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HERBERT GAZON, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W. Dixon's

From the *Liverpool Standard*.

The correspondence which has recently taken place between the Bishop of Exeter and Lord John Russell is satisfactory in one respect, as adding, if possible, a clearer proof than hitherto existed of the falsity of the charge which represents the Church of England as insisting upon retaining within the limits of her own pale a monopoly of Education. We might be disposed to say, that it is satisfactory also in another, namely, as exhibiting the courteous tone and temper with which the Colonial Secretary professes to speak of the Establishment, had we not pretty strong proof that such language is extorted from the fears of his Lordship, and in no degree flows from any feeling of attachment on his part towards the interests of the Church.

The fact is, that Ministers, in their late attempt to force this scheme of National education upon the people, had wholly miscalculated the force of the resistance which would be offered to their plan. They fancied that the alarm, if sounded at all, would be confined to the voices of some few isolated individuals, whose zeal would be considered greater than their knowledge; and that the specious boon of Government school-masters overspreading the country, and converting every hamlet into an oasis of enlightened wisdom, would be hailed with noisy gratitude, and bear down any opposition which could proceed from a few vigilant champions of the Church. They now feel that they have made a false step, and that, in effectually awakening the fears of the establishment, they have done more to endanger their political existence than by any other act during their long period of misgovernment. Their chief anxiety, therefore, is to avert the consequences of this grand error; and hence the hypocritical affectation of respect for the interests of the Church, and earnest desire, if possible, to conciliate the Clergy. If the last Treasury minute which issued from the Educational Board was so carefully worded as almost to disarm criticism, and lull to sleep any jealous suspicions of lurking hostility towards a system of Scriptural instruction, who for a moment doubts to what cause to attribute this contrast between the former and present policy of Ministers? They have provoked a dangerous foe, and seek to appease it by every art of rancour and cunning. To believe that such language proceeds from such men as the genuine expression of their real sentiments, is to exercise a degree of charity of which we confess ourselves incapable. No

the true motive is fear; and to attribute the altered tone of Lord John Russell on this subject to a higher principle, is to act as absurdly as those "who hang grapes on thorns, and then gather them as the natural fruit of the branches."

But to the point with which we set out. The recklessness with which our opponents avail themselves of the aid of "enormous lying," when other weapons of attack are not forthcoming, imposes upon us the necessity of wearying our readers with reiterated exposures of the calumnies with which the Conservative party is assailed. It must be said, sung, and repeated, until the poisoned arrow from the quiver of faction has lost its power, that on no occasion, at no time, and by no authoritative voice proceeding from herself, has the Church of England wished to restrict the blessings of education to the members of her communion. She has never asserted that the State should expend the public money solely upon her, and that the only schools assisted by Government should be those in which she could train up the minds of the young, and exercise a superintending care. But she did insist, and her voice has prevailed, that in the conduct of her own schools she should be left free and unfettered; and that, whatever might be the system of instruction which would please the somewhat coarse palate of Dissenters, and unite Unitarians, Deists, Muggletonians, Huntingdonians, Anabaptists, and Papists in harmonious co-operation, she at least should be called upon to make no compromise of her principles, or admit as intermeddlers with her discipline and rules a Committee of laymen in whose religious principles she could place no confidence, and appointed by a Government which might be hostile to her existence.

Indeed, the best proof of the falsehood of the charge so emphatically denied by the Bishop of Exeter, is that fact, that no objection whatever has been raised by Churchmen to the mode in which the Education Grant has been disposed of since the period when Lord Althorp made the first proposal in Parliament. The National School Society has been a portion of the annual grant of £20,000 bestowed upon the British and Foreign School Society without a murmur or complaint. The Church of England received her share of the public money appropriated to purposes of instruction, and the Dissenters received theirs; and neither Bishop, Priest, nor Layman made the slightest opposition to this just and equitable arrangement. It is false, therefore, to assert that the Clergy have ever

called upon the State to lavish all its expenditure and care upon that portion of the community only which submitted to their guidance and control. It is false to assert that they have called upon the Government "to withhold all public aid for the instruction of those children of the poor whose parents conscientiously object to allow their children to be taught the Church Catechism, or to be compelled, as the price of their instruction, to attend to divine service in other than their own places of worship." We quote the words of the Bishop of Exeter, and we cordially concur in his emphatic disavowal of any such wish or design on the part of that Church of which he is one of the most distinguished members. *Sic utere suo ut alienum non laedas* is a maxim of the common law, and we only ask for an equally fair principle to be applied in this controversy between us and the Liberals. Let the Government adhere to the old principle of distribution, and grant money to the two Societies in proportions adapted to the efforts made respectively by each. We well know that the Church will obtain the lion's share, but it will be an honourable competition, a noble rivalry, and however much we may lament that her sound system of education is rejected by so many of our fellow-countrymen, we will not begrudge them pecuniary assistance in their attempts to amend their intellectual condition according to their own fashion. The former plan worked well, why was it departed from? To bring the schools more directly under the care of the establishment within the influence of the executive, and thus afford an opportunity of tampering with the minds of the young by a process which was intended hereafter to tell with powerful effect in favour of the Liberals.

Indeed the *Edinburgh Review* makes this very acquiescence on the part of Churchmen, in the former principle of distribution, a ground of attack against the Conservatives now. The writer of the article headed "Ministerial Plan of Education, Church and Tory Misrepresentations" argues that we are inconsistent in repudiating the offer of a boon which we previously accepted with thankfulness; and the language of Lord Stanley, in which he declared that the previous plan "had the unanimous assent of the House of Commons, the almost unanimous assent of the people of this country, and the entire approbation of the people of the community," is cited as a proof that factions motives are the cause of the present opposition. But what gross "misrepresentation" is it to at-

tempt to identify the proposition of Lord Althorp in 1832 with the scheme originally brought forward by Lord John Russell in 1839? In the former there was no model school for adult Teachers, in which were to be admitted the holders of the most opposite opinions on the most momentous of all subjects—whom it would be impossible to qualify for the task of imparting religious instruction, however learned they might have become in various departments of secular knowledge—and who, consequently, would soon look upon the former as useless or altogether subordinate to the latter;—there was no Treasury Committee of Laymen who, like the Board of Poor Law Guardians in Somerset House, were to set in motion and regulate the whole machinery of national schools;—there was no system of Government inspection and interference with the kind of instruction which the Church might think it most useful to impart. There was all the difference between the acceptance of a free gift and one clogged with an odious condition. The great body of Churchmen thankfully received the former, and turned it to the best advantage. They rejected and denounced the latter; and for this they are exposed to the charge of inconsistency and bigotry, and whatever else the Liberals think will make our cause more unpopular with the nation. But these epithets are receding on themselves. The people have unequivocally declared themselves in this matter upon the side of the Church; and the Whig-Radicals now find to their confusion, that her "name is a tower of strength, which they upon the adverse faction want." Hence these reiterated attempts to distort the real facts of the case, and blacken the motives of her strenuous and partially successful opposition to the scheme of Ministers.

The private letters received from Alexandria, which are dated on the 7th instant, are important in a commercial point of view, since they refer to the stoppage of the communications with India through Egypt as a probably event, should the allied powers proceed to a blockade of the port of Alexandria. In fact, Mr. Waghorn, who had recently returned to Egypt from a visit to Constantinople, which he had made at the instance of some of the English merchants resident in Egypt, has issued circularly to the merchants both of England and of India, to give them warning that such a turn of affairs was likely to take place, and to enable them to guard against the consequences. According to the private letters, the policy of the Pacha of Egypt continued to be of the same wavering character. He was apparently firm in his declarations that he would neither abandon any of his territorial acquisitions nor surrender the Turkish fleet, but it was believed at the same time that he relied mainly on the want of sufficient union among the allied powers to take any decisive measures against him; and that, were he once persuaded of the contrary, a different tone would be adopted. A change having been made in the day of departure from Bombay of the steamer with the Indian mail, from the 12th to the 13th of September, the news it conveyed could not reach Alexandria before the 12th instant. The cause of this change is not explained, and therefore cannot be absolutely condemned; but it is certain that such alterations are much to be deprecated, and that they cause much disappointment and inconvenience to the mercantile interest.

Espartero called upon the bystanders to "huzz for the Holy Virgin who had given victory to the Christians." "If there then a *Noire Dame* of treachery in Spain.—*Charivari*.

CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

The ambition of adopting "professional life" of all things at the present day is the source of countless instances of misery; misery, if more secret than that of the theatrical novice, not less pungent. Every profession in England is overstocked; not merely the prizes are beyond the general reach, but the merest subsistence becomes difficult. "The three black Graces, Law, Physic and Divinity," are weary of their innumerable worshippers, and yearly sentence crowds of them to perdition of the aching sense of failure. A few glittering successes allure the multitude; Chancellorships, Bishoprics and Regiments, figure before the public eye; and every aspirant from the cottage, and the more foolish parents of every aspirant, set down the houbles as gained, when they have once plunged their unlucky offspring into this sea of troubles which men call the world. But thousands have died of broken hearts in these pursuits, thousands who would have been happy behind the plough, or opulent behind the counter, thousands, in the desperate struggles of thankless profession, look upon the simplicity of a life of manual labour with perpetual envy; and thousands, by a worse fate still, are driven to necessities which degrade the principle of honour within them, accustom them to humiliating modes of obtaining subsistence, and make up, by administering to the vices of society, the livelihood which is refused to their legitimate exertions. Among all the pursuits of life, there is but one which is not overstocked, and which, from its nature, seems capable of endless expansion, and that one is Commerce. To this the world is the field; every newly discovered region, every increase of mankind, every new progress of civilization, opens a new career for this great principle of human employment: and reckoning, as we always feel inclined to reckon, Britain among those nations which have been most especially favoured by the Great Disposer of all, we almost go the length of seeing a direct and peculiar bounty of Providence in the fact that commerce has been appointed the peculiar province of British energy. There the rising generation, may find employment, not merely unobstructed by numbers, but actually distending by numbers, not merely unexhausted by variety of effort, but deriving new resources from every new application of the dexterity, diligence, or sagacity of man. The force of circumstances is, even more directly than ever, turning the powers of the country into this vast and overflowing channel of national production. We shall speedily see the younger branches of our proudest aristocracy occupying themselves in commerce, from the simple fact that their habitual professions have no longer room for them. The army is reduced to nothing; the navy offers no hope of promotion, or of service; diplomacy cannot find space for the hundredth part of the candidates for office. The Government clerkships can afford little more than bread, and that bread only to a few; and how long will the contrast between this narrow and dependent condition, and the ease, interest, and opulence of commerce on the grand scale, suffer men to prefer official pride, made ridiculous by official poverty,

to the boundless prospects of wealth, and with it, of power, growing out of the mighty traffic of England with all nations?—Where her merchants are princes, princes will be glad to become the merchants, and the connexion will render infinite benefit to both, and to their countries. Education, high-mindedness, the manly spirit of the noble, and the honour of men who have to sustain a hereditary name, will give new dignity to the vigour, acuteness, and indefatigable industry of the commercial spirit; and this combination may effect results at present beyond the farthest vista of national pre-eminence. Let none call these views Utopian; the progress of the world may be but begun; there are evidences of new and fervid impulses surrounding us; and, unless war or civil convulsion come to break up their progress, we may see noble and powerful spirits in the path of national advancement, even before this generation shall pass away.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

**Manufacture of Snuff Boxes at Cumnock.**—Cumnock has long been famed for the ingenious and beautiful manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes, which has been carried on in it for the last thirty years. It rose from a very small and rude beginning to its present state of perfection. An ingenious artist of the name of Crawford, caught the first idea of them from a box made at Laurencekirk, which had been sent to him to repair. The distinguished excellence of the Cumnock snuff-boxes lies in its hinge, which is extremely ingenious in point of contrivance, as well as exquisitely delicate in point of execution, so that it is with much propriety styled "the invisible wooden hinge." The principle on which the hinge is formed, as well as the instrument employed in making it, were for many years kept a secret, but are now no longer so. The wood used in the manufacture is plane tree, it being preferable to all others by reason of its close texture. The tree is first of all cut from the centre to the circumference into triangular pieces. These are then put to dry, and season for at least five months under cover. One set of artists make the boxes, another paint those beautiful designs which embellish the lids, while women and children are employed in varnishing and polishing them. The process of varnishing a single box takes from three to six weeks. Spirit varnish takes three weeks, and requires about thirty coats; while copal varnish, which is now mostly used, takes six weeks, and requires about fifteen coats to complete the process. When the surface is polished with ground flint; and then the box is ready for the market. These ingenious and elegant specimens of art have been brought by successive improvements to an astonishing degree of perfection; and the skill of the artists, sharpened and stimulated by keen rivalry is continually advancing this curious and beautiful manufacture to a higher pitch of improvement. The yearly value of the boxes made in Cumnock may average about £1,600; while fifteen years ago, the number of boxes would have brought £5,000 sterling. The total number of persons employed in this manufacture is about fifty.

The period of work is eleven hours a-day. *New Statistical Account of Scotland.*

The *Quilichene*, a Carlist organ states that Cabrera attacked and defeated General Diego Leon at Armella, and took two battalions and three squadrons prisoners, besides capturing three pieces of cannon. It is a less questionable fact that the same Cabrera caused the unfortunate Brigadier-General Berengero to be shot, for proposing an accommodation with the Queen's government. Among the inhuman atrocities committed on both sides we learn with horror and indignation that the Christmas, by way of reprisal, caused the daughter of Pahllos, a young girl only seven-teen years of age, to be led forth and publicly shot!

**Buenos Ayres.** The Casimir, Captain Monte Video on August 20th, has arrived at Havre, with advices from Buenos Ayres—Lamentable details are given of the critical position in which the French residents are placed, being incessantly liable to the extravagant caprice, and sanguinary whims of Rosas. Some intercepted letters had rendered Rosas furious. He had proclaimed that a new conspiracy had been discovered; twenty-three persons had been arrested, and several of them ordered to prepare for death; one had actually been shot. General Lavalle has been for some days in the island of Martin Garcia, and had issued a proclamation to the Buenos Ayreans. Several light ships of the French squadrons were raising between the island and the mainland to assist in the operations, the result of which would have a decisive influence on the question between France and the Argentine Republic.

The Madrid papers of the 20th instant state, that the question of the dissolution of the Cortes again absorbed public attention. The ministry held an extraordinary council on the evening of the 19th, at which the expediency of that measure was debated, and warmly opposed by General Anix. In the evening the cabinet again met, at the palace, and after an animated discussion, in which the same general opinion avowed his sympathy for the Esclavos, and declared that it was contrary to all constitutional rules that a cabinet should persist in maintaining itself in opposition to the wishes of the majority, the council agreed on proposing to the Queen, either to dissolve the chambers, and preserve all the Ministers, with the exception only of such as disapproved the measure, or to dismiss the present council, and replace them by men professing the same political opinions, under the express condition of dissolving the Cortes. After the council, which lasted until three o'clock in the morning, the Queen remained with M. Perez de Castro, whom her Majesty was, it seems, determined on continuing at the head of affairs.

**A Faithful Dog.**—A few nights ago, as the Hon. Mr. Westera, M. P. was returning home on foot to his residence at Bishopgate, he was attacked by a ferocious dog of the mastiff breed, against which he defended himself with a stick until it was broken in pieces. A fine Newfoundland dog which he had with him had stood perfectly quiet during the encounter, but, on perceiving his master entirely open to the enraged animal, rushed forward, and after a desperate struggle, succeeded in conquering the enemy; he then, singular to relate, dragged it to a ditch some yards distant where he kept it beneath water until it was drowned.—*Reading Mercury.*

**Royalty in a Convent.**—It is affirmed that the Queen Dowager of Sardinia has come to the resolution of withdrawing from the world, and ending her days in a convent. Her Majesty is said to have already returned to the order of Jesuits, to whom it formerly belonged, the Villa Rufinella, situate on Mount Tusculum, which is her property, and where she now resides.—*Cork Southern Reporter.*

**JAMES WATT'S BOYHOOD.**—A friend of Mr. Watt one day came upon young James, stretched upon the ground, tracing with chalk all sorts of cross lines. "Why do you suffer this child thus to trifle away his time?" exclaimed the visitor, "send him to school." "You will do well to delay your judgment," said the father, "before concerning him be good enough to find out his occupation." The harsh judgment was speedily reversed.—The child of six was solving a problem in geometry. "James," said Mrs. Muirhead, one day, to her nephew, "I never saw any boy more giving to trifling than you are; can't you take a book and employ yourself usefully? There have you been sitting a whole hour without speaking a single word. Do you know what you have been about all this time? You have done nothing but shut and open, open and shut, the lid of the teakettle; and, first, you have put the saucer in the steam from the spout, and then you have held the silver teaspoon in it; and then you have done nothing but pore over them, and bring together the drops formed by condensation on the surface of the china or clear spoon.—Aren't you ashamed of spending your time in that way?"—*M. Arago's Eloge.*

**MR. TACT AND MR. TALENT.**—Talent is something, but Tact is everything.—Talent is serious sober, grave, and respectable—Tact is all that, and more too, it is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell, the lively touch, it is the interpreter of all riddles, the tormentor of all difficulties, the remover of all obstacles, it is useful in solitude, for it shows a man his way into the world, it is useful in society, for it pleases every one. Talent is power—Tact is skill. Talent is might—Tact is momentous.—Talent knows what to do, Tact knows how to do it. Talent makes a man respectable—Tact makes him respected. Talent is wealth—Tact is ready money. For all these practical purposes of life, Tact carries it against Talent ten to one. Talent is fit for employment, but Tact is fittest, for it has a knack of slipping into place, with a sweet and silent glibness of movement, as a billiard ball insinuates itself into the pocket, it seems to know every thing without learning any thing, it has served an invisible and extemporaneous apprenticeship, it wants no drilling, it never ranks in the awkward squad, it has no left hand, no deaf ear, no blind side, it puts on no wondrous wisdom, it has no air of profundity, it has all the air of common place, and all the force and power of genius.

A new and substantial vessel recently launched at Lance Cove, Belleisle, arrived in this harbor to-day, called the "Martha Harrison," and built by Mr. Robert Gosse, of Spaniards' Bay, for Messrs. Ridley, Harrison & Co. of this town.—She is about 130 tons burthen, (new measurement), and reflects much credit upon the builder and her enterprising owners, and adds one more to the many fine vessels belonging to this port.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1839.

Dirtd,

At St. John's, on Sunday morning last, aged 72 years, deeply regretted by his family and friends, SIMON SOLOMON Esq. Postmaster of this island.

Ship News.

- Port of Harbor Grace.**  
ENTERED  
Dec. 12.—Jane, Walker, Danzig, 1030 bags bread, 400 bls. flour, 100 bls. pork.
- Port of Carbonear.**  
ENTERED  
Dec. 6.—Brig Providence, Pike, Liverpool; 61 tons coal, 2 trusses canvass, candles, soap, oakum, cordage, &c.  
CLEARED  
Nov. 30.—Schr. Carnelia, Parsons, Portugal; 1533 qtls fish.  
Dec. 2.—Samuel, Meadus, Poole; 17,415 gals cod oil, 3 bls. fish, 11 kegs berries, 31 bds codfish, 1 box fish, 3 bls & boxes caplin, 1 otter skin &c.
- Port of St. John's.**  
ENTERED  
December 6.—Industry, M'Kinnon, Cape Breton, coal.  
Mary Ann, Taylor, Cadiz, salt.  
Bonanza, Cragg, Copenhagen, pork.

butter, flour, bread.  
 10.—Louisa, Muggah, Cape Breton, coal.  
 Ana Catherine Munro, Wells, Cape Breton, coal.  
 Helen, Laird, Oporto, port wine, olive oil, salt onions, lemons, oranges.  
 Euphemis, Butt, Cadiz, salt.  
 Hypolite, Morrison, St. Lucia, Martinique and Halifax rum, molasses, tamarinds, pimento, coffee, shingles, lumber, bread, chocolate, &c.  
 United Brothers, Byran, Cork, lime stone.

**CLEARER**  
 December 4—Mary Harris, Cole, Barbados, pork, fish.  
 Justitia, Tideman, Naples, fish.  
 Cheestah, Willis, Oporto, fish.  
 5.—Hibernia, Mutch, P. E. Island, herring, and sun-dries.  
 6.—Gipsy, Gowans, Naples, fish.  
 Sarah, Mills, Bristol, cod and seal oil, blubber and dregs, ox hides.  
 American Schooner Echo, Stevens, Gibraltar, fish.  
 7.—Ranger, Carroll, Cape Breton, ballast.  
 Narcissus, Lawrence, Jamaica, fish, salmon, herring, pork.  
 9.—Goose, Robertson, London, seal and cod oil, blubber and dregs, seal skins, &c.  
 Adelaide, Adamson, Demerara, fish, port wine, and part of inward cargo.

**For Sale**  
 BY  
**RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.**  
 The Cargo of the Brig JANE.  
 Capt WALKER, from Danzig.  
 1030 Bags Biscuit, A B & C  
 400 Bis Superfine Flour  
 100 do Prime Mess Pork  
 Harbour Grace,  
 Dec. 19, 1839.

**Tenders for Sperm Oil.**

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until **TUESDAY**, the 31st day of DECEMBER next, from persons willing to Contract for the Supply of

Four Tuns (Imperial) of **Sperm Oil,**

Of the best description, for the use of the Light Houses in this Colony—each Tender to be accompanied by a sample of the article which the party Tendering his willing to furnish—and the lowest Tender for Oil of a suitable description will be accepted.

The Contractor will be required to deliver Two Tuns on or before the 1st day of June, and the other Moiety of Two Tuns, not later than the 1st day of August, 1840.

The Oil to be in good merchantable Casks, in size not exceeding Sixty Gallons—and to be landed at such convenient place in St. John's as the Commissioners of Light Houses may direct; the Contractor paying freight, duty, and all other expenses.

Payment for each respective lot will be made on its delivery in conformity with the terms here set forth  
 (By order of the Commissioners of Light Houses.)

A. SHEA,  
 Secretary.  
 St. John's,  
 November 5, 1839.

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late Wm. DIXON, of Harbor Grace, Trader, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts duly attested to the Subscriber, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are to make immediate payment to.  
 C. F. BENNETT,  
 Administrator.

St. John's,  
 November 19, 1839.

**WILLIAM STUBBINS, 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,  
 23d Sept., 1839.

**On Sale**  
**JUST RECEIVED,**

ex-ANN from BRISTOL.  
**AND FOR SALE.**

A well assorted Stock of  
**BRITISH**  
**Manufactured**  
**Dry Goods,**

60 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS  
 90 Coils CORDAGE, and  
 50 Tons Best Newport

**RED & B**  
**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 Hogshead Leaf Do.  
 20 Barrels PITCH  
 2) Do. TAR  
 4 Do. Bright VARNISH  
 3 Do. TURPENTINE  
 2 Dozen Carpet BROOMS.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.  
 Harbor Grace  
 October 9, 1839.

**THE BRIG**  
**Hit or Miss,**

Burthen per Register 93<sup>49</sup>/<sub>64</sub> 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.

**On Sale.**  
**'SAMUEL GOULD,'**  
 Captain Smith, from Trinidad de Cuba.

113 Puncheons  
 23 Tierces  
 12 Barrels

**CHOICE**  
**Molasses,**  
 By the above Vessel,  
**FOR SALE BY**  
 RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

N.B. A few Tierces  
**Salmon**  
**WANTED.**

Harbor Grace,  
 October 2, 1839.

**NOW LANDING**  
**AT THE WHARF OF**  
**THE SUBSCRIBERS**

From the brig Ann, from Mira-  
 michi,

8,000 Feet Birch Plank,  
 3 inch & 2 1-2  
 6 M. Pine Decking 3 inch,  
 30 M. Merchantable Board  
 30 M. Shingles  
 12 Spars.  
 THORNE, HOOPER & Co.  
 Harbor Grace,  
 July 10, 1839.

**INCENDIARISM!**

WHEREAS on SATURDAY even-  
 ing last the 24th inst., a quantity  
 of Blasted Boughs, Pickets and Match-  
 es (partly burnt) were found under the  
 eastern end of our HOUSE formerly oc-  
 cupied by Mr. GILMOUR, evidently left  
 there in an ignited state (but not known  
 how long since) by some malicious, evil  
 disposed Person or Persons.

We hereby offer a Reward of  
**ONE HUNDRED**  
**POUNDS,**

to any Person who will give such evi-  
 dence as will lead to the Conviction and  
 Punishment of the authors of such an  
 outrage.

Per proc. WILLIAM BEMISTER & Co  
 JOHN BEMISTER.  
 Carbonear,  
 August 26, 1839.

**UNEXAMPLED**  
**MAMMOTH SCHEME.**

THE following detail of a Scheme of  
 a LOTTERY to be drawn in De-  
 cember next, warrants us in declaring it  
 to be unparalleled in the history of Lot-  
 teries. Prizes to the amount have never  
 before been offered to the public. It is  
 true, there are many blanks, but on the  
 other hand, the extremely low charge of  
 20 Dollars per Ticket—the value and  
 number of the Capitals, and the revival  
 of the good old custom of warranting  
 that every Prize shall be drawn and sold,  
 will, we are sure, give universal satisfac-  
 tion, and especially to the Six Hundred  
 Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure we re-  
 commend early application being made  
 to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are  
 all sold, blanks only remain—the first  
 buyers have the best chance—We there-  
 fore, emphatically say—delay not! but  
 at once remit and transmit to us your  
 orders, which shall always receive our  
 immediate attention. Letters to be ad-  
 dressed, and application made to

SYLVESTER & Co.  
 156, Broadway, N. Y.  
 Observe the number, 156.

700,000 Dollars! 500,000 Dollars!  
 20,000 Dollars!  
 Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Dollars!  
 Two Prizes of Fifteen Thousand Dollars!  
 Three Prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars!

**GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK**  
**LOTTERY**

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.  
 The richest and most magnificent  
 scheme ever presented to the public in  
 this or any other country. Tickets only  
 Twenty dollars.

Authorized by an Act of the Legisla-  
 tive Assembly of Florida, and under the  
 direction of the Commissioners acting  
 under the same. To be drawn at Jack-  
 sonville, Florida—Schmidt and Hamil-  
 ton, Managers. Sylvester & Co. New  
 York, sole Agents.

No combination numbers! 100,000  
 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards in succe-  
 sion.  
 The deeds of the property and the stock  
 transferred in trust to the Commissioners  
 appointed by the said act of the Legisla-  
 ture of Florida, for the security of the  
 Prize Holders.

**SPLendid SCHEME!**

One Prize—the Arcade,  
 286 feet, five inches, 4 lines on  
 Magazine street, 101 feet, 21  
 inches, on Natchez street, 126  
 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier  
 street—Rented at about 37,  
 000 dols. per annum, valued  
 at 700,000 dols.

One Prize—City Hotel,  
 2 feet on Common street, 146  
 feet six inches on Comp street  
 16—Rented at 25,000 dols., va-  
 lued at 500,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,  
 (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16,  
 24 feet, 7 inches, front on  
 Natchez street—Rented at  
 1,200 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,  
 (adjoining the Arcade) No. 18,  
 28 feet front on Natchez street  
 —Rented at 1,200 dols., va-  
 lued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,  
 (adjoining the Arcade) No. 20,  
 28 feet front, on Natches street  
 —Rented at 1,200 dols., va-  
 lued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,  
 No. 23, north east corner of Ba-  
 sin and Custom House street,  
 40 feet front on Basin, and 40  
 on Franklin street, by 127 feet  
 deep in Custom House street  
 —Rented at 1,500 dols., va-  
 lued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,  
 No. 24, south west corner of the  
 Basin and Custom House  
 street, 34 feet, 7 inches on  
 Franklin, 127 feet, 10 inches  
 deep in Custom House street  
 —Rented at 1,500 dols., va-  
 lued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,  
 No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on  
 Royal street, by 127 feet, 11  
 inches deep—Rented at 1000  
 dols., valued at 80,000 dols.

1 prize, 250 shares, Canal Bk.  
 stock, 100 dols. each 25,000 dols.  
 1 prize, 200 do. Commercial do.  
 100 dols. each 20,000 dols.

Do. 150 shares Mech. &  
 Trade's do. do. 15,000 dols.  
 Do. 100 shares City Bank  
 1 Do. do. 10,000 dols.  
 Do. 100 shares do. do.  
 Do. do. 10,000 dols.

1 Do. 100 shares do. do.  
 Do. do. 10,000 dols.  
 Do. 50 shares Exchange Bank  
 1 Do. do. 5,000 dols.  
 1 Do. 50 do. do. do. 5,000 dols.  
 1 Do. 25 do. Gas Light do. 5,000 dols.  
 1 Do. 25 do. do. do. 5,000 dols.  
 1 Do. 15 do. Mech & Trade's do.  
 1 Do. 15 do. do. do. 1,500 dols.  
 1 Do. 15 do. do. do. 1,500 dols.

20 prizes, each 10 shares of the  
 Louisiana State Bank 100 dols  
 —each prize 1,000 dols. 20,000 dols.

10 prizes, each 2 shares of 100  
 dols. each—each prize 200  
 dols. of Gas Light Bank 2,000 dols.

200 prizes, each one share of  
 100 dols. of the Bank of Loui-  
 siana. 20,000 dols.

200 prizes, each one share of  
 100 dols. of the New Orleans  
 Bank. 20,000 dols.  
 150 prizes, each one share of  
 100 dols. of the Union Bank  
 of Florida. 15,000 dols.

Six Hundred Prizes 1,500,000 dols.

Tickets 20 Dollars—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their  
 numbers, as also those containing the  
 Prizes, will be examined and sealed by  
 the Commissioners appointed under the  
 Act, previously to their being put into  
 the wheels. One wheel will contain the  
 whole of the numbers, the other will  
 contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the  
 first 600 numbers that shall be drawn  
 out, will be entitled to such prize as may  
 be drawn to its number; and the fortu-  
 nate holders of such prizes will have  
 such property transferred to them imme-  
 diately after the drawing, unincumbered,  
 and without any deduction!

Editors of every Paper in the United  
 States, in the West Indies, in Canada,  
 and British Provinces, are requested to  
 insert the above, as a standing advertise-  
 ment, until the 1st of December next,  
 and to send their accounts to us, toge-  
 ther with a paper containing the adver-  
 tisement.

SYLVESTER & Co.  
 156, Broadway, N. Y.  
 New York, May 7, 1839.

POETRY

THE WRECK OF THE "FORFAR-SHIRE."

BY T. K. HERVEY.

She left her port—that gallant ship—  
The mistress of the seas,  
Her canvass gleaming in the sun,  
Her pennant on the breeze;  
Gay, happy hearts upon her deck  
Left happy hearts behind;  
The prayers that speed the parting guest  
Went with her on the wind,—  
As like some stork and spirit thing,  
The vessel touched it with her wing!

She left her port—the gallant bark  
That reached it never more;  
The spirits have not met again,  
That parted on that shore!—  
At night, she lay a riven thing,  
The good ship and the free,—  
The merry souls that sailed her, gone  
Across the darker sea,—  
And all her pride of spar and sail  
Lost—like vain hopes—before the gale!

The wind that made, that summer morn,  
The music of her deck,  
Howls like a hungry demon now,  
Above the lonely wreck!—  
But, oh! how many another voice,  
That mingled with the strain,  
On loving hearts, in sigh or song,  
Shall never fall again!  
Hark!—did the wild wave send a cry,  
As of a soul in agony?

Beneath a sky without a star,  
On a sea without a sail,  
The desperate shout of drowning men,  
And woman's wilder wail,  
Heard, through the pauses of the storm,  
In frequent moan or scream,  
Like the wild nightmare sounds that vex  
The dreamer in a dream,  
Tell where a faint and feeble few  
Are left of all that gallant crew.

And oh! the fond and yearning thoughts  
That mingle with despair,  
As lips that never prayed before,  
Send up the spirit's prayer!  
The faces of the far away,  
That smile across that sea,  
And low, sweet tones, that reach the  
heart,  
Through all its agony!  
The hopes for others poured like rain,  
When for themselves hope seemeth vain!

'Tis morn!—and to that echoing rock  
What bright and blessed form  
Comes gliding, like a thing of light,  
Amid the wreatheful storm?  
Hath He who hushed the waves of old,  
And walked the foam-white lee,  
To where the lonely fisher-bark  
Lay tossing on the sea,  
Stretched forth his finger, strong to save  
From that wild tempest's yawning  
grave?

Hath mercy heard the human groans  
That rent the midnight air,  
And God his own sweet angel sent,  
In answer to the prayer?  
She cometh!—'twas an angel's part,  
To pass you dark abyss,  
And God hath spoken to the heart,  
That dared a scene like this!—  
Oh! many a witness, dauntless one!  
Shall, one day, meet thee at His throne!

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD AND "REPEAL."—This gentleman—who, if he be a wild politician, is unquestionably one of Ireland's best landlords—has answered the address of the Trades' Union, inviting him to join in the "Traitor cry of REPEAL." He declines the honour of playing second fiddle to DAN. The agitator held out to him the hand of pardon—it was refused—and now Mr. Sharmar Crawford will never be forgiven. He is weak enough, or sensible enough, to withhold his assent to become a tool in the hands of the great giver of Irish seats and English places, from the constabulary to the privy council. He has done more—he has actually given a blow to the public enemy; and vehemently protests against future attempts at humbug, by reference to the say much and do nothing "associations," that "rest in the silent oblivion of the grave," and are remembered only by those who transferred money from their own pockets into those of O'Connell. The tricks of the juggler have been thus exposed by the party he summoned to aid and assist.

A French Abbe, who was extremely corpulent, coming late one evening to a fortified town, asked a countryman whom he met, "If he could get in at the gate?" "I should think you might," said the peasant, looking at him jocosely, "for I saw a waggon of hay go in this morning."

Lord Lytton has been appointed Lord-Lieut. of the county of Worcester.

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munden, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK  
Bread  
Flour  
Oatmeal  
Peas  
Butter.

Also,

15 Tons BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear,  
Jan. 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 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 improvements 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         | 6d. 0d. |
| Double Ditto           | 1s. 0d. |

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

Carbonear.

New Goods!

JUST LANDED

Ex ANN, from Bristol,

AND ON SALE

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS

At Low Prices for Cash or Produce  
Viz.—

500 Bags 1st, 2nd & 3rd quality DREAD  
72 Barrels Prime Mess PORK  
30 Bolls East Croker CANVAS  
20 Pieces Flat Ditto, No. 1 to 7  
43 Kegs White, Green & Black PAINT  
Hogsheads LIME  
Bags 1 1/2 to 9 inch assorted NAILS  
Horse and Shingle Ditto  
Splitting Knives  
Axes, Hammer  
Grindstones  
Carp. Compasses  
Coopers Rashes  
Bake Pots and Covers  
Grappels, Fish Hooks  
Assorted TINWARE  
Sheet COPPER  
Chalk, Whiting  
Slates, Book Ditto  
Ship Chaudery  
Lansed Oil, Spirits Turpentine  
Butts LEATHER  
Shoe Blacking  
STATIONERY, and Ink in Bottles  
Pieces Brown Holland  
RISH LINENS  
Sheeting, and Sheetting CALICOES  
Irish Union Ditto  
Undrached Ditto  
Fancy Shirtings  
Fustians, and Moleskins  
Printed Ditto  
Twist, Check  
Aberdeen Dowlas  
A Large Assortment Fancy Printed  
CHINTZ COTTONS  
Tailed and Cambric Ditto  
Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs  
Cambric Muslins  
Slate, Brown and Black Ditto  
Book and Soft Swiss Ditto  
Jaconet Ditto  
Colored and Black MERINOES  
Satin, Saraset and China Gauze Ribbons  
Shaded and Figured Ladies Belts  
BANDANA & Barcelona Handkerchiefs  
Pieces Colored Persian  
Black Crape  
Stays (white & colored), Saxony Ties  
CHENILLE Handkerchiefs  
Figured Squares  
THIBET Shawles & Turnovers  
Colored, Black & White KidGloves  
Ladies Thread Ditto  
VelvetSlippers  
German Lace Cotton  
Gentlemens Satin & Mohair Stocks  
Blue, Black, & Green Superfine Broad  
CLOTHS  
HOSIERY, Dornet, Lancashire & Welch  
FLANNELS  
ScotchPLAID, Green Baize  
LEATHERWARE  
EARTHENWARE  
Stone Jars, & Ginger Beer Bottles

Also,

30 Tons Best Red Ash

NEWPORT

Coals.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,

May 8, 1839.

Boots & Shoes.

A large and well Assorted

SUPPLY,

JUST RECEIVED

Per Experiment from Poole,

And For Sale By

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace,

September 4, 1839.

BLANKS

At the Office of this Paper.

Harbor Grace,

September 25, 1839.

Notices

CONGRATULATIONS DAY 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 Portugul Cove on the following days.

FARES.

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

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

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, HARBOUR GRACE

PERCHARD & BOAG,

Agents, St. John's

Harbour Grace, May 4, 1839

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and  
Portugal Cove.

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

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

TERMS.

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

AND PACKAGES in proportion  
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.  
Carbonear, June, 1839.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHILLAN, 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 he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them 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 Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cruet's.  
Carbonear,  
June 4, 1839.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of  
Years.

A PIECE OF GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded 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's