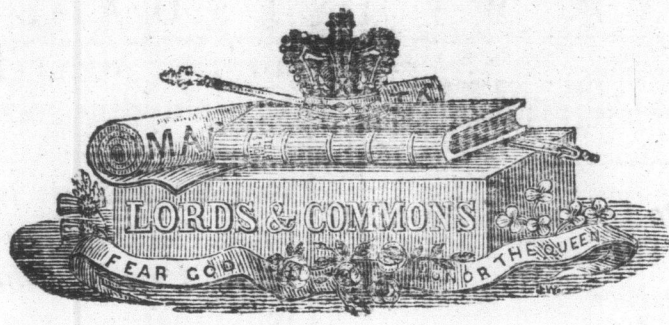


The



Star

AND

Conception Bay Journal.

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

VOL. V.

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DISEASE OF DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS.

Physicians are now well acquainted, we believe, with the mental disorder which passes by the name of *double consciousness*, or more properly *divided consciousness*, wherein, to use the language of Dr. Henry Dewar, are exhibited "two separate and independent trains of thought, and two independent mental capabilities in the same individual; each train of thought, and each capability, being wholly dis-severed from the other, and the two states in which they respectively predominate subject to frequent interchanges and alternations." This learned gentleman some years ago read to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a paper respecting a case of this malady which occurred at Aberdeen in 1815. The patient was a girl of sixteen, labouring under a distressing disorder incident to her sex at that period of life, and the first symptom was a propensity to fall asleep in the evenings. "This was followed," says Dr. Dewar, "by the habit of talking in her sleep on these occasions. One evening she fell asleep in this manner, imagined herself an Episcopal clergyman, went through the ceremony of baptising three children, and gave an appropriate *extempore* prayer. Her mistress shook her by the shoulders, on which she awoke, and appeared unconscious of every thing, except that she had fallen asleep, of which she showed herself ashamed. She sometimes dressed herself and the children while in this state, or, as Mrs. L. called, 'dead asleep;' answered questions put to her, in such a manner as to show that she understood the questions but the answers were often, though not always, incongruous." One day, in this state, she "set the breakfast with perfect correctness, with her eyes shut. She afterwards awoke with the child on her knee, and wonder how she got on her clothes."—Sometimes "the cold air wakened her, at other times she was seized with the affection while walking out with the children. "She sang a hymn delightfully in this state, and from a comparison which Dr. Dyce had an opportunity of making, it appeared incomparably better done than she could accomplish when well.

In the meantime, a still more singular and interesting symptom began to make its appearance.—The circumstances which occurred during the paroxysm were completely forgotten by her when the paroxysm was over, but were perfectly remembered during subsequent paroxysms. Her mistress said, that when in this stupor on subsequent occasions, she told her what was said to her on the even-

ing on which she baptised the children." Other instances of this kind are given. A depraved fellow-servant, understanding that she wholly forgot every transaction that occurred during the fit, clandestinely introduced a young man into the house, who treated her with rudeness. Next day she had not the slightest recollection even of that transaction, nor did any person interested in her welfare know of it for several days, till she was in one of her paroxysms, when she related the whole facts to her mother. Next Sunday she was taken to the church by her mistress, while the paroxysm was on her. She shed tears during the sermon. She shed tears during the account given of the execution of three young men at Edinburgh, who had described in their dying declaration the dangerous steps with which their career of vice and infamy took its commencement. When she returned home, she recovered in a quarter of an hour, was quite amazed at the questions put to her about the church sermon, and denied that she had been in any such place; but next night, on being taken ill, she mentioned that she had been at church, repeated the words of the text, and, in Dr. Dyce's hearing, gave an accurate account of the tragical narrative of the three young men, by which her feelings had been so powerfully affected. On this occasion, though in Mrs. L's house she asserted that she was in her mother's."

Drs. Dyce and Dewar do not give any theory to account for these very extraordinary phenomena.—They mention that the girl complained of confusion and oppression in her head at the coming on of the fits; and that, after the termination of the disorder which had afflicted her, she was no more troubled with divided consciousness.

A still more remarkable case was reported, in 1816, by Dr. Mitchell, in the Medical Repository, an American publication.—"When I was employed," says he, "early in December 1815, with several other gentlemen, in doing the duty of a visitor to the United States Military Academy at West Point, a very extraordinary case of double consciousness in a woman was related to me by one of the professors. Major Ellicott, who so worthily occupies the mathematical chair in that seminary, vouches for the correctness of the following narrative, the subject of which is related to him by blood, and an inhabitant of one of the western counties of Pennsylvania: Miss R possessed, naturally, a very good constitution, and arrived at adult age without having it impaired by disease. She possessed

an excellent capacity, and enjoyed fair opportunities to acquire knowledge. Besides the domestic arts and social attainments, she had improved her mind by reading and conversation, and was well versed in penmanship. Her memory was capacious, and stored with a copious stock of ideas. Unexpectedly, and without any forewarning, she fell into a profound sleep, which continued several hours beyond the ordinary term. On waking, she was discovered to have lost every trait of acquired knowledge. Her memory was a blank, all vestiges, both of works and things, were obliterated and gone. It was found necessary for her to learn every thing again. She even acquired, by new efforts, the art of spelling, reading, writing, and calculating, and gradually became acquainted with the persons and objects around, like a being for the first time brought into the world. In these exercises she made considerable proficiency. But, after a few months, another fit of somnolency invaded her. On rousing from it, she found herself restored to the state she was in before the first paroxysm, but was wholly ignorant of every event and occurrence that had befallen her afterwards. The former condition of her existence, she now calls the *Old State*, and the latter the *New State*; and she is as unconscious of her double character as two distinct persons are of their respective natures. For example, in her old state, she possesses all her original knowledge; in her new state only what she acquired since. If a gentleman or lady be introduced to her in the old state, to know them satisfactorily she must learn them in both states. In the old state, she possesses fine powers of penmanship, while in the new, she writes a poor awkward hand, having not had time or means to become expert. During four years and upwards, she has undergone periodical transitions from one of these states to the other. The alterations are always consequent upon a long and sound sleep. Both the lady and her family are now capable of conducting the affair without embarrassment. By simply knowing whether she is in the old or new state, they regulate the intercourse, and govern themselves accordingly."

These curious facts are adduced in Mr. Combe's System of Phrenology, with the remark, that the only conclusion which seems to arise from them, is, that, before memory can exist, the organs of the mind require to be affected in the same manner, or to be in a state analogous to that in which they were when the impression was first received. "This inference," adds Mr. Combe, "is supported by

several other facts. Dr. Abel informed me of an Irish porter to a warehouse, who forgot, when sober, what he had done when drunk; but being drunk, again recollected the transaction of his former state of intoxication. On one occasion, being drunk, he had lost a parcel of some value, and in his sober moments could give no account of it. Next time he was intoxicated, he recollected that he had left the parcel at a certain house, and there being no address on it, it had remained there safely, and was got on his calling for it. The same phenomena present themselves in the state of somnambulism, produced by animal magnetism. In the works on this subject, it is mentioned, and the fact has been confirmed to me by a very intelligent friend, who has observed it in Paris, that a person who is magnetised so as to produce the kind of magnetic sleep termed somnambulism, acquires, like the girl in Aberdeen, a new consciousness and memory; he does not recollect the transactions of his ordinary state of existence but, acquires the power of speaking and of thinking in his induced state of abstraction from the external world. When this state has subsided, all that passed in it is obliterated from the memory, while the recollection of ordinary events is restored.—If the magnetic state is again recalled, memory, of the circumstances which formerly happened in that state is restored, and thus the individuals may be said to live in a state of divided consciousness. I am wholly unacquainted with the merits of animal magnetism; but the circumstance now stated, of alternating memory and forgetfulness, is mentioned in the books on the subject which I have consulted, and has been certified to me as true, by a gentleman whose understanding is too acute to allow me to believe that he was deceived, and whose honour is too high to admit of his deceiving others. These facts cannot be accounted for in a satisfactory way; but by communicating a knowledge of their existence, attention will be drawn to them, and future observations and reflection may ultimately throw light upon the subject."

PARENTAL INDULGENCE.—It is notorious indulged children become hard-hearted, ungrateful, and cruel to their parents in advanced life. There is no true and abiding love toward a parent, where there is not genuine respect for authority. They first contemn his authority, then despise him, then hate him, then resent, disregard, and abuse him. They claim it as a right to have their wishes gratified; they revenge refusal. Why should they not? They are but carrying out the principles in which he has educated them. The parent has taught them so. He has not trained them up in the way they should go, but in the way they would go. He has suffered human wisdom to reverse the mandate of divine.—He has accommodated his government to their selfish wills, instead of subduing those wills to rightful authority. The consequence is, a continued and growing misunderstanding and variance between them and the authorities over them, first between them and their parents, then between them and their teachers, then between them and their Bible, then between them and their God, and this breach gradually widens to an impassable gulph.

(From the Liverpool Courier, Jan. 29.)

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 21.
PRINCE ALBERT'S ALLOWANCE.

After some routine business, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having stated that he should bring on the question of the provision for Prince Albert this day.

Col. Sibthorp gave notice, that "on the grant which might be proposed for the establishment of Prince Albert, he would move a proviso, that in case Prince Albert survived her Majesty, such sums as might be granted for life should cease and determine if he failed to reside for six months in each year within the United Kingdom, or if he should ally himself to a Foreigner, or cease to profess the Protestant Religion."

JANUARY 27.

The debate in the Committee of the whole House on Prince Albert's allowance was commenced.—It was opened by Mr. Hume, who, when the proposal for £50,000 a-year had been put from the chair, expressed his regret, that after the announcement of national distress in Her Majesty's speech, any application whatever should have been made to Parliament for a pecuniary grant. He denied the analogy of the precedents put forward by Lord J. Russell on Friday, and thought the odium of the proposal ought to rest upon that noble lord. If the measure would have advanced the Queen's popularity, his consideration of it might have been different; but he was sure that its effect would be a contrary one. So far the house went with him very seriously; but a shout of laughter followed, when, with characteristic simplicity he besought Lord John "to consider the danger of placing a young man in London with £50,000 a-year in his pocket." He moved, as an amendment, that the grant should be £21,000, the amount allowed to the Royal Dukes.

Mr. Baring, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, reasoned the matter upon the ground of the precedents.

Mr. Goulburn put it to the House whether, if the Queen had been married at her accession to the throne, they would have given more to her and her consort than they had given to King William and his Queen. But Queen Victoria's civil list, with this £50,000 would exceed by £10,000 the civil list of Wm. and Adelaide, and the recent reduction of £10,000 in the salaries of the present household, coupled with that addition of £10,000, made this civil list practically better by £20,000 than the civil list of the former reign. Therefore, even if the necessities of a Prince united to a female sovereign were equal to those of a Princess united to a Sovereign, still an allowance of £20,000 less than in the last reign would put the present Queen and her consort in an advantageous situation as the late King and Queen. It was his intention very shortly to move for a still further reduction in the salaries of Her Majesty's household, by which her civil list would be made to go even further yet.

A division then took place, and Mr. Hume's amendment having been negatived by a majority of 267, (the numbers being 365 and 36), another amendment was proposed by Col. Sibthorp, substituting £37,000 for £50,000.

Upon this Lord J. Russell addressed the house, still on the unadvised footing of the precedents; which, at least, he said, were applicable in this, that they uniformly treated the consort, male or female, of the Sovereign, as entitled to some provision of from £50,000 to £100,000 a-year. He believed that if the accident had not occurred last May, which displaced the opposite party from their momentary hold of office, they would have proposed the very sum they were now refusing.

After a word or two from Lord Elliot in his own vindication.

Sir James Graham rose to express his astonishment that a Minister should insinuate what he durst not charge directly, that the conduct of those who voted for the smaller grant was inconsistent with the respect due to the Queen.

After refuting some of the fallacies of Ministers on the subject of the precedents, he observed, that Queen Adelaide's establishment, including that of the stables, exhausted £35,000 of her allowance, leaving only £15,000 for her privy purse; but by the admission of Ministers themselves the establishment of Prince Albert would cost but £5000 or £6000, leaving for his privy purse not less than £21,000. This allowance was surely ample, it was liberal.

Mr. Leader would support the smallest grant that could be carried. The moral effect of such proposals as this of the government was most unfortunate. The ministers were economical for the purposes of the public, but extravagant for those of the palace.

Mr. O'Connell rose, and, in a vein of the tenderest loyalty, supported the larger grant. His constituents, he said, had instructed him to do so.

Sir Robert Peel said, that though he never would shrink from openly vindicating any of his votes, he should not now have risen but for that insinuation, so contrary to all parliamentary rule and so unworthy of Lord John Russell's situation as a minister. Suppose the motive of a base subserviency to the crown had been imputed to the noble lord, would not that have been most irregular and unjust? Yet it had been imputed to the Conservatives that they were influenced by the events of last May in the opinions they expressed to-night. The notice of the motion for a reduction to £30,000 had been given without communication to him; nor had he made up his mind until after hearing Lord John's statement on Friday.—He thought £30,000 a just and liberal allowance for the joint lives of the Queen and Prince, and for the Prince's possible survivorship, should there be no issue; in an heir should be born, then the £30,000 might properly be advanced to 50,000. Sir Robert Peel concluded by saying, that he was resolved not to enter into a party contest who should go further to please the court—that he had no difficulties to reconcile on the subject of his loyalty—that he had never made the Sovereign's political support a condition of his allegiance—that he had never been guilty of disrespect either to the crown or to any of the royal family—and that he could afford to take his own straightforward course, without needless professions of the loyalty he felt.

The house then proceeded to a division, in which ministers were signally defeated by the aid of those Liberals who, with a notable consistency, are preparing themselves to affirm this evening that the government possesses the confidence of the house! The amendment of Colonel Sibthorp, for reducing the grant to Prince Albert from fifty-

thousand to thirty thousand pounds a year, was carried by no less a majority than one hundred and four! the numbers being 362 and 158!

Expedition to China. The Master-General of the Ordnance has transmitted orders to Woolwich for a party of artillery and artificers, to be selected from volunteers of civilians out of the royal arsenal, to be embarked in the ships of war now fitting out for the coasts of China. Howitzers and rockets are being prepared with the utmost celerity: in fact, the workmen have been employed even on Sundays, in addition to extra hours during the week. Officers of the royal artillery have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for instant embarkation; but from the particular nature of the service in view at present, the absolute selection has not yet taken place, and they are not to be taken according to the "roster," or usual routine of duty. The non-commissioned officers and gunners are also to be picked men from the several battalions, although the commandant of the garrison is desirous of selecting them from the seventh battalion. Twelve arsenal artificers, belonging to the laboratory department, have volunteered to accompany the expedition, on receiving double pay; and it is stated to be the plan to purchase on the voyage (as near the Chinese seas as possible) several ships, which are to be filled with combustibles, and converted into fire-ships by these artificers, in conjunction with the naval department and then intended to be employed among the Chinese war junks.

It is estimated the repairs which the *Great Western* steam vessel is now undergoing will amount to £6000; whilst the alterations and improvements about to be effected in the *British Queen* will not be less than £13,000.

The Bank of England issued a notice on Thursday, that they had reduced the rate of interest to five per cent.

Lady Sarah Villiers, the daughter of Lady Jersey, has been selected by her Majesty as one of the ladies in waiting at the ceremony of her marriage.

Her Majesty's Marriage. We can confidently state, that the marriage of her Majesty will take place at the *Chapel Royal, St. James's*, either on Monday, the 10th of February, or on Thursday, the 13th Feb., but on which of these days has not yet been positively determined, although it will, in all probability, be the latter, as the Court mourning does not cease until Sunday, the 9th. The august and solemn ceremony will be performed by daylight, in the *Chapel Royal*, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who will be assisted by the Bishop of London, the dean of the chapel. Her Majesty, on the day of the nuptials, will leave *Buckingham Palace*, accompanied by her august mother, the *Duchess of Kent*, and proceed to *St. James's Palace*, entering by the garden gate, where she will be met by the various branches of the royal family, who will be there to receive her. It is intended, that his Royal Highness the *Duke of Sussex* should give the royal bride away, if the state of his health permit him to undergo the fatigues of the day; otherwise, this part of the ceremonial will be performed by his Royal Highness the *Duke of Cambridge*. Her Majesty, with

all the Members of the royal household, together with the different members of the royal family, will assemble in the "Throne-room" and the Ambassadors-closet, while *Prince Albert*, with his suite, will muster in the "Ante-Throne-room," *Queen Anne's-room*, the *Tapestry-room*, and the *Guard-room*, through which the royal cortege will pass, will be fitted up with seats to view the procession from the palace to the chapel, as will also, the *Flag-court*, (immediately opposite the entrance to the *Chapel Royal*) and the latter will have accommodation of this kind for nearly 500 persons. After the celebration of the royal nuptials, her Majesty and the *Prince Consort* will leave London for *Windsor Castle*. *Prince Albert* may be expected to arrive in England very shortly. *Globe*.

Assam Tea. It is satisfactory to find, in the present state of our relations with China, that the prospect of an abundant supply of Tea before many years have elapsed, will be obtained from the British possessions in the *East Indies*.—The despatch received by the *East India Company*, by the last overland mail, states, that upwards of 4000 laborers, including 300 Chinese families, were most actively engaged in clearing ground in *Upper Assam* from jungle, upon which the Tea plant flourishes so luxuriously, that, with an adequate number of men, the produce of Tea would be unlimited. About 100 chests of Tea, consigned to the *East India Company*, from Assam, have just been received, and the samples furnished to the leading brokers in the trade, after due inspection, have been pronounced to be of a very superior quality, and will, no doubt, as a matter of curiosity, realize high prices. We are informed, that the whole of the experimental establishment formed by the Indian Government in *Bssam*, is in course of being transferred to the *Assam Company*, which was established last year in the city, to promote the cultivation of the Tea Plant in India. The whole of the shares allotted to India by the company, had been taken in *Calcutta* and *Lengal* before the last advices from the firm were despatched.

The loss of the Exchequer, consequent on the existing state of affairs with China, will amount, it is said, in the year, to no less a sum than £4,000,000.

WRECK OF THE ORION.

We regret to learn, by the following communication, that the *Orion* from *Newfoundland* for this port, has been wrecked on the Irish coast, and, it is feared, the whole of the Crew are drowned:

DUBLIN CASTLE, 24th JAN. 1840.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit, for your information, a copy of a police report from Constable Burke, with regard to part of the wreck and cargo of a ship driven ashore on the Galway coast, which it appears, was the schooner *Orion*, John Tregarthen, master, bound for Liverpool, and consigned to you for sale and remittance; cargo consisting of oil. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

"I. DRUMMOND."
"Wm. Tarbet, Esq. Liverpool."

"ROMIDSTONE, 22d JAN. 1840.

"I have to state, that, on the afternoon of the 21st instant, part of the wreck and cargo of a ship had been driven ashore at *Gentow*, in this sub-district. There has been a small quantity of the cargo preserved by the tenants of *Thomas Martin*, Esq., M. P., on whose property it came ashore, consisting of six casks of

oil. I have, this day, found part of the ship's papers, which, I think, would be of much importance to the owners.

"It appears, by the invoice, that the cargo consisted of oils shipped at *Kingscove*, *Newfoundland*, by *Jas. M'Braire and Co.*, on board the schooner *Orion*, John Tregarthen, master bound for Liverpool, and consigned to *William Tarbet, Esq.*, there for sale and remittance. It bears date *Kingscove, Newfoundland*, 31st December, 1839.

"It is supposed, she had been wrecked on the night of the 20th instant, as it blew a violent gale on this coast. There has been, as yet, no trace of the crew; but, from the violence of the storm and the total wreck made of the ship, it is considered they have been all drowned.

"M. BURKE."

(From the Bristol Mercury, Jan. 11.)

LONDON.

JANUARY 10.

The latest news from Africa is of the 28th ult. The colonists in the plains were continually harassed by the Arabs, who carried off their cattle, and hindered their defensive works. Several skirmishes had taken place, in which casual losses were sustained on both sides. On the 26th, a French merchant vessel, the *Frederic Adolphe*, while fifteen miles from the shore, had been attacked and captured by an armed vessel from *Cherchell*, a point nearly half way between *Algiers* and *Oran*. The *Sphinx* and *Crocodile* steamers, with a detachment of the 23rd of the line went to *Cherchell*, and found the vessels ashore. She was therefore burnt. The Arabs resisted the burning of the vessel, and the French had four killed and 13 wounded. *Abdel-Kader* had received a deputation from the Sultan of Morocco, who recognised him as *Grand Khaliff* of *Algiers*. An attack on *Oran* was hourly expected.

ITALY.—Letters from Italy state that Venice has suffered dreadfully from the rains and consequent inundation, which covered the streets and squares with water, the waves injuring the palaces.—The sinking of the water has left the streets covered with putrid matter; the shops and depots have had their contents spoiled, and the desolation is universal.

CHINA.

The disputes with the Celestial Empire have, at length, terminated in open hostilities. It will be in the recollection of our readers that, in an affair which took place between the natives and some English and American soldiers, one of the Chinese was killed. In consequence of this, on the 26th August, all the British were ordered to quit *Macao*, on a notice of 12 hours, and were compelled to embark with so much precipitation as scarcely to find time to take with them their account-books and clothes. On the morning of the 4th Sept. when all seemed, for the moment, quiet, *Capt. Elliot*, who, since the 23rd of August had been at *Hing King*, got under weigh in his cutter, in company with the schooner *Pearl* and stood for the bay of *Coloon*, intending to procure a supply of provisions for the fleet. These were brought in abundance by the Chinese, but the mandarins opposed their embarkation; upon which an intimation was conveyed to them from *Capt. Elliot* that, if in the space of half-an-hour the provisions were not allowed to pass, he would open fire upon them.—The half-hour passed and the gun was fired. The Chinese war-junks were driven under the walls of the *Coloon* fort, and the *Volage* frigate afterwards coming up, an attempt was made with the boats to board the junks, which, however, was unsuccessful, from the height of the vessels, which were proved with pikes and boarding-netting. The result of the battle was, that six Chinese, including two mandarins, were killed, and seven wounded, while four English were wounded, and the attempt to procure the provisions failed. What will be the consequences of this event, it is impossible at present to foresee.

The Address in the Commons.—We understand that the Hon. G. Cavendish, one of the members for *Derbyshire*, will move, and Sir W. Somerville, bart, member for *Drogheda*, will second, the address to her majesty on the royal speech, at the opening of the ensuing session.

Franking Letters.—The franked letters, under the old system, amounted to nine millions per annum! This, at even a penny each would amount to nearly £28,000.

The return of the revenue for the quarter ending the 5th of January was,

POETRY

THE DEATH OF THE HINDOO WIDOW.

BY ARCHDEACON SPENCER.*
MOURNFUL and slow to the plain of the dead
They bore the Hindoo along;
And I heard but the sound of their measur'd tread,
And the chant of their funeral song:

"The dead and the living, the beauteous and brave,
Dread Seeva! to thee be convey'd;
The pride of our country descends to the grave,
And the widow attends on his shade.

"She is young—she is lovely; her love and her youth
To her lord were devoted and given;
She lov'd him on earth with affection and truth,
And our rites shall unite them in heaven."

I look'd at the victim—she lay on the car,
And the corpse of her husband was near;
They had decked with many a gem and star
The form that seem'd palsied with fear.

The pallid roses that bound her hair
Shone ghastly o'er her brow;
And her living cheek wax'd coldly there
As the shrouded dead below.

They reach'd the spot where the funeral pyre
Rose high on the dismal plain;
And the songs of the priests, with their torches on fire,
Wail'd "Ashes to ashes again!"

The Rajah was laid on his lofty bier,
As princely trophies beside;
And without a sigh, or a pitying tear,
Was enchain'd his wretched bride!

But when they kindled the sulphurous pile,
And the flames first caught her eye,
Not the barbarous drums that thunder'd the while
Could stifle her wild death-cry!

She died! and the pangs of her cruel death
Were hail'd by the blinded throng
As an offering dearer than prayer's best breath,
Or the saints' thanksgiving song.

England, that boastest thy Christian sway
In this land of guilt abhor'd;
"Make straight in the desert thy God's highway;
Prepare ye the path of the Lord!"

Thou hast given to India thy commerce and laws—
Thy harbours are filled with her stores;
Give of her wealth, in the Christian cause,
Give the Gospel of truth to her shores.

* The present gift of Bishop of Newfoundland.

NEW CHURCHES.

The Nineteenth Report of the House of Commons from Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches has just been printed. It is dated August the 6th, 1839, and presents abundant evidence of immense extension in the sphere of active operation by the Established Church. Since the Commissioners made their Eighteenth Report, eighteen New Churches have been completed, which will afford accommodation for 15,500 persons, including 9,775 free seats for the use of the poor. So that from the commencement of the Commission 240 Churches and Chapels have been completed, and provision made for accommodating 344,412 persons, including 174,270 free seats for the use of the poor.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The following is a statement of the total receipts for the past year of some of the leading Societies for the extension of Christianity: For Promoting Christian Knowledge, £90,363; for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £71,308; Church Missionary, £72,931; British and Foreign Bible Society, £105,255; Wesleyan Missionary Society, £84,818; London Missionary, £65,490; Baptist Missionary, £22,418; Hibernian Society, £11,702; Church Pastoral Aid, £10,423.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN.

There is no character more to be re-

spected and valued than that of an English Clergyman; yet in the present day, by the ignorant and unthinking, his services are considered useless, and at times intrusive. It is to be expected that among so large a body of men many are to be found who by no means exhibit the character of what a clergyman ought to be; but taking that body as a whole, it is generally acknowledged, even by our bitterest enemies, that no other class of men can surpass or equal the clergy in the purity of their lives, in learning, in emulation, in doing good, and in a fervent desire to extend the Kingdom of God upon earth. A clergyman is a public character; whether his ministrations be marked in the pulpit, or in his parochial duties, there is the same evidence of the one great object he has in view, the same desire to bring about much good, and the same disinterested labour and love, which belong to no other man, whatsoever be his calling. When a man enters the church, his work is generally confined to some village curacy, beyond which he has oftentimes no hope; with this scanty pitance we see him comparatively happy amid his professional duties; he feeds upon the consolation he administers to others—he is nourished by the bread that daily comes from heaven, which enables him to impart the same blessings to his poorer brethren. What other man could endure this life? With habits, with ideas, with occupations, far superior to the majority of his parishioners, he is transplanted from his college or his home to take up his abode in a foreign land, oftentimes among an ignorant and overbearing set of people, hostile to the establishment, opposed to all the good he is desirous to effect, and at variance among themselves. Yet he is contented; he is satisfied with his condition, because he is labouring as his master laboured before him; he is imparting good to his fellow men, and he is spiritualizing his flock upon the earth, that they may be found within the pale of the Christian Church in Heaven.

PROOF THAT A MAN IS DEAD—A subscriber to one of the eastern papers a few years ago, being in arrears for the same, promised the editor that if his life was spared to a certain day, he would, without fail discharge his bill. The day passed, and the bill was not paid. The natural conclusion then was, that the man was dead—absolutely defunct. Proceeding on this conclusion, the editor in the next paper placed the name of the delinquent under the obituary head, with the attending circumstances of time and place. Pretty soon after this announcement, the subject of it appeared to the editor—not with the pale and ghastly countenance usually ascribed to apparitions, nor like them did he wait to be spoken to, but broke silence with, "What do you mean sir, by publishing my death?" "Why, sir, I mean what I mean when I publish the death of any other person." "Well, but I'll be blessed if I be dead." "Not dead! then it is your own fault, for you told me you would positively pay your bill by such a day, if you lived that time. The day is passed, the bill is not paid, and you positively must be dead; for I would not believe that you would forfeit your word, oh no!" "I see you have got round me, Mr. Editor, but say no more about it; here's the money; and, harkee, my wag, you'll contradict my death next week?" "Oh, certainly sir, I must to please you, though, upon my word, I can't help thinking you died at the time specified, and that you have come back to pay this bill on account of your friendship to me."—[We have some such fellows on our list of subscribers, but want a KNIGHT to settle the bill.]

A popular writer, speaking of the connection between Lord Melbourne and the Radicals, observes—"They treat him as a workman does a bad tool; they swear at him, they try to whet him, they throw him down in vexation, they take him up again with necessity, and so go on tinkering with the unbandy instrument for the want of a better."

"Well, Able, what d'ye think of our native genius, Mister Forrest?" "Well, I don't go much to theatricals, that is a fact; but I do think he piled the agony up a little too high in that last scene."

A paragraph in one of the London papers of Friday se'night strongly recommends people to be buried at the New Cemetery at Norwood, "the exceeding beauty of the surrounding country, and of the spot itself," being so uncommonly attractive! Capital!!!

There are Thirty-five Sovereigns in the world belonging to the Roman Catholic Church.

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munden, Master,
FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK
Bread
Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Butter.

Also,

15 uns BLU BBER

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.

Harbour 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, Harbour Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, 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 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 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 improved ments as to combine great speed with unusual comfort for passengers, with sleeping berths, and commanded by a man of character and experience. 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.

Notice

**CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbour 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 Passengers7s. 6d.
Servants & Children5s.
Single Letters6d.
Double Do.1s.

All Letters and Packages will be can be 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, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

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

TERMS.

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

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

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respects fully to acquaint the Public that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR, and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKETS BOAT; having two abins, (part of the after-cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for 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 or weight.
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

Carbonear,

June 4, 1838.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,

Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

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