLLO, Captain BUTLER from LIVERPOOL.
RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.
 Harbor Grace,
 July 3, 1839.

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

Application for FREIGHT may be made, and Letters or Parcels left at Mr. JAMES CLIFF'S, St. John's; or to Mr. ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent, Harbour Grace.
 N. B.—The BEAUFORT will leave St. John's every Saturday (wind and weather permitting).
 May 1, 1839.

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

Burthen 23 tons; coppered and copper fastened. The following days of sailing have been determined on:—from CARBONEAR, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and PORTUGAL COVE on the mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12.
 She is completely new, of the largest class, and built of the best materials, and with such improvements as to combine great speed with unusual comfort for passengers, with sleeping berths, and commanded by a man of character and experienced. The character of the NATIVE LASS for speed and safety is already well established. She is constructed on the safest principle of being divided into separate compartments by water tight bulk-head, and which has given such security and confidence to the public. Her cabins are superior to any in the Island.
 Select Books and Newspapers will be kept on board for the accommodation of passengers.

FARES:—

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

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

NOTICES
UNION-PROTON BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.
 Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
 Servants & Children 5s.
 Single Letters 6d.
 Double Do. 1s.
 and Packages in proportion

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept of 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, 1839

Nora Creina
Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

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

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.
 Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d.
 Other Persons, from 5s. to 2s. 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 respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which had a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET, BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the fore-cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning and the Cove at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.
TERMS.
 After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.
 Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
 Letters, Single 6d.
 Double, Do. 1s.
 Parcels in proportion to their size of weight.
 The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N. B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and a 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 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.

T

VOL. V.

HARBOUR GRACE.

[FOR THE ...]

Shades of evening close
 Ere we raise our voices
 Morn alas! may not rest
 Such a sweetly tranquil
 This the hour when peace
 Freely to the throne of
 And the breathing spirit
 Aspirations after peace

Darkning shadows lend
 Night is robing all in
 Yet ere we to rest betake
 We will raise our souls
 In thy presence we disc
 Blessing daily, nightly
 Let thy wing of mercy
 O'er us all lifes journey

Though the clouds be
 us.
 We thy presence daily
 Yet thy mercy will
 If we trust alone in
 Then each shadow quit
 From our hearts shall
 And the beams of love
 Welcome in the morn

(From the St. James)

Serious alarm
 Dublin by Mr. O
 nouncement of
 upon the anniversary
 rebellion of 1798, a
 that announcement
 front intimation th
 13 000 soldiers to
 think that the start
 less; and we think
 O'Connell was to r
 lin; and we are c
 convinced that he
 to ran away from
 rection, as that h
 earliest information
 of treason shall be
 Mr. O'Connell's pe
 any where in Irela
 garded as insuran
 time no blows
 there.

Perhaps it was h
 his Disciples becom
 and feared a realis
 ticipations of the
 incendiary on Wen
 his mandate to ill
 did recal it, from
 at a public meetin
 course of his spec
 curious revelations
 ject of Ribbonism,
 give more in detail
 satisfactory shape,
 tee of the House
 its duty. Mr. O'
 his own confession
 years in commun
 Ribbon lodges, an
 his statement of M
 nection has been
 within the last fort
 the committee will
 if it do not exami
 nell. As we are up
 we will suggest an
 information. The
 clergy, some of the
 examined as to the
 the conspiracy has
 seal of confession