



AND

## Conception Bay Journal.

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

VOL. VI.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1840.

No. 324

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

## SEIZURE OF THE BRITISH QUEEN, STEAM SHIP FOR SMUGGLING.

A good deal of excitement was raised yesterday owing to the report that the gigantic transatlantic steam ship the *British Queen*, which is at present moored at *Blackwall*, had been seized by the commissioners of customs, in consequence of a large quantity of contraband Tea, Cigars, and Tobacco being found concealed on board; and from inquiries made, the rumour turns out to be well founded. The *British Queen* arrived in the river from *Portsmouth* between the hours of 4 and 5 last Sunday afternoon, and was moored in her usual position, nearly opposite the *Brunswick Wharf*, at *Blackwall*. As soon as her mooring was completed, *Richard Keefe*, a custom house officer, and *Giles*, a pilot surveyor, went on board to inspect her cargo and her passengers' luggage, and take charge of the ship. The passengers having debarked, and the greater part of their luggage being conveyed on shore, *Giles* and *Keefe* proceeded to search the vessel, and soon afterwards found a whole cask buried amongst the coals. They brought it out with considerable difficulty, and it to contain American manufactured tobacco, commonly called "negrohead" the duty upon which, in common with all other foreign manufactured tobacco is 9s. per pound on being imported into this country. The officers prosecuted their search, and found a further quantity of tobacco in the cask, also nineteen pounds eight ounces of tea. These articles were conveyed to the Queen's warehouse at the Custom-house on the following morning, and information given of the circumstance to the Board of Commissioners, who issued orders to the officers to rigidly examine the ship. Acting upon these directions they continued their search, and in various parts of the vessel, but especially in the engine room, amongst the machinery, and under the coals, they discovered a vast quantity of Tobacco, and 20 lbs. 4oz. of Cigars. The quantity of Tobacco seized altogether is rather more than 700 lbs., out of which 84 lbs. are in the cask, and the rest of American manufacture. The amount of the duty payable upon all the goods seized is between £300 and £400.

The articles found on the second examination were taken to the Custom house on Wednesday, and the commissioners gave orders that the steam ship should be seized in the Queen's name, and several officers were sent on board to take charge of her. The *British Queen* is still under seizure,

and will still continue so until the affair is formally brought before the Board of Customs. There is not the remotest ground for supposing that *Captain Roberts*, the commander of the *British Queen*, or any of the officers of the ship, are in any way implicated in these contraband transactions. The firemen, stokers, and engineers are without doubt, the only parties concerned. They are upwards of 40 in number, and from the gigantic dimensions of the engineering department of the ship they possess facilities for smuggling, which they seldom neglect to avail themselves of. There is scarcely a steam vessel trading to foreign port enters the river, which smuggling is not more or less carried on by the engineers and firemen. One of their most successful tricks is to conceal contraband property among the machinery. By doing this they defeat the vigilance of the custom house officer, who, if they attempt to search the machinery, are prevented by the engineers, on the ground that they may disarrange something. The stupendous machinery of the *British Queen* would admit of an enormous quantity of smuggled goods being stowed away.

In the course of yesterday two firemen belonging to the *British Queen*, named *Orr* and *Hogg*, were brought to the *Thames Police Court*, in the custody of Inspector *White*, charged with endeavouring to convey on shore 3 lbs. of negrohead tobacco of the same quality as that found by *Giles* and *Keefe*, and lodged in the Queen's warehouse in the Customs. The 2 men left the *British Queen* in a boat, and landed at *Blackwall*. They were soon afterwards met by the Police Inspector, who, remarking the enormous bulk of their legs, suspected there was something wrong. *White* accordingly questioned them, when *Orr* assured him that he was dropsical in his extremities. *Hogg*, upon being interrogated, averred that he was dropsical too. The inspector however, told them that that story would not do, and took from them the quantity of tobacco mentioned above. The men, in reply, said they purchased 4lbs. of tobacco each at *New York* for their own use, and the remainder they took on shore, thinking they were doing no harm. They both declared that they knew nothing about the large quantity of tobacco found on board, and observed that it must belong to some person who had more money to spare than the engineers and stokers, as they were only allowed to draw one dollar when they reached *New York*.

A gentleman who attended on behalf of the *British and American Steam Navigation Company*, to

whom the *British Queen* belongs, informed the Magistrates that the Company did every thing in their power to prevent smuggling amongst their servants, and their motive in not allowing them to draw more than a dollar upon account was that they might not invest their money in the purchase of excisable articles, with the view of smuggling. The engineers and firemen on board the *British Queen* were paid by the month. The negrohead tobacco was about 2s. a lb. in *New York*.

The Magistrate inquired when the *British Queen* would sail for *New York*?

The gentleman said she was appointed to leave *Blackwall* on the 27th or 28th inst., and would sail from *Southampton* for *New York* on the 1st Sept.

Mr. Ballantine told the two prisoners they knew very well they were doing an illegal act in bringing tobacco on shore, from the simple fact of their having concealed it about their persons. If fellows in their capacity were not severely punished, masters of steam vessels would be completely at their mercy. He should order them to pay a fine to the Queen of 30s., and if there did not pay it he should send them both to prison.

Something similar happened to the City of *Boulogne*, a vessel belonging to the Commercial Steam-packet Company, a short time ago. It was seized by the French authorities, because some of the engineers had endeavoured to smuggle some English lace into France, concealing it in the ship. It was only the high character of her commander, *Captain Fane*, that prevented the French authorities fining the company in a very heavy penalty. As it was, it cost upwards of £50.

The affair of the *British Queen* will probably come before the commissioners of Customs for adjudication.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(From the Times.)

The correspondent of a Morning Paper, in a letter from *Constantinople*, dated the 29th July, asserts that it is known from official authority that the Russian army to be employed against the *Circassians* will very speedily be raised to two hundred thousand men, and that the whole force of the empire is to be concentrated in the southern provinces. The armies, indeed, of *Wosnesensk* and *Messarabia* have long since taken up their ground; but, heretofore as has been the resistance, and extraordinary

as has been the success, of the *Circassians*, armies of this magnitude cannot be collected only to subdue their span of mountain coast. They are destined to a larger field; and, with whatever anxiety we may view the armaments of France as opposed to England on the eastern question, the great preparations of our confederates are a ground of far more seriois distrust and apprehension. Despatches have reached the Foreign Office from *Constantinople* and *Vienna*, which have, doubtless, conveyed more distinct information to the Government than we at present possess.

(From the Morning Post.)

The *Presse* has a Berlin letter of the 12th, in which it is stated that the King of Prussia, in answer to *Messier's* representations to prevent the ratification of the quadruple treaty, replied that although animated by a sincere desire to maintain the most friendly relations with France, he would never lend himself to sustain the pretensions of *Mehemet Ali*, whom he looked upon as a rebel vassal; that consequently, as soon as he had learnt that *Austria* and *Russia* had given to the court of Berlin the assurance of the approaching conclusion of a treaty having for its object the employment of coercive measures against the *Pacha*, to force him to make his submission to the Porte, he had charged *barons de Maltzahn* and *Lulow* to declare that Prussia acceded entirely to the views of those powers. The King added, "that Prince *Mellornich* held the formal promise of Prussia to ratify the treaty." The letter concludes by saying that the sudden departure of the Count of *Maltzahn* for *Koenigsburgh* was to sign the ratification of the treaty conjointly with *Austria*.

## SPAIN.

Madrid journals of the 12th inst. state that no period was yet fixed upon for the return of the Queen.

The stage coach from *Toledo* to *Madrid* was stopped on the 11th by 9 armed men of the band of *Saturno*.

The government was said to have instructed the consular agents of Spain abroad to deliver passports to the refugees anxious to return home who should make their submission to the Queen. Superior officers alone are to be excepted, and only allowed to re-enter Spain on the authorization of General *Espartero*.

FRANCE.

The *Courrier Francais* states, that Mr. Macaulay, one of the British Cabinet Ministers, had arrived at Paris, no doubt with the purpose of seeing with his own eyes the progress of the warlike preparations making throughout France. "The government," adds that journal, "is not doing anything secretly, but, on the contrary, it wishes every one to know, that though it accepts the position with regret to which it has been driven, it will prepare to defend itself with an unshaken resolution."

The Paris papers of Wednesday which have arrived this morning, are more moderate in their tone and less hostile to Great Britain. The *Journal des Debats* apologises for returning to the subject of the treaty of London, but excuses itself by saying that straightforwardness, justice, and disinterestedness are so evidently on the side of France, that they cannot sufficiently impress on the other powers the impossibility of France re-treating on this question. "It has been said," observes that journal, "that France was actuated by ambitious motives, and by a desire to possess Egypt. To this we reply that, on the contrary, she protects Mehemet Ali sincerely and without any interested motive, because the integrity of the Ottoman empire, of which every one speaks, and nobody but France wishes to uphold, can only be maintained by strengthening his empire." To annihilate Mehemet Ali the *Debats* declares would be, on the part of England and Russia, to commence a system of spoliation; and in that case France would be compelled to hoist another political flag, and in order to maintain her position amongst the great powers, she would endeavour to indemnify herself by compensations which would place her on an equality with her rivals. Then, and only then, France would recollect the treaties of 1815 and her mutilated frontier and her conquered colonies, and the moral influence which she had obtained throughout the world by the moderation which her triumphant revolution had observed during ten years. The *Courrier Francais* adds, that it cannot find terms sufficiently strong to contradict a report mentioned by a London journal, which was calculated to alarm English travellers—that the French government intended to precede a declaration of war by the arrest of all English residents and a confiscation of their property. The *Courrier Francais* adds, that those are measures never adopted by civilized governments, except as reprisals, and which public opinion would repel with indignation.

The *National* mentions a rumour of Marshal Vallee having received intelligence from government that in case of a war, the *Balcarick Islands* (Majorca, Minorca, &c.) would probably be occupied by a French force.

The *Echo des Halles* of the 18th Aug., states, that the result of the harvest throughout France is now generally known even in the least fertile departments the Crop will produce a fair average, but in other departments, particularly in the north, there is an absolute abundance. The consequence has

been, that Wheat had declined in all the markets, not only in the neighbourhood of Paris, but throughout the provinces.

The committee of the Chamber of Peers met on Wednesday, and ordered that M. Bacciocchi and another of the Frenchmen in custody implicated in the affair of Prince Louis Napoleon, together with Captain Crowe and the crew (14 in number) of the City of Edinburgh steamer, be set at liberty. The captives would, however, be held liable to be called upon to give evidence on the trial of the Prince and his fellow-prisoners. Prince Louis Napoleon was, it is said, beginning to experience the effects of confinement, and to suffer from a tendency to plethoria. "He had," we are told, "been training himself in England for his campaign by riding ten leagues a-day, and now only taken a walk of an hour in the evening, without abridging or lightening the quality of his meals." The Court of Peers would re-assemble in the course of next month, and then appoint the day (in October) for the commencement of the trial.

ITALY.

A letter from Leghorn of the 20th Aug. states, that the *Sphinx* steamer having been despatched from Toulon to Malta in quest of a personage of distinction compromised in the affair of Louis Bonaparte, and that personage having sought refuge in Tuscany, the steamer brought instructions to the French Consul to demand that he be given up, and returned to France on the 19th. The same letter adds, that the Russian government had freighted 80 transports for the purpose of conveying to Constantinople a portion of the army destined to protect the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

NAPLES.

According to a note communicated by M. Luffite to the Paris journals, Prince Campo Franco and the Attorney-General of the Court of Accoints, appointed by the King of Naples to decide as arbitrators respecting the claims of the Sulphur Company, abolished by a royal decree of the 21st ult., were unanimous in admitting the justice and expediency of reimbursing to the company its capital, costs, and interest. A difference, however, arose between them on the subject of the indemnity to be awarded. The Prince contended that it was but fair the company should obtain some compensation for the loss of its privilege, whilst the Attorney General maintained that none was legally due. The King concurred in the opinion of Prince de Campo Franco, and on the 14th inst the latter and the Duke de Montebello, the ambassador of France, after consulting with the directors of the company, signed a convention, in virtue of which the company is to receive as an indemnity a sum equal to its supposed profits during three years. The Neapolitan government, moreover, agreed to purchase, at the rate of 36 carlins per cantaro, the stock of sulphur lying on hand, notwithstanding the depreciation undergone, by that article. The *Capitole* estimates at 560,000f. the

amount of the indemnity awarded to the company.

IRELAND.

*Post Office Robbery. Dublin, Aug. 26.* A singular arrest was made at Berehaven, county of Cork, on Monday. It appears the nephew of the Post Master of Bantry was suspected of having purloined certain letters. He embarked in the *Dealy*, bound for New York, which sailed before suspicion was aroused; but the vessel could not quit the channel for want of wind. The Surveyor of the Post Office (Mr. Kendrick) got the coast guard boat, rowed out to sea, and found the vessel lying to for want of wind; went on board, and arrested the delinquent, who when brought on shore confessed his guilt to Lord Berehaven. He has been committed for trial at the next assizes.

*Liverpool, Aug. 27.*—We have perused, with anxious attention, the reports given of the crops in their respective localities by our provincial contemporaries, and we rejoice to find them concur in stating that the late heavy winds and rains, though they retarded the progress of the harvest, and laid the corn in some places, caused only temporary injury, which the recurrence of fine weather has remedied. On the other hand, the growing crops have derived vast benefit from the refreshing moisture which has so bountifully fallen on them.—*Mail.*

MR. O'CONNELL—MR. NIGHTINGALE.

Mr. O'Connell is very sore about his reception, on Monday last, at Exeter-hall. He has addressed a whining letter on the subject to the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and made plain by his own confession—what was previously to be inferred from circumstance only—that the committee of the anti-Slavery Society—knowing how obnoxious he has become to all parties in England—had actually repudiated his co-operation, and taken means to prevent his interference. There are other intimations equally significant, which induce us to copy the letter into our columns. The object of excluding him, he insinuates, was to propitiate Sir Robert Peel and show him off to advantage in the presence of the Royal Consort. This would indicate the prevalent opinion that Sir Robert was shortly coming into power. And this is a point on which Mr. O'Connell is not likely to be mistaken through ignorance, or misled by affection.

Like the Scotch steward, who hanged one of his lord's dependants at one side of the great gate, to balance a culprit *sus. per col.* on the other, we are great lovers of uniformity; and, therefore, to balance Mr. O'Connell's letter to the *Morning Chronicle*, we give, as a companion-piece, a letter from Mr. Nightingale to Mr. O'Connell himself. If the honourable gentleman like not the song, he must like Strada's musician, thank himself for challenging the rivalry. The following is from the *Standard*:—

"Mr. O'Connell has written a letter to the *Morning Chronicle*, upon the subject of his being muzzled last Monday—

"Yes, muzzled is the world, Sir John."

"Mr. O'Connell says that it was not his intention to speak; why, then, we ask did he disappoint his Dublin friends who were anxiously waiting to hear him in the Irish metropolis according to his promise? Mr. O'Connell may consider his person to be highly ornamental, but surely it was not worth the while to adorn Exeter-hall by its mute presence, when so many were expecting him at the other side of the channel. But Mr. O'Connell did intend to speak, and had a party present to force him to speak by a soft compulsion, had the illustrious chairman been less firm than he was, or the meeting less decided. The story of the affair we believe to be pretty much as follows:—While the gentlemen who arranged the

meeting were engaged in their latest preparations on Saturday, they received from Mr. O'Connell a note, claiming a ticket for the platform, in terms which suggested the probability that the applicant would make a speech. Compliance with this very unwelcome demand became the subject of debate; but it was at length determined that Mr. O'Connell should have the ticket, as all members of parliament had been invited to attend (not to speak); but that an engagement should be exacted from him that he would not disturb the meeting. Accordingly of the committee waited upon the leading agitator, and obtained from him the required promise of silence—a promise which, it is now clear Mr. O'Connell never intended to observe."

We have received the following melancholy intelligence from Sukkur to the 19th of May:—"That 3000 camels, escorted by 80 infantry and 40 horse, under the command of Lieut. Clarke, of the irregular horse, were returning to Lehree from Kahun, an outpost in the hills, when they were attacked by about 3000 men. Poor Clarke fell at the first onset, the whole of the camels were carried off, and it is supposed that the infantry were all cut up, as none had been heard, of though, as they were only 20 miles from Kahun, some might have escaped thither. The horsemen, disheartened by the fall of their leader, dispersed as fast as their beasts could carry them, and a few managed to reach Lehree, and are the authors of this story.—*Bombay Gazette.*"

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1840.

Having determined upon removing our Establishment to St. John's, we take this opportunity to acquaint the friends and supporters of the STAR, that our Editorial labors in this Bay closes with the present issue. We beg however, with the utmost sincerity, to assure them, that we carry along with us the same desire for the prosperity of this populous District—the same anxiety for the general welfare of the Colony and the same undiminished affection towards our happy Constitution, as we trust we have ever enjoyed during our residence among them.—In a word, the STAR will, in future, be conducted on principles precisely similar to those by which it has hitherto been distinguished; so that we indulge the hope that we shall experience from our Bay subscribers, friends, and contributors, a continuance of those favors, and of that liberality and confidence which we have all along been accustomed to enjoy.

It is now upwards of Six Years since we took upon ourself the responsibility of issuing this Journal; during this period—a period let it be remembered the most marked, troublous, and important in the annals of the Colony—we have endeavoured to press forward in the path of duty, through good and evil report, with a conscience (politically at least) void of offence toward God and man. Our remarks have not perhaps been always such as to insure an accession to our "list of friends"; yet it must not be forgotten that a mawkish and imprudent tenderness toward the disturbers of the public peace, is neither more nor less than a treacherous relaxation of those bonds which keep society together. It has, we believe, more than once been our lot to deal out justice with a stern and an unsparing hand; but then the lash has fallen upon the backs of unruly members who sadly required it; and we have reason to think that in the eyes of themselves and the public will benefit by the correction. A ring is put into the hog's snout and a log upon the neck of the dog, not for the abstract purpose of incommoding these animals, but to restrict their mischievous propensities within sufferable limits.

With private individuals, as such; or with personal affairs; or with the domestic altar, as it is called, we have never dared to meddle: our columns have been imperviously closed against all such communications, come from whence they may. With public men and public measures—with corruptions and long standing abuses on the one hand, and with the restless and irrequiescent spirit of innovation on the other, we have dealt firmly, honestly and to the best of our poor ability; not, most certainly, with that effectiveness we could wish, but with all the energy and sagacity that we could master upon the occasion: how far our efforts have been successful, it is not for us to declare.

Towards the interests of this now thriving and spirited Town we have always borne an affectionate regard. We mourned over her failures, her fires, and her misfortunes; but when at length a

change took place in her condition and prospects we expressed our joy in language too strong perhaps for those who had rather that the main-spring of her advancement was of an inferior power.—Nor has our affection for Harbor Grace blinded us to the interests of the settlements around us; we always considered the Star to be the advocate of the entire Bay, to the exclusion of no community whatever, within its ample limits.

That the extensive and densely peopled Bay of Conception may continue in the road to wealth and importance is our unfeigned wish.—But to this end, the people themselves must be united; they must be obedient to the laws—constitutional in their movements;—industrious, FRUGAL, TEMPERATE. The merchant must be an example to the planter—the planter to the servant, and the authorities (whether lay or clerical) to all. By a strict attention to these things the Bay will go on to prosper; but if “every one shall do that which seemeth good in his own eyes” without regard to the laws of either God or man, the clouds of adversity will settle upon it; aye; and that too, in spite of all the glare and glitter which even the accumulated wealth of the universe could be made to produce.

With these sentiments, and with this brief and most imperfect expression of them, it is not without some considerable emotion that we bow and retire.

**Ship News.**

*Port of Harbor Grace.*

**ENTERED**

Oct. 2.—Martha Harrison, Hallwood, Hamburg; 1420 bags bread, 150 fms. butter, 50 bls. pork, 8 casks boots & shoes, 19,000 bricks.

**CLEARED**

Oct. 2.—Nancy, Briand Sydney, C. B. 108 hhds. salt, 30 qds. codfish.

**On Sale.**

**Ridley, Harrison & Co.**

ARE LANDING,

ex-Brig *MARTHA HARRISON,* from Hamburg,

1420 Bags Bread, No. 1, 2 and 3

150 Firkins Prime New Butter

50 Barrels Prime Mess Pork

8 Casks Boots and Shoes, well assorted

19 M. Brick.

Which will be Sold on reasonable Terms for FISH, OIL, or CASH.

Harbor Grace, Oct. 7, 1840.

**PROCLAMATION.**

IN obedience to a PRECEPT of the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES, bearing date the 21st instant, and to me directed,

I hereby give Public Notice.

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, will be holden at the Court House, at HARBOR GRACE on

**THURSDAY**

The Eight day of October, now next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon, of the same day; and the Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol the High Constable, and all other Constables and Bailiffs within this District, are commanded that they be then there to do and fulfil those things which by reason of their offices shall be to be done.

Given under my Hand, at Harbor Grace, in the Northern District of Newfoundland, this Twenty-third day of September, in the Reign of Our Lord, 1840.

B. G. GARRETT, High-Sheriff.

Carbonear, Sept. 7, 1840.

I, the undersigned, **ROBERT PACK** of this Town, Merchant, respectfully take leave to inform the Public that during my late residence in England, I entered into a new engagement of Partnership in the Newfoundland Trade (the former having expired) with **JOHN FRYER, Esq.**, of Wimborne, of the Banking House of Fryer, Andrews & Co. and with **JOHN GOSSE, Esq.**, Poole.

The Firm of the establishment at Poole, and in this Country continues as before.

**ROBERT PACK.**

**On Sale.**

**BY**

**THORNE, HOOPER & Co.**

**Row Landing,**

**THE CARGO**

Of the Spanish Schooner *JACINTA*, Jayme Paris, Master from HAVANAH,

Consisting of

**MOLASSES**

**SUGAR**

**COFFEE.**

**THE CARGO**

Of the *CAMPBELL*, John Querepil, Master, from BRISTOL,

Consisting of

**CORDAGE**

**LEATHER**

**IRON**

**TINWARE**

**EARTHENWARE**

**GENERAL**

**Merchandise.**

**AND ON HAND,**

150 Tons Best Newport Red Ash **Coal.**

All offering on Low Terms for Cash, Fish or Oil.

Harbor Grace, Sept. 2, 1840.

**On Sale.**

Ex-*MARTHA* from *CADIZ*,

300 TONS

**SALT,**

By

**THORNE, HOOPER & Co.** Harbor Grace,

**For Sale**

**BY**

**RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.**

**THE CARGO OF**

The Brig *MARGARET ANN*, from NEW YORK,

**Viz.:**

152 Barrels Superfine & Fine **FLOUR**

25 Barrels **BEEF RICE**

White Oak **STAVES TOBACCO**, Negro-head & Leaf

**PITCH**

**TAR**

**TURPENTINE**

And **ROSIN.**

Cheap for **FISH, OIL or CASH.**

Harbor Grace, August 26, 1840.

**BY THE**

**Subscriber,**

ex-*HOPE* from BRISTOL,

Best Bristol Yellow Soap

Men's & Women's Hose

Buckskins

Flannels

Serges

Very superior Blankets

A capital Assortment of Earthenware

Iron Tined Tea Kettles

Ditto Saucepans

Tin Tea Pots

Tin Pans

Nails, Spades, Shovels

Knives and Forks

Penknives, &c. &c.

**GEORGE HIPPLISLEY.**

Harbor Grace,

**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 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 bulkhead, and which has given such security and confidence to the public. Her cabins are superior to any in the Island.

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

**FARES:—**

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

**Corn at Naples.** The French ambassador at Naples has sent notice that, in virtue of a decision of the Neapolitan Council of State, on the 3d inst., corn may be exported from any port of the Two Sicilies during the remainder of the current year.

**G. P. Dillard,**

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

ex-*Ann* from Bristol, *Dash* from Liverpool, *Active* from Dartmouth, and other Vessels,

**AND OFFERS FOR SALE**

AT HIS USUAL LOW PRICES,

The undermentioned Articles

Ladies' Cloth Top'd **BOOTS**  
Children's Morocco ditto, and **SHOES**  
Men's, Women's, and Children's Strong and Fine **SHOES**  
Sole **LEATHER, HEMP**  
**AWL BLADES, BRISTLES**  
**HOSIERY**  
**FLANNELS, SERGES**  
Fashionable Printed **MUSLINS**  
**MUSLIN DE LAINE**  
Colored **MERINOES**  
**COTTONS**  
**CALICOES**  
**SHIRTINGS**  
**FUSTIANS**  
**UMBRELLAS**  
**RIBBONS** and **HABERDASHERY** of all kinds  
**COMBS** of every sort and description  
Sweeping, Scrubbing, White-wash and other **BRUSHES**  
**CHOCOLATE**  
**COFFEE**  
**RAISINS, CURRANTS, SPICES**  
**SUGAR**, Loaf and Moist  
**TEAS**  
**SOAP** and **CANDLES**  
**SNUFF**  
**Negrohead TOBACCO**  
An assortment of **GENUINE DRUGS**  
**SPADES, SHOVELS**  
*Patent* **SYTHES**  
**GRASS HOOKS**  
**Iron Tin'd TEA KETTLES**  
**SAUCEPANS**  
**FOUNTAINS**  
Silvered formed **BREAD BASKETS**  
**TEA TRAYS**  
Brass and Japaned **CANDLESTICKS**  
Brass Drawer and other **KNOBS**  
**Italian IRON**  
**Under SHOVELS**  
**FIRE IRONS**  
**Brass COCKS**  
**Iron Rimed and Stock LOCKS**  
**COFFIN FURNITURE**  
**Fancy SNUFF BOXES**  
**STEEL PENS**

**AND A Splendid Assortment**

**Jewellery**

**AND BRITISH PLATE ARTICLES,**

Consisting of

Gold **BROACHES**, handsomely Set  
Gold **FINGER RINGS**  
Gold **BREAST PINS**  
Gold **EAR RINGS**  
Gold **EAR DROPS**  
Gold **BRACELETS**  
Gold **WATCH KEYS** and **SEALS**  
German Silver Four-pronged **FORKS**  
Ditto ditto Desert Ditto  
Ditto ditto Table and Tea **SPOONS**  
Ditto ditto **WATCH GUARDS**  
Ditto ditto **PENCIL CASES**  
Silver Patent Lever and other

**WATCHES.**

Harbor Grace, May 27, 1840.

**British Expedition to Syria.** The blow is struck. We learn from our London correspondent that two thousand British troops have been ordered to Syria. Sir C. Smith is said to have the command. Major Gordon Higgins commands the artillery. The expedition sails from Gibraltar, and the troops composing it are to be drafted from Ireland! Our intelligence is positive, and may be relied on with the utmost confidence. *Dublin Evening Mail.*

POETRY

LINES ON AUTUMN.

Balmy zephyrs now are fled,  
Saffron leaves the groves bespread,  
Cold the gales at morn and eve,  
Tempests fierce old ocean heave,  
Nature's face is dark and drear,  
Humid is the atmosphere,  
Faintly is the landscape seen,  
Veil'd by fogs that intervene,  
Unenamell'd are the fields,  
Odours sweet no flower yields,  
Forests, half disrob'd appear,  
Emblems of the dying year—  
Hawthorn hedge-rows give delight,  
Deck'd with berries red and bright,  
Round the elms and oaks sublime,  
Yet the blooming woodbines, climb,  
Ivy on her mould'ring towers,  
Lovely brooks adorn'd with flow'rs—  
Brown the surrow'd fields we view,  
Late where waving harvests grew,  
'Neath the bristly stubble low  
Clover grass begins to grow,  
Mountain torrents foaming fall,  
Vapours in the valleys crawl,  
Streams that noiseless wont to glide,  
Spread their swollen waters, wide,  
Dark and cheerless is the day,  
Skies undeck'd with azure gay—  
Deign, O sun! to cheer the scene,  
Now illumine the tufted green;  
Fling thy rays O fling them wide,  
On the vale and mountain's side,  
Let me view its summit high,  
Tow'ring to the lofty sky,  
Crown'd with woods and splendid seats,  
Where the wealthy cit retreats,  
On its graffy slopes survey  
Browsing sheep and lambskins gay,  
Peasants whistling at their toil,  
Ploughing up the fallow soil,  
These the charms that flow from thee,  
Never then be hid from me.  
"Crowded cities" now allure,  
Fraught, although, with sumes impure;  
Gay assemblies, concerts grand,  
Plays, with jow, the heart expand;  
Pleasure's wand with magic pow'r,  
Bliss imparts to ev'ry hour,  
Blazing hearth's society,  
Sparkling wine and harmony;  
Banish sorrow, care and strife,  
Give felicity to life.  
Then at AUTUMN why repine,  
It can give us joys divine,  
Morals fit, as forceful teach,  
As the grave divines that preach;  
Ripen'd fruit, that hang on high,  
Teach that ev'ry thing must die;  
Soon they blossom, soon decay,  
We like them shall die away;  
Chequer'd skies and changeful air  
Shew that perfect bliss is rare,  
Man, viciffitude must know,  
While he grovels here below,  
Lessons these, sage AUTUMN, give,  
Hail then autumn, honor'd lie.

FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

Farewell to summer's fruitful reign,  
Its pleasing beauties are all fled;  
Zephyrs no more sport o'er the plain,  
Nor wanton on the turfy bed.  
Farewell, ye flowers, whose varied bloom  
Did once delight the roving eye;  
Whose fragrance did the air perfume,  
Ye, now unheeded, wither'd lie.  
Farewell, ye fields, where golden grain  
Repaid the sturdy ploughman's care;  
Farewell, ye groves, where each fond  
swain,  
With pleasure leads the blooming  
fair.  
In verdure ye no more appear,  
With plenty ye no longer wave;  
No more, ye groves, your soilage bear,  
Nor nature smiling liv'ry have.  
Ye fongsters of the wood, adieu,  
No more your cheerful notes we hear,  
Farewell the walk, the pleasing view,  
Your beauties now no more appear;  
But whistling winds drive o'er the heath,  
And scatter devastation rude,  
And Boreas, with his freezing breath,  
Asserts his pow'r on ev'ry side.

A TURKISH JUSTICE—THE BEY OF KIFRI.

We found an excellent post-house in the village, and the rain continuing through the night, we remained there till the next morning. The postmaster was governor of Kifri, and of seven other villages on the plain. He came in, and spent the afternoon with us, and his presence gave me a rare entertainment.—Every half-hour some one entered to present a complaint against his neighbour, which was always done in the most vociferous tones; the Bey settled their disputes in the most summary manner

the complainant seldom staying more than five minutes. One case was of a more delicate nature than the others, but was dispatched with almost equal celerity. A man having divorced one wife and married another, wished to take the first again, retaining the second.—The former, having the liberty of refusal declined the re-union, and the man had urged his suit with unbecoming pertinacity. The offended woman had now come to claim protection from the governor; and standing without, unseen, screamed forth her complaint. When her story was ended, the Bey replied, "The man has one wife, why does he want another?" The question seemed a strange one to come from a Mahommedan judge; but, in truth, it was not so strange as it appeared, for everywhere in Turkey polygamy is rare among the Musselmans, and not, as I had been accustomed to suppose, a common thing.—*Southgate's Travels in Turkey and Persia.*

**Leap Year.**—Extract from an old vol printed in 1606, entitled "Courtship Love, and Matrimonie:"—"Albeit it is now become a part of the common lawe, in regard to social relations in life, that as often as every besextile year doth return, the laydes have the sole privileges during the time it continueth, of making love unto the men—which they doe either by wordes or lookes, as unto them it seemeth proper; and, moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefite of clergy who dothe refuse to accept the offeres of a ladve, or who dothe, in any wise treat her proposal with the slight or contumely."

**Liberty of Conscience.**—As men will no longer suffer themselves to be led blindfold in ignorance, so will they no more yield to the vile principle of judging and treating their actions, not according to the accidental and involuntary coincidence of their opinions. The great truth has finally gone forth to the ends of the earth, that man shall no more render account to man for his belief, over which he has himself no control. Henceforward, nothing shall prevail upon us to praise or to blame any one for that which he can no more change than he can the hue of his skin or the height of his stature. Henceforward, treating with entire respect those who conscientiously differ from ourselves, the only practical effect of the difference will be, to make us enlighten the ignorance on one side or the other from which it springs by instructing them, if it be theirs,—ourselves, if it be our own: to the end that the only kind of unanimity may be produced which is desirable among rational beings the agreement proceeding from full conviction after the freest discussion.—*Lord Brougham.*

**A Hesitating Lover.**—At a village near Spilsby, on Wednesday, a marriage was to have taken place between Mr. —, of East Keal, and Miss —, of the former place; but, getting to that part of the ceremony where the gentleman should have said, "I will take this woman to my wedded wife," Mr. —, instead of saying "I will," said "I'll consider of it." The Rev. Mr. T. took him out of the church, gave him a good lecturing, and half persuaded him to alter his mind, but to no purpose, for on going on with the ceremony, the same bugbear clawed him again—he persisted in saying "I'll consider of it." This so aggravated the divine, that he boxed the creature's ears, and would not even allow him to walk home with his lady.—*Stamford Mercury.*

**A Runaway Railway Engine.**—On Saturday last through the negligence of the engincer, an engine, left under the care of a boy at Masborough, escaped from the station there, making the best of its way at the rate of about a mile per minute to Sheffield. The boy jumped off when he saw the engine moving. Considerable damage was done at Sheffield through the violence of the impetus with which the engine rushed upon the station, and buildings, and notwithstanding every attempt to stop its progress, the damage will not be repaired for much less than £250. The damage would have been greater, had not an old man thrown something upon the rails and upset the engine.

**How to Live Peaceably.**—The late Mr. Clarke, of Frome, being asked by a friend "How he kept himself from being involved in quarrels?" replied, "By letting the angry person have all the quarrel to himself."

A shoemaker recently got married to the daughter of a nailer in Ardee, and the fortune the man of las's got with the maid of the anvil is six years supply of nails for what

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency HENRY PRESCOTT, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor (L.S.) H. PRESCOTT, and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.

WHEREAS on FRIDAY the 15th of this instant MAY, a most atrocious and diabolical outrage was committed by Four Men, at present unknown on the Person of

MR. HEMAN LOTT,

of St. John's, who was then on his way from Carbonear to Harbor Grace in this Island. And whereas it is no less especially necessary to the ends of Justice than essential to the protection and safety of the lives of all Her Majesty's subjects, that the perpetrators of this daring outrage should be detected and brought to punishment: I do therefore call upon all Her Majesty's faithful subjects to aid and assist Her Majesty's officers in discovering and apprehending the Persons concerned in perpetrating the aforesaid crime; and for the speedy detection of whom I do hereby offer a Reward of

£300 Sterling

To any Person or Persons (except the Person or Persons who actually committed the said outrage,) who shall give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the Offenders.—And I do also promise a FREE PARDON to the Person or Persons who (being an accomplice or accomplices, but not the actual perpetrators of the said crime) shall give such information as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal at the Government House at St. John's in the aforesaid Island, the 18th day of May, in the Third year of Her Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord, 1840.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JAMES CROWDY, Sec'y.

New Goods.

Just received,  
EX-ANN, FROM BRISTOL  
An Extensive Assortment of  
MANUFACTURED  
Dry Goods,  
50 Tons SALT  
10 Tons Best COALS.

And, ex-VFTO, from  
New York,

160 Barrels Flour  
45 Barrels American New Pork  
5 Barrels Primeew Beef  
Spirits Turpentine  
Bright Varnish, Tar, &c.

Offering at Low Rates for Cash  
BY  
THORNE, HOOPER & Co.  
Harbor Grace,  
April 29, 1840.

FOR SALE  
BY  
Ridley, Harrison & Co.

25 Puns. High Proof  
RUM,  
Of fine flavor,  
JUST IMPORTED  
By the Atalanta from  
Liverpool.  
Harbor Grace,

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS  
St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and For usual Cove on the following days.

FARES.  
Ordinary Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
Servants & Children ..... 5s.  
Single Letters ..... 6d.  
Double Do. .... 1s.  
and Packages in proportion

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie to other monies sent by this conveyance  
ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE  
PERCHARD & 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 respectfully to acquaint the Public that the has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR, and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKETS BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after-cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will the trusts give every satisfaction. Hence he 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 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.

Blanks

Of Various kinds For Sale at the Office of