



AND  
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COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Friday, May 31.

STOCKDALE v. HANSARD.

The Court this morning delivered judgment in this case.

Lord DeLam said, this was an action for publishing and defaming the plaintiff's character, by imputing to the plaintiff that he had been guilty of publishing obscene libels. The plea of the defendant was, that the inspectors of prisons had made a report to the Secretary of State, alleging, among other things, that improper books were found in the cells of the prisoners at Newgate. That in answer to this statement the aldermen had written an answer, which was replied to by the inspectors, who repeated their allegation, and that the books were published by Stockdale, and added that the reports of the inspectors were printed pursuant to the order of the House of Commons for the use of its members, the house having come to a resolution to print papers for the use of the members. That they were of public interest, and the publication was essentially incident to the due performance of the functions of the House of Commons. This plea, it was contended, established a good defence to the action: first, because the grievance was an act done by order of the House of Commons, which order could not be called in question in any court of law. This principle the counsel for the defendant avowed in an argument which was long and laboured, but no such principle had been asserted in any former House of Commons. This was a claim for arbitrary power, asserted by a body who immediately afterwards admitted that it was not the supreme authority of the state, and this power was claimed on the supremacy of Parliament, which, however, was not favourable to the argument, because the House of Commons was not Parliament, but only a component part of the Parliament. The sovereign power could make and unmake law, but the concurrent power of the two Houses was necessary to effect that purpose. The resolution of any one of them could not alter the law, or place any one beyond its control. It was untenable to suppose that it could do so, and was abhorrent to the first principle of the constitution of England. The next defence involved in the plea was, that the defendant committed the grievance by order of the House of Commons in a case of privilege, and that each house was the supreme judge of its own privilege. This last proposition might be considered first, for the Attorney-General had been right in contending that the House of Commons could constitute the privilege. So far, no doubt, the argument was in favour of the defendant, and both the court would not proceed further in the inquiry, and would merely have to declare that it was a case of privilege, and give judgment accordingly. The recent resolution of the House of Commons had put the case in this form, and that the party had adopted that resolution. It was not without the greatest respect and deference for the body adopting that resolution that he entered into a discussion with that body. He would willingly have declined entering into contest with that great and powerful assembly, could he have avoided it; but when one of his followers solicited permission to himself before him demanding redress in the court to which he had been appointed, and when, for an injury that party had received, he had no option to admit or withhold redress, but he was bound to afford that redress, and he must assert the law as it stood, and whatever defence the wrong-doer made, that defence he must examine, and give judgment upon its validity. The learned counsel for the defendant had contended for his right to be protected against all consequences of a writ under an order issued by the House of Commons in anything concerning the privileges of that house could he avoid the question, whether the defendant possessed that right or not. Parliament was said to be supreme. He acknowledged its supremacy; but it did not follow that one single branch of it was supreme of itself. But it was said that either branch was supreme for certain purposes. To that proposition he agreed to this extent, that in whatever part of the performance of the duties of either branch of the legislature, it was supreme for remedying the inconvenience. Then it was said, that the two houses in point of principle never would have left their privileges to be decided by an inferior tribunal. It was not proved that the institution of the courts had been framed upon abstract principles, for he believed on the contrary that it had been adopted by themselves, according to the circumstances of the times and by degrees. While he disputed the fact of principle settled in the *Aula Regia*, asserting the supremacy of Parliament, he did not mean to say that the judges possessed any power over Parliament. He was always ready to express his deep conviction that the freedom of Parliament was the corner-stone of English liberty. It was true that the judges in the times of Charles and James II., and those who abetted in the design to make ship money recoverable without the authority of Parliament, were held in abhorrence by their country as amongst the worst invaders of the rights of a free people; but it was shown by the *History of England* that it was not the judges, alone who had been thus guilty, for no one could read the sentence passed by the House of Commons upon Floyd without seeing that Parliament was sometimes as forgetful of the rights of the subject as

the very worst and most corrupt judges had been, and that the House of parliament had as little sense of justice as other persons. The House of Commons had thought fit to pronounce Floyd guilty of an offence towards the Crown, and adjudged that his fortune should be confiscated, his body tortured, his name disgraced, and himself imprisoned for life. This invasion of the judicial proceedings of the House of Lords had been rebuffed by that house, and the Commons had most humbly apologized, but still the sentence was carried into effect. But was it to be believed that the two houses, thus vying in obsequiousness towards the Crown, could be good judges of the law, or vindicators of the rights of the subject. Then it was supposed that the asserted jealousy of the house of Commons, its refusal to allow an inferior tribunal to deal with its privileges, arose from its proper jealousy of the Crown and of the other house, before the latter of which the judgments of the courts of law in the country might ultimately come by appeal, and thus indirectly the privilege of the one house might be submitted to the decision of the co-ordinate and rival assembly. Still, in the same breath the attorney-general informed the Court that the power of the supreme tribunal of appeal took its origin when both houses sat together, and when of course it was impossible that any such jealousy could have existed. This showed that this immemorial claim to have the sole right of judging of its privileges could not exist. Then it was urged that the judges could not have a power of deciding upon parliamentary privileges, for that these were a *parvois cognita, a multis ignorata*. This argument, was that they were well known to every member of Parliament so long as he remained a member, but that the knowledge was as incommunicable as the privilege; and a man ceased to be acquainted with the one, when he ceased to possess the other. But it was said that these privileges were part of the law of the land. If they were they must be known to those who knew the law of the land, and if they were not the law of the land, or were against the law of the land, they would hardly expect to be recognized or respected in those tribunals whose bounden duty it was to administer that law. Lord Holt had disputed and denied this name of parliamentary privileges, and had asserted that they were part of the law of the land, and as such were subject to that law. It seemed also clear, that in principle Lord Holt's view of the matter was the right one. These privileges were common to both houses, and were such as were necessary to the performance of their duties. That there was an undoubted privilege to have a perfect freedom of debate, though that had been denied in the time of Elizabeth, and punished in those of her two successors, whenever a member thought proper to censure the proceedings of the Government, or to assert the rights of the people. Yet, though thus denied and punished, it was soon seen clearly that this right of free debate was indispensable to legislative assemblies, and the right was then acknowledged. By consequence, therefore, whatever was done within the walls of Parliament was free from inquiry elsewhere. A member might in his speech state things the most injurious to private persons, or the most dangerous to the public peace with perfect impunity. A paper signed by the Speaker, though to the last degree calumnious, could not be made the subject of a civil or criminal proceeding. But if this speech was reported in the paper, then the ordinary law attached upon those who made them public; and in the same manner, though the Speaker might with impunity give any order to seize the property or the person, of a subject of the realm, his order would not of itself be a sufficient justification to the messenger who executed it any more than King Charles's

warrant for the levy of ship-money protected the officers who attempted to enforce it. The privilege of committing for contempt was one which was inherent in every court, but with regard to the House of Commons that power of committing could only be reserved to the end of the existing session of Parliament; that was known to everybody, and if the offence was committed the day before a prorogation, the offender would, on the day after, be entitled to his liberty, and however grievous the offence and however deserving of severe punishment, any court in Westminster-hall, or any judge of any of the courts would be bound to release the offender. This showed that even with respect to the most unbounded privilege of the house, that the court could and did judge of the extent of the privilege, and applied to their exercise the recognized principles of the common law. Again, it was the undoubted privilege of the House of commons to take care of the money of the people; but if in the case of that money the house should issue an order, or pass a resolution authorizing the exciseman to enter at pleasure into the cellar of any man in London, it could not be said that a person whose cellar was thus invaded would not have a full right to bring his action of trespass. Again, the Commons possessed undoubted power as the grand inquest of the nation. All admitted their power in this respect without a murmur and without a doubt. But if in the exercise of that power the Commons did not investigate but condemned—if instead of examining they proceeded to execution, it could not be doubted that the agent who executed their order would be guilty of murder. Examples of this kind might easily be multiplied, but he thought that he had said enough on the head of the subject. It was then argued, that the asserted liability of the printer of the house to an action for libel rested on the assumption that the house would order the publication of libels, an assumption which it was said could not be made with respect to the House of Commons. He answered that cases of the abuse of a principle might always be supposed, in order to test the truth of a principle, but that besides this, he thought that the cases cited at the bar showed enough of abuse in the exercise of privileges formerly claimed by the House of Commons to show that with respect to such uncontrolled privileges, abuses might always be anticipated. He now came to the case. His Lordship then went into an elaborate examination of the various cases cited at the bar, and declared that, in his opinion, they either showed too much, by proving an acquiescence in what was an undoubted abuse of privilege, or that they did not establish the existence of the privilege, to prove the legality of which they had been cited. Above all, he demed that in Thorpe's case the judges had disclaimed the general rights to examine the question of privilege, but insisted that they only meant that they could not examine those particular privileges which were to be examined within the walls of Parliament. He observed that the rights of determining on the election of members of Parliament clearly belonged to the House of Commons alone, and as to those, of course the judges of the present day would decline to give an opinion; but there were many matters connected with such elections which incidentally came before the courts, and into which the courts every day examined without the slightest doubt as to their jurisdiction. As to Mr. Speaker Williams's case, which had been so much relied on, it did not seem to him that it bore the least analogy to the present; for the sale here was no act of the Speaker's, nor was this action brought in respect of anything done by a member within the walls of Parliament, but from something done by a person out of Parliament, namely, the setting of something which contained matter defamatory of the plaintiff's char-

acter. It was said that this court was to be bound by the journals as authorities. But if that has always been the case it would not have been so well for the claim of privilege. In Wilkes's case the House of Commons again and again denied the privilege which the courts of law then successfully asserted on behalf of a member of the House of Commons. When the court of Common Pleas had released Mr. Wilkes by reason of his being privileged as a member of the House of Commons, that house came to a vote that it possessed no such privilege. By what authority were the courts to be bound?—by law books, which stated principles without reference to party occasions or party purposes, or by the journals of Parliament, which in some instances at least gave evidence of the influence of such changes? Again, in the case of Wilkes v. Luttrell, the courts laid down the law in a sense opposed to that of the House of Commons of that day, and the courts were now admitted to have been in the right. The assertion of the claim rested chiefly on three points—necessity, practice, and acquiescence. If the first was clearly made out, all the rest would follow, but he did not think it had been established; all the cases which had been cited for the purpose of showing the existence of a recognized necessity, were cases which limited that necessity to the printing for the use of members. But then it was contended that the necessity of printing for the use of members being considered, the necessity of distributing copies, or at least the inevitable consequences of so doing, clearly followed. If the necessity rested on the propriety of affording general instruction to the people, the object ought to be obtained by the act of the whole legislature, not by the resolution of any one branch of it. It could not be doubted that he wished to guard himself against being supposed to assert that it was inexpedient to alter the law on this subject. It might, no doubt, be amended, but the two functions of administering the law and altering the law could not be mixed together, otherwise a judgment of a court would be the enactment of a law, not the declaration of what was law; and the introduction of the word *adjudge* into the proceeding would not alter its nature. He thought that the law was as he had now stated it, and, so thinking, whatever might be his opinion as to other matters, he was bound to declare the law as it was, not to pretend to make it what he thought it might properly be made. Practice, long uniform practice, was the second ground on which the defence of the privilege was rested, and the Attorney-General had said that he had even the warrant of an act of Parliament for that argument. He referred to the Postage Act, which directed that Parliamentary papers should go free of postage, and he contended that the Parliament would not have given that advantage to libellous publications. The argument was worth nothing, for the same act enabled newspapers to go free of postage, and yet it was not pretended that newspapers were necessarily free from libels. The truth was, that act left the question of libel or no libel in the same state as if that act never had existed. But then it was said that the practice had existed from time immemorial. If that was so, it was strange that the first example produced was that of 1640, when the House of Commons set up claims which ended in absorbing for that house all the power of the state. The house became repentant on the return of Charles II., and then in return for its overthrowing the kindly power, exhibited but too great a readiness to concede to the Crown a mastery over the liberties of the people. The origin of the claim being so well known, its alleged antiquity was completely disproved. And the same proof also affected the question of the necessity of the practice; for such a necessity was never thought

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of the one of the branches of the Legislature was struggling with the other for supremacy. As to the point of acquiescence, he thought the argument equally inconclusive. The general practice of a powerful body in the States—a body so powerful that few would ever think of entering into a contest with it—was but a feeble proof of the legality of its practice. For a long time the levying of Ship-money had been practised: it was at length resisted by Hampden, and it was found to be illegal. In the same way, general warrants had long been in use before any one thought of disputing their legality. But the moment that legality was questioned, general warrants were found to be illegal, and the value of the practice was discovered to be nothing. All kinds of prudential considerations might deter men from taking legal proceedings, and that men did not readily enter into a legal contest with either house of Parliament, was no proof that the conduct which might be the subject of a legal contest was necessarily capable of being defended at law. He was convinced that the privilege to the extent to which it was now claimed never had existed by way of the bare exercise of a privilege. It had sprung up from the habit of allowing the officers of the house to sell the papers originally printed for the use of the members. But the printing of papers was originally adopted with a very different object, and had since been allowed to be extended, and he ventured to believe had been finally adopted as a means of traffic without such consideration. He could not conclude without saying something in reference to the particular circumstances of this case. The resolution which it was proposed to make the ground of defence to the action was new to him when he came into court to try the cause. He had expressed his opinion of the law upon a first impression, but more deliberate consideration had given him ample reason to adhere to that opinion. The claim now set up was in substance, on the part of the house, the claim of a right to authorize the unrestrained publication of all papers, whatever their nature, and to sell them by an agent of the house, throwing off a discount to the wholesale dealers. That was a claim which he never could have anticipated would have been made. He might have avoided that painful collision with one of the houses of Parliament, but he could not do so without the sacrifice of his duty, and without a compromise of the sacred principle of constitutional law. Had he hesitated in giving his opinion, it would have implied a doubt were none was felt, and would have been but a short postponement of a contest on a question that inevitably pressed for decision. He must confess that he had indulged the hope that the resolutions of 1835 might have undergone revision, and he had every reason to believe that some of the most distinguished members of the committee agreed with him in opinion on that point. He could not regret the course he had taken. One thing he must add, that he regretted any possible warmth of expression which might have made it more difficult for a popular assembly to recede from any resolution which it had once adopted. The demurrer must be allowed, and the plaintiff must have judgment.

The other learned Judges then proceeded to read their judgments in the case, agreeing in the opinion expressed by Lord DENHAM.

### SECOND REPORT OF J. B. JUKES, Esq. ON THE Geological Structure OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following Report was sent down to the House of Assembly on Tuesday last.

(Copy.)

The principal substances capable of being applied to practical purposes that I have met with on the shores of Conception and Trinity Bays, are the following:

#### BUILDING STONE.

The three Islands of Bell Isle, Little Bell Isle, and Kelly's Island, in Conception, contain beds of compact Griststone, of a grey colour internally, but generally brown where exposed to the weather.—This Griststone is of too splintery a nature to admit of being cut or even easily dressed with a chisel, but the beds are naturally divided by joints into small blocks, frequently of a quadrangular shape, and is thus capable of being used as a building stone without any process after being removed from the quarry. This stone, too, is procurable with very little trouble as it both rests on, and is covered by, beds of soft friable shale, which are quickly removable either by the hand of man, or the agency of natural forces. On the east side of Kelly's Island accordingly, a vast quantity of this stone lies at the foot of a cliff, from which it has gradually fallen, and is now being removed to aid in the construction of the Catholic Cathedral in St. John's. A Griststone similar to this, but not so nicely divided by joints, is procurable at the W. of Random Island, at Ragged Island, and at several points along the shores of Trinity Bay.

On the W. side of Collier's Bay, and forming the Cat's Cove Hills and much of the country about the head of Conception Bay, is a fine porphyry of a dark grey colour, with white and red disseminated crystals. This would make a handsome and durable building stone, and might be got in blocks of any size, but from its extreme hardness and toughness would be very difficult and expensive to work.

In Cat's Cove and Salmon Cove, round the head of Holyrood and forming the principal part of the Butter Pots Hill near Holyrood, and probably much more of the surrounding country, is a very hard-

some red Siennite. This differs only from true granite in the absence of Mica, and would form a most excellent building stone, equally durable and beautiful.—Unfortunately, however, it would require both blasting in the quarry and dressing with the chisel afterwards, so that, tho' less troublesome than the porphyry, it would still be an expensive material to procure. It greatly resembles the celebrated Mount Sorrell Stone of Leicestershire. It might be procured on the side of Butter Pots Hill or on the neck of land between Cat's Cove and Salmon Cove, in blocks of any size, and from the latter place would be easy of transport by sea. The same stone appears on the main land W. of Random Island, and judging from the shape of the hills, I should say that a wide tract of country thereabouts is composed of the same material.

Some small Islands lying off Random Island, called Green Island, Ragged Island, Anthony's Island, and Duck Island, are composed of red and white Griststone, some beds of which appeared to be capable of being cut and used as Freestone. If such should be the case either the red or the white would form handsome building materials, and though less durable would be less expensive in the working than the Siennite. Green Island seemed to me to contain the most promising beds.

An abundance of Stone may every where be procured for rough work, consisting of coarse sand stones and conglomerates, but those I have mentioned are the only kinds that appear adapted for architectural purposes.

#### SLATE.

This is a very abundant material both in Trinity and Conception Bays, but more especially the latter. In Harbor Grace Island the beds are well exposed on every side, and it consists almost entirely of a fine slate as could be desired. Roofing slates and slabs for all purposes to which slate can be applied, might here be procured of any size and of any quantity.—The same bed runs along the Coast and is seen in Spaniard's Bay, and on the E. side of the town of Carbonar. Harbor Grace Island alone, however, contains enough to supply the population of this Province for many years, and offers great facilities both for procuring it and carrying it away. Several other beds of excellent Slate met my eye along the N. side of Conception Bay, but none in so convenient and so perfectly exposed as the one mentioned above.

#### LIME STONE.

Of this desirable material there seems to be a great scarcity in the district I have at present examined, as indeed might be expected from the character of the rocks of which that district is composed. In Chapel Cove, Holyrood, Conception Bay, two or three calcareous beds make their appearance at the foot of a low cliff, but do not seem to be very extensive. Some of this stone I am informed has been burnt, and lime of tolerable quality procured. It is, however, by no means a pure Carbonate of Lime, but contains a considerable proportion of silica, and accordingly without care it will frequently be fused into a slay (or coarse glass) instead of being calcined and falling down as lime; from its small quantity and impure quality it can never, I should imagine, become of other than mere local value. Veins and strings of pure carbonate of lime are not uncommonly met with in this district, and some calcareous beds may be seen in the S. W. arm of Random, as also some beds containing calcareous bands and nodules near Witless Bay and some other points of Trinity Bay, but I have not seen any thing that could be called beds of lime stone, or that would repay the trouble of getting and burning into lime.

#### IRON.

Of this metal, so abundantly diffused through all parts of the earth that the difficulty is rather to say where it is not present in some shape or other, than to point out where it is, I have seen three varieties of iron ore. This mineral is found at the bottom of bogs and marshes, where it is deposited from the Water, that has brought it down from the surrounding Country. It occurs either in thin beds or in rounded lumps, in either case it is rough, cellular and cindery-looking, and while wet quite black, but becomes brown on being dried. It soon acquires a red heat in the fire, which it as quickly loses on being withdrawn, and remains unaltered. When wet, it has so much the appearance of Coal that, (having never seen the substance before), I took it to be coal myself, on being first shown it in that state, and I believe it to be this mineral which has caused divers false reports of the existence of coal in the district. This is certainly the case at "Lady's Pond," Harbor Grace, and some other places. At the "Gold" Mr. Cozens' farm, near, Brigus, there is a fine bed of this mineral 6 inches thick, and 1 ft. 6 in. below the surface. It extends over two or three acres at least, and would certainly be worth getting, if an iron work existed in the neighbourhood, but not otherwise.

Red Oxide of iron. This substance may be seen at several places along the N. Shore of Conception Bay, especially about Western Bay and Northern Bay. It stains all the rock of a dull red colour, which comes off on the finger as a bright red ochre. I was not able to discover any actual vein of ore in any of these spots, but it appeared from the examination I was able to make on the spot, that small grains of some ore of iron were disseminated through the rock (a grey gritstone and slate) and that the colouring matter

resulted from the oxidation of iron. I am not aware whether this red matter could be made use of as a pigment, but I shall suppose that it could not compete with red lead, either in utility or expense.

On the mainland, W. of Random Island, there is found a very heavy black rock, hard but very brittle. It certainly contains iron, and from its weight and appearance it seemed to me to be an excellent ore of iron of the kind called ironstone, which is I believe generally a carbonate of iron. As my knowledge of mineralogy is very slight and superficial, I am unable to state the per centage of iron it contains, or what would be the comparative facility of smelting it. I will take care however that specimens shall be transmitted to England to be properly analysed. At all events the immediate value of the richest ore of iron can be but small, until limestone can be discovered somewhere in the vicinity, wherewith to smelt it.

I have confined myself in these few notes, entirely to those points which may possibly be of practical utility, reserving the geology of the district, or the description of its physical structure, till I can enter more fully into the subject.

I have been careful to bring away an abundance of specimens of the different rocks. My former suggestion having been so promptly and liberally complied with, emboldens me to submit the propriety of assigning a convenient apartment for the reception of a suite of Specimens. I should then be able during the winter, to select and arrange a sufficient number to give an accurate idea of the nature and characters of the materials of which the Country is composed, which would form a standard of reference for future occasions.

Respectfully submitted by

(Signed) JOSEPH BEETE JUKES.

July 25, 1839.

### The Star.

WEDNESDAY, August 7, 1839

We have great pleasure in being enabled this week to lay before our numerous readers, Mr JUKES's Report of the Mineralogical productions of Conception and Trinity Bays, which we have no doubt will be perused by them with much interest and satisfaction. It will be perceived that he has judiciously reserved the account of his Geological observations for another opportunity; furnishing, at the present time, such details only as are intelligible to the general reader. Building Stone, Slate, Lime Stone, and Iron continue to form the prominent objects of discovery: the last two of an inferior quality and scarce. Mr JUKES's analysis of the Chapel Cove Lime Stone confirms the statement published a few years since by Mr. ST. JOHN in his School "History of Newfoundland."

With respect to the application for a Room to serve as a kind of Repository for the specimens collected in the Survey, we are clearly of opinion that nothing could be more creditable to St. John's as the Capital of the Island, and few things more likely to give a scientific bent to the rising generation, than its establishment among us. The Legislature would therefore be promoting the interests of the Colony by an immediate appropriation of a sum in accordance with this suggestion.

(From the Royal Gazette.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint JAMES BAYLY, and JOHN MUNN, of Harbor Grace, Esquires to be Commissioners of Roads in that Town, (under Act 2nd Vic. chap. 3) in the room of the late Mr. Thomas Foley, deceased and of Mr. Thomas Dunford, resigned.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has also been pleased to appoint Mr. HENRY G. CLOW to be Clerk of the Peace at Ferryland.

Secretary's Office, } 24th July, 1839.

On Tuesday last the Legislative Council resolved itself into Committee on the Bill to provide a further sum to meet the expenses of the House of Assembly's delegation to London last year.

The hon. W. THOMAS, with great justice and propriety resisted the grant proposed, as involving a principle extremely dangerous, and as establishing a precedent highly subversive of the integrity and independence of public officers, who might, should such a bill be carried, be subject both to the prosecution and persecution of the popular branch of the Legislature, which, bringing a very large portion of the funds of the Colony

to bear against individuals who may become obnoxious to it, may not only apply the public money to improper purposes, and ruin the individuals against whom it may direct its energies, but defeat the ends of substantial justice.—Without referring to the case of the late Chief Justice BOULTON, (the gross infamy of which is familiar to our readers) or to matters of more detail, the hon. Gentleman would confine himself to the general principle of disallowing the popular branch of the legislature to appropriate the funds of the colony to the prosecution of a public officer, without the consent or concurrence of the Legislative Council;—and upon that general principle he would resist the bill then under consideration.

The hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL, in an opposite view of the subject, if individuals had a right of complaint, much more had public constituted assemblies. The House of Assembly had a right to institute inquiries into the conduct of public functionaries, and without examining the question whether the House of Assembly had in this instance exercised its powers precisely as it ought, the right to exercise such powers with or without the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature, still remained.

The hon. JOHN SINCLAIR reminded the Committee of the conduct of the House of Assembly in this matter. The ostensible object of the delegation had originally been, to "TREAT" with her Majesty's Government upon the Fisheries and Agriculture of the Colony, together with other matters not specifically named; and yet it turned out that in point of fact, and indeed according to the Assembly's own showing, the object of that delegation was to procure the removal of Chief Justice BOULTON—a measure adopted wholly without the concurrence of the Council, and regardless of public opinion upon the subject.—The hon. gentleman resisted the measure as wrong in principle, and as in practice dangerous to the best interests of the Colony.

The hon. W. THOMAS moved that the Committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again on Friday (this day); and this motion having been carried, the committee rose and reported accordingly.—Ledger, Aug. 2

DEPARTURES.—In the Angerona for Sydney, Mr. George P. Jillard.

### Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

CLEARED July 27.—Apollo, Butler, Quebec, ballast.

Aug. 3.—Angerona, Jillard, Sydney, ballast.

Port of Carbonar.

CLEARED July 16.—Brig Flora, Shaddock, Poole; 26,436 gals seal oil, 11,579 seal skins, 1595 staves, 1 cow hide

13 bls caplin, 1 half do 8 bags do 2 boxes do, 3 do wearing apparel; Brig Dewsbury, Little, Liverpool; 8317 gals seal oil, 123 do cod oil, 104 do blubber, 9 do sea bear oil, 1 bear skin, 5342 gals seal oil, 15 cwt old junk, 1752 gals seal oil, 3000 seal skins.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED Angerona, Jillard, London, flour, gin, & government stores.

13.—William Reed, Ayton, Cadiz, salt.

14.—Sibella, Sparling, Sydney, coal.

15.—Samuel, Walters, Oporto, salt.

Martha, Cowman, Cadiz, salt.

Lady Young, Hogan, New York, pork, flour.

Artic, Webster, P. E. Island, lumber.

18.—American Scher, Cyrus, Howard, Philadelphia & Novascotia, flour.

Maid of the Valley, McDonald, P. E. Island, lumber.

19.—Beaver, Reddy, Sydney, coal.

Nightingale, Doyle, Bay Verte, cattle.

Harriette, Kennedy, P. E. Island, cattle, sheep.

Ellen, Kielly, Antigonish, cattle sheep, butter.

Helen, Laird, Demerara, molasses.

22.—Amity, Dollard, Miramichi, board, shingles.

Dispatch, Clunn, Halifax, molasses.

CLEARED July 9.—Abeona, Lutes, Sydney, ballast.

10.—Nimrod, Baron, Sydney, sundries.

Assistance, Chesson, Margaree, merchandise.

23.—Clondolin, Collins, Barbadoes, fish, & sundries.

Nightingale, Tandvin, P. E. Island, ballast.

24.—Ellen, Kielly, Antigonish, salt.

Active, Webster, P. E. Island, herring.

United Brothers, Bryan, New Brunswick, lumber.

23.—Annandale, Irvine, P. E. Island, lumber.

NOW AT THE The Star From the brig

8,000 Feet 6 M. P. 30 M. P. 90 M. P. 12 Spars

Harbor Grace July 10.

SUBS Ex N.A.P.O.

4000 Bricks The latter if taken from medately

20 Tons

RIDLE Harbor Grace July 3, 1839

Eligible To

FOR A STORE

adjoining M PREMISES pation of Mr and Mr JO Lease expires For Term BROOKING

St. John's, July 3, 1839

MAMM

THE following a Lottery to be drawn on the 10th of August next, to be drawn in the presence of a committee of the public, and the prize to be drawn, 20 Dollars. The number of tickets of the good that every person will, we are confident, and the Prize Holder. To those who command us for the all sold, but buyers have fore, emphasis at once removed, which immediate addressed, and

Observed

700,000 Dollars

Six Prizes of Two Prizes of Three Prizes

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

**FOR SALE**  
 BY THE  
**SUBSCRIBERS,**  
 Ex NAPOLEON from HAMBURG,  
**BREAD, FLOUR and**  
**4000 Bricks**  
 The latter at Cost and Charges,  
 if taken from the Ship's side immediately.  
**ALSO,**  
**90 Tons**  
**SALT,**  
 And.  
**20 Tons Best House**  
**Coals,**  
 Ex APOLLO, Captain BUTLER from LIVERPOOL  
**RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.**  
 Harbor Grace,  
 July 3, 1839.

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

**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.  
 Authorized 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,**  
 83 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,**  
 182 feet on Common street, 146 feet, six inches on Camp street—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, 23 feet front on Natchez 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 1,000 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.  
 1 prize, 250 shares. Canal Bk. stock, 100 dols. each  
 1 prize, 200 do. Commercial do. 100 dols. each  
 Do. 150 shares Mech & Trade's do. do.  
 Do. 100 shares City Bank  
 Do. do.  
 Do. 100 shares do. do.  
 Do. 100 shares do. do.  
 Do. 50 shares Exchange Bank  
 Do. do.  
 Do. 50 do. do. do.  
 Do. 25 do. Gas Light do.  
 Do. 25 do. do. do.  
 Do. 15 do. Mech & Trade's do.  
 Do. 15 do. do. do.  
 20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank 100 dols.—each prize 1,000 dols.  
 10 prizes, each 2 shares of 100 dols. each—each prize 200 dols. of Gas Light Bank  
 200 prizes, each one share of 100 dols. of the Bank of Louisiana  
 200 prizes, each one share of 100 dols. of the New Orleans Bank  
 150 prizes, each one share of 100 dols. of the Union Bank of Florida.  
 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.

**SUGAR and**  
**Molasses.**  
**FOR SALE**  
 BY  
**RIDLEY, HARRISON & CO.**  
 244 Packages  
 Being the CARGO of the Brig ALVA Capt. McNAUGHTON,  
**Just arrived from Cuba,**  
 For which Cash, Cod Oil, Cod Fish, Salmon, or Herring will be received in Payment.  
 Harbor Grace,  
 May 29, 1839.

**20 Guineas**  
**REWARD.**  
 Whereas some wicked and profane Person did on the Night of Monday last, break into the  
**WESLEYAN CHAPEL,**  
 in this Town, and Stole from hence the  
**Holy Bible,**  
 out of the Pulpit, and Two  
**MINION BOOKS.**  
 The above Reward of Twenty Guineas, is hereby offered to any Person or Persons who will give such information as will lead to the prosecution and conviction of the perpetrators of the above Sacrilege.  
 Harbor Grace,  
 May 15, 1839.

**Capt. THOMAS CADEN**  
**DEGS** to inform the Public in general that he intends employing his Ketch BEAUFORT, the ensuing Season in the COASTING TRADE, between St. John's Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, as Freight may occasionally offer. He will warrant the greatest care and attention shall be paid to the Property committed to his charge.  
 Application for FREIGHT may be made, and Letters or Parcels left at Mr. JAMES CLIFT'S, St. John's; or to Mr. ANDREW DRYDALE, Agent, Harbour Grace.  
 N. B.—The BEAUFORT will leave St. John's every Saturday (wind and weather permitting)  
 May 1, 1839.

**For Portugal Cove.**  
 The fine first-class Packet Boat  
**NATIVE LASS.**  
**James Doyle, Master.**  
 Burthen 23 tons, coppered and copper fastened. The following days of sailing have been determined on:—from CARBONEAR, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and PORTUGAL COVE on the mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12.  
 She is completely new, of the largest class, and built of the best materials, and with such improvements as to combine great speed with unusual comfort for passengers, with sleeping berths, and commanded by a man of character and experienced safety is already well established. She is constructed on the safest principle of being divided into separate compartments by water tight bulkhead, and which has given such security and confidence to the public. Her cabins are superior to any in the Island.  
 Select Books and Newspapers will be kept on board for the accommodation of passengers  
**FARES:**  
 First Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.  
 Second Ditto 5s. 6d.  
 Single Letters 9s. 6d.  
 Double Ditto 1s. 0d.  
 N. B.—James Doyle will hold himself responsible for any Parcel that may be given in charge to him.

**Blanks**  
 At the Office of this Paper.

**New Goods!**  
**JUST LANDED**  
 Ex ANN, from Bristol.  
**AND ON SALE**  
 BY THE  
**SUBSCRIBERS**  
 At Low Prices for Cash or Produce  
 Via—

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  
 Hogheads LIME  
 Bags 1 1/2 to 9 inch assorted NAILS  
 Horse and Shingle Ditto  
 Splitting Knives  
 Axes, Hammers  
 Grindstones  
 Carp Compasses  
 Coopers Rashes  
 Back Pots and Covers  
 Grapnels, Fish Hooks  
 Assorted TINWARE  
 Sheet COPPER  
 Chalk, Whiting  
 Slates, Book Ditto  
 Ship Chandlery  
 Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine  
 Butts LEATHER  
 Shoe Blacking  
 STATIONERY, and Ink in Bottles  
 Pieces Brown Holland  
 RISH LINENS  
 Sheeting, and Sheeting CALICOES  
 Irish Union Ditto  
 Unbleached Ditto  
 Fancy Shirtings  
 Fustians, and Moleskins  
 Printed Ditto  
 Twist, Check  
 Aberdeen Dowls  
 A Large Assortment Fancy Printed  
**CHINTZ COTTONS**  
 Twilled and Cambric Ditto  
 Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs  
 Cambric Muslins  
 Slate, Brown and Black Ditto  
 Book and Soft Swiss Ditto  
 Jaconet Ditto  
 Colored and Black MERINOES  
 Satin, Saranet and China Gauze Ribbons  
 Shaded and Figured Ladies Belts  
 BANDANA & Barcelona Handkerchiefs  
 Pieces Colored Persian  
 Black Crape  
 Satin (white & colored), Saxony Ties  
**CHEMISE Handkerchiefs**  
 Figured Squares  
**THIBET Shawles & Turnovers**  
 Colored, Black & White Kid Gloves  
 Ladies Thread Ditto  
 Velvet Strippes  
 German Lace Cotton  
 Gentlemen's Satin & Mohair Stocks  
 Blue, Black, & Green Superfine Broad  
**CLOTHS**  
**HOSIERY,** Dornet, Lancashire & Welsh  
**FLANNELS**  
 Scotch PLAID, Green Raize  
**LEATHERWARE**  
**EARTHENWARE**  
 Stone Jars, & Ginger Beer Bottles

**Also,**  
 30 Tons Best Red Ash  
**NEWPORT**  
**Coals.**  
**THORNE, HOOPER & Co.**  
 Harbor Grace,  
 May 8, 1839.

**On Sale**  
**Just Landed**  
 Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munro, Master,  
**FROM HAMBURG,**  
 Prime Mess PORK  
 Bread  
 Flour  
 Oatmeal  
 Peas  
 Butter  
**Also,**  
 15 Tuns BLUBBER.  
 For Sale by  
**THOMAS GANSLER**  
 Carbonear,  
 Jan. 7, 1839.

**POETRY**

**OH! HAST THOU NOT SEEN.**

Oh! hast thou not seen on an April day,  
When the morning has been unclouded,  
Black tempest succeed to the sun's bright ray,  
And the evening with darkness shrouded?  
And hast thou not felt as I now feel,  
The sickening lesson such scenes reveal?

In the dawn of life, when the sun shines bright,  
And sheds its kind influence o'er us,  
Our spirits are high and our hearts are light,  
And the prospect is fair before us;  
We little think then how soon our sky  
May grow dark with the storms of adversity.

Each dream of bliss that we now hold fast,  
Each hope that we fondly cherish,  
Like flowers exposed to the rude wintry blast,  
Shall in their sweet beauty perish;  
And dark despair, like a withering stem,  
Shall be all that then remains of them.

Let me not live on while the beautiful bloom  
That grac'd my youth is declining;  
But, oh! let me sink to an early tomb,  
While the morning beams are shining;  
Ere yet the fair visions of boyhood are fled,  
And the storm of affliction has burst o'er my head.

**THE LOT OF THOUSANDS.**

To Live! to Love! to Hope! and find it vain;  
To see friends failing—and that riches fly;  
A youth of follies—an old age of pain;  
To pine for freedom, and yet fear to die!  
Then add to this (for such is mortal's lot)  
To die at last—unplied, and forgot!

O could we step into the grave,  
And lift the coffin-lid,  
And look upon the greedy worms  
That eat away the dead;  
It well might change the roddest cheek  
Into a lily white,  
And freeze the warmest blood to look  
Upon so sad a sight!

Yet still it were a sadder sight,  
If in that lump of clay  
There were a core to feel the worms  
So busy with their prey.  
O pity them the living heart—  
The lump of living clay,  
On whom the canker-worms of care  
For ever, ever prey!

**PRISON OF SING SING.**

The prison is situated on the left bank of the Hudson, 30 miles from New York, and is perhaps the best managed place of confinement in the world. The following is an abstract of the daily routine of a prisoner's life in this jail. He is awake at sunrise by a bell, and hears prayers before leaving his cell, read by a clergyman from a position which enables him to be heard by all the prisoners on one side of the building, that is by 400, or one half of the whole confined. Prayers over, the turnkeys open the cell doors, the prisoner steps out into line, and marches in what is called the lock step to the work shop, making a halt in the outer yard to wash his face and hands, and to deposit his tub and water can, which are removed by a set of prisoners who attend to the cleansing department. Other sets of prisoners manage the cooking and washing of clothes; indeed, the whole work of the establishment is done by convicts. The prisoner now proceeds to work. He is employed in hewing stone, sawing marble, forging iron, weaving cloth, or some other handicraft of which a great many are carried on in the prison and its immediate environs. While at work, the prisoners' faces are all turned in one direction, so that they cannot communicate by look or sign, and the

most rigorous silence is maintained. The turnkey teaches the prisoner his trade, and has the charge of no less than 20 men. He is stimulated by a good salary, and it is found can easily enforce the severe regulations of the prison on that number. By a contrivance in the building, the superintendent can at any time overlook the whole prisoners and turnkeys, while at work, without their knowledge, which must be singularly efficacious in keeping the attention of all parties awake. At 8 o'clock the bell rings again, the prisoners form in line, and march in order back to their cells. Each one stops at his cell door, motionless and silent as a statue, and at a signal, stoops down to the floor for his breakfast, which has been previously placed there then turns about, and walks into his cell, the iron door is locked upon him, and in utter solitude and silence he devours his cheerless meal. Twenty minutes after wards, the prisoners return as before to work. Noon calls them to dinner, which being briefly discussed, the silent round of hard labor is resumed. At night-fall, the prisoner washes his face and hands, and marches in line as in the morning to his cell, taking up in the yard his can and tub. His supper awaits him in his cell, prayers are said as in the morning, at the sound of a bell he undresses and goes to bed, and so ends the miserable day of a prisoner's life in Sing Sing.

A Bible is placed in every cell; the prisoner may either read it or not; as it is the only book allowed, the chance is in favour of his sooner or later being induced to open it. Sunday schools, conducted on the same plan of rigorous prevention of intercourse among the prisoners, have been introduced, and have effected much good.

*Jonathan outdone.* A contemporary states that a farmer residing near Lincoln possesses a cat very different from the rest of the feline tribe; that she has actually sickled eight rabbits and a pigeon? and nearly reared them, too!! Will our transatlantic brethren permit their domain to be poached on with impunity?

*New Invention.* A self-registering anemometer has lately been completed by W. Edmond, Esq., of Morrilton, near Swansea. Whilst it registers on a sheet of paper the force, and therefore the velocity of the wind, at the same time indicating the quarter from which the wind blows at that particular moment, from the machinery being put in motion by an eight day clock, and the cylinder on which the paper is placed being in constant rotation, every minute of the 24 hours is accurately observed and recorded; a desideratum long sought for, and hitherto unaccessibly.

*Food for the Mind and Food for the Body.*—Not long since, as Mr Joy, auctioneer, of the parish (Brenchley), was selling the furniture and effects of a person about to leave, a lot was put up consisting of eight volumes of the *Spectator*. After the usual ceremony of "Going, going," &c., the lot was knocked down to a worthy neighbouring farmer. On the following morning the farmer came (as did many others) for his lot, with a horse and cart; the auctioneer was somewhat surprised, and not a little amused, when told by the farmer he was come with the cart for the articles bought,

which he said he had taken to be eight bushels of speck'd taters (potatoes.)

*Absence of Mind.* The last case is that of a grocer, who, in emptying some liquor from one barrel to another, clapped the funnel into his own mouth, and did not discover his mistake until he found himself running over.

'I say, Pat,' said a Yankee to an Irishman who was digging in his garden, 'are you digging out a hole in that there onion bed?' 'No,' says Pat, 'I'm digging out the earth and leaving the hole.'

A sailor under examination the other day, at the Thames police-office, charged a youth, whom he described as a gentleman, with robbing him. "Why do you call him a gentleman?" asked the magistrate. "Because he wears a long-tailed coat," replied the sailor.

The editor of a country paper says he can't write editorial and rock the cradle both at the same time, and that his readers must put up with his lack of original matter until the baby is able to go alone.

Men reflect little, read negligently, judge with precipitation, and receive opinions exactly as they do money, — because they are current.

The *Boston Times* recommends pork and beans as an excellent remedy for tooth ache, especially if the ache be produced by hunger.

Genius and talent are to be found in a thousand places besides the highest, if one only knew where to hit upon them.

A little ragged archin was sent by a mechanic to receive a small bill. He began in the usual way, but, becoming more and more importunate for the money, the debtor's patience being exhausted, he said to him, "You need not dun me so sharply; I am not going to run away at present." "I don't suppose you are, sir," said the boy with much simplicity; "but my master is, and he therefore wants the money."

If it be true that there is no good quality of a woman which is not necessary to perfect housekeeping, it follows that bad women are necessarily bad housekeepers.

Three clusters of spots are now traversing the left side of the face of the sun; two of which are particularly large, the nuclei in each spot being vividly distinct. The whole may be seen with any kind of pocket telescope or spy-glass, the eye being protected with a piece of black glass.

The first and most important female quality is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and persuasion, in order to be surly; it did not make them weak, in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice, in order to be employed in scolding; nor did it provide them with delicate features, in order to be disfigured with anger.

Conscience may be said to be the voice of the soul, and the Passions the voice of the body.

Be not angry that you cannot make others as you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself that you wish to be.—*Thomas a Kempis.*

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

FARES.  
Ordinary Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
Servants & Children ..... 5s.  
Single Letters ..... 6d.  
Double Do. .... 1s.  
and Packages in proportion  
All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept of Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other losses sent by this conveyance.  
ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE  
PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, St. John's  
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1839.

**Nora Creina**  
Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

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

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

TERMS.  
Ladies & Gentlemen ..... 7s. 6d.  
Other Persons, from 5s. to 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, 1839.

**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 fitted out, to ply between *CARBONEAR* and *PORTUGAL COVE*, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after-cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

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

TERMS.  
After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.  
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single ..... 6d.  
Double, Do. .... 1s.  
Parcels in proportion to their size 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 Kieley'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 on EAST by the House of the late captain STARR, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,  
Widow.  
*Carbonear*, Feb. 9, 1839.

**Blanks**

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



VOL. V.

HARBOUR GRACE

*Employment every country, wards, woman place. In Italy in Germany, in land, and more and woman-ado seen her, in inst-ber, performing and notoriety, heaven-giving seemed to me to That the age of ed from Euro meagre evidence swords leaped fr to save the be- toilette. That the proofs shal- face wherever y- a woman does ter's devil. I- seen her making hods, digging o- ing forth the c- have also seen- with a man, nay- once even with- most public stre- is. In Dresd- splits wood, dr- city in a little w- eatables for mil- ways to the ma- row. In all- France and It- her with basko- teeing to mon- fallen upon the- France females- grading and ou- in England, an- in as great req- themselves. A- diligence horses- your boots as y- her little stand- At theatres t- sells you your- women who b- boxes. At an- face it is a wo- business. Wo- a chanter for- bargain with- you be conve- south of Franc- right to a pla- from a woman- of whatever de- a woman is ne- indeed hardly- which she do- chief manager.*

*In reflection no farther than they were pre- says Bishop- to speak of a- his face, nor o- his back." A- tion of which- banish from s- and defamatio-*

*PHOTODUPLICATION has been given and important in-*