



AND

Conception Bay Journal.

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

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1840.

No. 288

Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite the Market Place.

(From the New York Express, Nov. 22.)

Translated from the "Courier des Etats Unis."

Death Warrant of Christ.—Chance has just put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document, to all Christians, that ever has been recorded in human annals; that is the identical death warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ. We transcribe the document as it has been handed to us;

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the Cross.

"In the year seventeen of the empire Tiberius Cæsar, and the 25th day of March, the city of holy Jerusalem, Anna and Caiaphas being priests, sacrificators of the people of God, Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting on the presidential chair of the prætorium, condemn, Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves, the great and notorious evidence of the people saying.

1. Jesus is a seducer.
2. He is seditious.
3. He is an enemy of the Law.
4. He calls himself falsely the Son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.
6. He entered into the temple, followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the first centurion, Quilus Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbid any person whomsoever, either poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses that signed the condemnation of Jesus are, viz.—1. Daniel Robani, a pharisee; 2. Joannes Rorobabel; 3. Raphel Robani; 4. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city of Jerusalem by the gate of Struenus."

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate. On one side are written these words: "A similar plate is sent to each tribe." It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the ancient City of Aquilla, in the Kingdom of Naples, in the year 1820, and was discovered by the Commissariats at Arts, attached to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples, it was found enclosed in a box ebony, in the sacristy of the Chartrem. The vase in the chapel of Caserta. The French translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts. The original is in the Hebrew language. The Chartrem requested earnestly that the plate

might not be taken away from them. The request was granted as a reward for the sacrifice they had made for the army. M. Denon, one of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the same model, on which he had engraved the above sentence. At the sale of his collection of antiquities, &c. it was bought by Lord Howard for 2890 francs.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ARICHAH, SYDNEY AND NEW-FOUNDLAND.

(From the Novascotian, November 12.)

[After describing the want of proper communication between Halifax and the Eastern parts of the Province, the Novascotian proceeds:]

We do not hesitate to say then that Steam Communication we ought to, ay, and we must have. We make this declaration thus confidently, because we are satisfied that when the attention of the legislature and people of this province is fixed upon a reasonable proposition, involving the true interests and honour of the whole, that no feelings of parsimony, and no sectional jealousies, will be allowed to interfere with its accomplishment, and, because we have entire confidence that this project of steam intercourse with the Island of Cape Breton, the more it is examined the more surely will it recommend itself to all reflective minds. Even if the Island of Newfoundland did not lie beyond, we incline strongly to the opinion, that imitating the enlightened policy of the Mother Country, it would be a wise act in our government, to give from the Provincial Treasury such a bounty as would at once establish an intercourse by steamboat between the Island of Cape Breton and the Capital of the Province. But, fortunately for us, a sister colony is even more interested in the establishment of such a line than we are ourselves, and has pledged her resources to some extent; and, we have no doubt, if necessary, will do, or extend the grant; and, therefore, all that is really required is, that our government should give a few hundreds a year, and we at once have a line of communication opened with the Islands of Cape Breton and Newfoundland, by which many valuable lives will be annually preserved, and many thousands of pounds saved, in time, labour, and vexatious and annoying expenditure, every year. Our northern ports, both on the Gulf and the Bay, are pretty well supplied, give us a good boat to Yarmouth, and one to Cape Breton and Newfoundland, and, as regards our Southern shore, we shall have

nothing to desire.

[Here follows an estimate of the annual charges and receipts of a steamer of 500 tons, and 150 horse power, (the first cost of which is set down at £20,000) to make 9 trips from Halifax via Sydney to St. John's—viz., Charges, £7540 Receipts, including Legislature, grants, £8523.]

The most important item of freight from Cape Breton would be horned cattle and sheep. Such at present is the uncertainty of the voyage, that not half that number are exported that otherwise would be; and owing to long passages, they are in such a reduced state on arriving at St. John's, that they are greatly depreciated in value; it is not unusual to hear of their dying on the voyage for want of provender. Cape Breton would be a good market and St. John's receive a more regular supply.

To St. John's a steamboat communication with Halifax is of the utmost importance, she is now completely isolated. It would bring her to the very port from whence passengers may readily find a rapid conveyance to Europe the United States, Canada, the West Indies and South America. If Nova Scotia grants £500 per annum, and it is necessary to increase the bounty, Newfoundland should certainly give £1000.

We have little doubt that the amount of freight and passage money, with a reasonable bounty from the colonial Legislatures, will pay all expenses the first year, and justify the enterprise.

But, supposing this should not be the case, surely a colony of such importance as Newfoundland, which consumes British manufactures to the amount of £250,000 annually, has some claims on the liberality of the Mother country. If Great Britain is willing to pay £240,000 annually for a Steam communication with the West Indies, and £60,000 for the communication with the Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Newfoundland may reasonably expect that an application for a small sum per annum would not be refused. As, however, the British Government has acted so liberally in establishing the great lines, we should much rather that this matter were accomplished by the colonists, and without any further draft on the funds.

Fredericton, December 4. We have still a continuance of most delightful weather, almost unprecedented at this late season of the year, the channel of the river is entirely clear of ice, and there has been but a few days interruption to the navigation as far as this place, since the first indications of winter appeared. *Royal Gaz.*

A New Orleans paper denounces the Great real Estate Lotteries of that State, as swindling concerns. The Great Arcade, advertised as the golden apple of the Mammoth Scheme, worth 700,000, dols. is said to be worth less than half that sum, and so on, of the rest. It matters little, those who dabble in lottery tickets are pretty sure to get shaved, at any rate.

The St. Lawrence was open from Montreal to Quebec, as late as last Thursday. Quite unprecedented.

The coroner held 177 inquests in New York, for the three months ending Oct. 1st. Drowned 34, murdered 4, suicides 10.

There are said to be 80 gold mines in Virginia, to wit: 12 in Gouchland, 15 in Orange, 11 in Culpepper, 26 in Spottsylvania, 11 in Stafford and 6 in Fauquier.

The tonnage of Maine has more than doubled since 1820, and there are now on the stocks 40 ships and barques, besides a large number of brigs and schooners.

The common council of the city of Brooklyn have decided by a vote of 11 to allow the use of steam through one of the streets in that city, on the Atlantic rail-road.

Martin Van Buren has been in office 25 years, for which he has received one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

There are three millions and a half of children in the United States, between the ages of 1 and 15.

The Mechanics' Fair at Boston was attended by more than 70,000 persons.

Literary. "The letter bag of the Great Western, or Life in a Steamer," and "saying and Doings of Samuel Slick, 3d series," by the Author of the Clockmaker. The first of these Works has been announced to be published simultaneously in January next at London, Halifax, and Philadelphia.

CANADA.

In alluding to the meeting of the Special Council, on the 11th instant, we stated that a communication had been made to that body on the subject of the proposed union of the Provinces the exact import of which had not reached us. The following extract of a communication from the Montreal Correspondent of the *Quebec Gazette*, will, however, throw some light on the proceedings of the Council with respect to this important question, as it probably proceeds from a member of that body.

These resolutions in favour of the reunion of the Provinces, are said to be five or six in all; they are in favour of an immediate union; require a permanent civil list; approve of assuming the debt

of Upper Canada, for improvements; speak of both Provinces being adequately represented, and trust to the Imperial Parliament for the other provisions. The division in committee on the first resolution in favour of the union was, eleven for, four against. The total number of Councillors who might have been here, is twenty-seven. One or two started from home immediately on receiving the notice last week, and turned back; one arrived from the townships after all was over. The division on the report was eleven to three, one of the minority having set out yesterday for England.—Nov 29.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO GAIN ACCESS TO HER MAJESTY.

WINDSOR, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.—Considerable alarm and excitement was created in this town last evening, in consequence of a report that a maniac had gained access to the private apartments at the Castle; but, upon making inquiries, we have been enabled to gather the following particulars:—It appears that, about half-past ten yesterday evening, a respectably-dressed man got over the high iron gates leading to the Castle, opposite to the Long Walk, where no sentries have hitherto been placed. He then walked across the park to the grand entrance to the Castle, where Smith, the porter, a trusty old servant of the establishment, was stationed. Upon seeing Smith, he thus accosted him: "I demand admittance into the Castle as the King of England." Smith, seeing the sort of character he had to deal with, replied, "Very well, your majesty, but he pleased to wait till I get my hat." The porter then retired within the lodge, and putting on his hat, very quietly introduced him within the Castle, and as promptly to the professional care of Mr. Russell, one of the inspectors of police on duty at the Castle. He was immediately searched, and there was found upon him various papers, £17. 10s. in gold and silver, and a very valuable gold watch. He was then taken down to the station-house, in Church-street, where he was placed under the care of Mr. Gillman, the superintendent, during the night. This morning he was taken to the Castle, when the Hon. C. A. Murray, the master of the household, requested the attendance of William Berridge, Esq., the mayor of Windsor, who promptly obeyed the summons, and the examination of the prisoner was proceeded with. The following facts were elicited:—It appeared that the prisoner's name is John Stockledge, and that he resides at Withygrove, Manchester, in which town he is a partner in an extensive wholesale tea establishment. He has been confined in two lunatic asylums, one at Liverpool and the other at Lancaster, from the latter of which he has been but recently liberated. He was on a journey of business, which was the cause of his leaving Manchester for London. He arrived at Windsor yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, and as we understood took up his temporary abode at the New Inn. He said, in reply to a question from the mayor, that "he was like all other men who wanted wives; he was looking after one."—evidently alluding to her Majesty. When asked how he managed to get into the park at that late hour, he replied that "he bribed the sentinel with a sovereign to let him get over." This could not be, as no sentinel is stationed at this spot. He further stated, that "he once before got as far from Manchester, towards Windsor, as Leicester, but the elements were against him, and so he returned home." He left London by an omnibus yesterday, and thus proceeded to Hounslow, and from thence came on here in a hired gig.—When he was again asked what brought him to Windsor, he replied, rather incoherently, that "he was the King of England, and was impelled by the spirit." He afterwards said, "an unknown power had done it," and that "it was the spirit which helped him over the gates." The examination being concluded, he was sent off to London in the custody of Mr. Russell, inspector of police, who proceeded with his prisoner forthwith to the Home-office, where he will undergo a further examination on Monday, before the head of the metropolitan police.—The Hon. C. A. Murray, intends to communicate with the man's friends in Lancashire, by to-night's post. He appears to be between forty and fifty years of age, and of mild and unassuming manners. He answered all the questions put to him without the least hesitation or reserve, and has no appearance of viciousness about him. We understood that he has a wife and two children, who are now residing at Manchester.

(From the Liverpool Mail, December 7.)

We have given, in another part of the paper, a carefully condensed account of the important intelligence received by the mail packet *Alert*, from Jamaica. It will be seen that the new Governor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, has experienced a most gratifying reception from the House of Assembly, the Legislative Council, and the Grand Inquest of one of the principal districts of the Island, and that His excellency delivered a speech which met with general approbation. There is now a fair prospect that this valuable colony will be saved to us, and again become a brilliant gem in the British diadem. We may thank the manly and independent stand made by the conservative party in the House of Commons for this happy and welcome change in the feeling entertained by the colonists towards the Mother country. Had the policy of the bed-chamber ministry been suffered to prevail, Jamaica would certainly have been driven to desperation, and would have sought relief in separation; and this example would speedily have been followed by all the other British possessions in the West Indies.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, from present appearances, is likely to be a great improvement upon the imbecile, obstinate, and conceited old twaddler whom he has superseded, and whose abilities would scarcely commend him to the notice of the ignorant, swinish, and cod-fed corruptionists of the domestic legislature of Newfoundland. It is surprising that the Whigs could be induced to recal him. We suppose, however, that he had no parliamentary connexion in this country, whom they were bound to recompense for past assistance, and in grateful anticipation of services to be rendered. It may prove a fortunate circumstance for the ministry, the country, and the colonists of Jamaica, that Sir Charles Metcalfe was nearly related to Sir Hesrith Fleetwood, Bart., once a conservative, but now the radical member for the borough of Preston.

SPAIN.

We have received Madrid Papers of the 28th nov.

A circular had been sent by the Minister of the Interior to the Civil Governors of the Provinces, revoking the ordinance published on the 24th October, which ordered the Provincial deputations to be renewed; and those bodies were to retain their functions, lest any change therein might impede the approaching elections.

Letters have been received from Teruel, stating that upwards of 200 of the recruits lately levied by Cabrera had gone over to the Christians. The same letters announced that Gen. O'Donnell had just left Fortunate, when it was entered and burnt by the Carlists.

Reports were prevailing at Madrid that the Cabinet was about to be recognised, as it was under the administration of Martinez de la Rosa and Toreno.

Great complaints had been made by the liberal party against General Alaix, who had prevented some Custom house officers from visiting his carriage, as they had the undoubted right of doing, and had even employed his escort to

drive them off. This unwarrantable conduct would have caused disturbances in Granada, had it not been for the active and energetic measures that were immediately taken by the proper authorities.

Several of the Madrid Papers were engaging the Government to employ the *Chartist* soldiers, who had returned home in virtue of the amnesty, in making new roads, canals, and other works of public utility.

FIRE IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE, DUBLIN.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

On Monday last a fire broke out in the Custom House, but was fortunately discovered and extinguished in time sufficient to prevent the destruction of property, to, perhaps, a still greater amount than even that upon the occasion of the burning of the Custom House stores some years ago.—From the trivial nature of the damage the matter did not obtain publicity at the time, but circumstances connected with the case having transpired led to the supposition that the fire was the act of an incendiary. In consequence an inquiry was held at the Custom House on Saturday, and a number of workmen attached to the establishment were brought forward and examined. The matter elicited on the investigation led to the arrest of two individuals on the same evening. Their names are James Ryan, formerly store keeper in the Custom House, and discharged from his situation in July last; the other John Reilly, a workman about the establishment.

The most material evidence obtained was from a man named Wright, a dockman. He stated that between 2 and 3 o'clock on Monday last, the 25th ult., as he was proceeding down the stairs leading from warehouse 28, no. 1 store, he observed Ryan and Reilly in the store; they were in conversation together. None of the men whatever were employed in the store that day. In a short time after (it was 3 o'clock) he saw James Ryan leave the Custom House; Reilly remained in the store. There was stowed in the latter a considerable quantity of bark. At 4 o'clock a dense mass of smoke was seen issuing through the windows of the store, and an alarm of fire was given.

It appeared, from further statements, that on the place being entered a portion of the bark was found on fire. Notice was with all possible promptitude forwarded to several of the insurance offices for the attendance of their engines. The men employed in the docks, however, anticipated the service of the engines, and extinguished the flames. Beneath the portion of the bark, the floor, to the breadth of about six inches, was burned downwards to the cross beam. A quantity of grease, the appearance of which evinced as if previous ignition of it to some extent had been on fire. The quantities of teas and sugars, and other merchandise, stored in the immediate vicinity of the store in question, were to a great amount.

Immediately after the hearing at the Custom House, Mr. Inspector Prendeville proceeded in search of the two persons already named as implicated, and succeeded in taking Ryan at his house in Meckleburgh street, and Reilly at his lodgings in Mary street.

The prisoners subsequently underwent a brief examination before Mr. Duffy, at Henry street office. On that occasion Reilly stated that Ryan had merely passed him on the 25th in the Custom-house-yard, and said "How are you, Jack?" But a dockman, named Parker, deposed that he had seen Keilly and Ryan in conversation for five minutes on the same day.

We have the pleasure to state, that the Duke of Wellington daily improves in health. The Duke left Apsley-house yesterday afternoon for Strathfieldsaye, for a few days only.—Standard, Thursday.

The *Ayr Advertiser* states, that the subscription to prevent a piece of plate to the Earl of Eglintoun, in commemoration of the late tournament, now exceeds 1,600 guineas.

The Queen has, through Sir Henry Wheatley, forwarded the sum of 400 guineas to the West Cornwall Diocesan Church Building Association.

Mr. Solomon Heine, of Hamburg, the most eminent Israelite banker in that city, has just subscribed 80,000 marks banco (£5,700) towards the erection of an hospital for the reception of the Jews.

There are said to be no less than 3,664 known languages in use in the world; 937 are Asiatic, 587 European, 276 African, and 1,624 American languages and dialects.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

It will be seen by the following letter that the war between the Sultan and the Pacha is at an end:

"Malta, Nov. 16.—The Confidence steamer arrived here yesterday, with despatches from Admiral Stopford, having left Vourla Bay on the 10th inst. She brings the intelligence that the Turkish fleet was on its way from Alexandria to Constantinople.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday contains the following account of the explosion of another infernal machine in Paris, but providentially without injury to human life:—On Thursday evening, about eight o'clock, a loud explosion was heard in the Palais royal; it was found to be occasioned by a large carriage, contained a large number of bullets, which had just exploded in the rue Montpensier, before the Passage Potier. Several windows of the neighbouring houses were broken, and a wall was thrown down. Upwards of 50 bullets were picked up in the street, and a large sheet of paper, which probably contained the powder. By a most fortunate chance, no person happened to be passing at the moment through this usually frequented spot, and this new infernal machine did not attain the murderous object of its diabolical constructor. The author of this abominable attempt still remains undiscovered.

The *China Trade*. On Saturday, a communication was received from Lord Palmerston by the East India and China Trade Association, relative to the China trade. The committee of this association wrote to Lord Palmerston to be officially informed what steps her Majesty's government have directed to be taken by Captain Elliott towards the Chinese, for the destruction of the opium, in order to enable the merchants to communicate with their agents abroad, as to the best course to be

taken by them. Lord Palmerston replied, that he could give no information on the subject alluded to, and that the merchants must take such measures as they think best to secure their interests in China. This reply has given great dissatisfaction in the city.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1840.

We have given insertion this week to an article in the *NOVASCOTIAN* upon the subject of Steam Communication between this Island and the adjacent Provinces, which we strongly recommend to the perusal of our readers, and to the consideration of the Local Legislature. A communication of such a character would most unquestionably conduce to the safety of life and property—would lower the price of many articles of food, which of late years has been intolerably dear, and bring within the reach of a large number of our fellow-colonists a variety of products that at present lie beyond their means.

His Excellency the Governor has, we think, very judiciously called the attention of the Legislature to a Road Bill; a measure of the utmost importance to the general interest of the Colony, and one which would be gladly received by all classes of the community. We understand petitions in favor of such a Bill are already in course of preparation.

(From the Royal Gazette, Jan. 7.)

Friday last being the day appointed by Proclamation, for the assembling of the Legislature. His Excellency the Governor, attended by the usual suite, proceeded at two o'clock from the Government House to the Council Chamber, and having arrived there, and taken his seat on the Throne, directed that the House of Assembly be summoned to attend, and Mr. Speaker and the Members having accordingly appeared at the Bar, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session by the following gracious

SPEECH :

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

When I closed the late Session in the month of October, it was not my intention so soon to have re-assembled the Legislature, but the pressing necessities of the utter helpless poor have compelled me to resort to this measure; and as there are other objects to be considered, and experience does not seem to have proved the superior advantage of our meeting in the Summer, I shall bring under your observation all the public business, both regular and incidental, trusting that the whole may be completed before the commencement of the Seal Fishery.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

The most urgent matter for your consideration is the present condition of the Sick and impotent Poor, of Orphans and Idiots, combined with the just claims of those benevolent and industrious individuals who have long watched over and protected the two last-named classes of sufferers. Since April nothing has been paid on this account, and I shall place before you afflicting statements of consequent want and wretchedness.

I am well aware that in no part of the world should eleemosynary aid be given with more caution than in Newfoundland, but the infirmities of nature and the misfortunes occasioned by the character of our occupations, are surely entitled to public commiseration and relief.

I have transmitted on all occasions to the respective Legislative Bodies, copies of such Despatches as regard my conduct in conjunction with their proceedings.

By regulations prescribed by Her Majesty's Government, the House must be sensible that it is my duty rigidly to abide—and, it will consequently be perceived, that had the Poor Bill, as sent up towards the conclusion of the late Session, been fully adopted by the Council, it could not possibly have received my assent.

I mention this prevent misconception and to obviate any future misunderstanding.

In an Address from the House of Assembly to Her Majesty, passed at the close of the Session, the subject of the last Contingency Bill is discussed at some length. As considerable time must elapse before any answer can be received, I would venture to suggest, without at all anticipating what the answer may be, that a Bill embracing such items as were originally undisputed might, in consideration of the painful position of various claimants, be at once advantageously prepared.

I have formerly laid before you statements of the defective condition of the Building in which we are now assembled. I shall transmit to you the report of a Survey thereupon just made by my direction, to which I beg to call your particular attention.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

I shall have the pleasure of transmitting to you, as soon as printed, a report from the Geological Surveyor containing much interesting information. He will be prepared to pursue his arduous and important labour at the earliest practicable period.

I have received a Despatch from Lord John Russell announcing that it is no longer desired that measures for the alienation of the Crown Territory should be delayed.

I shall therefore supply you with copies of correspondence on this head, which, with the documents already in your possession and your own local knowledge, will, I hope, enable you to frame an act suited in every particular to the exigencies of the colony.

I invite your early attention to this, because as the Bill will probably require a suspending clause, procrastination may occasion the loss of the fine season to applicants for Grants of Land.

The subject of a Road Bill will, I presume, occupy your deliberations.

The benefits arising from good Roads are so well known that observations respecting them would be trite and uninteresting, but it appears to me that while pursuing so useful an object, we should carefully avoid the evils which would inevitably result from any heavy accumulation of public debt.

I have heretofore recommended some points which I still believe to be worthy of your consideration. Upon them and others I shall always be happy to afford such information as I may possess; and to assist as far as my humble means permit, your efforts for the general good.

BY AUTHORITY.

HIS Excellency the GOVERNOR has been pleased to issue a Commission under the Great Seal appointing BENJAMIN GRAZER GARRETT, Esquire, to be Sheriff of this Colony and its Dependencies (except Labrador;) and Mr. GARRETT this day, in the presence of His Excellency, accordingly took the Oath for the due execution of his said Office.

JAMES CROWDY, Sec'y.

Secretary's Office. }
6th January, 1840. }
—Gaz., Jan. 7.

Died,

At Carbonear, on the 8th inst., after a lingering illness of some months, in the 58th year of his age Mr. JAMES LEGG, deeply and deservedly lamented by his family and by a large circle of friends.

—On the same day at the above-named town, in the 3d year of her age, MARTHA, daughter of Mr. FRANCIS PIKE, Jr., and grandchild to the late Mr. JAMES LEGG.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED

Jan. 8.—Elizabeth, Neagle, Liverpool.

CLEARED

Jan. 13.—Martha Harrison, Green, Liverpool, 102 tons oil & blubber 2 tons old junk, 28 cow and calf hides.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

December 27.—Margaret Jane, Roche, Liverpool, candles, coal, pitch and tar.

30.—Sophia, Hart, Cuba, molasses, sugar, coffee.

January 2.—Amanda, Poland, Opoto, salt, oranges.

Funchal, Chift, Barbados, salt, M. bricks.

Lady Young, Kennedy, Cape Breton, coal.

Dash, Huntress, New-York, flour pork, beef.

Blenheim, Hayden, New-York, flour. Kingaloch, Stanton, Cork, candles, potatoes, &c.

Ranger, Carroll, Cape Breton, coal. Maid of the Valley, M'Donald, P. E. Island, coal.

Friends, Whelan, Cape Breton, coal

3.—Trial, M'Grath, Cape Breton, coal.

St. John's, Percy, Cork, ballast. Edgcomb, Stoyles, Demerara, ballast.

4.—Malvina, Geran, New-York, flour pork, rum, wine, apples, tobacco, cabbages, &c.

Eliza Bunting, Lucas, Novascotia, pork, rum, molasses, porter, chocolate.

6.—St. Patrick, —, —.

Dirk Hatteraick, Campbell, Figueira, salt, wheat.

Avalon, Ritchie, Cadiz, salt, raisins.

7.—Souris, Walsh, P. E. Island, timber lathwood.

In the Press,

And speedily will be published, (Price 1s. 6d. Currency)

THE

Newfoundland ALMANAC,

(Calculated expressly for this Island)

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1840,

Being BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR, and the third year of the reign of

Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA.

In addition to the matter usually found in similar publications, viz., the time of the sun's rising and setting, the moon's Changes, the moon's age, &c., this Almanac will contain much information exclusively local, and never before published in an authentic form, which it is expected will render it generally useful.

N. B.—As only a limited number will be struck off, it is requested that persons desirous of obtaining copies will make timely application to Mr. A. M'iver, by whom the work will be sold.

Times Office, St. John's, December 25.

For Sale

BY

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

The Cargo of the Brig JANE.

Capt WALKER, from Danzig.

1030 Bags Biscuit, A B & C
400 Bls Superfine Flour
100 do Prime Mess Pork

Harbour Grace, Dec. 13, 1839.

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late Wm. DIXON, of Harbor Grace, Trader, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts duly attested to the Subscriber, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are to make immediate payment to.

C. F. BENNETT, Administrator.

St. John's, November 19, 1839.

WILLIAM STIRLING, M. D.

And Surgeon,

HAVING returned from the University of Edinburgh, has to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he is now Practising the different branches of his Profession in conjunction with his Father, at whose residence, he may at any time be consulted.

Harbour Grace, }
23d Sept., 1839.

On Sale

JUST RECEIVED,

ex-ANN from BRISTOL, AND FOR SALE.

A well assorted Stock of BRITISH Manufactured Dry Goods,

60 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS

90 Coils CORDAGE, and 50 Tons Best Newport

RED ASH COALS.

ALSO,

Of former Importations,

Bread, Flour, Pork Holstein Butter (repacked)

Oatmeal Peas, Rice

Gin in Cases, &c., &c.

At accommodating and Low Prices

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbour Grace, Nov. 13, 1839.

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

FOR SALE,

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex ELIZABETH, 13 days from NEW YORK,

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

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbour Grace
October 9, 1839.

THE BRIG

Whit or Miss,

Burthen per Register 93⁹⁹/₉₄ Tons,

Iron Sheathed and well found in Anchors, Cables, Sails, Rigging, Boats, &c., &c., &c.

Inventory to be seen on application to

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbour Grace,
Oct. 16, 1839

Indentures FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper.

POETRY

EVENING.

The sun is sinking in the mellowed west,
And golden tints are streaked along
The sky,
The trees in all their shaded colours
Drest,
Are slowly nodding to the zephyr's
Sigh.
The busy murmur of a distant throng
Comes swelling stilly on the evening
Breeze,
The feathered tribe have ceased their joy-
ous song,
Their notes are heard no more among
The trees—
The beetle, humming, wings his drowsy
flight,
The surest harbinger of coming night.

'Tis now the time when lovers wish to
meet,
To rove beneath the shady greenwood
boughs,
When every word is eloquently sweet
That, whispering, breathes forth loves
enraptured vows.

'Tis now, when all is noiseless, calm,
and still,
That contemplation steals upon the
soul,
'Tis now, that as the nightingale's soft
thrill
Is heard, whose echoes round the
woodland's roll,
That sigh greets sigh, as the soft zephyr
blows,
And lips to lips in sensual pleasure close.

The day is past, the labourer's toil is o'er
And fast he hies him to his lowly
cot,
Where prattling infants, at the cottage
door,
Await his coming to that homely spot.
The cloth is laid, the homely meal is
spread,
(More sweet, perhaps, than many a
lordly feast.)
The smoking porridge and the dark
brown bread,
To him are grateful now his toil has
ceased;
He knows no care, though scanty is his
store,
He has enough, he never sighed for
more.

And when the meal is o'er, around the
fire
The children play in joyousness and
glee.
While some are clinging to their humble
sire,
In hopes to gain a ride upon his knee;
And smiles are beaming on his ruddy
face,
His heart's elated by the joyous sight,
He kisses them, and each one in his
place,
Receives his blessing and his warm
"Good night!"

They're soon undressed, their little
prayers are said,
They say "Good night," and then retire
to bed.

Can they that roll in luxury and ease,
With cringing vassals born to own
their sway,
E'er vie in bliss or happiness with
these,
When thus they meet at the decline of
day,
Let him that toils his days and nights
for gold
Go view the cotter at his evening
meal,
Then ask him if his treasures, bought
and sold,
Can equal joys the cottagers must
feel;
To them the busy world's unknown and
strange,
They have their home, they never wished
for change.

'Tis evening, nature's loveliest, sweetest,
time,
Who would not linger at the tranquil
hour,
And listen to the echoed evening chime,
As sweet 'tis swelling from the sacred
tower,
For sweet it is, when nature's in repose,
To linger listening in the perfumed
fields,
And as the sable night's dark shadows
close,
Drink in the pleasures that the moment
yields;—
And who, when thus they press the
verdant sod,
Could then deny the being of a God.

We extract the following from an am-
using Paper entitled LORD KILLIKELLY,
who, while in search among his poor re-
lations for some one to make his heir, is
witness of a scene not much to his taste
as a specimen of the genus. Miss Verone-
se Rowland is the daughter of an artist,

a near relation of his lordship's mother;
the other young ladies are the first arriv-
ed guests of an evening party:

"Any body here, Very dear?" asked
Miss Phoebe Phillicody; and Veronese's
simple "no," proved that "anybody"
meant somebody in particular; but, in a
moment more, correcting herself, she
added, "a gentleman with papa."

But as the "gentleman with papa"
meant nobody, Miss Phoebe Phillicody
entered, and seeing at a glance that the
"gentleman with papa" was neither tran-
scendently handsome, nor military, nor
foreign, nor even mustached, she decided
in a moment that his presence was not
worth remembering; so, going up to the
glass, she began to thrust her fingers
through her long ringlets, and see that
the inventory of her charms was all cor-
rect, talking all the time in a sharp
cheerful voice, while the sentimental
young lady, with just one stolen look,
sank down on the end of the sofa in a
very lack-a-daisical style indeed.

"Well I declare," exclaimed Miss
Phoebe, "and is not that idle cousin of
ours come yet? Has he let us get here
before him? I will scold him, Very
dear, I am so offended! Don't you think
I ought to be offended?"

Veronese did not know on what partic-
ular account Miss Phoebe Phillicody
founded her right of being offended, hav-
ing some slight idea that her own title
was better.

"Have you seen this swain of ours
yet?" asked Miss Phoebe.

"No," replied Veronese, and she sigh-
ed; but whether with disappointment or
regret, our history telleth not.

"I give you fair notice, Very dear,
that I mean to make this cousin of ours
fetch and carry and go errands for me, if
he should turn out to be passable. I re-
member him a long time ago—when I
was young"—Miss Phoebe was almost 18
—"filling his boots with water, and his
hat with sand, and tearing my own
clothes unmercifully in the bargain—and
mama used to be so cross. Pray do you
remember him?"

Why Veronese blushed at this harmless
question, we are too innocent to tell; but
she said carelessly enough, "Yes, she
recollected him."

"But you have seen him," said Miss
Phoebe, turning to the sentimental young
lady. "You have seen him. Pray what
is he like? Is he passable?"

"He is not in my style," said that
young lady languidly.

"Not in your style; and pray what is
your style?"

"O, I must have a refined mind,"
replied Miss Sophia Crooks, turning up
her eyes, as if her expected to find the
gentleman in the ceiling, and laying a
fat white hand upon her heart. "He
must have a refined mind."

"Well, but his refined mind must
have a body to contain it—a casket for
the jewel—and what sort of a body must
that be?"

"O, I care nothing for his person—
nothing in the world, so that he has a
refined mind! Let him only have that,
and I care for nothing beyond it; only I
might like him as well if he had good
teeth, and good eyes, and an aquiline
nose, and fine hair, and if his hands and
feet were not too large, and if he had a
good figure, and I shall like him to be
tall—but it is his mind—his mind?"

"Good teeth, and good eyes, and an
aquiline nose, and fine hair, with a post-
script for hands, and feet, and figure, and
height," said Phoebe, "and a refined
mind into the bargain; and this is your
style—a very tolerable style indeed—and
what would you give in exchange for
such an invoice?"

"You know that I am all heart!"
replied Miss Crooks, laying her fat white
hand on the place where that package of
hopes and fears, and joys and sorrows,
is generally supposed to be bound up;
"you know that I am all heart!"

We are not prepared to say what
weight in the scale the lady reckoned for
the rest of her body, though to ordinary
eyes the latitude and longitude of her
corporeal frame might have been con-
founded with each other.

The first instance of bribery detected
in the Commons occurred in Wiltshire
in the year 1571, May 10. Thomas
Long, "a very simple man and unfit,"
is questioned how he came to be elected.
He confesses that he gave the Mayor of
Westbury and another the sum of four
pounds for his place in Parliament.—
They are ordered to repay the sum, to
appear to answer such things as should
be objected to them in that house, and a
fine of twenty pounds is to be assessed
on the Corporation and inhabitants of
Westbury for their scandalous attempt."
—Parry's "Parliaments and Courts
of England."

A contemporary informs his readers
that two fine bullocks were slaughtered
on Wednesday last at Launceston, one of
them an ox and the other a cow!

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Mun-
den, Master,
FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK
Bread
Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Butter.

Also,

15 Tons BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carboner,
June 9, 1839.

ON SALE

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex AP OLEON from HAM-
BURG,

BREAD, FLOUR and
4000 Bricks

The latter at Cost and Charges
if taken from the Ship's side im-
mediately.

ALSO,

90 Tons

SALT

And,

20 Tons Best House
Coals,

Ex APOLLO, Captain BUTLER from
LIVERPOOL.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbour Grace,
July 3, 1839.

Capt THOMAS GADEN

DEGS to inform the Public in genera-
l that he intends employing his
Ketch BEAUFORT, the ensuing Season
in the COASTING TRADE, between St.
John's, Harbour Grace, Carboner, and
Brigus, as Freights may occasionally of-
fer. He will warrant the greatest care
and attention shall be paid to the Prop-
erty committed to his charge.

Application for FREIGHT may be
made, and Letters or Parcels left at Mr.
JAMES 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 de-
termined 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 improve-
ments as to combine great speed with unusua
comfort for passengers, with sleeping berths, and
commanded by a man of character and experienced
The character of the NATIVE LASS for speed and
safety is already well established. She is con-
structed on the safest principle of being divided
into separate compartments by water tight bulk-
head, and which has given such security and
confidence to the public. Her cabins are superi-
or to any in the Island.

Select Books and Newspapers will be kept on
board for the accommodation of passengers

FARES:—

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

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

Carboner.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKET
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 care-
fully attended to; but no accounts can be
kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the
Proprietors be responsible for any Specie to
other monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, HARBOUR GRACE

PERCHARD & BOAG,

Agents, ST. JOHN'S

Harbour Grace, May 4, 1839

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carboner and
Portugal Cove.

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

The NORA CREINA will, until further no-
tice, start from Carboner on the mornings
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, pos-
itively 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 expense, he has fit-
ted out, to ply between CARBONEAR,
and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKETS
BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after-
cabin adapted for Ladies, with two 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 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 Carboner, and in
St John's for Carboner, &c. at Mr Patrick
Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at
Mr John Cruet'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
East by the House of the late captain
STARR, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,

Carboner, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

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