



AND Conception Bay Journal.

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

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1840.

No. 292

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite the MARKET Place.

December, 1839.

REPORT

ON THE

GEOLOGY

OF

Newfoundland.

BY

J. B. JUKES, B. A. & F. G. S.

[Laid before the Legislature by command of His Excellency the Governor.]

IN the present state of Geological science, an observer commencing an investigation of a country at a distance from those which have been already described, is very much in the condition of one who begins the science afresh. The nomenclature and classifications with which he has been familiar, have to be discarded, or at all events held as of uncertain application to the things he has now to examine; and instead of tracing and mapping down a series of rocks the order of which is known and in which the identification of one affords a ready clue to the interpretation of the rest, the Geological Surveyor has to labour at long, uninteresting and perplexing details, in order to acquire the preliminary knowledge with which to begin his work. If to these considerations be added that of the difficulties arising from an unexplored country and a dangerous coast, increase, during the latter part of the season by unfavourable weather, I hope the small part of the Survey which has been completed during the past summer, compared with what I had expected to accomplish, will be sufficiently accounted for.

The best form into which the materials collected can be thrown, will, I think, be—first of all, a general account of the different formations met with in the course of the survey,—and then a sketch of the portions of the country occupied by each, their local varieties, and their relations one with the other. As I have not yet been able to connect the Eastern and Western sides of the Island, I will describe them each separately, as far, at least, as regards the stratified rocks. And inasmuch as any names which can be given to the several formations must be for the present provisional, and I wish by all means to steer clear of that fruitful source of error, hasty generalisation, I shall apply to the different formations names derived either from those places near which they are best exhibited, or from some obvious and general character.

STRATIFIED ROCKS OF THE EASTERN PART OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

(In the descending order.)

1.—The Bell Isle shale and gritstone formation.—This formation is the newest or highest in the series of stratified rocks on the Eastern side of the Island. It consists of a great mass of dark brown and black shale, interstratified with beds of a fine grained gritstone. The shale is of various degrees of hardness, sometimes crumbling beneath the finger and in very thin laminae, at others in thicker plates, requiring a sharp blow to break them.—It is frequently micaceous, and some portions of it put on precisely the appearance of some mica slate, having a curved or wrinkled lamination, and being entirely composed of scales of white silvery mica. Some slabs of this shale are covered with singular markings in relief, at first sight resembling the leaves and branches of small plants or sea weeds; they are, however, I believe, concretions, and not organic. The softer parts of the shale frequently decompose in situ into a dark brown earth, which lodges in

the crevices and on the ledges of the cliffs, and has precisely the appearance of fine vegetable mould. The beds of gritstone which occur at various intervals in this mass of shale, are universally fine grained, grey internally but weathering brown outside, generally thin bedded, being rarely more than two feet thick, and are divided by joints into sharp angular blocks. These joints are almost invariably at right angles to each other, and when also perpendicular to the beds, the blocks are of course rectangular, and form good building stone. If not thus naturally square, however, the stone will not readily admit of being made so artificially, as it is of a brittle splintery character. In the upper part of this formation, the shale, is much more abundant than the gritstone, which latter frequently occurs in single beds, with regular intervals of shale between each; in the lower portion the beds of gritstone are more grouped together, forming a thickness sometimes of 20 or 30 feet, and the shale bears a less proportion to the stone than in the upper part. The thickness of the whole formation must be considerable; but owing to the want of a continuous section, and other difficulties, it must be felt to conjecture. It cannot, however, be so little as 600 feet. The Bell Isle, shale and gritstone is in some places seen to graduate or pass down by regular degrees into the next inferior, or that which I shall term the variegated slate, formation. One formation is said to graduate downwards or upwards into another, when at their junction the beds of each alternate the one with the other, and no positive line of separation can be drawn between the two.

2.—The variegated slate formation consists of a mass of rocks the most remarkable and abundant of which are some bright red and greenish grey slates. The upper part of this formation is almost invariably of a very fine grain, but here and there contains coarser beds, or even patches of small conglomerate. The fine grained beds are generally traversed by a slaty cleavage, but from their brittle character seldom split into large slates, and are never sufficiently durable to be used for economical purposes. Some of the beds are slightly calcareous. The bright red colour generally characterises certain beds, each bed or group of beds being only of one hue; sometimes, however, a sudden change takes place, the red colour ending in one or more broad streaks, and the remainder of the mass being greenish grey. The colours are likewise in variable proportions in different localities; the predominating hue being red in one place, green in another and becoming in some places, brown, cream-coloured or yellowish. The slaty cleavage is most frequently developed in the upper part of the formation; the lower beds though retaining something of their characteristic colouring, are rather coarser, more siliceous, and become compact slate rock or gritstone.—The total thickness of this formation must certainly exceed a thousand feet.

3.—The Trinity Bay sandstone formation.—This is the rock which most usually occurs next below the variegated slates; I cannot, however, as yet state, whether the two pass into each other or not.—The Trinity Bay sandstone formation is composed of materials of which the following section is an example:—

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1.—Dull red sandstone, or gritstone, containing a few pebbles, in enormously thick beds, some being so much as 30 or 40 feet. | 400 |
| 2.—Alternating beds of coarse and fine grained rock, the finer beds exhibiting an imperfect slaty cleavage, and the beds generally very thin, sometimes not more than 3 inches. | 400 |

| | | |
|---|---|------|
| Dark red sandstone, Light purple do. | } | 150 |
| 3.—Dull red sandstone and conglomerate. | | |
| Gritstone with a dull red and white stripe. | } | 50 |
| 4.—Greenish slaty rock | | |
| 5.—Dull red sandstone and conglomerate. | } | 100 |
| 6.—A continued alternation of beds similar to 3, 4, and 5, for a thickness of at least 500 or | | |
| | | 600 |
| | | 1700 |

These gritstones and sandstones are generally hard and intractable, having a dull fracture and being not well adapted for building purposes. The slaty beds are siliceous and the slaty cleavage imperfectly developed, the whole series being characterised by as few features of interest as can well be imagined.—It seems somewhat to change in the nature of the conglomerate beds in some places, as great masses of a grey colour, with small red pebbles imbedded, were observed belonging apparently to this formation. As we descend to its lower beds moreover the quantity of the slaty rocks increases.—From these two circumstances it may happen that the Trinity Bay sandstone formation may be identical with the rocks I shall mention next. As however there is no direct evidence, except mineral character, in favour of this supposition, and some circumstances seem to militate against it, I shall describe these rocks separately.

4.—The Signal Hill sandstone and conglomerate.—This formation consists of a group of rocks generally of a dull red colour, very hard and intractable and thick bedded. Its upper portion is principally a coarse grained sandstone frequently containing beds of conglomerate of quartzose pebbles, some of which are as large as a man's fist. In the lower part the conglomerate is generally smaller and it is interstratified with masses of a very fine grained gritstone of a light grey colour, hard and splintery, the beds of which are commonly very thick, and in a limited section scarcely discernible. This grey stone may be seen at Quidi Vidi, Signal Hill, and the base of the South-side Hill of St. John's. It is there used as a building stone, but, like the gritstone of the Bell Isle formation, its utility for that purpose chiefly depends on the direction of the joints which traverse it, as it is difficult to trim it into shape.—From all parts of the formation large square blocks might be frequently obtained fit for the construction of piers or breakwaters, or for similar purposes. The thickness of the formation or of that part of it exhibited near St. John's, must be about 800 feet.

5.—The St. John's slate formation.—The gradation downwards of the Signal Hill sandstones into this formation is perfect. At their junction beds of dull red and greenish fine grained gritstone alternate with each other, passing upwards in to a coarser red sandstone and downwards into a compact greenish rock, that gradually acquires a slaty cleavage, and assumes all the aspect of clay slate. This slate formation varies considerably in character in different beds, and it is possible that the beds themselves may vary in different portions of their course. They are sometimes very thin, and split easily along the lines of stratification; in this case the cleavage is frequently absent, or if present its plane appears generally to coincide with that of the stratification.—Other beds, again, are very thick,—the marks of stratification being confined to those bands of colour technically called the stripe, and having a fine cleavage crossing them at various angles and splitting them into large and excellent roofing slates.—The colour of these rocks varies from a greenish hue to a dark blue or that which is commonly understood by slate colour. The thickness of the whole formation cannot be ascertained, as I do

not know that I have anywhere seen the base of it; that part which is exposed, however, must be 2 or 3000 feet thick.—It is the lowest stratified rock any where to be seen on the Eastern side of the Island.

STRATIFIED ROCKS OF THE WESTERN PART OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The series of stratified rocks on the western shore of Newfoundland is very different from that of the Eastern side. It consists of four or five formations, in the following order—

1.—The Newfoundland coal formation.—This interesting and important group of rocks resembles in its higher portions the coal formation of Europe and consists of alternations of shale and clunch, with various beds of gritstone, and here and there a bed of coal. Interstratified with those rocks, however, there occur in Newfoundland beds of red marl; and as we descend to the lower parts of the formation, there come in alternations of red and variegated marls with gypsum, dark blue clays with selenite, dark brown conglomerate beds, and soft red and white sandstones. This inferior portion of the Newfoundland coal formation so greatly resembles the new red sandstone of England (which in that country lies over the coal formation,) that it was not till I got the clearest evidence of the contrary that I could resist myself of the prepossession of its being superior to the coal in this country also. That nothing might be wanting to complete the resemblance, a brine spring is known to rise in one spot on the South side of St. George's Bay, through the beds of red marl and sandstone. It is certain, however, that in Newfoundland the beds containing coal are above these red marls and sandstones, with gypsum and salt springs, the whole composing but one formation, which it is impossible to subdivide by any but the most arbitrary line of separation. The total thickness of this formation must be very considerable. I by no means have any reason to suppose that I have as yet seen its highest beds while the thickness of those which I have been must amount altogether to at least one or two thousand feet.

The group of rocks which I believe to be next below the coal formation, is one that I shall call—

2.—The Port au Port shale and gritstone.—This is a very large formation, something similar in character to that which on the Eastern side of the Island I have called the Bell Isle shale and gritstone; and it is perfectly possible that the two may be different portions of the same beds. The Port au Port body however are not so regularly bedded as those of Bell Isle; the shales are less micaceous and more sandy, and many of the gritstone beds are laminated and echistose. The total thickness of the beds seen must exceed 1500 feet.

3.—The Humber Limestone.—This group of rocks lies below the Port au Port shales and gritstones, and in the Bay of Islands it is the one next inferior; as however their junction was not exposed I cannot say whether the one graduates into the other, or whether other beds may not be interposed between the two in other localities. The highest part of the Humber Limestone which was visible, was a thin bedded mass, about 30 feet thick, of a hard slaty limestone of a dark grey colour, with brown concretions that, on a surface which had been sometimes exposed, stood out in relief. Below this are some thin beds of hard subcrystalline limestone, the colours of which are white or flesh-coloured with white veins.—These would take a good polish and would make very ornamental marbles, and from the thinness of the beds are very well adapted for marble slabs. This series of beds has a thickness of about 200 feet. Below these are a few feet of similar beds of black marble, which rest on some grey compact limestone, with bands or thin beds and

... these latter beds pass down into a large mass of similar limestone, without chert, and in very thick beds. This mass of rock forms hills four or five hundred feet high, in nearly horizontal beds.—Its upper part continues to be regularly bedded, but in its lower portion all distinction in beds is lost, and the limestone becomes perfectly white and saccharine. This great mass of white marble is frequently crossed by grey veins, so that I cannot say that I saw any block pure enough for the statuary. There is little doubt, however, that in so large a quantity some portions might be discovered fit for statuary marble; and for all other purposes to which marble is applied, the store is inexhaustible.

On the North side of St. George's Bay there is a Limestone formation, which I believe to be in the same situation as the Humber limestone, with respect to the Port au Port shale and gritstone; but which differs in character so very much from any beds I say on the Humber, that I forbear to class it with that rock without further evidence. It consists principally of a light yellow magnesian limestone, having however interstratified beds of grey carbonate of lime. The grey beds frequently contain bands and nodules of chert or chalcodony, and the yellow magnesian beds are frequently marked with light red concentric rings, which are sections of spheroidal bands of colour, but which do not appear to differ, except in colour, from the rest of the mass.—These bands or rings are of rather irregular forms, something resembling the bands of colour in a fortification agate, but being frequently three feet in diameter. The following is the most complete section I could get: but as it was cut off by the sea below and concealed by the woods above, it affords no criterion as to the total thickness of the formation.

| | Feet |
|--|------|
| Thick bedded light yellow magnesian limestone..... | 15 |
| Thin bedded ditto, with horizontal pink stripes, and having parts of indurated marl..... | 8 |
| Thick bedded light yellow magnesian limestone..... | 10 |
| Thin bedded pinkish yellow ditto with light red concentric rings | 20 |
| Light grey limestone with a band of chert..... | 5 |
| Yellow magnesian limestone..... | 2 |
| | 60 |

4.—Mica slate and gneiss. This formation, in whatever country it appears, is the lowest of the stratified rocks. Mica slate is a laminated rock, made up of flakes of mica. Gneiss may be described as stratified granite. As is often the case, they have in this country chlorite slate and quartz rock associated with them. The description of these rocks to be found in any elementary work on Geology, will equally apply to those of this country.

I have not made any mention of the igneous or unstratified rocks in the above summary. Those met with in the course of the survey are basalt, greenstone porphyry, hypersthene, sienite and granite. It is of course entirely foreign to my plan to enter on a description of these rocks as their characters are constant in all countries. Any remarkable varieties in them will be noticed in treating of the several localities in which they were found.

(To be continued.)

CHINA.

Private accounts have been received from Canton to the 19th July. Some letters state that the Chinese authorities were preparing to resist any attempt that might be made by the British ships of war, or by armed merchant vessels, to pass up the river. For this purpose some large chain cables had been got in readiness to throw across the river, and boats were also in readiness to be sunk at a short notice for the purpose of impeding the navigation. Measures had been adopted to force the entrance of Opium into China, notwithstanding what had occurred. For this purpose several well armed and manned clippers, with full cargoes of the drug, had proceeded to the north western parts of China, and should any attempts be made by the Chinese (who are notorious cowards), a few shots would have the coast clear for operations.

There is not the least doubt entertained in the city, that as soon as the determination of the British Government is made known not to pay for the Opium delivered up to the Chinese, and in the event of the Emperor refusing to make compensation, that a system of reprisal will be commenced by the capture of the junks belonging to the native merchants. We heard on Saturday that orders to fit out armed vessels for this purpose had already been given in India. The Parsee merchants will be the principal sufferers by the confiscation of Opium. It is not, we believe, generally known that Captain Elliott had to buy a quantity of Opium to make up the 20,000 or 22,000 chests he had pledged himself to surrender. The quantity sent in by British merchants fell short, and to make up the amount the British Superintendent became a buyer of this drug. The bills for this purpose have been presented to our treasury, but were not honored.

The Imperial Commissioner at Canton has forwarded an edict to Captain Elliott, with the request that it might be communicated to Queen Victoria. The document was so arrogantly drawn up that the British Superintendent returned it. Her Majesty is designated as a barbarian; and the edict calls upon her to prevent her subjects from engaging in all transactions in opium under the most severe penalties to offenders. The document concludes by stating that her Majesty, "by so doing, you (Queen Victoria) will more strikingly manifest your respect and submission, &c."

The Chinese have not a more favourable feeling to the Americans than they have to the English. An American having died, he was carried on shore and buried, but the following night the body was exhumed by the Chinese, and thrown into the water.

BET ROOT SUGAR

A refinery of Sugar from the Beet root has lately been erected at Thames Bank Chelsea. In the vicinity of the Metropolis, during the past summer, a great many acres of land have been put into cultivation with the root, at Wandsworth and other places. The machinery will be principally on the plan of the vacuum pans, for pure refined sugar will be produced from the juice by the first process of evaporation, after it has simply undergone the process of discoloration. Another part of the premises is appropriated to the manufacture of coarse brown paper from the refuse, in which it is extensively used in France. In case the government do not interfere, and, by rendering the produce excisable, retard or prohibit its manufacture, several individuals have it in contemplation to establish refineries in different parts of the kingdom, for purifying sugar, which may be produced in agricultural districts, for domestic or individual use. A refinery has lately been established at Belfast, in the vicinity of which town upwards of 200 acres of land have been put in cultivation with the beet root, for the manufacture of sugar. London paper.

Queen Victoria. The incidents of every day arising out of political movements, give birth to painful thoughts, and suggest subjects

for melancholy reflection. The Palace, the Court, and the Cabinet, have become a bye-word among the nations, and the atmosphere, which our young and inexperienced Queen consents to breathe, must eventually tarnish the crown she wears, and bring the monarchy into disrepute. Day after day her weak and selfish Ministers have been degrading her through the mire, and putting words into her mouth, which are neither wise, dignified, nor constitutional. When we call to mind the tender age of our youthful Monarch, it is to be lamented that she has fallen into the hands and guidance of men, who, to retain their places, and pocket their salaries, are dosing her with the seductive influence of pomp, flattery, and frivolous pleasures, while, at the same time, they are ruining the country "bit by bit," and overthrowing the constitution by piecemeal. How painful it is to her loyal subjects to witness these things, and to see that men without principle, should have gained so much influence over her royal mind. An end must soon be put to this unholy alliance, or the most alarming consequences may follow too distressing even to contemplate. A Queen of England was once placed in very critical and perilous times, but she was blest with Ministers who had a regard for the honor of their mistress, and the salvation of her kingdom. It is our fervent prayer that Queen Victoria may have wisdom given her to steer the vessel of the state as a faithful servant of the King of kings, and that it may hereafter be recorded of her, as it was of Queen Elizabeth: "She is the very patroness of true religion, rightly termed. The defender of the faith: one that, before all other things, seeketh the kingdom of God. If the threatenings of men could have terrified her, or their allurements enticed her, she had revolted long ere this; so fiercely by great pretences her constancy had been assaulted. But God had strengthened his royal handmaid. The fear of God hath put to flight the fear of man. Her religious heart is accepted of the Lord, and glorious it is also in the eyes of the world. A princess, zealous for God's house, so firmly settled in his truth, that she had constantly determined, rather to suffer torments, than one jot to relent in matters of religion."

Turkish Operatives. I passed through a country beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and perceived at a distance a number of figures in white, moving up and down in a body, as if engaged in some ceremonial—I conjectured either a marriage or a funeral—who did not stir from the spot. When I drew nearer I discovered that they were Turkish workmen with white turbans, on the road designed for the Sultan, prostrating themselves and rising up again every moment, it being their hour of prayer. They were formed in two lines on the road, one man in front like a tugleman acted as chanter, singing hymns to Ullo, to which they responded. Strict Mahometans, let their employment be what it may, leave off at the hour of prayer, and betake themselves to their devotions. This was the first body of Turkish workmen I met employed on the road, the Christians are the principal operatives. The Turks would all wish to be gentlemen, and as long

as those under them pay them tribute and respect, and permit them to have their pipes and coffee, they (regardless of the volcano ready to explode under their feet) will allow them to do what they please, now that their empire in Europe is waxen old, and ready to decay. The road which was making for the Sultan was very superficial; in some places it consisted in merely removing the sod: along the way side posts were erected, having small flags at the top, I suppose to honor his progress through the country.

Warning to Sheriffs. All Sheriffs ought to take warning from a circumstance that occurred last week at St. Louis, and never seize in person any thing that contains a steam-engine. The Sheriff of St. Louis seized the steam boat General Grady, and slept on board for the better security of the property. But, lo! during the night the engineers put the boat in motion, and went off down the Mississippi, landing the Sheriff and his assistant in a wild forest, to ruminate on the glorious uncertainty of the law. Philadelphia pap.

SPAIN.

From the north the accounts are inconclusive. A great sensation had been occasioned by the sudden disappearance of the Count d'Espagne, the Carlist chieftain. The most contradictory accounts are given in the letters from the Eastern Pyrenees as to his fate. Some accounts affirm that he is at a village in Catalonia, on the French frontiers, not daring to resist the resentment of the authorities in France, as he had violated his parole in entering Spain, and fearful of his own party, which has proscribed him. The Toulouse Emancipation of the 14th, on the other hand, announces that on the 1st instant, the Count, wandering in the mountains, was recognized and betrayed. He was pursued by Bep del Oli (a brigand), seized, bound, and gagged, and then cruelly poignarded and precipitated from the steep heights of the Coll de Nargo, between the hamlets of Orina and Orgacia. A body, dreadfully mutilated, was subsequently found at the bottom of the ravine, and from its age, corpulency, hoary hair, and general appearance, no doubt remained that it was the body of the Carlist chief. Amidst the horrible atrocities of the Spanish war, the addition of another dreadful murder in cold blood seems to add but imperceptibly to the mass of inhuman atrocities which disgrace that country. It is stated that the party under the late Count's command has stipulated to go over to the Queen. [Subsequent accounts confirm the intelligence of the murder of the Count d'Espagne.]

PERSIA.

Intelligence of a very important nature from Persia reached London yesterday via St. Petersburg. Although Her Majesty's Government have not received information of the fact, yet we believe there is no doubt that the Shah of Persia has acceded to all the demands of the British government. Diplomatic relations will, of course, be resumed as soon as our mission can return, and we have reason to believe that the conclusion of a commercial treaty will be one of the first fruits of the termination of the differences between the two courts. Of course the British government, upon its part, cannot hesitate to evacuate Karak—the occupation of that island being the result of the menacing position assumed by the Shah. There can be little doubt that we are indebted to the success of Lord Auckland's policy for this important change in our relations with Persia; and it is certainly a most valuable compliment to the triumph of our arms. It is not the relief which will be afforded to our commerce in that part of the world, extensive as that unquestionable is, so much as the security which is afforded to our Indian empire, by the creation of alliances in Persia and the states of Central Asia. One great source is removed too, of jealousy and distrust between England and Russia, which cannot fail to produce a salutary effect upon the set-

NEWFOUNDLAND ARCHIVES
Colonial Building
Military Road

ment of the Eastern question.—*Morning Chronicle, November 22.*

IRELAND.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—By the united exertions of the National Board and the Kildares place society, it may be fairly estimated that at present nearly 300,000 children are receiving daily instruction. After making every allowance for those who may be taught privately and at other schools, there still remains an ample field for the establishment of new, and an extension of the existing seminaries. This field, it is gratifying to reflect, is now in course of a more extended culture. National schools are getting up in many parts of the country; the schools of the Kildare-place Society are in active operation; Sunday schools, in spite of all obstacles, are increasing in number and usefulness; and the Established Church is organizing a wide-spread system of education, strictly in connection with Scriptural knowledge. With all these aids, it will be hard if Ireland be not in time one of the best education portions of the United Kingdom.—*Chambers's Journal.*

DEATH FROM KREOSOTE.—The Post of yesterday relates a melancholy instance of the evil effects of Kreosote when injudiciously administered. Miss Eliza D. Magoon, aged about 17, daughter of Mr. N. S. Magoon, of this city, called upon a dentist about a fortnight since, for the purpose of having a tooth filled. The dentist wished to destroy the nerve of the tooth, and for that purpose applied Kreosote, some of which ran down her throat. The lady returned home in great distress, in which situation she lingered until Wednesday last, when she died.—Every exertion was made by her friends to give her relief, but all medicine proved ineffectual.—*Boston Paper, Dec. 11.*

In the Court of Queen's Bench an action was brought against the *Times Newspaper*, by Mr. Polack, for a Libel inserted in that Paper, alleging that Mr. Polack, who had given evidence before a Committee of the House of Lords relative to the Colonization of New Zealand, had kept a grog shop at Botany Bay, and that he was not to be believed on his oath. Witnesses were called by the defendant to prove the charges, but the jury found a Verdict for the plaintiff—damages £100.

The scaman of H. M. steamer *Medea*, who had his leg shot off a short time since, in the accidental encounter of that vessel with a French corvette, on the coast of Mexico has been awarded a Pension of £55 per annum by the French Government.

The public may judge of the destitution amongst the population of ENNIS by the fact, that seven hundred and fifty-seven persons were fed in the House of Industry on Thursday last. *Limerick Standard.*

(From the Kingston Chronicle, December 21.)

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We noticed in our last number, that the resolutions introduced by Mr. Sullivan into the Legislative Council, in which were embraced the views of his Excellency the Governor General, on the Union question, had been passed by that Honorable House without condition.

The debate continued till the 19th instant, when the sense of the committee of the whole house was taken on the resolution, and the votes were thirty in favour of it, and twenty two against it, giving a majority of eight in its favour, besides Mr. Woodruff, the chairman of the committee who is in favour of the measure.—Mr. Sherwood's amendment, which proposed to allow to Lower Canada, fifty members, and to Upper Canada sixty-two members, in the united legislature, was rejected. The Government bill being this carried in both houses of the legislature, and in the Special Council of this Province, will become the basis on which the details are to be founded by her Majesty's Government, in the bill which they will bring before the Imperial Parliament.

On the 17th inst., the House in committee of the whole, was engaged in the discussion of the third resolution, on the Union:—the proposed Civil List. The Crown desire it to be permanent, this is opposed, and it is argued, that it should be renewed at the accession of each successive Sovereign. The committee did not come to a division on the subject, but rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Thursday, the 19th instant.

QUEBEC, Dec. 26.

When our paper was put to press on Tuesday last we were under the impression that the whole of the Union Resolutions had passed the Assembly of Upper-Canada without condition, and it is rather singular that the same statement should have been made in private letters addressed to several persons in this city, and as we learn from the Kingston Chronicle, in that town also. The report, however, appears to have been premature for up the 18th of the month the two first Resolutions, only had passed by majority of eight, and the third Resolution which to grant a Civil List was under discussion. This, it is said to warmly opposed by the Radical members, and now the impediment to the adjustment of the matter. It is expected it will be got over as the 4th Resolution, which disburthens, the Province of its Public dept, holds out a strong inducement to those who have hitherto opposed a permanent Civil List to waive some of their scruples in order to obtain so desirable a relief.

Since the foregoing was in type we have learnt that private letters have been received from Toronto, dated on the 20th inst. which state positive that the whole of the Resolutions passed the Assembly, on that day by a majority of 15.

A very important message from the Governor General to the House of Assembly in reply to an address presented to His Excellency by that Body, for further information relative to the proposed Union, will be found under the Upper Canada head. It appears from it that Ministers have abandoned the unwieldy Bill of the last Session of the Imperial Parliament; and satisfactory to know that any new Bill which may now be introduced for the Union will have benefit of the information the Governor General has obtained from his own personal observation in both Provinces.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1840.

In our first page we have commenced publishing the Report of J. B. Jukes, Esq. on the Geology of Newfoundland, and we intend furnishing our scientific readers with a weekly treat till the whole be inserted.

Married.

At Carbonear, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. J. Pickavant, Mr. Joseph Taylor, to Harriet, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Henry Rowe, both of that town.

PROCLAMATION.

IN obedience to a Precept of the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES, bearing date the 28th of January, and to me directed,

I hereby give Public Notice

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, will be holden at the Court-House, in BRIGUS, on

Tuesday,

The Eighteenth day of February, (Instant), at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon, of the same day; and the Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol, the High Constable, and all other Constables and Bailiffs within this District are commanded that they be then there to do and fulfil those things which by reason of their Offices shall be to be done.

Given under my Hand, at Harbor Grace in the Northern District of Newfoundland, this Third day of February, in the Reign of Our Lord 1840.

B. G. GARRETT,
High Sheriff

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.

FOR SALE

BY

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

BREAD, Common,

Middling and Fine FLOUR, Fine & Superfine PORK, Danzig, Hamburg & American BEEF, Prime & Cargo BUTTER, Split PEAS MOLASSES in Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels

SUGAR, Loaf & Brown TEA, Bohea, Congo, Souchong, Twankey & Hyson

CORDAGE, TOWLINES, WARPS, &c., &c., &c.

SPUNYARN & OAKUM

CANVAS, No. and Flat, TWINE

COALS, Large and dry 'in Store' for Sealers

PITCH, TAR, TURPENTINE, ROSIN & VARNISH

Prepared Patent VARNISH for Ship's Bottoms

SHEATHING PAPER, BRIMSTONE SOAP and CANDLES

OCHRE, LIME

POWDER, SHOT, Large Gun FLINTS

CHALK, WHITING, GRINDSTONES

PAINTS, all Sorts & Colours

LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS TURPENTINE

EARTHENWARE in Crates

WINDOW GLASS in Boxes

TOBACCO, Negrohead & Leaf

PIPES in Boxes

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS

BARVELS

BLOCKS, Bushed and Wood Pins

DEAD EYES

IRON SHEIVES, MAST HOOPS and JIB HANKS

DECK BALLS EYES

SHEET LEAD & COPPER

CAMBOUSES, Cabin and Half Deck

STOVES

SHEET IRON, SHEATHING IRON

STEM PLATES

IRON THIMBLES, assorted

HOOP IRON

CHAIN TOPSAIL-SHEETS

IRON, Round, Square, and Flat, all Sizes

ANCHORS, 1 to 6 Cwt

WINDLASS PALLS, WHEELS &c.

NAILS, all sizes, PUMPTACKS

Composition NAILS, SPARROWBILLS

200 Pair DECK BOOTS

6 Casks SHOES, well assorted

Green Glass SPECTACLES

Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, all Colours

PILOT CLOTHS, WHITNEYS

FUSHINGS, SERGES

BLANKETING, FLANNELS

HOSIERY

And a Large Stock of other

MANUFACTURED

GOODS,

IRONMONGERY

TINWARE, &c., &c., &c.

Harbor Grace,
February 5, 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.

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

COALS.

ALSO.

Of former Importations,

Bread, Flour, Pork
Holstein Butter (repacked)

Oatmeal

Peas, Rice

Gin in Cases, &c., &c.

At accommodating and
Low Prices

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
Harbor Grace,
Nov. 13, 1839.

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

FOR SALE,

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex ELIZABETH, 13 days
from NEW YORK,

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

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace
October 9, 1839.

THE BRIG

Whit or Green,

Barthen per Register 93⁴⁰/₉₄ Tons.

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

Inventory to be seen on appli-
cation to

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
Oct. 16, 1839

**Indentures
FOR SALE,**

At the Office of this Paper.

POETRY

WEEP NOT FOR THE DEAD.

Weep not for the dead,
Who tranquilly repose—
Their spark of life is fled;
But with it all their woes!

The broken heart is heal'd;
The reign of sorrow o'er;
Their future bliss is seal'd,
And they can grieve no more!

Mourn rather for the doom
Of those who struggle on,
In dreariness and gloom,
Until their course is done!

Who linger here, and grieve,
As Death dissolves each tie
That makes them wish to live—
Yet cannot—dare not die!

SIMILIES.

I gaz'd upon the rippling stream,
The moon was clear and bright;
Across the tide a silv'ry beam
Fell on its waters white,
And Life, I said, is like that stream,
Which to the ocean flows;
And Love is like that silv'ry beam,
Which lights it as it goes.

The moon is gone—the rippling stream
Still hastens to the main;
Ah! Love is but a transient gleam,
And all is dark again.
You clouds that do the moon enclose,
Are o'er its brightness laid;
Ah! Life has many clouds like those,
Our bright hopes thus to shade.

BACHELOR'S SONG.

Air—"Poor Old Maids."

There's four score and ten of us,
Poor old Bachelors!
There's four score and ten of us,
Poor old Bachelors!
Up to bed we creep alone,
Poor old Bachelors!
Up to bed we creep alone,
Bed as cold as any stone,
There we lie and grunt and groan,
Poor old Bachelors!
We'll petition the President,
Poor old Bachelors!
We'll petition the President,
For to have some women sent,
For on marriage we are bent,
Poor old Bachelors!

A Snake Story. It has been confidently asserted that the black snake of North America, has the property of expanding itself to such a degree, that he has been known to swallow a bulk twice as big as his own.

Our informant states that two of those reptiles having lately come in contact, and both feeling the demands of appetite, the first assailant began on the tail of the other with such vigour that he soon made his antagonist look about, who, believing in the doctrine of retaliation began to pay him in his own coin, and thus they began mutually to swallow each other, until not a vestige of either was to be seen.

Idleness. Idleness is the hot-bed of temptation, the cradle of disease, and the canker worm of felicity. In a little time, to the man who has no employment, life will have no novelty, and when novelty is laid in the grave, the funeral of comfort will enter the church yard. From that moment it is the shade, and not the man who creeps along the path of mortality. On the contrary, what solid satisfaction does the man of diligence possess? What health in his countenance? What strength in his limbs? What vigour in his understanding? With what a zest does he relish the refreshments of the day? With what pleasure does he seek the bed of repose at night? It is not the accidental hardness of a pillow that can make him unhappy, and rob him of

sleep. He earns his maintenance, and he enjoys it. He has faithfully labored in the day, and the slumbers of the night are a sweet retribution to him. To the diligent man every day is a little heaven. The toil has been honest, and the reward is sure.

A young gentleman, newly called to the Bar, and not thoroughly acquainted with legal contraction, had a brief put into his hands with the following indorsement upon it—"Mr. — 12 Gua. To move for a comm'on [abbreviation of commission] to examine witnesses." The young barrister accordingly moved the Court, "My Lord, I humbly move your Lordship, for a common to examine witnesses." "What sir?" said the Chief Justice. "I humbly move for a common to examine witnesses." "Pray sir," said the Judge, "are your witnesses numerous?" "Yes, my Lord." "Then take *Salisbury Plain*."

A young man and his father presented themselves one day at a notary's office to sign a contract. The clerk first addressed the son, "Sir are you twenty one?" "Here sir," answered the young man, "is the certificate of my birth." "Very well; and you sir," turning to the father, "are you twenty one?" "that is a pretty question," said the father, "do you not think I am at least as old as my own son?" "That is no answer," said the notary, "you must produce your certificate."

Whilst the regiment were in India, a serjeant of theirs obtained an ensign's commission in the corps. Thinking that ease of manner was requisite to prove him qualified for his new situation, on joining the officers, after the first parade which he attended, he began to talk very loud, and in such a manner as to provoke some unpleasant remarks from an old brevet major, who had known him long as a serjeant; upon which our hero observed, that he did not like such language, and that he was as good a gentleman as the major. "You should be better sir," said the major, "for things spoil by keeping, and you were last made."

Immediately after a man acquitted of horse stealing at the late Huntingdon assizes, had left the court, when speaking of the principal witness, he observed, "What a lie that fellow told; we never took the horse through the town at all!"

To comfort those who are Poor people tell them Poverty is no disgrace. The Cholera Morbus is no disgrace, but it is exceedingly disagreeable.

An Irish landlady, being entreated by a traveller to see that his sheets were well aired, replied, with great *naivete*, that his honor might be sure of that, for that there was not a gentleman who had come to the house for the last fortnight but had slept in them!

Last week a man at Selby, in Yorkshire, sold his wife in the public market place, after living with her 23 years, to a pedler, to whom she had taken a liken, for a sovereign, to be paid in eight instalments of half a crown each.

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex *Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munden, 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 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.

Capt THOMAS GADEN

BEGS to inform the Public in general that he intends employing his Ketch *BEAUFORT*, the ensuing Season in the COASTING TRADE, between St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Briggs, as Freights may occasionally offer. He will warrant the greatest care and attention shall be paid to the Property committed to his charge.

Application for FREIGHT may be made, and Letters or Parcels left at Mr. JAMES CLIFT'S, St. John's; or to Mr. ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent, Harbour Grace.

N. B.—The *BEAUFORT* will leave St. John's every Saturday (wind and weather permitting).

May 1, 1839.

For Portugal Cove.

The fine first-class Packet Boat

NATIVE LASS,

James Doyle, Master,

Burthen 23 tons; coppered and copper fastened. The following days of sailing have been determined on—FROM CARBONEAR, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and PORTUGAL COVE on the mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12.

She is completely new, of the largest class, and built of the best materials, and with such improvements as to combine great speed with unusual comfort for passengers, with sleeping berths, and commanded by a man of character and experienced. The character of the *NATIVE LASS* for speed and safety is already well established. She is constructed on the safest principle of being divided into separate compartments by water tight bulk-head, and which has given such security and confidence to the public. Her cabins are superior to any in the Island.

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

FARES:—

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

N. B.—James Doyle will hold himself responsible for any Parcel that may be given in charge to him.
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 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 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 & HOAG,
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. 6.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6.
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 respectfully 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 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 Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will the 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 very gratification possible.

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

TERMS.

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

Parcels in proportion to their size of weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

Carbonear,
June 4, 1838.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

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