



AND
Conception Bay Journal.

VOL. V.

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No. 284.

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

List of Governors of Greenwich Hospital since 1779.—In the year 1779, Sir Charles Hardy died, and Sir Hugh Palliser (only a Vice-Admiral), was appointed to succeed him, over the heads of more than 50 Officers, among whom were Lord Hawke, Sir Charles Knowles, Sir Charles Saunders, Sir Francis Geary, Lord Rodney, Admiral Graves, Lord Keppel, Sir Robt. Harland, Lord Howe, Lord Shuldham, "cum multis aliis." On his decease in 1796, Lord Hood was appointed, over the heads of at least 20 Officers; among whom were Sir Francis Geary, Lord Howe, Lord Shuldham, Sir Peter Parker, Admiral Barrington, Lord Graves, Adml. Digby, Sir Alexander Hood, Sir Chaloner Ogle. In 1816, Lord Hood died and Sir John Colpoys was appointed, over the heads of Lord St. Vincent, Sir Richard Onslow, Admiral Caldwell, Admiral Cornwallis, and Admiral Wm. Peere Williams. In 1820, Sir John Colpoys died, and was succeeded by Sir Richard Keats, a Vice-Admiral, over the heads of at least 70 Officers; among whom were Lord Keith, Lord Radstock, Lord Gambier, Sir Charles Pole, Sir John Warren, Sir Henry Trollope, Sir Edward Thornborough, Lord Saumarez, Lord Radstock, Lord Exmouth, Sir George Martin, &c. In 1834, Sir Richard Keats died, and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Hardy, a Rear-Admiral, over the heads of more than 80 Officers, many of whom had been serving during the whole of the war. (This appointment was made by Sir Jas. Graham.)

Wesleyan Missions.—The Wesleyan mission stations, according to the annual report just published, are 215, missionaries 341, catechists and readers 2230, salaried teachers 292, gratuitous teachers 3498, members in society 72,727, adults and children in schools 56,512, being an increase on the past year of 6,098 members, and of 6,974 children in the schools. The total income of the society was 284,118 12s. 2d., of which £73, 57s. 13s. 1d. is the amount of ordinary contribution, and £1,417 4s. 4d. of legacies: the rest from special donations, &c. The net increase of income from the ordinary sources during the year is £112 16s. 3d. The above includes the Irish and Colonial Missionary operations. The number of missionaries in Ireland is 23, who preach in the Irish language.

A Frankfort correspondent gives details of a conspiracy, recently discovered, in the Russian army, the object of which was to seize Warsaw. The discovery of the plot, however, renders the details less interesting.

A letter, dated September 26, from Besika to the *Toulonnais*, states in a few words the state of the Oriental question. "What do the Russians want? To invade the Ottoman Empire. What do the English want?—To hinder the invasion and to overthrow the Egyptian power. The Austrians are of the same opinion: and what do the French want? To maintain the Egyptian power, to defend the Ottoman Empire, and to prevent any collision. Now Russia tends to invade the Ottoman Empire; but France, England, and Austria oppose this. Austria and England desire the destruction of the Egyptian power; but Russia and France oppose this plan.—Hence there result such a divergency of conflicting interests that a collision is impossible. What then is done? The parties make a show of force, and try which can outwit the other. In the end, after having surveyed each other from head to foot, the Powers will retire.—Such will be in the 19th century the termination of the grand affairs of the Levant.—*Le Commerce*, 14th Oct.

The *Hamburg Correspondent* publishes a letter from Vienna, which states that a convention exists between Marshal

Soult and Lord Palmerston, by which it was agreed that in case Don Carlos delivered himself up either to the English fleet or a French authority, he should be retained until it was conjointly determined what should be done with the Infante.—The moment Don Carlos reached France, Austria offered him an asylum, and the only difficulty now in the way is that raised by the French government, which refused to part with the person of the Infante until he signs an order instructing Cabrera and the Count d'Espagne to lay down their arms.

Departure of the Queen Dowager for Newnham, by the London and Birmingham Railway.—Yesterday her Majesty Queen Adelaide having appointed that day to leave London by the London and Birmingham Railway, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, at Newnham Baddocks, near Lutterworth, a large crowd of respectable dressed persons assembled at the outer gates of the railway station at Euston-square, some time before a quarter past eleven o'clock, the hour appointed, anxious to witness the departure of her Majesty. Punctually at the time named her Majesty and suite, in three carriages, with outriders, arrived at the Euston-square station, and were received by some of the directors of the company. The crowd outside manifested the greatest respect for her Majesty.—Her Majesty remained in the room prepared for her until her own carriages were placed on the train, which occupied about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. She then entered one of the mail carriages, which had been prepared expressly for the occasion; and everything being in readiness the train started off at a rapid rate. The train was engaged expressly to convey the Queen and her suite. Post-horses met her Majesty at the Rugby station, and it was expected the Queen would reach Newnham to dinner. A train arrived just as her Majesty was about to start, the passengers by which remained until the Queen departed. Several of the friends of the directors were present; but the disagreeable state of the weather prevented many from attending, their being a drizzling rain falling the whole of the time. Her Majesty appeared, we are happy to say, in excellent health and spirits.

Abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies.—The proposition made by M. de Tracy to the Chamber of Deputies, towards the close of last session, relative to the abolition of slavery, was referred to a Committee, of which M. de Toqueville was reporter. The report could not be got ready before the Chambers were prorogued, and the conclusions come to by the Committee have remained hitherto unknown. The following, however, are now circulated as the resolutions adopted:—1. In the Session of 1841 a bill shall be brought in for fixing the period at which there shall be a general and simultaneous abolition of slavery in all the French colonies.—2. This bill shall declare the amount of the indemnities due in consequence of the measure, and ensure the reimbursement to the State, by means of a charge upon the wages of the new-enfranchised slaves.—3. The bill shall also lay down the bases of regulations for insuring a continuance of labour by the enfranchised slaves, for enlightening and moralising them, and preparing them for habits of free labour.

The Leghorn correspondence states that it has been determined to run a railroad from that city to Florence.

The *Courrier Francais* says that the town of Cracow has addressed a petition to the British government complaining of the manner in which faith has been violated with it, and praying for our interference.

It is said at Paris that M. Blanquier

was engaged in preparing a new revolutionary movement, which was to take place at the meeting of the chambers, and that the police, though aware of the fact, were unable to lay hands upon him till the day when he arrested in the diligence.

We have received information from Paris, from a well informed source, that *Don Carlos*, having been applied to by Gen. Elio to know what course he should adopt under existing circumstances, was informed in reply, that he had better disband his forces, as "it was useless any longer to protract a hopeless struggle." Our informant also adds that instructions to the same effect were sent from Bourges to the Count d'Espagne and Cabrera. We may thus regard this deplorable contest as at length terminated.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The *Leipzig Gazette* states that the Archbishop of Posen, having withdrawn himself from Berlin, had been followed by a body of Prussian troops, and arrested. It appears that he left the Prussian capital on a pretext that he was about to go by the railroad to Potsdam, but, on the contrary, he proceeded, travelling under a feigned name, to Posen, and stopped at the house of Count Kaezinski, where were assembled Ladies and Gentlemen of the *Premiere Noblesse*. On the following day he proposed ordaining several young Priests, consecrating a new church and other duties, but he was taken into custody that night, and, after a shew of resistance and an apparently ridiculous display of force he was conveyed to Vogel dorf, where an order of the King was received ordering that he be taken to Colberg, where, however, he would be merely "a prisoner at large."

The *National* alludes to some symptoms of dissatisfaction shown by the population of certain districts of the capital, through which the royal family passed to Fontainebleau. There have no doubt been efforts made to create some stir of disaffection. Placards in honor of *Louis Napoleon* and the *Republic* have been stuck up with activity in the capital, and in some great towns; but these have rather tended to allay than to increase the inclination of the lower orders to create disturbance.

The *Belgian Papers* are chiefly filled with accounts of some serious riots at *Ghent* last week. It appears that the cotton manufacture there is in a very depressed state, which has obliged the masters to reduce the wages of their operatives; whilst the price of

bread remained excessively high. This led to great discontent among the operatives, who began by demanding from the Government the prohibition to import cotton goods, and to export corn. During the riots several lives were lost before a sufficient military force could be collected to check it; which, however, was effected on Friday. Towards the end it assumed a political aspect, the malcontents demanding the dismissal of the Ministers, and some even calling for the restoration of the old regime under King William. All was restored to tranquillity, however, on Saturday.

Berlin, Sept. 25. We had today a very interesting sight, the arrival of a whole army by the iron railroad. The King has had the Infantry of the Guard brought at his expense by the railway, in order to save them the exertions of the march back to Berlin, after the fatigue they have undergone in the late reviews and manoeuvres. About 3,000 men came in 10 trains. At the head of each regiment was a band of music. The directors of the railway received a round sum of 1,000 dollars. In truth we had not a great idea of the importance of this mode of communication till we saw a large body of armed men so speedily conveyed as by enchantment, from one place to another.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, 16th ult.:—"Said Pacha has arrived here from Syria. Immediately afterwards all the officers of the Turkish fleet were presented to him. He has since given them several entertainments, one to the Admiral and his suite, another to the first captains, and a third to the second captains and the rest of the officers. The following occurrence will give an idea of the distinction with which the Viceroy treats the Captain Pacha. Since the opening of the Nile, Mehemet Ali goes frequently to take his coffee at a coffee-house on the left bank of the canal, and to enjoy the prospect of the rising waters rushing through the sluices. He generally goes on horseback, and returns to his palace in a carriage. His suite follows him mounted, and all the apparatus for his taking his coffee is carried on a camel. As soon as he arrives, a rich crimson velvet carpet with cushions to support him are disposed on a wooden platform on which he seats himself. He has his pipe presented to him and smokes, while his attendants keep the flies from him with fans. A few days ago the Captain Pacha having been to visit his fleet, landed near the coffee house, and appeared before the Viceroy in the Egyptian uniform. Mehemet Ali,

having no seat to offer to the Captain Pacha, rose at his entrance, and remained standing during the whole visit, which lasted upwards of an hour. The Viceroy, besides his ordinary dress, wore a wide cloak with sleeves, and a hood over his head, similar to that of our monks, to protect him from the northern breeze, which blows here every afternoon about three. He has the air of a man not more than 50 years old, with all the vivacity of a Frenchman, and the eye of a hawk."

Sir Edward Codrington has intimated to his constituents at Devonport, that he has been offered the Portsmouth command, and that, notwithstanding it involves his retirement from Parliament when the proper time comes to move for a writ, he has thought it due to himself and family to accept it.

The *Spectator*, by far the ablest organ of radicalism, says, "Conservative influence is taking a deep root in the land, and spreading far and wide."

Colonel Pasley continues his explosions of Gunpowder against the Wreck of the *Royal George*, at Spithead. The total number of guns recovered up to the present time is six iron 32 pounders, four brass 24 pounders, one brass 12 pounder and four gun carriages.

At the present moment there are in the stamp offices vacancies for 7 stampers. The emolument each will receive is about £80 per year, and there are about a thousand candidates.

The London Common Council has voted the freedom of the city, to be engraved on a piece of plate of the value of one hundred guineas, to Mr. Rowland Hill.

By a rain-gauge kept at the hall of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, it appears that in the month of September this year has fallen sixteen times as much rain as in the same month last year.

The number of individuals who have committed self destruction in London within the last week or two, alas! has been greater than ever known before in such a period. As far as can be ascertained, there have been no fewer than 40 inquests on suicides in the course of the present week.

The Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, at its late meeting in Irvine, proposed to denounce, in an overture, the folly and vanity of the late *Tournament* at Eglinton; and to appoint a day on which Ministers and People might have an opportunity of repenting them of the sins they had committed in attending it.

CHINA.

Advices have come to hand from Canton to the 15th June. The *Horatia*, from Canton, of the above date, bound to New York, had been spoken with, and the intelligence was carried to *St. Helena* by which course it reached this country. It appears that, up to the 15th June, the trade with the Chinese was still stopped, and all intercourse continued suspended. The shipping had generally left, many of them in ballast; and the *Reliance*, Captain Marquis, had gone to the eastern passage. We understand that it is the intention of all English agents in China to

persevere in the course originally recommended by Captain Elliott, and not to put any property consigned to them within the power of the Chinese authorities, pending the appeal which has been made to the British Government. We gather from this that Captain Elliott has stopped all English vessels, bounds to Canton, from proceeding up the river, until he has received instructions from the home government; but there is every reason to believe that measures will be devised for carrying on the trade of the present season by "outside" means. We scarcely think the Chinese government will continue contumacious for any length of time. They cannot go on well without any importation of the precious metals, and will soon be glad to come to terms when they find the defalcation which the stoppage of trade has produced upon their finances.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals and letters dated the 17th inst., have been received. They contradict the report that insurrections had taken place at Cadix, Malaga and Seville. The principal article of intelligence contained in these letters and papers is a repetition of the statement that General O'Donnell was preparing to attack the Carlists of the Maestragze, on the side of Valencia, while Espartero advanced on them from the north. The *Piloto* (and other journals) give the text of the address of the Chamber of Deputies to the Queen's speech. It congratulates her Majesty on the happy change in the situation of the country, reminds her of the promptitude with which the Chamber had entertained and passed the bill respecting the *fueros* at her Majesty's desire, and expresses a hope that the constitution, liberal institutions, and economical administration of the public money, &c., will follow the pacification of Spain.

Uniform Penny Postage. We observe by our advertising columns that the efficacy of Mr. Rowland Hill's plan for carrying into effect the great experiment of universal Penny Postage, by means of stamped envelopes, will be disputed by a writer in the forthcoming November number of the *Polytechnic Journal*; on the ground that prepayment in money, at the time of posting letters, will be the only means of securing public convenience, preventing forgery, and collecting the revenue in the cheapest way.

The *Mercury* is exceedingly angry with us for having "hurled a charge of deliberate perjury against the Roman Catholics, and taken upon ourselves to say that oaths cannot bind them." We ask him if the Roman Catholic members of Parliament did not take an oath not to interfere with the settlement of property, or to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion and Protestant government of this kingdom, and if they did not afterwards vote for the appropriation of the property of the Church in Ireland to secular uses? That is what we call perjury; our contemporary may have some other name for it. We ask him further, if it was not decreed by the Council of Constance, and if the decree does not stand to this day, that "no faith is to be kept with heretics?" And we ask him if, by innumerable statutes and expositions of the

Church of Rome, the term heretic has not been defined to mean Protestant? These were our grounds for saying that Papists can offer no security for their allegiance to a Protestant Government. Our contemporary may be able to show that they can; but he has not done so yet. As for the party electioneering purposes to which he has turned our arguments, his Roman Catholic friends are welcome to the compliment which he pays them, in insinuating that having been prepared to vote with the conservatives, they will now, because we have given an honest expression to our opinions, turn their coats and march over to the opposite ranks.—*Liverpool Courier*, Oct. 30.

A curious prohibition was annexed to the leave most liberally given to Mr D. Roberts, the artist, by Mehmet Ali, to enter all the mosques, and make drawings of their interiors. He was accompanied by a Janissary, (being also himself in the Arab dress,) and forbidden to use pencils of the bristles of the unclean beasts. They must be of camel's hair, nothing piggyish being admissible.

Centenary Medals. Mess. Jas. Heely & Sons, of Birmingham, the authorised agents & manufacturers of the *Centenary Medals*, have already struck off nearly 200,000 of their very beautiful designs, for the supply of the society in various parts of the kingdom. They have orders in hand for as many more, in addition to the supply for the foreign stations, which are as yet to be completed.

The Dutch Papers announce the dangerous illness of the Empress of Russia. Her Imperial Majesty has been for several months in a very delicate state of health.

POUND WISE.—Mr. Rowland Hill, the projector of the insane Penny Postage scheme, has been installed in a room at the Treasury, Whitehall, hitherto occupied by one of the Secretaries, with a salary of either £1200 or £1500 a-year.—Some persons may think, perhaps, that St. Martin's-le-Grand presented a more appropriate sphere for this gentleman's labours; but to this rumour says that Lord Lichfield objected, down to a threat of resigning if any attempt were made to place this Viceroy over him. At any rate, Mr. Hill has managed pretty well for himself, and has illustrated the proverb, which says, "If we look after the pence, the pence will take care of themselves." Taking Mr. Hill's salary at the lowest alluded amount (£1200), it will require the postage of 288,000 letters to pay it.—*Argus*.

POTATOES.—The Government have effected the ruin of the fruit-growers, and, if what we have heard be correct, the potato-growers are in some danger of receiving a similar favor. We have reason to believe, having received information from a source on which we can implicitly rely, that an application is now under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, to lower the present duty on Foreign Potatoes, and to alter the mode of estimating it. We warn the Potato-growing districts, which supply the London markets, to lose no time in looking into this matter.—*Maidstone Journal*.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1839.

More Official Changes. We understand that the Earl of Clarendon is to be appointed Lord Privy Seal, with a seat in the Cabinet; and that Mr. Henry Tuffnell, the Private Secretary of Lord Minto, is to be new Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Tuffnell has already announced himself a candi-

date for the representation of Devonport, which has become vacant by the appointment of Sir E. Codrington to the command at Portsmouth.

Meeting of Parliament. From an announcement in the *Gazette*, it appears that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 24th inst., has been further prorogued to Thursday, the 12th of December. The notice does not include the customary words, "then and there to meet for the despatch of business," and the presumption therefore is, that, should nothing extraordinary intervene, Parliament will not meet till about the usual period.—*Liverpool Courier*, Oct. 30.

The Centenary Meeting for this town was held on Tuesday evening last, in the Wesleyan Chapel. The proceedings commenced at seven o'clock. J. Munn, Esq., presided, and introduced the business in an animated and appropriate speech. The Rev. Messrs. Pickavant, Ellidge, Snowball, Sutcliffe, England and McMurray, and Mr. Tocque of Carbonear, addressed the assembly, explained the object of the meeting, and pointed out the many good effects, both temporal and spiritual, which have been and are being produced through the instrumentality of Methodism. A spirit of devout gratitude and hallowed liberality characterised the meeting, and was evinced by the flow of subscriptions which were announced from the platform. Last evening about 120 of the friends of the above cause took tea in the Court House. J. Munn Esq. in the chair—the Rev. gentlemen above named were also present and explained the objects of the great centenary movement which is now exciting the Christian world; great harmony prevailed, and it is gratifying to observe, that many persons of other religious denominations also attended these meetings and contributed liberally. The list for this town, we understand, amounts to about £100.—*Mercury*, Dec. 6.

The *Patriot* is very sensitive about the public character and professional reputation of the *Newfoundland Blackstone*. But we can tell the *Patriot* that if no complaints have been preferred publicly against its learned protegee, it is not because there are no grounds for them—the dissatisfaction alluded to by the *Levyer* is spreading far and wide.—In no colony but Newfoundland would such a farce as is annually played off in the Southern District be tolerated for one moment.—*Times*, Dec. 4.

Agreeable to proclamation the Supreme Court commenced its sittings on Friday last. The Criminal Calendar, we are sorry to learn, is unusually heavy—exhibiting, as it does, cases of a most lamentable character; and the Grand Jury (of which JOHN SINCLAIR, Esq., is foreman) have already returned True Bills against the following persons:—

JAMES DEVEREUX, JOHN MURPHY, JOHN BYRNE, and WILLIAM FITZGERALD—for murder.

JOHN DAY—for rape.

MARY BRINE—for receiving stolen goods.

JOHN RYAN—for obstructing Sheriff's officer in the execution of his duty.

A Bill of Indictment has been laid before the Grand Jury by Her Majesty's Attorney-General against BENJAMIN CAVE (aged 13 years) for the murder of his brother.

JAMES DEVEREUX, seaman, and JOHN MURPHY, labourer, (named above, and against whom True Bills had been found for the murder of THOMAS OATS, fisherman, on Thursday the 9th May last) were tried yesterday, when the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the prisoners were accordingly discharged, but not, certainly, without receiving a very salutary admonition from the Hon. Chief Justice BOURNE.—*Ibid*.

Ship News.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

November 27.—John Stuart, Le Buff, Viana, salt.
28.—Cornhill, Dowsley, Liverpool, coal.
Waterhly, Harris, Dantzic, bread, bricks.
29.—American Brig Echo, Stephens, Philadelphia, flour.

Barbara, De Roche, New-York, flour, pork, staves, &c.
 Gipsy, Gowans, Cadiz, salt raisins.
 Hope, Cooper, Liverpool, soap, candles, coal.
 Porcia, Hatchard, Hamburg, bread, pork, butter, leatherware, oatmeal peas, bricks.
 Elizabeth, Sinclair, New-York, flour, bricks.
 Lady of the Lake, Taylor, Cape Breton, coal.
 Clarinda, Corbin, Cape Breton, coal.
 Lancet, Field, Gibraltar, wine, raisins, prunes, figs.
 George Henry Harrison, Phoran, P. E. Island, potatoes.
 Topaz, Furneaux, P. E. Island, potatoes, beef.
 Isabella, Meagher, Cape Breton, coal.
 December 2.—President, Crane, Cape Breton, coal.
 Ann Johnston, Corbin, Cadiz, salt, figs, olives, raisins.
 Scotia, Caldwell, Cadiz, salt, figs, nuts, raisins.
 Arctic, Moore, Novascotia, lumber.
 3.—Ranger, Carroll, Miramichi, lumber.

CLEARED

November 27.—Active, Willcocks, Teignmouth, fish.
 George, Morry, London, seal and cod oil, and blubber, sugar, hides hair.
 Two Brothers, Field, Bristol, seal and cod oil, fish.
 28.—Iceni, Steele, Leghorn, fish.
 Fanny, Hallett, Brazils, fish.
 Lady of the Lake, Young, Barbados, fish, salmon.
 Paget, Brophy, Barbados, fish, her-ring, pork.
 Victory, Fitzgerald, Waterford, fish cod oil.
 29.—Liberty, Hill, Oporto, fish.
 Ellen Highfield, Doughty, Ancona, fish.
 30.—Asia, Chalmers, Oporto, fish.
 December 2.—Trial, McGrath, Cape Breton, herrings, and sundry merchandise.
 3.—Lavinia, Henderson, Greenock, seal and cod oil, caplin.

Tenders for Sperm Oil.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until **TUESDAY**, the 31st day of DECEMBER next, from Persons willing to Contract for the Supply of

Four Tuns (*Imperial*) of **Sperm Oil,**

Of the best description, for the use of the Light Houses in this Colony—each Tender to be accompanied by a sample of the article which the party Tendering is willing to furnish—and the lowest Tender for Oil of a suitable description will be accepted.

The Contractor will be required to deliver Two Tuns on or before the 1st day of June, and the other Moiety of Two Tuns, not later than the 1st day of August, 1840.

The Oil to be in good merchantable Casks, in size not exceeding Sixty Gallons—and to be landed at such convenient place in St. John's as the Commissioners of Light Houses may direct; the Contractor paying freight, duty, and all other expenses.

Payment for each respective lot will be made on its delivery in conformity with the terms here set forth

(By order of the Commissioners of Light Houses)

A. SHEA, Secretary.

St. John's, November 5, 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 STIBLING, 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.

Harbor Grace, 29d 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

Gun in Cases, &c., &c.

At accommodating and
 Low Prices

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
 Nov. 13, 1839.

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

FOR SALE,

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex 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 Hoshhead Leaf Do.
- 20 Barrels PITCH
- 20 Do. TAR
- 4 Do. Bright VARNISH
- 3 Do. TURPENTINE
- 2 Dozen Carpet BROOMS.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace,
 October 9, 1839.

THE BRIG
Hit or Miss,

Barthen per Register 93⁴⁰/₉₄ Tons,

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

Inventory to be seen on appli-
 cation to

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
 Oct. 16, 1839

Indentures
FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper.

On Sale.
'SAMUEL GOULD,'

Captain Smith, from Trinidad de Cuba.

113 Puncheons
 23 Tierces
 12 Barrels

CHOICE

Molasses,

By the above Vessel,

FOR SALE BY

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

N.B. A few Tierces

Salmon
 WANTED.

Harbor Grace,
 October 2, 1839.

NOW LANDING
AT THE WHARF OF
THE SUBSCRIBERS

From the brig Ann, from Mira-
 michi,

8,000 Feet Birch Plank,
 3 inch & 2 1-2

6 M. Pine Decking 3 inch,

30 M. Merchantable Board

30 M. Shingles

12 Spars.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
 July 10, 1839.

INCENDIARISM!

WHEREAS on SATURDAY evening last the 24th inst., a quantity of Blasted Boughs, Pickets and Matches (partly burnt) were found under the eastern end of our HOUSE formerly occupied by Mr. GILMOUR, evidently left there in an ignited state (but not known how long since) by some malicious, evil disposed Person or Persons.

We hereby offer a Reward of
ONE HUNDRED
POUNDS,

to any Person who will give such evidence as will lead to the Conviction and Punishment of the authors of such an outrage.

Per proc. WILLIAM BEMISTER & Co
 JOHN BEMISTER.

Carbonear,
 August 26, 1839.

UNEXAMPLED
MAMMOTH SCHEME.

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

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

SYLVESTER & Co.

156, Broadway, N. Y.

Observe the number, 156.

700,000 Dollars! 500,000 Dollars!
 20,000 Dollars!
 Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Dollars!
 Two Prizes of Fifteen Thousand Dollars!
 Three Prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK
LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS

The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country. Tickets only Twenty dollars.

Authorised by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners acting under the same. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida—Schmidt and Hamilton, Managers. Sylvester & Co., New York, sole Agents.

No combination numbers! 100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards in succession.

The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize—the Arcade,

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

One Prize—City Hotel,

2 feet on Common street, 146 feet, six inches on Camp street 16—Rented at 25,000 dols., valued at 500,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,

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

One Prize—Dwelling House,

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

One Prize—Dwelling House,

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

One Prize—Dwelling House,

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

One Prize—Dwelling House,

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

One Prize—Dwelling House,

No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep—Rented at 1000 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.

1 prize, 250 shares, Canal Bk.

1 prize, 100 dols. each, 25,000 dols.

1 prize, 200 do. Commercial do.

100 dols. each, 20,000 dols.

Do. 150 shares Mech. & Trade's do. do.

Do. 100 shares City Bank, 15,000 dols.

Do. do. do. do.

Do. 100 shares do. do. 10,000 dols.

Do. do. do. do.

Do. 100 shares do. do. 10,000 dols.

Do. do. do. do.

Do. 50 shares Exchange Bank, 5,000 dols.

1 Do. do. do. do. 5,000 dols.

1 Do. 25 do. Gas Light do. 5,000 dols.

1 Do. 25 do. do. do. 5,000 dols.

1 Do. 15 do. Mech. & Trade's do. 1,500 dols.

1 Do. 15 do. do. do. 1,500 dols.

20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank 100 dols—each prize 1,000 dols. 20,000 dols.

10 prizes, each 2 shares of 100 dols. each—each prize 200 dols. of Gas Light Bank, 2,000 dols.

200 prizes, each one share of 100 dols. of the Bank of Louisiana, 20,000 dols.

200 prizes, each one share of 100 dols. of the New Orleans Bank, 20,000 dols.

150 prizes, each one share of 100 dols. of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000 dols.

Six Hundred Prizes 1,500,000 dols

Tickets 20 Dollars—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number; and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unincumbered, and without any deduction!

Editors of every Paper in the United States, in the West Indies, in Canada, and British Provinces, are requested to insert the above, as a standing advertisement, until the 1st of December next, and to send their accounts to us, together with a paper containing the advertisement.

SYLVESTER & Co.

156, Broadway, N. Y.

New York, May 7, 1839.

POETRY

STANZAS.

O how sweet is the breeze, as it blows
through the vallies,
Or shakes the fair bough of the green-
colour'd grove,
When the bright sunny beam on the
mountain top dallies,
To light the blest paths of reflection
and love!

O how tender the sigh, when the breeze
sweeps the billows,
And fill the white sail as across them
it goes;
Or beside the clear streamlet it sighs
through the willows,
Or bears the sweet scent from the wild
blossom'd rose!

How moving it moans, as it sweeps thro'
the arches
Of some mouldering remnant of piety's
fame;
Or, descending the glen, it wings thro'
the larches,
And shakes off the dew from the gold-
coloured grain!

How I've paused in the fields,—how I've
loiter'd and ponder'd,
When a stripling at school, far from
parent and home!
O, I ne'er can forget how at evening I've
wander'd,
And long'd for the moment of freedom
to come!

How I've look'd on the moon, when
rising divinely,
And thought how my mother might
gaze on the same!

How I've wept, as fair Cynthia was rising
divinely,
And felt,—O, since then I have oft
felt the same!

O' the evening brings thought:—and is
not reflection
At the close of the day more serene
and refined?

We gaze on the past with a sweet retros-
pection,
While hopes for the future enrapture
the mind.

O' let's court meditation, and, tho' we be
lonely,
A softness of thought at the evening
pervades;
But in converse with those we esteem, it
is only
We feel all the joy of its soul-soothing
shades.

Have ye not seen Him, when through
parted snows
Wake the first kindlings of the vernal
green?
When 'neath its modest veil the arbutus
blows,
And the blue violet bursts its mossy
screen?
When the wild rose, that asks no florist's
care,
Unfoldeth its rich leaves, have ye not
seen Him there?
Have ye not seen Him, when the infant's
eye,
Through its bright sapphire window,
shows the mind?
When in the trembling of the tear or
sigh
Floats forth that essence, trembling
and refined?
Saw ye not Him,—the Author of our
trust,
Who breathed the breath of life into a
frame of dust?
Have ye not heard Him, when the tuneful
rill
Casts off its icy chains, and leaps
away?
In thunders echoing loud from hill to
hill?
In song of birds, at break of summer's
day?
Or in the ocean's everlasting rorr,
Battling the old, gray rocks, that sternly
guard his shore?
When in the stillness of the Sabbath
morn,
The week's dread cares in tranquil
slumber rest,
When in the heart the holy thought is
born,
And heaven's high impulse warms the
waiting breast,
Have ye not felt Him, when your voice-
less prayer
Swelled out in tones of praise, announcing
God was there?
"Show us the Father!" If ye fail to
trace
His chariot, when the stars majestic
roll,
His pencil, 'mid earth's loveliness and
grace,
His presence, in the sabbath of the
soul.
How can you see Him, till the day of
dread,
When, to assembled worlds, the book of
doom is read.

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.

ON SALE

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex NAPOLEON from HAM-
BURG,

BREAD, FLOUR and
4000 Bricks

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

ALSO,

90 Tons

SALT

And,

20 Tons Best House

Coals,

Ex APOLLO, Captain BUTLER from
LIVERPOOL.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace,
July 3, 1839.

Capt THOMAS GADEN

BEGS to inform the Public in genera-
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 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 deter-
mined on:—from CARBONEAR, every MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, precisely at 9
o'clock; and PORTUGAL COVE on the mornings of
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12.

She is completely new, of the largest class, and
built of the best materials, and with such improve-
ments as to combine great speed with unusual
comfort for passengers, with sleeping berths, and
commanded by a man of character and experienced

The character of the NATIVE LASS for speed and
safety is already well established. She is con-
structed on the safest principle of being divided
into separate compartments by water tight bulk-
head, and which has given such security and
confidence to the public. Her cabins are superi-
or to any in the Island.

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

FARES:

First Cabin Passengers	7s. 6d.
Second Ditto	5s. 0d.
Single Letters	0s. 6d.
Double Ditto	1s. 0d.
N. B.—James Doyle will hold himself responsi- ble for any Parcel that may be given in charge to him.	

Carbonear.

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 1½ 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 Sheetting CALICOES
Irish Union Ditto
Unbleached Ditto
Fancy Shirtings
Fustians, and Molekins
Printed Ditto
Twist, Check
Aberdeen Dowlas
A Large Assortment Fancy Printed
CHINTZ COTTONS
Twilled and Cambric Ditto
Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs
Cambric Muslins
Slate, Brown and Black Ditto
Book and Soft Swiss Ditto
Jaconet Ditto
Colored and Black MERINOES
Satin, Sarsnet and China Gauze Ribbons
Shaded and Figured Ladies Belts
BANDANA & Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Pieces Colored Persian
Black Crape
Stays (white & colored), Saxony Ties
CHENILLE Handkerchiefs
Figured Squares
THIBET Shawles & Turnovers
Colored, Black & White KidGloves
Ladies Thread Ditto
VelvetSlippers
German Lace Cotton
Gentlemen's Satin & Mohair Stocks
Blue, Black, & Green Superfine Broad
CLOTHS
HOSIERY, Dornet, Lancashire & Welch
FLANNELS
Scotch PLAID, Green Baize
LEATHERWARE
EARTHENWARE
Stone Jars, & Ginger Beer Bottles

Also,

30 Tons Best Red Ash

NEWPORT

Coals.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
May 8, 1839.

Boots & Shoes.

A large and well Assorted
SUPPLY,

JUST RECEIVED

Per Experiment from Poole,

And For Sale By

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace,
September 4, 1839.

BLANKS

At the Office of this Paper.

Harbor Grace,
September 26, 1839.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKET

St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now
completed, having undergone such
alterations and improvements in her accom-
modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-
fort and convenience of Passengers can pos-
sibly require or experience suggest, a care-
ful and experienced Master having also been
engaged, will forthwith resume her usual
Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour
Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and
FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Portu-
gal 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 be
Proprietors be responsible for any Specie to
other monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, HARBOUR GRACE

PERCHARD & BOAG,

Agents, St. JOHN'S

Harbour Grace, May 4, 1839

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and
Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, 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 Carbonear on the mornings
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, posi-
tively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man
will leave St. John's on the Mornings of
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9
o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from
the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those
days.

TERMS.

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

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

Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most 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 PACKETS
BOAT; having two abins, (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
very gratification possible.

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

TERMS.

After Cabin Passengers	7s. 6d
Fore ditto,	ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single	6d
Double, Do.	1s.

Parcels in proportion to their size of
weight.

The owner will not be accountable for
any Specie.

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

Carbonear,
June 4, 1838.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of
Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the
North side of the Street, bounded of
EAST by the House of the late captain
STABB, and on the est by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

Of Various kinds For Sale at the Office of
this Paper