



AND

Conception Bay Journal.

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

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1840.

No. 291

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

FRANCE.

THE CHATEAU OF THE TUILERIES.

We had been informed of the new precautions recently adopted for the defence and for the exterior and interior protection of the Palace of this Tuileries, but a journal publishes on that subject such extraordinary particulars, that we copy them, in order to afford the Government an opportunity of contradicting them.

"The service of the Palace was never more rigorous than at present at any former period, or in any other reign. The soldiers themselves are terrified by it. Our readers remember the fate of the poor man who was killed for having too closely approached the gate of the Rue de Rivoli. Ever since additional precautions have been taken, the military garrison of the Tuileries is obliged to take the same measures, and is as much on the *qui vive* as if it were in presence of the enemy.

"There are round the palace three principal lines of defence, included between the Saine, the square of Louis XV., the Rue Rivoli, and the Place du Carrousel. The river closes on one side that extensive polygon, too deep to be forded; its bridges, adjoining the Tuileries, form defiles difficult of access.

"The parallel line comprises the different *debouches* of the streets of L'Echelle, St Roch, and Rivoli, and is much better supported than that of the Carrousel.

"Two military governors are installed at the Louvre and in the Tuileries respectively. They combine their operations, create, modify, and interpret their *consigns*, and are able, by their military knowledge, to organize at a moment's notice a system of defence.

"The arms of the soldiers on duty are everywhere loaded.

"The guard is formed of companies of picked men, who are reviewed daily; of National Guards and of Cavalry.

"During the day several distinct secret sets of police keep watch on each other, and are in continual movement along the lines. The service is even organized amidst its undulations, and marches and stops with it. Each mouchard, or spy, carries under his coat a belt, in which are slung a brace of pistols and a dagger. The comrade who relieves him merely makes a sign to him. Agents seated in hackney-coaches are continually reconnoitring the approaches of the chateau, and a watch, or living telegraph, posted on the top of the roof, gives notice of the

approach of anything culminated to disturb the dynastic order.

"These precautions are redoubled towards nightfall. 350 picked men, supplied by all the regiments of the garrison, arrive at that hour, and take their station under the Pavilion of the Clock.

"Rounds and patrols follow each other in rapid succession, and during the night they issue from the Palace, and are constantly met moving round it, along the quays, the Square of Louis XV., the Carrousel, the rue de Rivoli, and the rue St. Honoré.

"Independently of these military dispositions, which are supported by numerous posts, are other reserves stationed at the Place des Pyramides and at the Ministry of Finance; the battalion of infantry quartered in one of the wings of the Palace, and the cavalry barracks on the Quai d'Orsay; those reserves, placed within short distances of each other, constitute an effective force of between 3,000 and 4,000 men, which may be turned out and concentrated at the Palace in the course of four or five minutes.

"The parapets, bridges, railings, and gates, are well guarded. The internal defensive measures are still more formidable. A ditch limits the garden; the area of the gate of the *Pavillon de l'Heritage* has been raised in order to render its approach the more difficult; the chimnies have been secured by iron bars across them; double doors of solid oak, and turned easily on enormous copper hinges, are *petard* (or bomb) proof; the cellars and subterraneous passages are guarded in such a manner that any attempt to undermine the palace would prove abortive; and certain cabinets, which are as strong as casemates, are traversed by a small winding staircase, extending from the cellar to the roof; 150 servants, officers, and sergeants, of experienced courage, dressed during the day time in a handsome uniform, throw it off at night. Each buckles round his waist, a belt filled with cartridges, is armed to the teeth, and keeps watch in the long galleries of that sombre abode.

"Thus the Palace is secure, on the one hand, against all attempts from abroad, and in the interior against a military movement of the troops on duty. Police agents watch the patrols, and the latter the sentinels. Troops of the line with loaded arms, are mixed up with the National Guards, who do not possess a grain of gunpowder, and within the precincts of the palace the household of Louis Philippe performs a secret and distinct service quite apart from the rest.

"One of our friends passed on Saturday last at the *debouche* of

the Pont royal, about half-past 6 o'clock in the morning, and remarked with astonishment that all the avenues leading to that point were occupied by several brigades of town sergeants, whilst others of that force were posted behind the palisades erected round the works for repair of the bridge. These men communicated with knots of police agents standing near the gates, or silently seated on the parapets of the quay. Several patrols were seen in the mean time moving along the terrace, and two officers of the chateau, who appeared to superintend the whole, were walking up and down on the flags. Other individuals, remarkable for their sinister countenances, were dispersed through the crowd, who stopped with surprise in that sort of ambuscade. The wheels of a heavily loaded cart having sunk in a hole, the agents immediately congregated around it, and helped to extricate it. All of a sudden the distant noise of carriages and of the galloping of cavalry was heard, and shortly afterwards Louis Philippe passed by like lightning, on his way back from Versailles."—*Commerce*.

Caution to Tobacco Smokers.—We find the following remarks in the chapter on Medical Poisons, in *Ryan's Medical Jurisprudence*, a valuable publication of its class: "Though this plant is almost universally employed as a luxury, either by smoking or snuff taking it is a very potent poison when too freely employed. Young smokers are affected with nausea, giddiness, sudden fainting, or disorder of the intellectual faculties, with quivering pulse. These effects are generally transient; but examples are recorded in which these symptoms were followed by stupor, somnolency, and death. The usual symptoms may continue for 24 hours, and then gradually disappear. Death has been produced by a clyster composed of two ounces of tobacco leaves infused in eight ounces of water. The bad effects may be induced by the application of a leaf to an abraded surface. I have observed this fact in a case of ulcer of the leg, and in cases of excoriated nipples, to which an ointment of the leaves was applied. It appears, however, adds Dr. Ryan, from reports made by several physicians in France, that the men employed in the manufacturing of snuff are in good health and unaffected by their occupation.

Among the great discoveries of modern times, we may reckon one made by Mr. Thelwall, who has "mathematically decided the time and place of Cæsar's landing in England." We need not trouble our readers with the process by which this is accomplished; suffice it, that we

now know, "Julius Cæsar arrived off Dover, at 6 o'clock in the morning, on the 23d August, A. C. 55; that after 3 o'clock he sailed with the tide, eight hours before he landed, it being low water at Dover on that day, at exactly 2h. 3m. p. m. therefore," continues Mr. Thelwall, "by three o'clock, the flood tide would be sufficiently up, which running northward, as it does on the Dover coast, carried Cæsar that way; and, consequently, the plain open shore, where the landing was effected, was north of the Cliffs, in the Downs, eight miles from Dover, and between the South Foreland and Deal."

Singular Fact.—Napoleon Bonaparte, the Duke of Wellington, and the late Marquis of Loudouerry, were all born in the same year, namely, the year 1769.—*Mirror*.

Geographical Paradox.—There is a particular place on the earth, where the winds (though frequently veering round the compass) always blow from the north point.

A species of vegetable tallow has lately been introduced from India, of which candles have been made, which burn well, and from which an unpleasant smell proceeds, even when blown out.

French Doctors and Lawyers.—It has been ascertained from the Almanacs of the different departments of Paris, that there are in France no less than seven hundred thousand eight hundred and forty-three medical men. There are, according to another calculation, fourteen hundred thousand six hundred and fifty-one patients. Turning to another class of public men, we find that there are nineteen hundred thousand four hundred and three pleaders, and upon the rolls there are only nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand causes; so that unless the nine hundred and two thousand four hundred and three superfluous lawyers see fit to fall sick of a lack of fees and employment, there must remain three hundred thousand one hundred and ninety-two doctors with nothing to do but to sit with their arms across.

Refusal to Fight a Duel. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* of Aug. 6, contains the following paragraph: "Here is one man who has courage enough to refuse to fight, Judge Gould, of St. Augustine, who is, we believe, a Jerseyman, and a native of Essex county: A CARD. D. W. Whitehurst, amid the venom he has spit at me, insinuates that I am actuated by *cowardice*. I confess that I am a *coward upon principle, and upon oars*, that to keep the commandment has been a part of my education, and were not D. W. Whitehurst perfectly convinced of these facts he would never have dared to use such language towards me. JAMES M. GOULD"

Newton overthrown.—One Charles Palmer has published a book in London, entitled—A treatise on the sublime science of Heliography—satisfactorily demonstrating one great orb of light, the Sun, to be absolutely no other than a body of ice.

Fee, Doctors.—An attempt to purchase health from one who cannot serve his own. See Fee-simple.

LONDON, December 6.

CHINA.

The *Courier* states that by the fast sailing vessel lately despatched to *India*, instructions had been forwarded to the Admiral Commanding in Chief in those seas, to concentrate all the disposable naval force under his orders, and proceed to *Canton* at once to present and support the demands of Government. Orders have also been sent to the *Cape of Good Hope* for such ships of war as may be lying there, or on the station, to sail with all speed for the same destination, whilst communications to the same tenour have also been addressed to Admiral Ross, commanding in the *Pacific*, for the instant despatch of all the force under his orders which could possibly be spared for duty there.

If in addition to the blockade of *Canton*, hostilities will be further pushed to the extent of capturing and confiscating those innumerable fleets of junks, many of the burden even of eight hundred ten and more, which swarm in the *Chinese* seas and on the coasts, by which commerce is carried on with all the neighbouring islands, and even with the *Philippine*, and the sea frontier of several *Chinese* provinces, such as *Canton*, *Fokin* or *Che Keang*, provisioned, the contest would soon be brought to a close, and ample indemnification secured for the Opium so unwarrantably obtained and destroyed. A blockade established against the considerable ports of *Amoy* and *Ning-po* alone, with a capture of their junks, would effect all the objects in view.

The *Toulon* correspondent of the *Courier* states, that Marshal *Vallee* has demanded in the most pressing manner, a reinforcement of 10,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and a proportionate amount of artillery, and that these supplies have been granted, and are now on their way to *Africa*.

December 7.

The new Postage. The new postage regulations came into operation on Thursday, the 5th December.

All letters are now charged with the new rates, which apply not only to all places in *England*, but to *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and all parts of the *United Kingdom*.

The new rates of postage are the following:—

On letters not exceeding half an ounce, fourpence.

On letters above half an ounce, and exceeding one ounce, eight pence.

Of letters above one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces, one and fourpence, if pre-paid; if not, two and sixpence.

On letters above two ounces, and not exceeding four ounces, two and eight pence, if pre-paid; if not, five and fourpence.

And so on in proportion.

It must be borne in mind, that after the first ounce in the preceding scale, no distinction is made between the ounce and the fraction of an ounce. A letter, for instance which turns the ounce weight, is liable to four postages, and a letter weighing a fraction above two ounces, is liable to six postages, and so on.

As all postages are charged by weight, the number of pieces of paper of which a letter may consist will be of no importance. Letters may therefore be enclosed in envelopes, without additional charge, provided the letter and the envelope do not exceed half an ounce in weight.

In all cases when the postage is less than fourpence, the present charges will continue, except the charges will be by weight; half an ounce being charged as a single letter, and so on.

All letters exceeding an ounce in weight, must have the postage paid in advance, or they will become liable to double the sum, that would otherwise have to be paid for them.

Foreign letters will continue to be charged with the present rates of postage.

A report is going about that there is a conspiracy in *Russia* to remove the *Czar*, by means similar to those employed in the case of his father and grandfather.

We are able to state that Parliament will assemble for the despatch of business on Thursday the 16th Jan.

We hear that the title of that gallant veteran Sir *John Keane*, the commander of the army of the *Indus*, is to be *Baron Keane of Cappoquin, in the County of Waterford*.

April is said to be the month fixed on for the *Queen's* marriage.

It is stated that *Prince Albert* will return about the middle of March, that he will have the title of *Duke* conferred upon him, will be presented with a baton as *Field Marshal*, and the *Lieutenant Colonelcy* of the 11th *Dragoons*, which are to be made *Hussars* about the same time, until a more crack regiment is vacant.

Accounts from *Madrid*, to the 30th ult, have been received. A despatch from *Tervet*, in the *Saragossa Eco* of the 20, states that the *Christino* army of the centre has taken the *Castle of Castro*, taking the garrison of about 100 with their muskets and 12,000 cartridges.

Servia has asked the protection of *France* and *England* against *Russia*. *Cracow* also petitions for the protection of *Queen Victoria*.

A gentleman of *Liverpool* is said to have invented a steam engine by the aid of which a vessel may make the passage between *England* and *America* in six days.

The *Pope* is said, by accounts from *Rome*, to be in a dying state.

Teetotalism is making great progress in *Ireland*—being aided by some of the *Roman Catholic Priesthood*. In *Dungarvan* alone twenty publicans have surrendered their licenses, and the proprietor of the brewery in that town has discharged part of his workmen. The falling off of the annual revenue in *Ireland*, on the articles of *beer* and *spirits*, amounts to £90,000!

The water in the *Thames* river has risen unprecedentedly, the banks have been overflowed, villages inundated, and much damage done.

Lord Normanby is to leave the *Home Office*, and be provided for as the *Privy Seal*. *Lord John Russell* is to return to the *Home Office*; while *Lord Clarendon* is to grapple with the difficulties that envelope the *Colonial* relations. *Morn. Herald*.

The *Chartist* leaders are on the move again to excite the People to riot and rebellion. Several meetings of delegates have been held in the manufacturing districts, to form a *National Convention*.

The *Duke of Wellington*, in a letter to a noble Lord, says that his health has been improving ever since his arrival at *Strathfield*.

The *Great Western* arrived at *Bristol* on the 30th Nov. in 13 1-2 days from *New York*. The news respecting money matters in the *United States* was considered favorable, and had partially renewed confidence.

We are happy to learn that the latest authentic accounts respecting *Turkey*, state that *Austria*, *Great Britain*, *Russia* and *Prussia*, continue to be in perfect accord as to the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the *Turkish empire*; and we are confident that the *French Government*, however it may have yielded for a moment to the interested clamour of a few individuals who would elevate *Mehemet Ali* upon the ruins of the *Ottoman empire*, will, upon consideration, see that peace in the *Levant*, as well as the general interests of humanity, will be best secured by the policy in which all the other great European Powers have given their cordial and resolute adhesion. *Observer*.

Resolutions for the *Union of the CANADAS* have, after warm and protracted debates, passed both branches of the Legislature of *Upper Canada*—in the *Assembly* 34 to 19. The two *Provinces* are to have an equal representation. The measure was previously agreed to by the *Special Council of Lower Canada*. It was reported that the *Governor General* intended to proceed forthwith to *England*, for the purpose of completing the arrangements consequent on the change of Government, and to return next season to open the Legislature of the *United Provinces* in person.

At the latest dates from *Canada* every thing was quiet on the frontier, although reports had been previously spread, of gatherings of sympathizers in the bordering *States*.

Very severe gales were experienced on the *American coast*, from *Maine* to *New York*, about the middle and latter end of *December*, attended with great loss of property and life. At *Gloucester* alone, on the 15th, no less than 25 vessels were driven ashore, most of which became total wrecks, and about 50 persons perished! The shores were stated to be strewn with dead bodies and fragments of wrecks.

A Fire occurred at *New York* on the 14th, by which property to the amount of half a million dollars, was destroyed.

A number of deaths by *Small Pox*, have lately occurred at *Boston*.

The refractory Tenants on Mr.

Van Rensselaer's estate, at *Albany*, have yielded to the Authorities and the Troops sent against them have been disbanded.

(From *Neilson's Quebec Gazette*, L. C. paper.)

The division in the Legislative Council of *Upper Canada* on the resolutions for the re-union of the *Provinces*, submitted by the Hon. Mr. *Sullivan* as organ of the Government, will be found below, with the address of that body to the Crown praying for additional conditions.

We are informed that the resolutions submitted by Mr. *Draper*, *Solicitor General*, which will be found in last *Gazette*, have passed the Assembly, without any other conditions, by a majority of *Seventeen*. An address similar to that of the Council, will probably also be adopted.

Thus the re-union measure has received the sanction of the *Special Council of Lower Canada*, and of the two Branches of the Legislature of *Upper Canada*, by the help of *Lord John Russell's* despatch of the 13th Oct. It has yet to pass the ordeal of the *House of Commons* and the *House of Lords*. If it is finally carried, "THE REPEAL OF THE UNION" will not be so troublesome as the same cry in *Ireland*, for it will not last so long.

The position of Her Majesty's Ministers in this affair is humiliating, and that of their supporters in *Upper Canada* not better. The present servants of the Crown depart from the policy of the British Government during eighty years; from the declarations of parliament, and their own positive declaration only two years ago, and determine on a re-union of the *Provinces*, present a Bill for the purpose, hesitate in putting it to the vote of the *Commons*, and then tell *Upper Canada*, we are determined to put an end to your present political existence, we only want to know in what mode you would like that our sentence should be put in execution. In your new state of existence you are to be united to another province, whose political existence we wish also to destroy; we offer you as an inducement (virtually a bribe), to consent to our measure, an exemption from a share of your just debts, exemption from the taxation which would be required to pay that share, a representation nearly double the proportion of your population, which will give you with the aid of any two or three members whose interests chiefly lie in *Upper Canada*, that may be elected in the *Lower Province*, the power of taxing the trade and population of *Lower Canada*, and applying the proceeds to the exclusive advantage of your section of the country. We will not consult *Lower Canada* on this measure, because there has been a rebellion in that Province, (although not much worse than in yours, and certainly less formidable than the last rebellions in *Scotland* and *Ireland*;) we will deliver over the whole legal and moral, to you, to be loaded with debts and taxes for your advantage. This we can assure you is quite "just," and that "as far as the feelings of the inhabitants of *Lower Canada* can be ascertained, the measure of the re-union meets with approbation." This, be assured, is "equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects," and the pledge of "a government based upon just principles, conducted in accordance with the wishes of the people," "a safe and practicable return to constitutional government in *Lower Canada*," and "a firm impartial, and vigorous government for both," and "to unite the people within them in one common feeling of attachment to British institutions and British connection."—(Wide *Message* 7th Dec. 1829.)

"*Libertas et natalis solem.*"
"Fine words! I wonder where you stole them."

We shall say nothing of the confidence required to be placed in the wisdom of Her Majesty's Ministers, "to arrange the details of the measure." *Lord John Russell's* Bill which all parties in the *Canadas* reprobate, and "some of the detail of which" the Government organ in the Legislative Council of *Upper Canada* declares "to have been already abandoned as impracticable," are sufficient answers.

And what do the friends of liberty, the great advocates of a Government conducted in accordance with the wishes of the people, "the Responsible Government" men, the "Reformers" of *Upper Canada* say to this? "Oh! it is excellent!" They swallow the bribe, and care not a pin for the public liberty, the wishes of the people, the responsibility of the administration to the majority of the people. Their professions are all a force—they expect to get into "the Compact" places and divide "the spoils" of *Lower Canada*.

But what do some high minded Com-

Fact men say to it; men who have revered the principles of the British Constitution, the *Magna Charta*, the *Statute de Tallagio non concedendo*, the bill of rights, the act of settlement, the declaration of 1773, under which these Provinces remained true to the Crown against thirteen colonies in arms; what say they to that COMMAND of eternal justice "thou shalt not covet...any thing that is thy neighbour's?" THEY SAY:—

Mr. SHAWWOOD.—"Upper Canada was entitled to the numerical preponderance in the new Legislature *** of about fifteen members."

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—"The propositions contained in the message, were such as were fair and reasonable in themselves, and as favourable as could be expected for Upper Canada."

The Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN, (President of the Executive Council).—"The public debt of Upper Canada was considerable, and in the present condition of her revenue no new works could be commenced, and these already in progress could not be continued; already was the public credit deeply pledged, and he would ask hon. gentlemen,—how are we to maintain our credit? That House had no power to tax the people to meet the pressing wants of the country, and was it likely the people would consent to be taxed to the amount required, even by their Representatives? It was evident to him therefore, that the only means of discharging our obligations, of faithfully satisfying the public creditor, was by uniting Upper to Lower Canada, whose surplus revenue alone could enable us to redeem our obligations."—[While Debates from Upper Canada Parliamt, 18th Dec.]

To all this the holders of these obligations, or debentures, in London, Upper Canada and elsewhere, to the amount of a million and a quarter of pounds at interest, together with the *expectants* of another million already appropriated or promised, and their respective friends and connections, say AMEN!

And the sworn enemies of British Government, with the union and its conditions fully before them, exclaim with the feelings and recklessness of a Skylark, "NOUS L'ACCEPTONS!"

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1849.

A meeting was held in the Committee-room of the Exchange Building on Monday last, for the purpose of receiving from BRYAN ROBINSON, Esq., barrister-at-law, a report of that gentleman's proceedings last year, in London, whether he repented, it will be remembered, for the purpose of promoting the appeal cause, KIELLEY vs. CARSON the Speaker, and other members, of the House of Assembly.

The report, we are happy to say, was in all respects a most gratifying one; and Mr. ROBINSON received the unanimous and cordial thanks of the meeting for the assiduity, zeal, and ability with which he had prosecuted the object of his mission.—This information will doubtless be pleasing to all those who desire to witness the ascendancy of the law over the cause of party and of faction.—Ledger, Jan. 24.

On Monday last, the House of Assembly resolved itself into a Committee of Privilege to consider the claim of the Printer of the House for compensation for a verdict against him by a Court and Jury in an action instituted for libel upon the High Sheriff of the Island, published in the course of the ordinary publication of the proceedings of the House; when the committee resolved to indemnify the said Printer by providing for the same in the next money Bill that passes the House of Assembly. This resolution was founded upon another very notable one, which is as follows:

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee that it is the inherent right of the Commons, House of Assembly to order their proceedings to be printed and published, not only for the members, but also for the information of the public.

So that the House of Assembly of Newfoundland in Committee of the whole, has by a formal resolution, declared itself possessed, and possessed inherently too, of those powers and privileges which by reason of the great and manifold injuries which they would entail upon the rights and liberties of the people, the Court of Queen's Bench has, by a solemn decision, denied to the Imperial House of Commons!! Verily, if every this should meet the eyes of my Lord DENMAN and his judicial colleagues, they will wonder of what materials in the name of common sense, this same "Com-

mons, House of Assembly" can be composed; and what may be the extent of its erudition upon subjects connected with the public weal;—that is, if their Lordships should trouble themselves with a passing thought upon the matter.—*Ibid.*

The Bill making provision for the destitute Poor of Newfoundland was passed in the Legislative Council on Tuesday last, with certain amendments, and sent down to the Assembly, where it remains a dead letter. Whether the Assembly will originate any other measure for the above purpose remains to be seen. The Council had sought a conference with the Assembly upon the subject of the said amendments, and explained its reason for them which were those set forth in our last.—The amendments, it will be remembered, were to the effect that in the Executive, and not in the House of Assembly, should rest the power of appointing the Commissioners; and that those Commissioners should not have authority to draw on the Colonial Treasury without the intervention of the Executive.—*Ibid.*

We have pleasure in announcing that a course of Lectures on the interesting sciences of Geology and Chemistry, is about to be delivered at the Mechanics' Hall,—commencing on Monday 3rd Feb. The system of popular lectures has become a very favorite mode of conveying knowledge upon abstract science, in Great Britain and the Colonies; and will doubtless receive the same encouragement in this Island, that has been so liberally bestowed elsewhere. This is the first time such an attempt has been made here to combine amusement with instruction—and it is not a little surprising that St. John's has no Mechanics' Institute, whilst Halifax, St. John, N. B. and even Charlotte Town, (to say nothing of the Canadas) can boast of their scientific Lecturers and Institutions.

Died.
On Friday last after a long illness, Mr. Octahert Kitchen, aged 24 years.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED

Jan. 31.—British Queen, Munn, Cadiz, salt.

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, and 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 1849.

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.

WILLIAM STEBBING, M. D.
And Surgeon,

HAVING returned from the University of Edinburgh, has to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he is now Practising the different branches of his Profession in conjunction with his Father, at whose residence, he may at any time be consulted.
Harbor Grace,
28d Sept., 1839.

FOR SALE

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Middling and Fine FLOUR, Fine & Superfine PORK, Danzig, Hamburg & American BEEF, Prime & Cargo BUTTER, Split PEAS MOLASSES in Punchons, Tierces and Barrels SUGAR, Loaf & Brown TEA, Bohea, Coango, Souchong, Twan-keet & 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 BARBELS BUCKS, Bushed and Wood Pins BEAD EYES IRON SHELVES, MAST HOOPS and JIB HANKS DECK BALLS EYES SHEET LEAD & COPPER CAMBOUSES, Cabin and Half Deck STOVES SHEET IRON, SHEATHING IRON SPEM PLATES IRON TRIMBLES, assorted HOOP IRON CHAIN TOPSAIL SHEETS IRON, Round, Square, and Flat, all Sizes

ANCHORS, 1 to 6 Cwt WINDLASS PALLETS, WHEELS &c. NAILS, all sizes, PUMPTACKS Composition NAILS, SPARROWBILLS 300 Pair DECK BOOTS 6 Cask SHOES, well assorted Green Glass SPECTACLES Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, all Colours PLOE CLOTHS, WHITNEYS FLUSHINGS, SERGES BLANKETING, FLANNELS HOSIERY

And a Large Stock of other MANUFACTURED GOODS,

IRONMONGERY TINWARE, &c., &c., &c. Harbor Grace, February 5, 1849.

And a Large Stock of other

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Harbor Grace, February 5, 1849.

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.I.C. by whom the work will be sold.

Times Office, St. John's, December 26

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A well assorted Stock of BRITISH

Manufactured Dry Goods,

60 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS

90 Coils CORDAGE, and 50 Tons Best Newport

RED ASP

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, HOOVER & 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 Punchons MOLASSES
10 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO
1 Hogshead Leaf Do.
20 Barrels PITCH
20 Do. TAR
4 Do. Bright VARNISH
3 Do. TURPENTINE
2 Dozen Carpet BROOMS.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace, October 9, 1839.

THE BRIG

Whit or Atlas,

Burthen per Register 93⁴⁰/₉₄ Tons,

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

Inventory to be seen on application to

THORNE, HOOVER & Co.

Harbor Grace, Oct. 16, 1839

Indentures

FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper.

POETRY

INVOCATION TO TIME.

Oh, linger yet, thou flitting Time,
And stay thy chariot wheels;
For, ah! with every knelling chime,
Some cherish'd gem thou steals!

Oh, linger, ere the shades of night
The smiling morn o'ercast;
Oh, linger, ere with rapid flight,
Spring's glittering hour is past!

Oh, linger yet, ere summer flowers
Shall bend the languid head;
Oh, linger yet, ere myrtle bowers
Shall mourn their fragrance fled!

Oh, linger, ere the snows of age
Shall chase the rose of youth!
Oh, linger, ere the season sage
Shall come with brow of truth!

No!—speed away, thou flitting Time,
And scorn the flow'ry meads;
Replume thy snowy wing sublime,
And lash thy lingering steeds!

Fly, fly, disdain the bloomy spring,
Nor flower of summer spare;
Fly, fly, the yellow autumn bring,
And chilly winter bare!

Oh, fly, and couched on kindred earth,
Better the wish'd repose;
And sweetest evening than birth,
And sweetest evening than birth,

Fly, fly, and lost in deepest night,
The peaceful morning bring!
Oh, fly, and clad in robes of white,
High Pœans let me sing!

Fly, fly, for love's an idle dream,
And "friendship but a name;"
Oh, fly, for brief as bright their beam,
Their sparkle—light as fame.

Fly, fly, for nought is true but care,
And nought endures but tears;
Fly, fly, the grinding fetters fear,
And kill no more with years!

Fly, fly, 'till echoing trumpets' sound
Shall peel thy reign o'er;
Oh, speed, 'till weary slaves, unbound,
Shall chide thy pace no more.

ADDRESS TO THE STARS.

Aye, there ye shine, and there have
shone
In an eternal "hour of prime;"
Each rolling, burning alone,
Through boundless space and countless
time:

Aye, there ye shine—the golden dew
That pave the realms by seraphs trod,
There, through yon echoing vault, diffuse
The song of choral worlds to God.

Gold frets to dust—yet there ye are;
Time rots the diamond—there ye roll,
In primal light, as if each star
Enshrined an everlasting soul!
And do they not?—since yon bright
throngs
One all-enlight'ning Spirit own;
Praised there by pure sidereal tongues,
Eternal, glorious, blest and lone.

Could man but see what ye have seen,
Unfold awhile the shrouded past;
From all that is, to what has been,
The glance how rich, the range how vast!
The birth of Time,—the rise, the fall
Of empires,—myriads,—ages flown;
Thrones, cities, tongues, arts, worships,—
all
The things whose echoes are not gone.

And there ye shine—as if to mock
The children of a mortal sire;
The storm, the bolt, the earthquake-shock
The red volcano's cataract-fire,
Drought, famine, plague, and flood, and
flame,
All nature's ills, (and life's worse woes)
Are nought to you,—ye smile the same,
And scorn alike their dawn and close.

Aye there ye roll—emblems sublime
Of Him whose Spirit o'er us moves
Beyond the clouds of grief and crime,
Still shining on the world he loves:
Nor is one scene to mortals given
That more divides the soul and sod,
Than yon proud heraldry of heaven,
Yon burning blazonry of God!

SOAP.—A French writer recommends
the use of Potatoes, three-fourths boiled,
as a substitute for Soap. We can as-
sure our readers, from long personal ex-
perience, that Boiled POTATOES cleanse
the hands as thoroughly and easily as
common Soap, they prevent the Chaps
in the Winter season, and keep the skin
soft and healthy.—Medical Intel.

A gentleman hearing of the death of
another—"I thought," said he, to a per-
son in company, "you told me that
—'s lever was gone off?"—"Oh yes,"
replied the latter, "I did so, but forgot
to mention that he had gone off along
with it."

To remove Pimples from the Face.—
Dissolve Common Salt in the Juice of
Lemons; with a linen cloth apply it to
the parts affected. It is said, that this
will succeed in a few days. We think it
may be safely tried.—Medical Adviser.

Receipt for the roof of a house, to
defend it from the weather and from
fire.—Take one measure of fine Sand,
two measures of Wood Ashes well sifted,
three of the slackened Lime ground up
with Oil; laid on with a Painter's Brush,
first coat thin, and second thick.

I painted on a board with this mixture,
and it adheres so strongly to the board,
that it resists an iron tool, and put thick
on a shingle resists the operation of fire.
I used only a part of the mixture; water
has lain on the mixture for some time
without penetrating the substance, which
is as hard as a stone.

The following repentant advertisement
lately appeared in a Maine paper:—

"Whereas my wife Irene, like Noah's
Dove, has returned to my bed, and be-
haves as a pleasant wife, this is therefore
to revoke my former advertisement."

JOSEPH MATHEWS.

"Gardiner, July 3, 1839."

Anecdote of a benevolent Sailor.—
Two brothers, the one a carman, the
other a sailor, had been confined for mis-
demeanor some time in the King's Bench
prison. They applied to the Court to be
discharged, but were opposed by the
prosecutor. The Court directed the sail-
or to be released, but the carman was
ordered to be continued in confinement.
When this sentence was passed, the sail-
or addressed the Court as follows:—
"My Lord, my brother has a wife and
seven children, who starve while he is
not working. I have neither wife nor
child; if your Lordship will be so kind
as to let him go, and permit me to stay
in gaol for him, I shall be very much
obliged to your Lordship." Lord Mans-
field immediately called to the prosecu-
tor's counsel to say, whether, after such
a speech as this, he could press for con-
finement of either of the men. The
counsel replied, I should be ashamed to
do it. Upon this his lordship told the
sailor, he was a benevolent fellow, and
that he and his brother should both be
discharged; which was accordingly
done.

Force of Affection.—"Good
mind to pinch you, Sal," said an
Awkward Josey, on his first visit
to his rustic flame. "What you
want to pinch me for, Zekiel?"
"Goiley! 'cause I love you so!"
"Now, go along, Zeke, you great
hateful! I should think you might
be big enough to feel ridicu-
lous!"

A girl down East said she didn't
like to swing in the garden, "be-
cause the taters had eyes."

Milton, when blind, married a
shew. The Duke of Buckingham
called her a rose. "I am no judge
of colours," replied Milton, "But
I dare say you are right, for I feel
the thorns daily."

Recipe for Making Vin Or-
dinaire. "I took," says Buckstone,
"one glass of port wine, poured
that into a pint of water, and then
emptied the contents of the vine-
gar cruet into that, and made my-
self a draught a la Francaise."

A gentleman was at his banker's
last week when he observed a
little boy present a cheek at the
counter. The clerk put the usual
question to him, "How will you
take it?" to which the boy in-
nocently answered, "In my pocket,
sir."

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Mun-
den, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK
Bread
Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Butter.

Also,

15 Tons BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear,
June 9, 1839.

ON SALE

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex NAPOLEON from HAM-
BURG,

BREAD, FLOUR and
4000 Bricks

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

ALSO,

90 Tons

SALT

And,

20 Tons Best House
Coals,

Ex APOLLO, Captain BUTLER from
LIVERPOOL.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace,
July 3, 1839.

Capt THOMAS GADEN

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

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

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

May 1, 1839.

For Portugal Cove.

The fine first-class Packet Boat

NATIVE LASS,

James Doyle, Master,

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

She is completely new, of the largest class, and
built of the best materials, and with such improve-
ments as to combine great speed with unusual
comfort for passengers, with sleeping berths, and
commanded by a man of character and experienced
The character of the NATIVE LASS for speed and
safety is already well established. She is con-
structed on the safest principle of being divided
into separate compartments by water tight bulk-
head, and which has given such security and
confidence to the public. Her cabins are superi-
or to any in the Island.
Select Books and Newspapers will be kept on
board for the accommodation of passengers

FARES:—

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

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

Carbonear.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now
completed, having undergone such
alterations and improvements in her accom-
modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-
fort and convenience of Passengers can possi-
bly require or experience suggest, a care-
ful and experienced Master having also been
engaged, will forthwith resume her usual
Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour
Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and
FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Por-
tugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.

Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
Servants & Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.

and Packages in proportion

All Letters and Packages will be careful-
ly attended to; but no accounts can be
kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the
Proprietors be responsible for any Specie to
other monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, Harbour Grace

PERCHARD & BOAG,

Agents, St. John's

Harbour Grace, May 4, 1839

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and
Portugal-Cove.

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

The NORA CREINA will, until further no-
tice, start from Carbonear on the mornings
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, posi-
tively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man
will leave St. John's on the Mornings of
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9
o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from
the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those
days.

TERMS.

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

And PACKAGES in proportion
N. B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold
himself accountable for all LETTERS
and PACKAGES given him.
Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respect-
fully to acquaint the Public that the
has purchased a new and commodious Boat,
which at a considerable expence, he has fit-
ted out, to ply between CARBONEAR,
and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKETS
BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after-
cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping
berths separated from the rest). The fore-
cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentle-
men with sleeping-berths, which will
the trusts give every satisfaction. He now
begs to solicit the patronage of this respect-
able community; and he assures them it
will be his utmost endeavour to give them
very gratification possible.

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

TERMS.

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

Parcels in proportion to their size of
weight.

The owner will not be accountable for
any Specie.

N. B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c.
received at his House in Carbonear, and in
St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick
Kiely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at
Mr. John Cruet's.
Carbonear,
June 4, 1838.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of
Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,

Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

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