



AND

Conception Bay Journal.

VOL. IV.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1839.

No. 259.

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

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, June 3.

Mr. Secretary CROWDY brought down to the House the following document:

FIRST REPORT

ON THE Geological Structure

OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

BY

J. B. JUKES, Esq.

The Country in the neighbourhood of St. John's is composed principally of two masses or groups of rock. The first or uppermost of these is a dull red quartzose gritstone, shivering under the blow of the hammer. Some of the beds frequently contain a number of pebbles, from the size of a man's fist downwards, compacted together and forming what is called a puddingstone or conglomerate. The strata or beds of this rock are usually of considerable thickness, sometimes as much as six or eight feet—none of the beds I have yet met with seem capable of being cut or dressed easily so as to make good building stone—though many of them are well adapted for the construction of walls or other rough work. The thickness of this rock has not yet been ascertained, but it certainly is upwards of five or six hundred feet, and may be much more.

Beneath this formation lies a mass of schistose or slaty rocks which for the most part may be described as clay slate—they frequently however are very silicious, and like all rocks of their class present numerous minor varieties in their texture and character. The beds vary in thickness from two or three feet to as many inches. These rocks have commonly a cleavage or tendency to split in a certain direction, which in beds that have a fine grain and compact texture, and are not cut up by other division lines, forms them into the slate of Commerce, used for roofing and other purposes. It is to be hoped and expected that beds of this character may shortly be discovered in the neighbourhood of this place. The total thickness of the slaty rocks has probably not yet been seen—but 1000 feet of them at least are exposed in the Coast between Torbay and Cape St. Francis.

Somewhere near the base of the red grit, or a little above its junction with the slate, masses of a grey, finely crystalline stone may be observed. It is very hard and breaks under the hammer into sharp splinters. It has no appearance of bedding or stratification, and belongs to the Basaltic or trap rocks of geologists. These lie over or among the regularly stratified rocks in rude masses, or cut through them like great veins. It becomes light coloured externally by long exposure to the atmosphere as may be seen in those parts of it which appear at the surface. It is not capable of being easily dressed, but were ready cut into convenient blocks by the hand of nature (which is sometimes the case) it would be likely to form a very durable building stone. It appears to have been used largely in the construction of the New Barracks on Signal Hill and some other buildings in the Neighbourhood. It would also form an excellent material for the making of Roads where there was sufficient traffic to grind it down.

The red grit and slate rocks appear to be conformable to each other, that is to say, the transition from one to the other is easy and gradual, the beds of the two alternating with each other and having the same dip or inclination from the plane of the horizon. This dip or inclination along the East Coast, is almost invariably towards the East, while the STRIKE (or direction of the run of the

beds across the Country) is nearly North and South. Thus the Red Grit which forms the Coast from Shoal Bay on the South to Torbay on the North, without any interruption of continuity has its beds for the most part in a highly inclined position dipping or sloping to the East—so that the beds, which form the summit of the South-Side Hill for instance, while they run nearly North and South along the top of the ridge, incline downwards along their Eastward extension till they plunge beneath the sea. That this is the true position of the beds may be seen by looking at the face of the hills on each side the Narrows. The red grit which is broken through at Torbay comes in again at the North point of that Bay and forms the Coast as far North as Red Head between Flat Rock and Pouche Cove. If now we return to the South Side of Torbay we find the slate rock rising to the West from underneath the lower beds of the red grit, both preserving the same angle of dip and the same strike across the Country. Accordingly it we travel from Torbay to St. John's, and continue thence some miles to the south at least we find the country everywhere composed of slate rock to the west of the grit stone ridge. Or going to the North we see the slate passing across the bay, and where the red grit ends, the slate comes out upon the Coast and continues thence the whole distance to Cape St. Francis. So far the construction of the Country is very simple and obvious at first sight, but afterwards it becomes more complex, and from the natural features of the Country being so greatly marked by wood, moss, and bog, it would probably be difficult to make out were it not for the Coast sections. This will be seen by inspecting the Section of Torbay (transmitted herewith) where the Slate Rocks may be observed towards the West, to be bent and contorted into a number of five curves and arches, by which the same beds are made successively to rise towards the surface, and sink again without any indication of such occurrence being visible on the surface of the Country. This position of the beds though not of very frequent occurrence is one that never can be assumed without direct evidence of its existence, and it probably leads to great error in tracing the run of certain rocks across the country, or estimating their thickness—two elements of the greatest consequence in geological or mining calculations, were we not put upon our guard by the exposure of so clear a section as that of the cliffs at Torbay.—In all these rocks I have not been able to discover the least trace or appearance of Coal—and though it is necessary to be very cautious in bringing European analogies to bear on American Geology, I should be inclined to be of opinion that it must be in a very different class of rocks that the search for coal could be prosecuted with any hope of success.

Several Chalybeate Springs exist in the neighbourhood—two more especially worthy of notice, one in Logie Bay issuing from the red grit—another in Pouche Cove from a part of the Slate rocks.—These certainly indicate the presence of Iron, but not that it exists in sufficient quantities or in such a state as to render its extraction from the rock a matter of ease or profit. It may, however, as opportunity offers, be worth while to examine the neighbourhood of such spots in more detail than can yet be afforded them. The only other minerals whose existence there is reason to suspect in this neighbourhood, are Copper and Lead. Judging from the only experience I have had, namely, that gained in England, but which, as I have before said, is not to be implicitly relied on when applied to distant countries, these are the minerals most likely to be obtained from the rocks in this neighbourhood. Their existence at one place, namely in Shoal Bay, is certain. A figure or vein about two yards wide there, cuts perpendicular-

ly through the beds of red grit and runs in a true East and West course for at least 60 or 100 yards into the woods.—Where it comes out on the cliff it is full of stones and rubbish and pieces of white quartz, many of which are stained or coated with green carbonate of Copper, and contain small grains or strings of a metal which is either sulphuret of lead or sulphuret of copper. On the receipt from England of my Mineralogical apparatus, I shall be in a better condition for testing minerals than I am at present. This vein was worked in the latter part of the last century, and an old man at Petty Harbour informed me that he had frequently descended the shaft, and that after going down three shot ladders, a gallery had been drawn some distance inland. The shaft is now covered with stones and rubbish, of which it is probably full, but the gallery, when once reached, will be likely to be passable, and it may probably be thought worth while to go to the expense of clearing the shaft and exploring the old workings, from which alone it can be judged, whether any profitable result would be arrived at in future.

A few beds at the head of Middle Cove (Torbay) are capable of being split into good roofing slate, and it is probably that further research will disclose others, either in accessible parts of the coast or by following the bearing of these in the direction of St. John's.

At Flat Rock the red grit stone slopes with an easy inclination into the sea; the upper surface of one bed forming on the S. W. side of the harbour, a perfect inclined plane from the houses to the water's edge. At the head of the harbor this bed is seen to be covered with a foot or two of reddish friable marl or shale, easily removed with a pick axe, and on this shale rests a bed of very fine hard conglomerate, six feet thick, equal to granite for durability. This bed is divided by natural joints into great blocks of from half a ton to two or three tons each; the whole mass standing ready for exportation as it were, with little necessary beyond the trouble of removing it, and admirable adapted for the construction of breakwaters or similar works.

These are the chief points of interest which I have, as yet, been able to observe, and I shall not have thought them worthy forming into a separate report, were it not, that I believe I am now able to annex to them a plan for the more effectual carrying out of the Survey.

From all the accounts of the interior, and from what may be seen in the neighbourhood of St. John's, it is evident that the country is so covered with woods and morasses, as both greatly to impede the progress of the Explorer and almost wholly conceal from his sight its Geological structure. Large tracts, at all events, must be passed over, without procuring any evidence of what lies beneath the surface. Few navigable rivers exist to give assistance by an examination of their banks. Artificial sections, such as in a cultivated country are afforded by the cutting of roads or canals, the digging of wells, &c. are of course not to be obtained. Deprived of all these aids in the interior we are then driven to the coast, and here the natural advantages of the country are very great, since it appears that there are few parts where there are not fine bold cliffs in which every bed may be successively examined, while the deep bays will afford opportunities for studying the great outlines of the physical structure of the country in almost every point of view. In an island of the shape and size of Newfoundland, it is extremely improbable that there should exist any important group of rocks which do not show themselves on some part or other of the Coast. A Coast Survey will therefore put the observer in possession of the knowledge of all the different kinds of rocks and important mineral masses that exist in the Country, while by

marking down on a good Chart the place where each group of rocks strikes the Coast on either hand, and by following them occasionally short distances inland, the bearing (or strike as it is termed) of the different formations, by which is meant, the direction of their course across the country, will be approximately ascertained, and thus the foundation laid for a Geological Map of the Island.

Furnished with such previous information, the Explorer will then be enabled to choose his points for entering the interior of the country and arrange his route, so as to pass across the most interesting and instructive parts. To these considerations it may be added, that in the absence of roads into the interior, the utility of good beds of stone, coal, slate, or minerals would be greatly enhanced by their being found upon the coast.

The plan, then, which I should beg respectfully to suggest is, that a small Coasting Vessel carrying about four hands, and capable of taking a good stout boat, should be provided, to be managed by a person well acquainted with the navigation of the Coast, and placed at my disposal during the summer months. With these means at my command I should, I believe, be able to carry out the Survey in a much more speedy, effectual, and eventually a more economical way than by blindly entering the interior, ignorant of what might be expected to fall in my way, and consequently incapable of choosing one route rather than another.

If I may be allowed to look so far forward, I should say that this summer and the next would probably suffice, with favourable weather, for an outline Survey of the Coast, and in the event of its being desirable to carry it into greater detail, or explore the interior, I should then be prepared to set out with good hope of arriving at some useful and practical results.

Respectfully submitted by
JOSEPH BEETE JUKES.
May 27, 1839.

HIGHLAND CLANS.—The following is an alphabetical list of all the known clans of Scotland, with a description of the particular badges of distinction, worn by each clan—and which served as the distinguishing mark of their Chiefs. In addition to the distinguishing badge of his clan, a Highland Chief also wore two eagle's feathers in his bonnet:

Names	Badges.
Buchanan	Birch
Cameron	Oak
Campbell	Myrtle
Chisholm	Alder
Colquhoun	Hazle
Cumming	Common Sallow
Drummond	Holly
Farquharson	Purple Foxglove
Ferguson	Poplar
Forbes	Broom
Frazer	Yer
Gordon	Ivy
Graham	Laurel
Grant	Cranberry Heath
Gunn	Rosewort
Lamont	Cra's Apple Tree
M'Allister	Five Leaved Heath
M'Donald	Bell Heath
M'Donnell	Mountain Heath
M'Dougall	Cypress
M'Farlane	Cloud Berry Bush
M'Gregor	Pine
M'Intosh	Boxwood
M'Kay	Bull Rush
M'Kenzie	Deer Grass
M'Kinnon	St. John's Wort
M'Lachlan	Mountain Ash
M'Lean	Blackberry Heath
M'Leod	Red Whortle Berries
M'Nab	Rose Buck Berries
M'Noil	Sea Ware
M'Pherson	Variegated Boxwood
M'Quarrie	Black Thorn
M'Rae	Fir Club Moss
Munro	Eagle's Feathers
Menzie	Ash

MURDER
Ogilvie
Oliphant
Robertson
Rose
Rose
Sinclair
Stewart
Sutherland

Juniper
Hawthorn
The Great Maple
Fern, or Brechins
Brier Rose
Bear Berries
Clover
Thistle
Cat's Tail Grass.

The Sun says—It is reported that the Administration is already nearly formed, and will be gazetted to-morrow evening. One thing is certain, that Sir ROBERT PEEL went up to Buckingham Palace this afternoon, to lay the arrangements in progress before Her Majesty.—The following are the Members of the new Government, as far as report goes in well-informed quarters:—

Sir Robert Peel—First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The Duke of Wellington—President of the Council.
Lord Lyndhurst—Lord Chancellor.
Earl of Aberdeen—Secretary of State, Foreign Department.
Lord Stanley—Ditto for the Colonies.
Sir James Graham—Home Department.
Sir Frederick Pollock—Attorney-General.
Mr. Crosswell—Solicitor-General.
The Duke of Beaufort—Lord Chamberlain.
Earl of Wilton—Lord Steward.
Lord Wharfedale—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Lord Eliot—Secretary for Ireland.
Sir Edward Sugden—Lord Chancellor for Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 7.

Lord Kelbourne was introduced by Lord Stormont and Mr. Houston, and took the oaths and his seat for the county of Ayr.

Resignation of the Speaker.—The Speaker then rose and said:—"Before I proceed to the order of the day, I must respectfully request that I may be permitted to make a communication to the House, of which it ought to be informed. Experience admonishes me that I have no longer strength to enable me to meet as I have done heretofore the fatigue and labour which are inseparable from the discharge of the duties of the station in which I have the honor to be placed. I have, therefore, come to the determination not to resume my seat in the Chair after the recess at Whitsuntide. I have adopted this course because it will afford to the House an opportunity of deliberating on the choice of a Speaker, and will afford the least obstruction to the progress of public business.

Lord John Russell rose and said "Sir, I am sure the House has heard with great concern the announcement you have just made. If I were to consult my own feelings rather than yours, Sir, I should be disposed to make some remarks on that announcement; but I am sure that I am consulting your feelings best when I say that I will not now enter upon the question of the merits which have been so conspicuous in the situation which you have held. I will only say therefore, that in leaving the Chair, I can assure you, Sir, you carry with you the respect, the regard, and gratitude of this House." (Loud cheers.)

Sir Robert Peel then rose and said "Sir, as the noble Lord has declared that, out of consideration for your feelings he has laid a restraint upon the expression of his own, I feel myself almost compelled to follow the example he has set. But, Sir, as my situation is not altogether the same with that of the noble Lord, as on your first proposal to the Chair, you had the cordial support of the noble Lord, and as it was my painful duty to give a vote to the other candidate, I may perhaps, be justified in so far departing from the example which he has set as to of-

fer my public testimony to the integrity and impartiality with which you, sir, have discharged your duties in presiding over the deliberations of this House, and to declare that I think that, not only on account of your discharge of the duties of the Chair, but on account of your persevering efforts to improve the conduct of private business, you are entitled to the expression of public gratitude."

A fresh incident has marked the progress of the ministerial question, towards that crisis which now is evidently approaching, and which it is probably the determination of the King to yield to the force of the circumstances by which he is surrounded can alone avert. On Friday last Louis Philip sent for M. Thiers to the palace, and in round terms, proposed to him to remove the difficulty which was experienced towards the formation of a ministry from amongst his friends and partisans, by accepting an embassy, that of the court of St. James's being understood to be the post placed at Mr. Thiers's disposition. The reply which this statesman made to the royal negotiator was at once prompt and wise. He expressed his readiness to sacrifice himself to the personal convenience of the King, but he observed that in so grave a matter he was bound to refer to the parliamentary partisans and friends who were mixed up with him in the recent negotiations, and also to act in some degree with reference to their feelings and in deference to their wishes. M. Thiers, accordingly demanded permission of his Majesty to lay the proposal which he had honoured him by making before his friends, a request which Louis Philip found it impossible to parry or refuse. The result might have been easily foreseen: the deputies of the centre gauche and of the gauche to whom M. Thiers referred at once saw as clearly as himself the snare which was laid for him, and they counselled him to decline the proffered embassy, which he accordingly did.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1839

Upon a re-perusal of the communication of "A LOOKER ON" we do not deem it necessary to offer any observations upon it, further than just to assure our correspondent that however cordially we may agree with his views in some respects, yet we are by no means prepared to go the whole length with him with regard to Mr. POWER. Between this gentleman and the majority of the Assembly there is a marked and essential distinction; and nothing, we presume, but a want of candor or common discrimination would, for an instant, lead us to confound him with the rest of his colleagues—with the BROWN'S, with the DWYER'S, the MOORE'S, and the NUGENT'S of the House.

The Ketch Beaufort (Capt. GADEN) lately hired by Government for the Geological Survey, put in here from stress of weather on Monday last. Mr. JUKES, unwilling, we suppose, to be idle, proceeded to the examination of RED CLIFF COVE where, it will be recollected a remarkable subsidence of the land occurred about a twelve month since, and respecting

which, we are informed, some correspondence had already taken place between the Trustees of the British Museum and Mr. ST. JOHN of this town.

We have great pleasure in giving place this week to an account of the Wesleyan District Meeting which has been recently held in St. John's. The statements are very cheering, and indeed if all their Missionaries possess the zeal and activity of the Rev. Gentleman who has been stationed in town for the past year or two, we are not surprised at the extension of their cause.

(From the Public Ledger, June 14.)
The Annual District Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionaries commenced its sittings on the 23d ult., and were continued until the 4th inst.—all the Missionaries, twelve in number, were present, and the business of the Mission was gone through according to the usual form.—Sermons were preached almost every evening by one or other of the Wesleyan Ministers, and were listened to by large and attentive congregations.

The circuits generally were reported to be in a prosperous state, and some of them very encouragingly so. During the District sittings, there were two subjects which specially engaged the attention of the Missionaries—1st.—The extension of the Society's Missions in this colony,—and 2dly.—The celebration of the approaching centenary of Wesleyan Methodism. Respecting the former, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That, considering the lamentably destitute condition of many settlements both in the near and remote parts of the Island—the favourable openings which present themselves, with the ample funds now available for the extension of our Missions—the members of this Board earnestly request that three additional visiting Missionaries may be appointed to Newfoundland, with as little delay as possible.

Concerning the centenary of Methodism the Resolution following was passed with feelings of lively gratitude to the great Head of the Church, for the past and present prosperity of this form of Christianity.

Resolved.—That this Meeting hail with peculiar pleasure the centenary year of Wesleyan Methodism, & resolves to take measures for its celebration immediately on the return of our respected chairman from Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The following are the stations of the Wesleyan Missionaries, for the year ending 1839 40—

St. John's,	Rev. Wm. Faulkner.
Harbour Grace,	John Snowball.
Carbonear,	John Pickavant.
Brigus,	James G. Hennigar.
Port de-Grave,	Igham Sutcliffe.
Blackhead,	George Ellidge.
Island Cove,	James England.
Perlican,	One to be sent.
Trinity,	Rev. Adam Nightingale.
Bonavista,	John S. Addy.
Burin,	Thomas Angwin.
Grand Bank,	Samuel W. Sprague.
Hermitage Bay,	William Marshall.
and Westward,	Visiting Missionary.

On Wednesday evening, May 29th, the Annual Meeting of the St. John's Auxiliary Missionary Society was held in the Wesleyan Chapel. ROBERT JOB, Esq., presided on the occasion, and having opened the business of the Meeting with an appropriate speech, called upon the Rev. W. FAULKNER to read the Report, which contained an abstract of the Wesleyan Missions in different parts of the world, and in Newfoundland particularly—which Report being read, was ordered to be printed. A series of Resolutions was then submitted to the Meeting, and highly interesting Addresses delivered by the Rev. Messrs. PICKAVANT, SNOWBALL, ELLIDGE, NIGHTINGALE, FAULKNER, ANGIN, SUTCLIFFE, ENGLAND, MARSHALL, and J. B. BULLEY, Esq. The Meeting was conducted in excellent spirit until 10 o'clock P. M., when a collection was made in aid of the funds of the Society, amounting to £20 15s., which, with the contents of Missionary boxes presented on the occasion, and £1 sterling from the relict of the late W. Johnston, Esq., renders the proceeds of this Anniversary, £29 15s. 4d.

The Rev. WILLIAM MARSHALL has been appointed to commence a new Mission in Hermitage Bay and the Western part of the Island, and sailed for the place of his destination on Saturday last.

The House of Assembly having sent

up to the Council the Supply Bill for the service of the year ending 30th June, 1840, and also a Bill to provide for the expenses of their far-famed "grievance delegation to England," intend, we have heard, to adjourn for a week, in order to afford to the latter honourable House time to "ponder well the course it will pursue" with respect to these Bills.—What that course may be it is not for us to point out, altho' we have no doubt that the Council will fearlessly exercise that "constitutional control" which Her Majesty has expressly declared that they do, and which under present circumstances it is absolutely necessary that they should possess. With such a House of Assembly as they unfortunately have to deal with—a House, that we defy any one of England's numerous colonies to produce such another—every body who knows any thing at all about the matter is painfully aware that it is next to impossible satisfactorily to conduct the public business, or to perfect any one of those "measures of practical utility" which His Excellency Captain PRESCOTT, but no one else we believe, seems to flatter himself will result from the present session. The experience of the two past sessions affords the most convincing proof to the contrary—and that it is utterly hopeless to expect any better results in future no reasonable person entertains the slightest doubt.—Times, June 12.

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,—The Editor of the Mercury seems very sore on what he calls the expulsion of an Honorable Gentleman from the House of Assembly by his constituents. And says a good deal on what his constituents may suffer by the absence of this most efficient of their Representatives from his senatorial duties—I would simply ask this Mr. Mercury what the country would suffer if the whole House were expelled from the office they have assumed, for I am of opinion that even the Mercury himself will not have the hardihood to affirm that the present Batch, are the Representatives of the people, he knows too well how they were foisted into their present employment to make such an assertion. Let this gentleman look about him before he repeats such nonsense, and ask what such men as compose the present House are capable of, or fit for, I need not answer this question, his own reflections will furnish one immediately. What have they done for the last three years or rather what are they capable of doing, they have imprisoned Sheriffs and Judges and set common sense at defiance.—They have filled places which courtesy or if they know nothing of this modesty, would have pointed out to them should have been filled from another quarter.—Look at their amended Education Bill, have they not deprived one-half of their fellow subjects of this most valuable blessing—and that half paying more than two-thirds of the Money which creates Education. And all this least the Dragon of superstition should be cast down. This is done in the face of the sun—and yet the Mercury will harp on the expulsion of one of these Honorable Gentlemen who was not only privy to, but approving all this. No, it should rather be the prayer of every honest man to be delivered from the evils which that House has brought, and is bringing on the country, and there is no prospect that ever the country will improve while guided by such bigoted influence. I should say a great deal more on this subject, but I hope I have said enough to shew that the House does not represent the people, any more than it considers their interests, and that if they were all expelled, it would be the greatest blessing that could be bestowed on this unfortunate country.

A LOOKER ON.

Died.

On Monday evening last, at his residence in this town, deservedly regretted, THOMAS FOLEY, Esq., Merchant, aged 78 years; his merits were too well known to every individual in this community to require any eulogy from us; that many—very many years must elapse, before Mr. FOLEY will cease to be remembered as the widow, the orphan and the poor man's friend.—His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED
June 18.—Beginning, Candler, P. E. Island, potatoes.
CLEARED
June 11.—Nancy, Wilson, Bay Chaleur, ballast.
14.—Hope, Sheridan, Quebec, ballast.

Port of C

ENTERED
May 18.—Rowana, tons coal, 2 cases crate hats, 199 lbs &c.
20.—Nelson, Pas Pool; 1 case gun millenary; 1 stationary, 130 firkins butter, boxes candles, 15 dages.
23.—Fisher, Sewell 2 bbls, 2 tons 1 cask blocks, truss, 2 crates coals, 147 tons 30 kegs painter's
25.—Victoria, Pork bbls, pork, 310 lbs 82 hams, 20 bbls meal, 20 bags ware, 1400 brick drawers, 1 table 376 bags bread.
June 10.—Comm burg, 630 bbls. 20 lbs, oatmeal 1742 bags bread.
Robert, Brodie, L
May 28.—Sarah, 993 qts. fish.
30.—William the Portugal or Ital Fisher, Sewell, Q

Port of S

ENTERED
June 6.—George S mouth & Figueira Mary & Dorothy, bread, flour.
7.—Abeona, Jennett President, O'Dell, H Jabez, Tuou, Porto sugar.
Hibernia, Mutch, P oats.

I WILL NOT be DEBTS cont CATHERINE KE tice.

Harbor Grace, June 19, 1839.

No TENDERS will SUBSCRIBE Wedn

The 3d J At

For the Building of Middle Bight. For the Building of Brigus. For the Building of Bay Roberts. For the Building of Lower Island C For the Building of Job's Cove.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Scriber's Office.

Applica

MAST For SCHOOL blished at the fol

Brigus Cupids, Northern Bay Robe Tautama Perry's C

Persons desire themselves for th to apply to

PETE Chair of Education,

Port of Carbonear.

ENTERED
 May 18.—Rowena, Little, Bristol, 10 tons coal, 2 cases, 5 casks drugs, 1 crate hats, 100 hardwood plank, &c. &c.
 20.—Nelson Packet, Noseworthy, Pool; 1 case grave stones, 11 boxes millenary; 1 do wearing apparel, stationary, 130 bls fine flour, 130 firkins butter, 40 tons coals, 16 boxes candles, 193 coils, 2 bdls. cordage.
 23.—Fisher, Sewall, Liverpool, 66 bars, 2 bdls, 2 tons iron, 19 bags nails, 1 cask blocks, 1/2 bhd. vinegar, 1 truss, 2 crates earthenware, 10 tons coals, 147 tons salt, 52 coils cordage, 30 kegs painter's colors.
 25.—Victoria, Power, Hamburg, 220 bls. pork, 310 bls flour, 3 bls beef, 32 hams, 20 bls. peas, 20 bls., oatmeal, 20 bags oats, 1 cask leatherware, 1400 brick, 2 sofas, 2 chests drawers, 1 table, 170 firkins butter, 376 bags bread.
 June 10.—Commodore, Curry, Hamburg, 630 bls. flour, 350 bls. pork, 20 bls. oatmeal, 300 firkins butter, 1742 bags bread.
 Robert, Brodie, Lisbon, 400 tons salt.
 CLEARED
 May 28.—Sarah, Haighter, Lisbon, 993 qts. fish.
 30.—William the IV., Cleall, Spain, Portugal or Italy, 1970 qts. fish.
 Fisher, Sewell, Quebec, ballast.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED
 June 6.—George Sutton, Archer, Dartmouth & Figueira, salt, oatmeal.
 Mary & Dorothy, Peverly, Hamburg, bread, flour.
 7.—Abeona, Jennett, Cadiz, salt.
 President, O'Dell, Halifax, flour.
 Jabez, Tuuo, Porto Rico, molasses, rum, sugar.
 Hibernia, Mutch, P. E. Island, potatoes, oats.

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any DEBTS contracted by my Wife CATHERINE KEEFE, after this Notice.
 DAVID KEEFE.
 Harbor Grace, June 19, 1839.

For Insertion in the Royal Gazette, and Public Ledger.

Notice.

TENDERS will be received by the SUBSCRIBER until

Wednesday
 The 3d JULY Next,
At Noon,

For the Building of a School House at Middle Bight.
 For the Building of a School House at Brigus.
 For the Building of a School House at Bay Roberts.
 For the Building of a School House at Lower Island Cove.
 For the Building of a School House at Job's Cove.

Plans and Specifications for the Buildings may be seen at the Subscriber's Office.

Also,

Applications for

MASTERS

For SCHOOLS to be Established at the following Places,

Brigus
 Cupids,
 Northern Gut,
 Bay Roberts,
 Tantamarant,
 Perry's Cove.

Persons desirous of engaging themselves for these Situations are to apply to

PETER BROWN,

Chairman of the Board of Education, Conception Bay.

SUGAR and

Molasses.

FOR SALE

BY

RIDLEY, HARRISON & CO.

244 Packages

Being the CARGO of the Brig ALVA, Capt. McNAUGHTON,

Just arrived from Cuba,

For which Cash, Cog. 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 thence 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

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 CLIFT'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.

Letters from Naples, of the 11th ult., state that the King of BAVARIA sailed from thence on that day for Sicily, where he intended to remain for some length of time.

FOR LIVERPOOL

(To Sail on the 25th instant.)

The fast sailing Brig



Dewsbury,

Thomas Little, Commander,

Has room for 10 or 15 Tons of OIL on Freight, if Immediately applied for.

ALSO,

For FREIGHT or CHARTER

THE BRIG



ROWENA,

Burthen 108 Tons.

Apply to

THOS. GAMBLE.

Carbonear, June 12, 1839.

Wanted.

By the Subscribers,

100 Barrels

HERRING.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 29, 1839.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co. ARE LANDING,

From the Margaret Ann, Nancy Flamer, and Hope,

And have on Hand from previous Importations,

700 Tons SALT
 100 Tons Coal
 Hamburg and Copenhagen Pork
 Ditto do. Bread, No. 1, 2, & 3
 Ditto do. Flour Fine & Superfine
 Ditto do. Butter
 Ditto do. Oatmeal
 Ditto do. Split Peas
 Red and White Wine, in Pipes and Hogsheads
 Bohea, Congo, Souchong, and Green Teas
 Nails, Iron, Grapnels, Ironmongery Soap, Candles
 Cordage, Oakum
 Pitch, Tar
 Turpentine, Linseed Oil
 Paints, Sheet Lead
 Ochre, Lime, Bricks
 Tinware

And an extensive Supply of Manufactured GOODS

Hooks, Limes, &c., suitable for the Fishery

And at their New Shop

A VALUABLE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FASHIONABLE

Goods,

Suitable for the Season

Which they will Sell Low for CASH or PRODUCE.

Also,

20,100 SEAL SKINS.

Harbor Grace, May 29, 1839.

A Card.

MR. ST. JOHN would have no objection to take under his TUTORSHIP, a couple of young Gentlemen as BOARDERS.

TERMS:—30 Guineas per Annum. Harbor Grace, May 1, 1839.

Indentures

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
 Grapnels, Fish Hooks
 Assorted TINWARE
 Sheet COPPER
 Chalk, Whiting
 Slates, Bock 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, Saranet 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
 THIBET 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 Mun den, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK
 Bread
 Flour
 Oatmeal
 Peas
 Butter.

Also,

15 Tuns BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear, Jan. 9, 1839.

POETRY

SUNSHINE AND STORM.

It is well to gaze on our beautiful world
When Sunshine is gleaming on all that
we see:
When the timid young flowers are with
blushes unfor'd,
And the leaves dance with gladness to
have them set free.

It is well to gaze when the storm clouds
arise,
And cold mists are hiding what late
was so bright;
When sickness and sorrow have suddened
our eyes,
But neither of these are the world's
proper light.

'Tis a beautiful world, and for happiness
made,
As none who have seen it can ever
deny;
But pleasure and sorrow—the light and
the shade—
Are blended together for aye in the
sky.

Had we stormy days ever, with nothing
of light,
Our hearts, like the plants, would
grow sickly and pale:
The mildew of spleen our best feelings
would blight,
And the glow on the cheek of affection
would pale.

Did the sun always shine on us, Araby's
land
Would be fruitful and verdant compar'd
with our hearts;
Oh, save me from climes where no blossoms
expand!
O save me from eyes where no fear ever
starts!

This blending together of light and of
shade—
This April-day weather for mortals is
best;
'Tis their smiles and their frowns which
alternately braid,
That quicken the flowers which bloom
in the breast.

Gentle dews and soft showers some are
fated to have,
And the rainbow of Hope often bend
in their sky;
While others the storm and the tempest
must brave,
And channels of Sorrow are scarce ever
dry.

From many, whose mornings were dusky
and gray,
And gave not a promise of splendor to
come;
The clouds that hung o'er them have
broken away,
And they've gone in a halo of light to
their home.

While o'er others, more favor'd whose
mornings were bright,
As Fancy could picture, or poets could-
tell;
The clouds of Affliction have gather'd
like Night—
And darkness has surrounded what
promised so well.

Oh, grant me a day that is bright at its
close,
Whatever its morning or noontide may
be,
When made wise by Earth's teaching, its
joys and its woes,
I'm prepared for a land which from
Sorrow is free.

(From the Newfoundland, June 13.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, June 10.

Pursuant to order, the Bill for
granting a Supply to Her Majesty
was read a 3d time and passed,
and ordered to be sent to Her Ma-
jesty's Council for concurrence.

A Petition of William Hooper
and others, Inhabitants of Burin,
was presented by Mr. Nugent,
praying for the Grant of a sum to
establish a communication by
means of a Boat between Placentia
and the Western Side of Placentia Bay.

The Academy Bill was then
read a 2d time and passed, and
ordered to be referred to a Com-
mittee of the whole on the 24th
inst.

On the motion of Mr. Winsor,
an address to His Excellency the

Governor was agreed to, praying
that he would cause the 14th sec.
of the Hospital Act to be complied
with—as well as an address pray-
ing that the Treasurer may be di-
rected to furnish the House with
such documents as the Committee
of Audit may from time to time
require.

Mr. Emerson gave notice of a
motion for an address to His Ex-
cellency, for a return of all Civil
and Criminal Suits had before the
Magistrates of the Island from the
30th June 1838, to the 30th June,
1839. Adjourned.

Tuesday.

The Solicitor-General present-
ed a Petition from Joanna Arm-
strong, (sanctioned by His Excel-
lency) praying that the pension for
many years granted to her late
husband may now be continued to
her. The petition was referred to
Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. Secretary Crow-
dy (being admitted within the bar)
acquainted the House that he had
a Message from His Excellency,
and further that he was instruced
to present the following docu-
ments, viz.—A petition from Si-
mon Morris respecting Waterford
Bridge, with Report of Road Com-
missioners thereon. A petition
from H. Earle, Poll Clerk of Tri-
nity in the election of 1836, pray-
ing further compensation for his
services. A petition from Sten-
dary Magistrate of Trinity, pray-
ing for a salary for the Gaoler of
Brigus. Petition from certain In-
habitants of South Shore of Trinity
Bay, praying for a salary for a
Stenpary Magistrate. Consoli-
dated Account of Receipts and
Payments for year ending 5th Jan
1839, from Collector of Cus-
toms.

The Message of His Excellency,
and Petition of Mr. S. Morris,
were then read, and referred to the
Committee of Supply.

Mr. Henry Earle's petition was
then read, but being couched in
terms not respectful to the House,
it was ordered to be not received.

The other documents were also
read, and referred to committee of
supply. Adj.

Wednesday.

Mr. Winsor from the commit-
tee appointed to wait on His ex-
cellency with addresses praying
for return of writs issued from the
Supreme and Circuit Courts, and
in reference to Hospital Act, re-
ported that His excellency had
expressed his willingness to com-
ply with the requests contained in
the addresses referred to.

Mr. Emerson, pursuant to no-
tice and leave granted, presented
the draft of an address to His Ex-
cellency the Governor, for returns
of proceedings in Magistrates' Courts, and the same was adopted.

It was resolved that the com-
mittee of audit have leave to sit on
those days over which the house
shall have adjourned.

Mr. Doyle presented a petition
from F. L. Bradshaw and others
inhabitants of Barren Island, pray-
ing a grant of the sum of £400
for making roads in that Island,
which was referred to committee on
roads and bridges.

Mr. Nugent presented a petition
from Bridget Connors (sanctioned
by his Excellency) praying compen-
sation for the support of a
pauper—which was referred to
committee of supply.

The house then adjourned to Fri-
day, at 1 o'clock.

In the Council, on Tuesday, the Supply Bill
was read a first and second time, and on yester-
day it was gone through in Committee without
any objection that seemed likely to form a serious
bar to its progress and adoption. On the clause
being read, granting the further sum of £250 for
the prosecution of the Geological Survey—the
Hon. Mr. Spearman said, he would propose the
rejection of this vote—not on account of any ob-
jection he entertained to the appropriation—but
because he deemed it a grant that ought not to be
included in a bill for granting supplies to carry on
the Civil Government of the colony—he would
not object to the vote if brought in a separate bill,
but as it now stood, he would not give it his as-
sent.

The Hon. the Attorney General differed with
the Hon. Mr. Spearman in his views of the sub-
ject. The vote had been initiated by the Execu-
tive, & he considered formed as much a part of a
supply to her Majesty for carrying on the Civil
Government, as many other votes contained in the
bill besides this was only in accordance with their
mode of procedure on former occasions. If there
were any departure from principle, or if any
violation of their former practice were involved in
permitting this vote to remain as it stood, he
would concur in the motion of Mr. Spearman, but
not viewing the matter in this light, he would
resist it,—he thought that such objections as that
raised by Mr. Spearman, were captious, and so
he considered by those who were not always
disposed to place a generous construction on their
actions.

Mr. Spearman cared little how his actions were
judged of outside the walls of the House—if he
had his own approbation of his motives and con-
duct, that was all he desired or sought for.

The Hon. Mr. Thomas moved that the consider-
ation of this question should be suspended—if the
bill contained nothing more on which a question
should be raised, and a conference had with the
Assembly, he would not make this a bar to its
progress.

Mr. Thomas's motion was agreed to, and on
motion it was resolved that the committee rise
and report progress, and ask leave to sit again,
and that a conference be recommended with the
Assembly on the subject of certain salaries not in-
cluded in the bill as well as some deficiencies in
the amounts of votes estimated for by the Execu-
tive.

The chairman (the Hon. Mr. Sinclair) reported
accordingly, and the Council adjourned.

CONFESSION OF AN IRISH PEASANT.—
Luke M. Geoghan being at confession,
owned among other things that he had
stolen a pig from Tim Carroll. The
Priest told him he must make restitution.
Luke couldn't—how could he, when he
had eaten it long ago? Then he must
give Tim one of his own. No Luke
didn't like that—at would't satisfy his
conscience—it would't be the down-
right identical pig he stole. Well, the
Priest said, if he would't he'd rue it,
for that the *corpus delictum*, Tim's pig,
would be brought forward against him
at his final reckoning. "You don't
mean that, father?" Indeed but the
father did. "And may be Tim himself
will be there too?" "Most certainp."
"Och, then, why bother about the trifle
this side the grave? If Tim's there and
the pig's there, sure I can make restitu-
tion to him *then* you know."

Dr Hancock says, that if a ves-
sel of water is placed within six
inches of a growing cucumber,
that in 24 hours the cucumber will
alter the direction of its branches,
and not stop till it comes into
contact with the water. That if a
pole is placed at a considerable
distance from an unsupported vine,
the branches of which are pro-
ceeding in a contrary direction
from that towards the pole, the
vine will in a short time, alter its
course, and not stay, till it clings
round the pole. But the same
vine will carefully avoid attaching
itself to low vegetables nearer to it,
as the cabbages.

ANECDOTE OF BURNS.—We
are not aware that the following
anecdote of our Scottish Theocritus
has ever appeared in print. He
was standing one day upon the
quay at Greenock, when a wealthy
merchant belonging to the town,
had the misfortune to fall into the
harbour. He was no swimmer,
and his death would have been
inevitable, had not a sailor who
happened to be passing at the time,
immediately plunged in and at the
risk of his own life, rescued him
from his dangerous situation. The
Greenock merchant upon recover-
ing a little from his fright, put his
hand into his pocket, and gener-
ously presented the sailor with a
shilling. The crowd who were
by this time collected, loudly pro-
tested against the contemptible in-
significance of the sum; but Burns
with a smile of ineffable scorn,
entreated them to restrain their
clamour,—“For,” said he “the
gentleman is of course the best
judge of the value of his own life.”

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbour Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now
completed, having undergone such
alterations and improvements in her accom-
modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-
fort and convenience of Passengers can pos-
sibly require or experience suggest, a care-
ful and experienced Master having also been
engaged, will forthwith resume her usual
Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour
Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and
FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Por-
tugal Cove on the following days.

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

All Letters and Packages will be careful-
ly attended to; but no accounts can be
kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the
Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or
other monies sent by this conveyance.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carboner and
Portugal Cove.

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

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

TERMS.
Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d
Single Letters
Double do.

And PACKAGES in proportion
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold
himself accountable for all LETTERS
and PACKAGES given him.

Carboner, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respect-
fully to acquaint the Public, that he
has purchased a new and commodious Boat
which at a considerable expence, he has fit-
ted out, to ply between CARBONEAR-
and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-
BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after
cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping
berths separated from the rest). The fore-
cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentle-
men with sleeping-berths, which will
he trusts give every satisfaction. He now
begs to solicit the patronage of this respect-
able community; and he assures them it
will be his utmost endeavour to give them
every gratification possible.

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

TERMS.
After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d
Double, Do. 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or
weight.

The owner will not be accountable for
any Specie.

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

Carboner, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

Of Various kinds For Sale at this Office of
this Paper.



VOL. IV.

HARBOUR GRACE

PLYMOUTH

The Parliament
Monday, when
ted into before
out, the first step
Speaker, in the
James Abercromb
The Ministers, if
forward and sup-
of the Members,
and it is generally
position will not
right Hon. Has
the Members for
bridge. It such
of Speaker will
strength, and the
depend on the co-
section of the Ho
as in their hab
hope, and which
ward, victory will
generally believe
party will on this
Government, au-
case the Hon. A
will be elected to
of Speaker, for
all parties, that
—the only groun
turn being, that
ately at this per-
less with almost
Rumour are at
multiphas author-
in the Cabinet
the meeting of
using a term ge-
contemplated ch
bleed into the M
means, we have
—the carrying o
give to the Dem
Legislature great
ready possesses.
are, in conjunct
of intelligent
strongly opposed
such an extens
would in the ene
of King, Lords,
to the latter an
The Queen's Gov
arged on to this
men, but we tru
be made—at all
Lord John Russ
declaration to th
a party to any
doubt very muc
ministry, who
Lord overboard,
far enough in L
however, believe
is contemplated
ment is to go o
parties in the St
late events have
in beneficial Leg
knowledge. The
to be regretted,
destinies of this
mercy of a sec
temptible in nu
opinions and m
carried out, bet
country.

From the Lond

The statement
and the Duke
House of Lords
of Sir R. PEEL
of the whole sub
negotiation. Th
fectly plain. L
through notorio
incapacity; he
carry on the A
clared, in the fir
istry had "los
ament;" and in
he further decla
the confidence o
union, could no
they had, of co