



AND

## Conception Bay Journal.

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

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1840.

No. 289

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[From "La Belle Assemblée."]

### GERTRUDE, OR THE CHAPEL OF WIN KELREID.

The sun of the 9th Sept., 1678, had risen mild and radiant upon the snow-capped mountains, which like a colossal Boulevard environs the little canton of Unterwald, one of the three forest states which effected the famous revolution of 1307. The beautiful meadows of the valley glittered with dew, a balmy breeze played among the old walnut trees, that overshadowed Stantz, the principal village of the canton, and to complete this smiling rural scene, on this day Maitre Kerne, one of the richest descendants of St. Nicholas de Fine, celebrated the marriage of his darling daughter, the young and lovely Gertrude.

From one of the handsomest houses of Stantz peals of joyous laughter were heard mingling with the distant noises from the mountains, and the first merry sound of the village bells. In an apartment hung with flowers, several young girls were gaily engaged in adorning the bride, and alternately sang, laughed, talked, and forcibly held the door, to prevent the entrance of the young villagers, who were seeking the fiancée, whose toilet at length completed, advanced from amongst her companions and opened the door. The first who presented himself, his countenance beaming with happiness, was George her intended, the most intrepid chamois hunter of the whole country. Gertrude gave him her hand, whilst her eyes sought those of her lover with an expression of anxious enquiry, but the latter wholly occupied in admiring the gay costume that so enhanced the beauty of his bride, did not perceive the singularity of Gertrude's manner, but drawing her aside, he expressed again and again the feelings of joy and happiness which animated him.—Gertrude appeared for some moments to lend an attentive ear, but the slight flush which from time to time suffused her pale cheek, betrayed a secret agitation.—Yielding suddenly to her increasing anxiety, as she listened breathlessly to a loud report, prolonged by the distant echoes, she interrupted her betrothed.

"George, George, what noise is this? One would think it a cannon shot. Is all quiet in the valley?"

These words recalled the youth to other and more sorrowful thoughts, his countenance became sad, as steadfastly regarding his lovely bride for a moment, he replied.

"Thou art pale, Gertrude, thou hast been weeping."

"O'er our unhappy country,"

sighed the young girl.

Switzerland was indeed undergoing a mournful change; the ancient Helvetic Confederation annihilated by force and intrigue, had given place to a new confederation, founded upon the model of the government then established in France. The armies of the French Directory called by some Republican cantons, had invaded all the western parts of Helvetia. Engagements had taken place at Berne, Lucerne, and in the central parts the borders of the smaller cantons, (who had hitherto obstinately refused to acknowledge the new constitution) were now the scene of faction. The French troops were sent by the Helvetic Directory, under the command of Gen. Schauenburg and had advanced towards Unterwald; three unsuccessful attacks had taken place, the enemy had retreated, and with the idea that they were finally repulsed, the mountaineers as we have already seen, had resumed their daily toils and pleasures, and in truth, no one who beheld the pure and serene, sky, and the unclouded loveliness of nature on this day, could anticipate that it could be aught than one of rejoicing and peace. The church was decked with flowers, the organ pealed forth a solemn strain, and the priest stood before the altar as the bridal train advanced gaily, the village fiddler leading the way to the spirit-stirring Ranz des vaches of Unterwald, and the happy George supporting the steps of his companion, and breathing into her ear words of hope and happiness. Gertrude listened, her eyes turned on with him an expression of melancholy and uneasiness, but she could no longer succeed in calming her inward agitation, as she reports continued, and appeared nearer. By this time the nuptial cortege had entered the church, the fiancées were already kneeling before the altar, when Gertrude with a look of alarm, exclaimed.

"Hark! hark! the enemy are upon us, we are lost!"

Alas! it was but too true, there could no longer be any doubt, and the 2,000 hunters of Unterwald would have to contend with 15,000 veteran troops, who had landed suddenly in the harbor of Stantzstadt. A peasant who, on the first alarm, had rushed to the steeple, increased their consternation by crying, "To arms! to arms! Stantzstadt is in flames! the enemy have forced the mountain passes, and are already in the town."

A sharp firing which just then commenced, almost under the windows of the church, most cruelly confirmed this information. The besiegers gained ground every

moment, the windows were shattered to pieces, and a shower of balls striking the marble altar, warned the females in the church to think of flight. Gertrude's companions were hurrying her away, when George entered, his clothes disordered, his face covered with blood, and a sabre in his hand; he threw himself before her, and led her back to the altar.

"This night," cried he, "the tomb will be our bridal couch. Let us quit this life united by a solemn tie, to be re-united before God to all eternity. Holy father, continue the work thou hast begun." But the priest answered not, he remained motionless, bowed down before the altar; George approached and raised his head, 'twas calm, but pale, and he bared the breast of the old man, and there was a large wound from which the life-blood flowed! a ball had pierced him, the priest had ceased to live! A mountaineer now rushed in with breathless haste, large drops bathed his forehead.

"Sarnem is attacked, he cried, 'the chapel of St. Jacques still holds out, but that of Winkelreid though filled with ammunition, lacks men for its defence.'"

"We will defend it," said Gertrude, pointing to the young girls who had remained with her.—"Adieu!" added she, throwing herself on George's bosom, "adieu, my beloved, we shall meet again in heaven."

A dreadful explosion shook the walls of the church to their foundation, it was the discharge of artillery, Stantz was in the power of the conquerors!

Upon the road from Stantz to Sarnem, there stood formerly a small chapel, with grated loopholes in its white walls, and its red tiled roof surmounted by a shining cross. This chapel was held in great veneration by the whole country, as a memorial both of the victory achieved by old Strath de Winkelreid over a monstrous dragon, and the noble devotion which had signalised the name of Albert de Winkelreid, and it now recalls to every true Swiss, a third event which we are about to relate.

As the mountaineer had stated the chapel was provided with arms and ammunition, and moreover the precaution had been taken of making numerous stockades in the vicinity, and immense fragments of rock rolled into the road, so as to impede the approach. The post was therefore tenable, and Gertrude followed by seventeen young girls, resolved on selling their lives dearly, flattered herself with being able to resist the troops, who were advancing by the road

from Sarnem, till the inhabitants of the surrounding vallies could arrive to the assistance of their unhappy brethren of Unterwald. In the mean time the little female garrison completed their means of defence. The day advanced, the report of musketry was heard on all sides, and vallies, villages, houses, all were the scene of action between the free man and his oppressor. As the combat continued, Gertrude ceased to hope that her countrymen would again be victorious, but the fatal truth flashed upon her as she beheld a band of soldiers debouch suddenly from the bottom of the valley—drums beating and flags flying. Alas! nothing now remained for them but to die gloriously, since their country's freedom was lost. As the soldiers approached Gertrude quickly levelled a carbine loaded with a double charge, and aimed at an officer, who fell, whilst seventeen balls fired at the same moment from the chapel, marked each its victim. The soldiers were not men to allow themselves to be thus retarded in their victorious march, but they could only fire at random, whereas our heroines being in close ambuscade, each shot took effect; the skirmish however could not last for ever, the enemy having succeeded in opening a way among the rocks and trunks of trees. The doom of Gertrude and her companions was sealed. Several of them were wounded, but still continued to defend themselves, and when no longer able to handle their own arms, would re-load those of their companions, and then at the approach of death crawling upon their hands and knees up to the breach, and there making a rampart of their bodies, calmly await their inevitable fate.

Gertrude alone, amongst the eighteen maidens, was uninjured; not that she had shrunk from danger, on the contrary, constantly encouraging her little troop, she placed them in the most favourable positions, while she herself remained in the most exposed situations, and it was a miracle alone which had hitherto preserved her; she was no longer the gay and thoughtless young girl whose ideas never strayed beyond the domestic occupations of the chalet and its pastimes, but a heroine, defending both her country and her God. The attack of the soldiery was for a moment suspended, by the sound of confused noise coming from Stantz. Gertrude listened also—were her countrymen victorious? were they coming to her assistance? Alas! she clearly distinguished the enemy's colors! All was lost, and Unterwald had submitted to the Republic, use it indivisible. Parents, friends—all must have fallen—she had now only to follow their example. The last of her companions had expired in bidding her adieu, and the soldiers, bayonet in hand, were only a few paces from her.

"My God!" cried she, "into thy hands I commit my soul!" and plunging a loaded pistol into a barrel of gunpowder, she pulled the trigger—a sudden glare illuminated the sky, the earth trembled, and the distant mountains re-echoed the terrible explosion, caused by the blowing up of the chapel of Winkelreid. The foremost of the soldiers who beheld the inanimate forms stretched upon the pavement, exclaimed, as they drew back with horror, "they are women!" The smoke had hitherto prevented them from distinguishing the sex of their antagonists; their fury gave way to admiration, and gladly would they have given the rites of sepulture to their brave enemies, but the drums gave their signal to advance, and they hurried onwards, inwardly cursing their officers, who had caused the massacre of such devoted heroines.

Such is the heroic episode which the shepherd of Unterwalden relates to the

traveller who visits his humble cottage—such the tragic and bloody remembrance attached to the ruins of the chapel of Winkelreid.

On Thursday a fire ball fell adjoining the city of Peterborough, belonging to Mr. Tavernor, and, passing completely through a stack of hay, entered the earth under it, leaving a hole nearly a foot wide. The hay was much scorched. *Lincolnshire Chron.*

The Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs has protested against the bill for the suppression of slavery.

Mr. Smith Barry and Lord Middleton, are about expending one hundred thousand pounds in the town of Cove. A Crescent and other ornamental buildings are about to be erected.

*Flattering Compliment to Lord Palmerston by his Constituents.*—At the ordinary at the Tiverton races, the noble lord in the chair, some over-zealous friend of his lordship's, proposed the health of Her Majesty's Ministers—a general hissing followed, which prevented the toast from being drunk. His lordship, however, as some aver, appeared to feel much flattered by it, no doubt calling to mind, a story that was told of George the Fourth, when regent, at the time the Potentates of Europe visited England. On some occasion, when accompanied by the Emperor of Russia, his Royal Highness was assailed by the hissing of the mob, upon which he begged to inform His Majesty of Russia, that it was "the only way Geese had of showing their approbation." Whether this was or was not in his lordship's mind at the time, there can be little doubt but that he must at least consider a large portion of his constituents Gulls, if not Geese.

It is known in the navy that no officer is eligible to do duty as a commander under a captain unless he has commanded a sloop of war three years, or served for the like period as first lieutenant of a rated ship; under a memorandum, however, from the Admiralty, dated the 25th April, (but which has not been circulated in the service, although it is published in the last *Navy List*), the Lords Commissioners have been pleased to direct "that two years' service as first lieutenant of a sloop of war, or as a gunnery lieutenant of a rated ship and so on in proportion."

*Affair of Portendic.* The *Journal des Debats* publishes a long article in answer to the *expose* of British grievances against the French authorities in Senegal contained in the *London Journals*. The writer begins by vindicating France against the charge of wishing to monopolize the trade of Africa, and converting that continent into a French Province. "France only possesses," says the writer, "Senegal and Goree along the western coast, and never gave cause to justify the imputation against her by the *London press*, while England has actually endeavoured to secure to herself that monopoly, by establishing a line of forts from Bathurst to the Cape of Good Hope, which are defended by upwards of 600 pieces of artil-

lery. Alas! we know too well that you crush us everywhere by your commercial superiority; the only point of the globe on which you are our tributaries, where we stand in your way is Senegal, and you wish to take it from us.

Forty four failures took place in Paris during the first fortnight of September. The debts amounted to upwards of two million *f.*

The *Capitole* says that the rise in the price of bread had occasioned some *rassemblemens* in the *Fauxbourg St. Antoine*, and that the people had cried out "Bread for 12 sous."

M. Elerman, former member of the *National Convention*, who voted for the death of Louis XVI., lately died at *Stasbourg*, in the 82d year of his age.

There are now between 62 and 63 leagues of railways in *Belgium*, all made within the last five years.

A new gas light, manufactured from pitch and tar, at much less expense than any other gas now in use, has occupied a good deal of attention. *M. Guibaud*, of Nantes, has taken out a patent.

The registration of the *City of London* has increased the Conservative voters to full five hundred majority, over and above the highest numbers ever polled by the *Whig-Radicals*.

The latest accounts from *Spain* describe *Espartero* as in full march against *Cabrera*, with thirty three battalions and eighteen squadron. *Don Carlos* is closely watched at *Bourges*.

M. Michaud, the celebrated author of the *History of the Crusades* and of various other literary and political compositions of merit, died at *Passy* on the 30th ult. in the 72d year of his age.

Frequent fires having of late occurred in *Romagna*, *Cardinal Macchi*, the legate of *Bologna* issued, on the 21st ult., a decree, in the *Pope's* name, instituting a special tribunal for the summary trial of incendiaries.

The *Commerce* mentions that the King of *Sardinia* had re-opened his harbors to Spanish vessels.

In *Paris* the *Daguerreotype* is being used for the purpose of obtaining likenesses. And in *Belgium*, at the opening of the *Courtrai* railroad, at which *King Leopold*, his court, and a numerous staff, with a vast concourse of people will attend, it is proposed that at a preconcerted signal by cannon, all persons present shall remain immovable for seven minutes, while the *Daguerreotype* from an exalted station is taking a view of the vast assemblage, the railroad, the loaded locomotive, &c., which view will afterwards be inclosed in lead, and deposited under the first stone of the foundation of the station at *Couatrai*.

Lord *Harwarden* and Mr. *Maude* have resolved upon loca-

lizing a great number of Protestants upon their estates in the county of *Tepperary*.

Letters from *Hanover* of the 28th speak of an apoplectic fit, not of a serious character, which the King had just suffered from. *Morning Herald*.

It is now determined that the Marriage of Her Majesty with Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha, shall be solemnized in the course of February.

A subscription is now going forward in the City to present Sir *John Colbourne* with a handsome service of plate, as a mark of the high consideration in which he is held, and as a testimony of esteem for the important services he rendered in suppressing the *Canadian* rebellion.

Her Majesty has conferred the honor of Knighthood on *J. Phillips*, Esq., the Mayor of *Newport*, who behaved so well at the late insurrection.

*The Queen's Consort.* There is a good deal of misconception on the part of the unlearned public as to the particular position of his Serene Highness as consort of the Queen regnant of England. There is a very curious anomaly in this respect in comparing the positions of a Queen-consort and the Queen's consort. The Queen-consort is the first subject of the King. The Queen's consort has no rank whatever as such. The Queen-consort has by common law many high immunities and valuable privileges. The Queen's consort must obtain from the grace and favor of his illustrious consort, and it may naturally be supposed that such marks of Her Majesty's affection will be neither few nor unimportant. His Serene Highness will, in the first place, have the title of Royal Highness conferred upon him. This will give him rank in all state ceremonies immediately after his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, but confer no political power or rank, and it is likely that his Serene Highness will be created a Peer of Parliament. The Prince's real position will be that of a Prince of the Blood, before, created a Peer of Parliament, as the late Duke of York, whose title was previously Bishop of *Osnaburg*, and King *William the Fourth*, who was only Prince *William Henry*. The Prince will successively be created a Knight of the Garter, a General and Field-Marshal in the Army, and, after his appointment to military rank, a Knight Commander of the Bath.

*Death of Mr. Praed.* We are sorry to have to announce the death of this distinguished scholar and statesman, who was only in the 37th year of his age. During the last few weeks this lamented gentleman had not attended the House of Commons, having paired off with *Lord Fitzalan*, who was about to be married. Upon passing through the lobby, he observed to the noble Lord, "How strange it is, that Death and Marriage should pair off together."

Madrid journals and letters from our correspondent of the 12th inst. have arrived by express. The Ministerial crisis was apparently drawing to a close. Two Cabinet Councils were held on the 11th, one of which lasted until a very

late hour in the night. According to the rumours most accredited General *Francisco Narvaez* was to retain the War-office, and two deputies of the Moderado party were to be invested with the Home and Navy Departments. *M. Benavides* was sent for by the Queen on the 11th, and remained a long time in conference with Her Majesty. General *Lahera* would be the new Captain-General of the province of *Madrid*, and the political chief and military governor of the capital, *M. Badao*, was to have a strong division of troops under his orders. Six battalions of infantry of the Army of Operations in *La Mancha* had already arrived at *Toledo* and *Aranjuez*, and six others, detached from the north, with some cavalry, were to rendezvous at *Segovia*.

The provincial deputation of *Madrid* had transmitted to the political chief a memorial in which that body prayed the Queen to dismiss her Ministers, and justified the refusal of the citizens to pay taxes levied without the sanction of the Cortes; but the political chief declined laying it before Her Majesty, and returned it to the deputation, who addressed it directly to the Minister of the Interior.

The *Messenger* denies that General *Alar* had proceeded to the head quarters of the army of *Aragon*, instead of continuing his journey to *Malaga*. The General reached *Manzanera* on the 10th.

All the accounts received from *Aragon* agree in describing the population of the country as roused to the highest pitch of fanaticism. A French colonel, who had been sent to *Morella* for the purpose of negotiating a reconciliation, had been denied admission, and compelled to retrace his steps. General *Leon* narrowly escaped being killed by a boy of 14, who took deliberate aim at him from a window, but missed him, and mortally wounded the chief of his staff, *Brigadier Lavina*.

It was still believed in *Madrid* that the Cortes would be prorogued until the 20th of January.

The Minister of Finance signed a contract on the 11th with Messrs. *Centola*, *Saxon*, and others, by which the supplies of the army were secured for another year.

The unsettled state of public affairs was beginning to produce an unfavourable reaction on the funds. The Five per Cents. were done on the 12th, at 30 for cash.

The *Diario* of the 12th published a notice, communicated by the administration of the Royal household, stating that the arrears due to the Queen on the amount of the civil list granted her by the Cortes exceeded 62,000,000 reals.

#### THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(From the Standard.)

We have the highest gratification in being able to present, from good authority, the following account of the real nature of the Duke of Wellington's late indisposition. Our readers will see that it removes all grounds for apprehension that a man so justly endeared to the nation, and so important to its highest interests, shall be lost to it, or even disabled from contributing his services as constantly and vigorously as he has been accustomed to render them:

Dover, Nov. 19, 7 p.m.

Doubtless by this all sorts of ill-founded rumours have reached the metropolis relative to the Duke of Wellington's sudden indisposition. You will hear of the 'alarming illness of the Duke,' 'attack of apoplexy,' &c; believe in nothing of the sort. The facts are simply these:—The day before yesterday the Duke took it into his head to 'starve a slight cold,' and tasted nothing of food the entire of Sunday. Pursuing the same system on Monday, and finding himself better, he mounted his horse to follow the hounds, and on returning to *Walmer Castle* after the day's sport, his Grace was so exhausted, that he actually fainted from inaction, from want of food. By medical means he soon rallied. He bathed his feet and retired to rest; and this morning desired to rise at his usual hour of 6, but his medical adviser recommended his Grace to remain longer in bed. He did so, and fell into a sound sleep, and, with the blessing of God, his Grace will be by to-morrow restored to his usual health. Rumours here had the Duke in 'imminent danger.' Again I repeat, believe in nothing of the sort—for in danger he never was."

Since the foregoing article was written, we have been informed that a letter was received at *Apsley-house* this morning from the noble Duke's steward, dated "Walmer Castle, Tuesday evening, 7 o'clock," which contains these words—"His Grace is much better." The in-

quiries at Apsley-house this morning were exceedingly numerous.

The *Westphalia Mercury* of the 11th inst. announce, on the other hand, that General GRISMAR was then residing on his estate of Podolia, and that his retreat from the Russian service was owing to the bad state of his health, and the chagrin he felt at the recent loss of a son and daughter.

The *Journal de Frankfort* denies that there had been conspiracy, insubordination, or condemnations for revolutionary proceedings to any extent in the Russian army, and that, consequently, the assertion in the newspapers that seven or eight Russian officers, compromised in a political conspiracy, had arrived on the frontier of France, as stated in the Belgian and French newspapers, was false.

The *Leipsic Gazette* of the 15th inst. publishes a letter from Vienna of the 10th, announcing that the projected marriage of the Princess MARY of Wurtemberg and the young Count NEYPERG had obtained the sanction of the King her father, and would shortly take place. The "escape" of the Duke of BORDEAUX, and his visit to Rome, continued to occupy public attention. The Government are said to have recommended the strictest surveillance in the adjoining countries to prevent the Prince from making any rash attempt against France. It was reported on the Vienna Bourse that several extensive failures had occurred in Venice and Trieste.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 12th inst. draws a fearful picture of the ravages occasioned by the floods. From Turin to Florence the whole country resembled a lake, being everywhere under water.—A similar observation applies to Piedmont, Lombardy, and the south of France.

The last accounts from St. Petersburg contained in the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 15th inst. describe the state of health of EMPRESS as still extremely precarious. The Grand Duchess CECILIA was also in a suffering condition, and the hereditary Prince had not yet left Mohilew, where he was confined by indisposition. A report of the march of IBRAHIM PASHA upon Malatia had reached St. Petersburg, but was not credited.—IBRAHIM," says the writer, "would not be such a fool as to compromise his military reputation by such an enterprise. He well knows that he would experience insurmountable difficulties on the shores of the Bosphorus, and that it would be impossible for him to maintain that position, particularly if England and Russia should act with accord, and should adopt measures to oppose his projects."

**The Star.**

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1840.

The Report of the Wesleyan Methodist Auxiliary Missionary Society for the Newfoundland District 1839, has just been put into our hands. We are much pleased with its various and interesting details, as well as with the tasteful manner in which it has been sent from the press. In glancing over "the Harbor Grace Circuit list" however, we have been rather surprised to find that the names of the Collectors are altogether omitted. Now, although we are perfectly satisfied that those indefatigable ladies do not require any stimulus of that nature to urge them on in their praiseworthy toils, yet, as the names of the Collectors of other towns are given to the public, we certainly think the like courtesy ought to have been observed towards those of Harbor Grace.

The following is a summary of the amount of collections throughout the Island—

To Cash from the Treasurer of the St. John's Auxiliary .....	£176 11 5
" Cash from the Carbonear Branch .....	77 10 6
" Ditto from the Harbour Grace ditto .....	30 0 0
" Ditto from the Brigus ditto .....	27 10 0
" Ditto from the Port-de-Grave circuit .....	10 2 9
" Ditto from the Blackhead ditto .....	9 10 0

" Ditto from the Island Cove ditto .....	5 10 0
" Ditto from the Old Perlican ditto .....	5 0 0
" Ditto from the Trinity ditto .....	2 0 0
" Ditto from the Bonavista ditto .....	10 3 0
" Ditto from the Burin ditto .....	6 0 2
" Cash in the hands of the Treasurer .....	86 18 5
	£455 8 1

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,**  
JANUARY 8.

To His Excellency H. PRESCOTT, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c.

We, Her Majesty's faithful Commons of Newfoundland, beg leave to thank your Excellency for your Excellency's speech at the opening of the present session of the Legislature.

Concurring as we do in your Excellency's view of the propriety of holding the general annual Session of the Legislature in the Winter season, we shall cheerfully enter upon the public business, both regular and incidental, although we too, with your Excellency, regret the painful circumstances that have made our present convention imperative.

That it is not the remissness of the House of Assembly, or their unwillingness to provide for the wants of the Poor that the present distress is attributable, is proved by the circumstance that in the last session we passed a Bill granting to Her Majesty a sum, in our opinion, fully adequate to the exigency of the time, which Bill, however, unhappily, was not permitted to arrive at the maturity of law; and we regret exceedingly that your Excellency should have deemed it necessary to intimate in your Excellency's speech, that to that Bill your Excellency's Instructions forbade your giving your Excellency's assent, should it have received the sanction of the Two Houses of the Legislature, although we are not aware in what respect the measure in question, or any provision therein embodied, is either opposed to or beside these Instructions.

The instructions to which your Excellency alludes we apprehend, are embodied in certain Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretaries of State for the Colonies, sent down by Message, (in writing) bearing date 12th August, 1839, and which Instructions with reference to this Bill, in the opinion of this house, go no farther than to express an opinion that the Legislature should not themselves nominate, or authorise others to appoint, to Stipendiary Offices; and in the Bill adverted to, the House of Assembly carefully abstained from violating that principle, leaving to your Excellency the sole appointment to the office of District Surgeon, the only Stipendiary Office contemplated therein.

Feeling deeply for the miseries of the Poor, we shall, notwithstanding this difficulty, apply our utmost zeal and intelligence to this important subject, in order that the contemplated relief may be made, as early as possible, available, and shall be most anxious to render any measure that may be introduced for that purpose, alike consistent with the just and reasonable wishes of Her Majesty's Government and promotive of the interests of the Poor.

Your Excellency's speech to observe upon the subject of the last Contingency Bill, and to suggest, that as that subject is discussed at some length in an address from the house to Her Majesty in the last session, "a Bill embracing such items as were originally undisputed might, in consideration of the painful position of various claimants, be at once advantageously prepared."—We beg leave to observe that the Address to which your Excellency alludes, was complaining of the impediments daily thrown in the way of the operations of the Assembly in Newfoundland, and the subject of the rejection of the Contingency Bill is there introduced merely incidentally, with that of the rejection of the Academy Bill, the Grammar School Bill, and other, but by no means with a view, to leave to the decision of Her Majesty's government matters, whereof the Assembly are themselves the only constitutional judges.

We shall, therefore, consider the subject of the Contingent Expenses of the last session, in the same manner as we shall those of the general expence of the Civil Government of the country, with a view to the public interests, as well as to the maintenance of the independence of the popular Branch of the Legislature.

We thank your Excellency for the intention your Excellency expresses of laying before us a Survey of the Building occupied by the Legislature, and shall not fail to take the subject of the condition of that building under our consideration.

We also return your Excellency our thanks for your Excellency's intention to lay before us the third Report of the Geological Surveyor.

We feel grateful to Her Majesty's Government for conceding to the Legislature the alienation of the Crown Territory, and shall lose no time in preparing a Bill upon that subject, in order that the assent of Her Majesty thereto, may be had with as little delay as possible.

Your Excellency judges correctly that a Road Bill will occupy our deliberation, inas much, as such a measure is essentially necessary for providing for the completion of Roads already in operation, as well as for the making of others of great importance; but particularly is such a Bill called for by the necessity of affording employment to the poor, thereby enabling us to avoid voting a large sum for the support of the able bodied and industrious pauper.

In fine we shall give our fullest consideration to all those topics to which your Excellency has deemed it expedient on former occasions to call our attention, and on which we have not yet been permitted to carry your Excellency's views into effect, and beg leave to return our thanks for the readiness your Excellency is pleased to express to assist our efforts for the general good.

House of Assembly, 8th January, 1840.

**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 STEBLING, 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

Gun 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 Hogshead 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

**Hit or Miss,**

Burthen per Register 93<sup>49</sup>/<sub>94</sub> 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

WOMAN.

Woman! companion of my life,  
Less loved when maiden than when  
wife;

'Tis Woman's voice in accents low  
That hushes first the infant's woe;  
'Tis Woman's fond maternal arms  
That shield her boy from vain alarms;

Now would I Woman's friendship  
sing—  
O 'tis a pure undying thing!  
The dew that gems the blossomed  
thorn

ON THE SHORTNESS OF TIME.

Like as the damask rose you see,  
Or like the blossom on the tree;  
Or like the dainty flowers of May,  
Or like the morning to the day,

Like to the grass that's newly sprung,  
Or like a tale that's new begun,  
Or like a bird that's here to-day,  
Or like the pearly dew of May,

Like to the bubble in the brook,  
Or in a glass much like a look,  
Or like the shuttle in weaver's hand,  
Or like the writing in the sand,

A DIRGE.

(By the Rev. G. Croly.)

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"  
Here the evil and the just,  
Here the youthful and the old,  
Here the fearful and the bold,

Age on age shall roll along  
O'er this pale and mighty throng;  
Those that weep them, those that weep,  
All shall with these sleepers sleep—

But a day is coming fast,  
Earth, thy mightiest and thy last!  
It shall come on fear and wonder,  
Heralded by trump and thunder;

Then shall come the judgment sign;  
In the east the King shall shine—  
Flashing from Heaven's golden gate,  
Thousand thousands round his state,

Kingdom of the ransom'd just—  
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Then thy mount, Jerusalem,  
Shall be gorgeous as a gem!  
Then shall in the desert rise  
Fruits of more than Paradise;

THE GROWTH OF AN UMBRELLA.—On  
Saturday, an eccentric being, named  
Kease, was charged, at one of the Dublin  
Police-office, by a Connaughtman, servant  
to a family in Dublin, with stealing  
his umbrella from a tent in Donnybrook  
fair.

A distinguished citizen of Ohio told  
the following story, at the Commence-  
ment dinner, at Hanover, a week or two  
since. It is good enough to repeat.—  
"Ain't you a very moral people in New  
Hampshire?" asked a Western gentleman  
of an emigrant from the Granite Hills.

The American ladies, as Mrs Trollope  
has so graphically explained, are exceed-  
ingly delicate as regards the utterance  
of such words as "surt," &c., the follow-  
ing is no bad specimen of this really  
mauvaise honte:—"Pray, Miss Sophia,  
what are you making?" said Dr. R. to a  
young American lady, who was at work  
upon a garment of a certain description.

A grocer, whose shop was much in-  
fested with wasps, was one day offered a  
recipe by a customer for their expulsion.  
A gratuity was demanded as a matter of  
course before the grocer was to be made  
as wise as his customer, and it was no  
sooner given than the tradesman was  
informed, that the legal method of eject-  
ment was to give them three months'  
notice at Michaelmas, and he might  
depend on the whole of them being gone  
by Christmas.

The Cheltenham Free Press, in deep  
indignation at the funeral of a suicide  
says—"They buried her like a dog, with  
all her clothes on."

The editor of the Steubenville Herald  
says, "a subscriber who had been  
patronising us for several years without  
paying, and whose lovely wife has not  
long since broom-sticked our collector  
out of the house for presenting his bill  
wanted to know of us last week why we  
stopped his paper!"

A curious "malaprop" is related in  
the Memoirs of Charles Mathews, as hav-  
ing occurred to him in America,—"Ma-  
homeian below Cesar," for "Thermo-  
meter below Zero."

An orator, who wished to conciliate  
some Germans just previous to an electi-  
on, in order to obtain their votes, ob-  
served, that though he was not a German  
himself, yet he had a brother who was  
remarkably fond of German sausages.

Lines written by Voltaire, proving  
his belief of a God, although a dis-  
believer in Revelation.

This vast expanse of azure light,  
From chaos drawn, in lines so bright,  
No compass form'd,—no pivot turn'd,—  
A word alone the work perform'd.

"Stay with us," said a gentleman to  
his friend, "and let me have the plea-  
sure of your company. We have, indeed,  
not much of a dinner;—nothing but a  
mutton-pie, quite in the family way."  
"Then," answered his friend, "we are  
likely to have an addition of a brood of  
lamb patties."

Some time ago in the Court of Com-  
mon Pleas, Mr. Shiel, in an argument  
relative to a matter of Account, address-  
ing the Court, said, "My Lord, I shall  
demonstrate this point by a numerical  
—" "Mr. Shiel," said the learned and  
facetious Lord who presided, "let us  
have no more new miracles."—Dublin  
Post.

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,  
June 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-  
l that he intends employing his  
Ketch BEAUFORT, the ensuing Season  
in the COASTING TRADE, between St.  
John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and  
Brigus, as Freights may occasionally offer.  
He will warrant the greatest care  
and attention shall be paid to the Properly  
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 improv-  
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 respon-  
sible for any Parcel that may be given in charge to  
him.  
Carbonear.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS  
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 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 Carbonear and  
Portugal Cove.

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

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 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 Monday  
Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet  
Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those  
Mornings.

TERMS.

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

Parcels in proportion to their size or  
weight.  
The owner will not be accountable for  
any Specie.

N. B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c.  
received at his House in Carbonear, and in  
St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick  
Kielty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at  
Mr John Cruet's.  
Carbonear,  
June 4, 1839.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of  
Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

Of Various kinds for sale at this Office, of  
this Paper.