



AND

Conception Bay Journal.

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

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1840.

No. 294

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

December, 1839.

REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY

OF Newfoundland.

BY
J. D. FOLGER, B. A. & F. R. S.

(Concluded from our last.)

The Geological structure of the district thus described is precisely in accordance with its external features. The chain of hills running from Cape Ray to the back of Cow Head, forms a great anticlinal axis, which in the N. part of its course runs N. N. E. and S. S. W., but S. of St. George's about N. E. and S. W. The central portion of these hills is composed of gneiss, mica slate, chlorite slate, quartz rock, and granite, and from these the superior rocks dip on either hand. It appears, however, that the superior formations flanking these hills are different in different places.—The tract lying on the S. side of George's Bay, between these primary hills and the sea, is occupied by the Newfoundland coal formation. The general strike of these beds is parallel to the coast, or about N. E. and S. W., but about Cape Anguille the beds are broken and disturbed and thence to Codroy strike N. or sometimes N. W. It thus happens that the same beds which form the coast at one part, continue along its whole course, and we are deprived of the benefit of a coast section. In order to get a section of the country we are then driven to the rivers. I ascended Codroy River 10 or 12 miles from the sea, and the brook next above Crabb's River, about 8 miles, from which I got the following results—

The cliffs on the sea shore, and a band of country a few miles in width parallel to it, are occupied by the lower beds of the formation,—the red sandstones and marls, with gypsum. In the cliffs near Codroy Island is much red and green marl, with bands of white flagstone. The white flagstone and the greenish marl contain many veins of white fibrous gypsum, and interstratified with these and the red marls are some thick beds of white and grey gypsum, of a singular character. These gypsum beds are not hard compact sulphate of lime, but are composed of white flakes of that substance, regularly laminated, and interspersed with small flakes and specks, or sometimes thin partings of a black substance, apparently bituminous shale. The whole mass is soft and powdery, thick bedded, and in considerable abundance, and it might be carried away in boats with great facility. I was informed by some Indians of Great Codroy River that they had seen a bed of coal 2 feet thick, and of a considerable extent, some distance up the country.—Their account of the distance, however, varied from 10 to 30 miles; and I could not induce any of them to guide me to the spot. I proceeded up the river about 12 miles from the sea, and some distance beyond the part navigable for a boat, without seeing anything but beds of brown sandstone and conglomerate, interstratified with red marls and sandstones, gradually becoming more horizontal and dipping towards the S. E. I believe, however, that a bed of coal had been seen by an Indian on the bank of a brook running into Codroy River about 30 miles from its mouth, but that the person who saw it was not in the neighbourhood at the time of my visit. About the middle of the South side of St. George's Bay, in the vicinity, of Crabb's River, the lower part of the coal formation, consisting of alternations of red marl and sandstone, strikes

along the coast, the beds dipping to the N. W. at an angle sometimes of 45°.—About 3 miles from the coast, however, an anticlinal line occurs, preserving the same strike as the beds, or about N. E. and S. W. and causing those to the S. of it to dip to the S. E. Thus the rocks which form the country along the coast, to the width of 3 miles, with a N. W. dip again occur to the same or a greater width, according to the angle of their inclination, with a dip to the S. E. before we can expect to find any higher beds than those in the sea cliffs; so that at least 6 miles of country formed of the lower beds, must be crossed directly from the coast, before we arrive at the higher beds in which the coal is situated. (See section No. 16.) In ascending the brook next above Crabb's River I found on the sea coast beds of soft red sandstone and red marl, and half a mile up the brook, red and whitish sandstones, interstratified with beds of marl, chiefly red, but also occasionally whitish, green, or blue; beyond that were beds of marl, containing massive grey gypsum, similar to that at Codroy, and a bed of blue clay, containing crystals of selenite. Similar rocks, with now and then a bed of brown or yellow sandstone, occurred throughout the first 2 or 3 miles, all dipping N. W. at various angles of inclination. Beyond this point the dip was invariably S. or S. E., and for 2 or 3 miles further the character of the rocks was precisely similar to those I had already passed. As, however, the banks of the brook were occasionally low, the section observed was of course not perfectly continuous, and beds which were hidden on one side of the anticlinal line, formed cliffs, and were thus exhibited on the other side. Thus, as I continued to ascend the brook I came on a cliff of red marl, 50 feet thick, with some thin grey soft micaceous sandstone, beyond which were some beds of grey hardish rock, with nodules of sub-crystals line limestone, the banks of the river being likewise covered with a crust, a foot thick, of tula. Some distance above this the red sandstones become more scarce, the color being generally brown or yellowish; grey clunch too, with bituminous laminae was frequent. In one band of brown sandstone a nest of coal with a sandstone nucleus was seen. The shape was irregular and was about 2 feet long. (See section No. 17.) It most probably was a vegetable remain squeezed out of all semblance of its former shape. Over this mass of sandstone there was again a good thickness of grey clunch, and brown or yellow sandstone and conglomerate interstratified with red and brown marl, all dipping gently to the S. E. Over these were some thin beds of red sandstone with red marl, and a little beyond some hard light brown or greyish yellow sandstone with small quartz pebbles; this rock formed ledges stretching across the river, producing a fall of 2 or 3 feet. About 100 and 50 yards above this, on the West bank of the brook, was some grey clunch and shale, on which rested a bed of hard grey sandstone, 8 feet thick, covered by 2 or 3 feet of clunch and ironstone balls, and 2 feet of soft brown sandstone, with ferruginous stains, on which reposed a bed of coal 3 feet thick. (See section No. 18.) The dip of these rocks was very slight towards the South, in which direction the bank became low, as it was also on the opposite side of the River, which prevented my tracing the coal further; neither was the band above the coal high enough to bring in any of the beds over it and thus give its total thickness, since it is evident the portion here seen may be only the lower part of a bed instead of the whole. The quality of the portion thus exposed was good, being a bright caking coal. The distance from the sea shore is about 8 miles; the only harbor, however, is that of St. George, which is about 20 miles from this spot. A few very rude and imperfect vegetable impressions were all I could see in any of these rocks.—Many of the gritstones in this section

might probably turn out good freestones. In the next brook to the East of the one I ascended, was formerly a salt spring, which, however, I was assured had lately become quite dry; but several of the little rills which I tasted in the neighbourhood were brackish. As regards the extent of country occupied by this bed of coal, or others which may lie above it, the data on which to found any calculation are but few. If, however, the upper rocks follow the course of the lower, without the intervention of faults and irregularities, the tract so occupied would probably be an oval, forming the centre of the country, bounded by the sea coast on the North and the ridge of primary hills on the S. From the top of the highlands at Crabb's River this ridge bounded the horizon at the distance apparently of about 20 miles. Allowing half of this width to be occupied by the lower beds the tract yielding Coals would probably be 20 or 30 miles long by 10 miles wide. Gypsum again appears once or twice to the cliff between Crabb's River and St. George's Harbor. The N. side of St. George's Bay, between St. George and Indian Head, is occupied entirely by beds of the magnesian limestone mentioned before, all dipping at a slight angle to the N. N. W. and thus passing under the great mass of shales and gritstones which forms the country about Port au Port. At Indian Head a mass of igneous rocks comes in, but in consequence of the lowness of them and on each side of it, no junction with the surrounding formation can be observed. It consists partly of a hypersthene rock, largely granitic, with many small crystals of Labrador feldspar, exhibiting the usual reflected colours; much of it, however, is a hard dark basaltic rock, with imbedded crystals of hornblende. In crossing from St. George's Harbor to the Grand Pond, the country was so covered by diluvial rubbish, and that by moss and woods, that no guess could be given as to the nature of the rocks below, except from the circumstance of some angular pieces of white limestone being found in one of the brooks. On arriving at the Grand Pond the cliffs are found to be gneiss and mica slate.—The W. end of the Island, and the main land opposite, is chiefly a chloritic schist; all the centre of the Island however, and the main on each side of it is granite, some of which is white with mien, and some red, with or without hornblend.—The N. end of the Island is conglomerate. (See section No. 19.) Immediately opposite the E. end of the Island, on the N. shore of the lake, are some thick beds of very white rock, dipping in various directions; and just beyond these, towards the N., some cliffs of a bright red colour, apparently red sandstone, but the bedding of which was not discoverable. The violence of the winds and waves would not admit of our small boat approaching these cliffs either in going or returning. Two or three miles E. of them, however the cliffs are composed of beds of red sandstone and marl, passing upwards into brown and yellow sandstones and conglomerate of small quartz pebbles, interstratified with beds of brown, yellow and blue marls clunch and shales, and dipping at various angles of inclination, but generally moderate ones, towards the N. or S. E. This series of beds is precisely similar to that previously described as forming the S. side of St. George's Bay, and it forms the cliffs of all the shores of that part of the lake E. of the Island. Its general dip is N. E., and the angle of inclination becomes less as we recede from the granite and primary rocks; and in the bed of a small brook, at the N. E. corner of the Pond, were found various pieces of coal; and at one part, where the bank was newly fallen, the following section was exposed:—

Ft.	In.
Sand and Boulders	10 0
Softish grey and yellowish sandstone	5 0
Ditto ditto shaly	1 0
Coal (some part like canal	

coal)	0 6
Yellow clunch	0 2
Grey sand	2 0

All these beds dip at an angle of 30°. to the S. E. Large pieces of coal were found in the head of the brook, which is rapid and rocky above this point, showing that more beds exist; and one Indian of St. George's Harbor assured me he had seen a bed three feet thick, in the brook below this point, about three years ago. This was probably true, as I saw many banks in the same brook where such beds might have appeared, but which were then covered with wood and rubbish that had fallen from above.

It thus appears that rocks containing beds of coal are those last observed to dip towards the wide level tract mentioned before as existing N. E. of the Pond, and that as they approach that tract the beds become more horizontal and regular. It is therefore highly probable that coal may be found over the whole or greater portion of it. Its extent I do not know, but some low hills which appeared in the distance were said by the Indian to be at the head of White Bay. It is evident that should a Coal country be found to stretch from the Grand Pond to the Bay of Exploits or Bonavista Bay, its value will be much greater than the strip of coal rocks along the south side of St. George's Bay.

Between Cape St. George and the Bay of Islands the cliffs are chiefly composed of shale and gritstone, dipping in various directions. At the entrance of the Bay however, a group of precipitous hills strike the coast from the S. E. and forms the lofty headlands round Lark and York Harbors—These headlands are composed of igneous rocks of various characters. They are partly a sienitic compound of quartz and hornblende, which passes into a greenish rock, full of red veins, and having the appearance of a conglomerate till closely examined; other portions are a dark compact greenstone, which contains sometimes masses like a pepperino, or volcanic grit. Before entering Humber Sound, I observed a few beds of red sandstone, resembling that of St. George's Bay, and near it some dark bituminous shale, but the relations of the two were not clearly exhibited. From that spot nearly to the head of the Humber Sound, all the rocks consisted of dark shale and grey gritstone. These beds, as before described under the name of the Port au Port shales and gritstone, much resemble the Bell Isle shale formation on the East of the Island. Their position in Humber Sound is irregular and broken. They dip various ways, frequently at high angles; a Westerly inclination, however, being the most frequent. Some beds of a red color were observed, but what place they occupied in the series it was impossible to determine. The most irregular contortions occasionally shewed themselves; the beds of shale being puckered up into angles like a vaadyke border. From this broken condition of its beds, it is impossible to form an estimate of the total thickness of the formation with say degree of accuracy; it occupies, however, the whole length of the Humber Sound. Or approaching the head of the Sound, the dip of these shales and grits becomes more regular, being always to the W. Their positive junction with the next formation is no where seen, as the only section, that of the cliffs on the North side of the Sound, is interrupted by a low band of loose sand, 300 to 400 yards across. Just beyond this we come to the Humber limestone, dipping regularly W. and therefore passing underneath the shale and grit. The limestone formation has been already described, as respects its mineral character. It only remains therefore to state, that whenever its dip could be seen, it was invariably W. at difference angles. The hills composed of it run nearly N. and S. for a considerable distance. About 3 miles up the Humber River, its lowest portion, in which no appearance of bedding is dis-

...the white precipices of pure marble, enclosed and surrounded by thick woods, and which, closing in upon the rapids, produce most picturesque scenery. Blocks of any size might here be procured, and by a little management floated down the river into the Sound, where any kind of vessels will find excellent anchorage. A little above these limestone precipices, the hills recede from the river and enclose a valley about 2 miles in width, but they are continued without any interruption to just below the second rapid, where they close in again on the stream. Here the rocks are gneiss; and mica slate and gneiss form all the hills around the lower end of Deer Pond. At about the middle of this lake the hill gradually slope down, exposing no cliff; at one point, however, some beds of yellowish sandstone and conglomerate of white quartz pebbles were observed.—Round the upper end of Deer Pond, and thence as far as could be seen, was spread the level country mentioned before; but at the rapids just above the bifurcation of the river, some ledges of light brown gritstone were seen. Both these gritstones, and the sandstones and conglomerate, were the same rocks as those found on the banks of the Grand Pond and the South side of St. George's Bay, belonging to the lower part of the coal formation. Putting these facts together, we get an n. and w. section from the mouth of the Bay of Islands to the head of Grand Pond which exposes the structure of the country in a satisfactory manner. (See section No. 20.)

Concerning the age of the Humber limestone formation, we have only the positive facts that it is newer than the gneiss and mica slate, and older than the Port au Port shale and gritstone. I devoted as much time as I could spare to hunting in it for fossil shells, but not the slightest trace or indication could I find in any part of it, of its containing organic remains. This absence of organic remains, coupled with its crystalline character, would lead one to look on it as a primary limestone, or a portion of the gneiss and mica slate formation. If so it is certainly the highest part of that formation; as it loses its crystalline character in its middle beds becomes thin bedded in its highest portion, and has every appearance of graduating upwards into the Port au Port shale and gritstone.—Concerning the still more interesting question of the relations of the coal formation to the surrounded rocks, it will be seen that I have as yet little or nothing to offer. That it is unconformable to the gneiss and mica slate is certain; as in St. George's Bay and the Grand Pond it runs up to that formation, while in the Bay of Islands the Port au Port shale and gritstone and the Humber limestone intervene before we find any trace of the red sandstone which forms the base of the coal formation. If it be allowed me to offer an opinion, instead of an argument, I am inclined to believe the coal formation the newest stratified rock in the Island, and probably unconformable to all the rest.

As regards the external character of the district now under consideration, I have already spoken of its physical geography, and have only to add a few words on its agricultural capabilities. The coal formation, on account of its alternate beds of marl and sandstone, and its low and undulating surface, is everywhere admirably fitted for cultivation. On the s. side of St. George's Bay, along the sea cliffs, on the banks of the rivers, or wherever the surface is drained and cleared of trees, it is covered with beautiful grass; and the few straggling settlers scattered along that shore exist almost entirely on the produce of their life stock. The aspect of their houses put me in mind of the cottages of small farmers in some parts of England. There is every reason to believe that the same fertility would be characteristic of the country round the n. v. of the Grand Pond. The whole of the district, even the primary hills, is covered with wood of a far finer description than the generality of that on the East side of the Island. Groves of fine birch and juniper are scattered among the fir, and pines are met with here and there in the interior of the country. On the bank of a brook between St. George's Bay and the Grand Pond my Indian guide pointed out several fine ash trees. The Bay of Islands has, I believe, long been celebrated in Newfoundland for its timber; and I can safely assert that the banks of the Humber, as far as I ascended it, did not deteriorate in that respect—every portion of the country being densely covered with fine wood.

I have hitherto mentioned only those large masses of rock which enter into the solid structure of the Island: I have now a few words to add respecting the superficial matters that lie scattered over it in many parts,—forming a thickness of a few feet immediately below the surface of the ground. These loose materials consist principally of sand and coarse gra-

vel, with here and there a patch of clay, and large blocks of rock either mixed up with them or strewn loosely over them. In the neighbourhood of St. John's and the peninsula stretching out to Cape St. Francis, these superficial matters are principally coarse sand, dark grey and brown, having a semi-stratified arrangement, and being frequently at least 10 feet thick. I never could discover, in any part, shells or other relic of the sea. It lies perhaps most abundantly on the sides of the gently sloping grounds, as for instance in the Town of St. John's; but though never found on the very summits of the hills, it spreads over much of the higher grounds, being seen abundantly along the road from Portugal Cove to St. John's, at a height of 400 or 500 feet above the level of the sea. It is everywhere full of angular pieces of slate rocks, many of them of a large size, lying, with out any regard to arrangement, imbedded in the mass.—Some rounded blocks of stone occur also; but I do not recollect ever having seen a piece that might not have been derived from the immediate neighbourhood. At Ferryland some beds of white clay are found on the sides of a cliff, which is used by the inhabitants for plastering and white-washing. Large boulders are everywhere to be met with. In Port de Grave, some of a dull red gritstone, apparently part of the Trinity Bay sandstones, rested on the top of the slate hills 400 or 500 feet above the sea. In Come by Chance lay some immense blocks of red sienite, perfectly rounded, probably derived from the hills w. of Random Island. Along the South shores of Avalon, the mass of drifted materials is, I think, less than on the North. On the summits of the Lamelin Islands, however, 200 feet above the sea, were some large angular blocks of grey slate, resting on red porphyry. Between Burgeo Islands and Cape Ray, there is an almost entire absence of either gravel or boulders; or if the latter be present, they are not to be distinguished from weathered blocks of the rock below. In St. George's Bay the gravel resembles that on the East of the Island, but is mixed with much finer and purer sand. Blocks of the primary rocks, too, here occur in abundance; and on the South side of Saint George's Harbour an immense block of gneiss and mica slate was seen: this was about four yards across in each direction, and 5 or 6 feet of it were exposed above the surface of the ground. Its edges were not greatly rounded. In going from St. George's Harbour to the Grand Pond, the banks of the brooks never exposed anything but sand and boulders; and the shores of the Grand Pond were frequently covered with great boulders of granite, gneiss, and similar rocks. (1) The whole of the flat country mentioned as occurring about the n. e. end of Grand Pond and Deer Pond, appears to be covered by a thick bed of loose sand, containing occasionally small quartz pebbles. Small cliffs of this sand, 30 feet high, were often exposed on the banks of the rivers. It is frequently regularly stratified. I concluded at first, that before the Humber had worn a sufficiently deep channel through the hills below Deer Pond, this flat country had been covered by a fresh-water lake in which the sand was deposited. I afterwards, however, found patches of the same sand on the banks of the Humber Sound, 20 or 30 feet above the sea level. I searched several times, but did not discover a single shell of other organic body, in this sand, to shew whether it might be considered a tertiary formation or not. Wherever boulders of granite, however, or other rock, occurred, they always, as far as I observed, rested upon and were never enclosed by this sand. On the North side of St. George's Bay, near Ship Cove, a small valley is almost filled up by clay, mud and sand, with boulders. (See Diagram No. 21.) This mass forms a low crumbling cliff, 20 or 40 feet high; on the sides of which I found abundance of shells, buried sometimes several inches in the clay. They were in different stages of decomposition, some of them crumbling under the touch. The fragments I brought away have been examined by Professor Sturwitz, and he declares them to be common and existing species—one is a pholas, others mya arenosa, buccinum undatum, a tellina, &c. The small cove was entirely occupied by a pebble beach, and no shells visible in it except these old ones 30 feet above high water mark. It is possible, however, that they may have been brought there by birds, and become afterwards covered by the falling clay. I certainly could find no bed of shells in the cliff; and the case is therefore hardly decisive enough to be cited as argument for the recent elevation of the land above the sea. I have never been able, on the shores of Newfoundland, to perceive any of those

(1) A Gentleman in St. George's Harbor assured me he had seen pieces of coal and other rocks brought down by the ice in Crab's River and the other brooks on the South side of St. George's Bay.

level markings in the rocks, or lines and ledges of sand and pebbles, so common in other countries, and indicating ancient sea beaches raised above their former level.—Except, indeed, in St. George's Bay, and between the Islands of Langley and Miquelon, I have seen but few spots where a beach of any kind exists. Stern cliffs, whose depth below the water seems to equal or exceed their height above it, characterize nearly the whole coast. At the head of some of the Bays, however, and in nearly all the small coves and harbours, is found a bank of pebbles; and it frequently happens that a brook which comes foaming down the rocks immediately behind, suddenly disappears, quietly soaking its way out to the sea beneath the bank of pebbles the waves have piled over it. The pebbles beaches at Great and Little Placentia are very singular, but it would lead me into too great a detail to describe them. Suffice it, therefore, to say that Little Placentia stands on an island surrounded by a band of pebbles which connect it with the main land, and that Great Placentia stands on a great square flat of loose pebbles heaped up by the tides at the junction of the two arms of the harbour with the main opening. In Trepassy harbour is another instance of an island joined to the main by a pebble beach, as also of the sea having dammed itself out of part of its former space, which is now occupied by a fresh-water pond. The pebble beaches at the head of Conception Bay are curious. A bank of pebbles runs along the shore from Topsail to Holyrood, a distance of 10 miles; and on the s. e. side of each of the island of Bell Isle, Little Bell Isle, and Kelly's Island a pebble beach stretches out in a triangular form, its apex reaching 300 or 400 yards into the sea.—It appears as if a s. w. current drifted past these islands, deposited a pebble beach in the slack water under the lee of each, and then swept up the remainder of its accumulations on the shore of the mainland beyond. I was much surprised at finding two rounded masses, as large as a man's head of meandrina (a tropical coral) on these beaches; but conclude them to have been part of the ballast of some vessels from Bermuda or the West Indies.

In conclusion, it may be allowed me to point out the course which I would suggest for the prosecution of the survey during the summer of 1840. I should wish to employ the month of May in examining St. Mary's Bay and the remainder of the Bay of Placentia, as well as the Harbours between St. John's and Cape Race. In the month of June it would be desirable to proceed to Trinity and employ the remainder of the summer in continuing the coast survey thence through the Bays of Bonavista and Notre Dame I should hope to be able to reach the Red Indian Lake by the River Exploits, and to ascertain something respecting the probable extent of the coal field whose borders were reached last summer at the n. e. end of the Grand Pond.

Respectfully submitted
by
J. B. JUKES.

Important Discovery in Vaccination. Mr. Creely, surgeon of Aylesbury, has demonstrated the important fact that *Small Pox and the Cow Pox have the same origin, the latter being Small Pox communicated to the Cow.* Mr. Creely inoculated Cows with Small Pox matter; the vesicle produced in the animal had every appearance of the vaccine pock. To ascertain the point, children were inoculated with matter taken from the cow thus artificially infected; the result was a fine genuine vaccine vesicle. To establish the fact satisfactorily, these children were submitted to *Small Pox inoculation, and found to be protected from the disease.* Twenty-five successive inoculations have now been performed with this new virus, which may truly be named *variolo vaccina*, and it continues to produce the most satisfactory vesicles; the matter has been employed in Bristol with perfect success. The importance of this discovery cannot be too highly appreciated. Small Pox often breaks out in countries where Cow Pox cannot be procured; now it is only necessary to inoculate a Cow with the Small Pox, and this virulent mor-

bid poison, so fatal to human life, will be converted by this useful animal into a mild fluid, capable of protecting all inoculated with it from that dreadful malady the *Small Pox.*

(From the Royal Gazette.)



Published by Authority.

An Act to defray certain charges that have arisen for the support of Aged and Infant Paupers up to the first of February 1840.

[28th February, 1840.]

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Newfoundland, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant to your Majesty a sum of Money to defray certain charges that have arisen for the support of Aged and Infant Paupers, up to the first day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and do humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, and

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, that from and out of such monies as shall be and remain in the hands of the Treasurer of this Island, and unappropriated, there shall be granted unto your Majesty, your Heirs and Successors, the sum of Three hundred and fifty three pounds seventeen shillings and seven pence, which said sum shall be drawn under the Warrant or Warrants of His Excellency the Governor, or Person administering the Government for the time being, and applied to the defrayal, up to the first day of February, One thousand eight hundred and forty, of the expenses incurred, by the several Persons whose claims have been laid before the Assembly, and recommended to be discharged by Message of His Excellency the Governor, in supporting Aged and Infant Paupers, and of such other Persons in this Island as may have claims upon the Colony for the aforesaid services up to the date aforesaid, and to the defraying of such other expences, similarly incurred, as shall to His Excellency the Governor appear just.

And be it further enacted, that of the aforesaid sum of three hundred and fifty-three pounds seventeen shillings and seven pence, the sum of two hundred and fifty-three pounds seventeen shillings and seven pence be appropriated to the following persons, whose claims have met the sanction of the Executive, for the services hereinafter mentioned, that is to say—

To Jane Meany, widow, for supporting Mary Cooney, a lunatic, at six pence per day, and Rebecca Ricketts, a child, at four pence per day, for 306 days, and John Coleman, a sick man, for eight weeks, at one shilling per day. Fifteen pounds eleven shillings.

To Elizabeth Breer, for supporting Oliver Cummatord, an orphan child, 306 days at four pence half penny per day. Five pounds fourteen shillings and nine pence.

To Mrs. Frost, for supporting two pauper children 276 days, at eight pence per day. nine pounds four shillings.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1840.

Seal Fishery.

The under-mentioned Vessels have been fitted out from this Port for the SEAL FISHERY this Spring:—

Supplied by Messrs Ridley, Harrison & Co.

Vessels.	Masters.	Men.	Tons.
Trefoil,	Moses Pike,	27	87
Maria,	Wm. Becket,	20	66
Enterprise,	Wm. Davis,	30	116
Brothers,	J. Newell,	30	116
Elizabeth,	S. Johnston,	30	115
Emerald,	S. Smalcomb,	24	91
Geo. Lewis,	P. Brown,	21	86
Mary,	R. Braasfield,	30	104
Intrepid,	T. Fynn,	30	113
Isabel & Mag.,	Wm. Squires,	28	92
Mary,	J. Simmons,	26	84
Louisa & Fred.,	J. Stevenson,	31	132
Experiment,	W. Duggan,	12	34
Jane & Margaret,	E. Pike,	29	104
Shannon,	Wm. Jildes,	30	124
Indian Lass,	J. Hearn,	16	32
Trial,	Nath. Pike,	21	70
Success,	J. Sheppard,	19	65

Supplied by Messrs. Panton & Mann.

Vessels.	Masters.	Men.	Tons.
Lady Ann,	C. Pike,	32	132
Rasselas,	L. Keefe,	30	105
Tyro,	P. Kelly,	26	85
Fanny,	J. Cantry,	27	90
Lavinia,	T. Parsons,	20	69
Thos. & Hugh,	R. Parsons,	25	80
Active,	D. Power,	23	60
Mary,	T. Luther,	25	70
Surprise,	J. Taylor,	20	61
Defiance,	J. Pynn,	15	39
Sylvanus,	H. Webber,	21	70
Jane,	W. Parsons,	24	82

Supplied by Messrs. Thorne, Hooper & Co.

Vessels.	Masters.	Men.	Tons.
James,	Wm. Parsons,	30	80
Hit or Miss,	Nath. Davis,	29	93
Nancy,	Eliel Pike,	27	64
Good Intent,	S. Scallion,	22	50
Jane & Mary,	Wm. Parsons,	24	88

Supplied by Mr. Thomas Foley.

Vessels.	Masters.	Men.	Tons.
John & Maria,	Wm. Burke,	30	106
Relief,	M. Keefe,	30	106
Hibernia,	J. Murphy,	29	96
Nancy,	Wm. Parsons,	24	76

Supplied by Mr. Joseph Soper.

Vessels.	Masters.	Men.	Tons.
Harriet,	J. Archer,	23	81
Brothers,	T. Parsons,	18	51

Supplied by Mr. Daniel Green.

Vessels.	Masters.	Men.	Tons.
William,	D. Green,	30	123
Wellington,	M. Power,	20	61

Supplied by Mr. Thomas Golden.

Vessels.	Masters.	Men.	Tons.
John,	J. Sparks,	25	63
Beginnig,	S. Lilly,	18	51

Supplied by Mr. Peter Brown.

Vessels.	Masters.	Men.	Tons.
Sarah,	Wm. Butt,	32	119
William,	W. Davis,	22	59

Supplied by Mr. William Parsons.

Vessel.	Master.	Men.	Tons.
Dart,	J. Parsons,	21	77

Supplied by Mr. John Smith.

Vessel.	Master.	Men.	Tons.
Mary Frances,	W. Davis,	29	90

FROM MUSQUITO.

Supplied by Mr. Edward Pike.

Vessel.	Master.	Men.	Tons.
Glide,	E. Pike,	25	75

Supplied by Mr. Arthur Thomey.

Vessel.	Master.	Men.	Tons.
Eliza,	A. Thomey,	27	71

Died,

At St. John's, suddenly, on the morning of the 29th ult., in the 63d year of his age, **NEWMAN WRIGHT HOYLES**, Esquire, Colonial Treasurer. For many years previous to Mr. Hoyles's appointment to the responsible office the duties of which, up to the period of his lamented decease, he performed in an efficient and satisfactory manner, he was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, and seldom have we had to record the death of an individual more

To Mrs. Millon, for supporting Sarah King, a pauper child, 184 days, at four pence per day. Three pounds one shilling and four pence.

To Eleanor Walsh, for three orphans, 276 days, at eighteen pence per day. Twenty pounds fourteen shillings.

To Margaret Hickey, for supporting an aged man 306 days, at six pence. Seven pounds thirteen shillings.

To Ann Gladney, for supporting a crippled boy, 306 days, at six pence. Seven pounds thirteen shillings.

To Margaret Cleary, for supporting James Leasey, an orphan, 194 days, at four pence. Three pounds four shillings and eight pence.

To Mary Morrissey, for supporting two women seven weeks, at ten shillings per week. Three pounds ten shillings; washing for the same for three months, at five shillings and ten pence per month. Seventeen shillings and six pence.

To the same for two old men, 40 weeks, at five shillings per week. Ten pounds. To the same for one old man 306 days, at six pence. Eleven pounds nine shillings and six pence. To the same for washing for the two former, at two shillings and eleven pence each per month for three months. Seventeen shillings and six pence. To the same, for washing for the latter 9 months. One pound six shillings and three pence.

To Ellen Phean, for supporting three orphans of the name of Purcell, 276 days, at 6d each per day. £20 14s.

To Mrs. Tracey, for supporting a blind and crippled orphan, named John Corcoran, 189 days, at 6d. £4 14s 6d.

To Mattha Power, an aged woman, for 9 months support, at 10s. per month. £4 10s.

To Mary Fogarty, for two orphans, for 306 days, at 1s. per day. £15 6s.

To Eleanor Bow, for an idiot, 23 years old, and an orphan child, for 306 days, at 18d. per day. £22 19s.

To Fanny Neil, for two paupers, 276 days, at 1s. per day. £15 16s.

To Catherine Supple, for an aged woman, for 132 days, at 6d. per day. £3 5s. 6d.; washing for 11 months at 2s. 11d. per month. £1 12s. 1d.; and washing the body of the said woman at her decease, 5s. £5 2s. 7d.

To Johanna Cahill, an aged woman, for 10 month support, at 10s. per month. £5.

To Sarah Ebbs, for three children for 10 months, at £1 per month. £10.

To Mary Roach, an aged woman for support for 10 months, at 10s. £5.

To Ann Dwyer, a widow, with 3 children, for 10 months, at £1 per month. 10l.

To Jacob Gale, an infirm old man, for 10 months, at 10s. per month. 5l.

To Maurice Dusick, an infirm old man, 10 months, at 10s. per month. 5l.

To Bridget Oats, a widow, with 6 children, for 10 months, at 25s. per month. 12l. 10s.

To Bridget Connors, for an infirm papper, being the difference between the sum contributed for by the Colony and the sum paid, 180 days, at 2d. pence half penny per day; 1l. 17s. 6d. To the same, for 6 months washing, at 2s. 11d. per month, 17s. 6d. 2l. 15s.

generally, or, we believe, more deservedly esteemed, for his many virtues, whether in public or in private life.—Gaz.

FOR SALE

BY

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co

BREAD, Common,
Middling and Fine
FLOUR, Fine & Superfine
PORK, Danzig, Hamburg & American
BEEF, Prime & Cargo
BUTTER, Split PEAS
MOLASSES in Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels
SUGAR, Loaf & Brown
TEA, Bohea, Congo, Souchong, Twankey & Hyson
CORDAGE, TOWLINES, WARPS, &c., &c., &c.
SPUNYARN & OAKUM
CANVAS, No. and Flat, TWINE
COALS, Large and dry 'in Store' for Sealers
PITCH, TAR, TURPENTINE, ROSIN & VARNISH

Prepared Patent VARNISH for Ship's Bottoms
SHEATHING PAPER, BRIMSTONE SOAP and CANDLES
OCHRE, LIME
POWDER, SHOT, Large Gun FLINTS
CHALK, WHITING, GRINDSTONES
PAINTS, all Sorts & Colours
LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS TURPENTINE
EARTHENWARE in Crates
WINDOW GLASS in Boxes
TOBACCO, Negrohead & Leaf
PIPES in Boxes
SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS
BARVELS
BLOCKS, Bushed and Wood Pins
DEAD EYES
IRON SHEIVES, MAST HOOPS and JIB HANKS
DECK BALLS EYES
SHEET LEAD & COPPER
CAMBOUSES, Cabin and Half Deck STOVES
SHEET IRON, SHEATHING IRON
STEM PLATES
IRON THIMBLES, assorted
HOOP IRON
CHAIN TOPSAIL-SHEETS
IRON, Round, Square, and Flat, all Sizes
ANCHORS, 1 to 6 Cwt.
WINDLASS PALLS, WHEELS &c.
NAILS, all sizes, PUMPTACKS
Composition NAILS, SPARROWBILLS
300 Pair DECKBOOTS
6 Casks SHOES well assorted, Green Glass SPECTACLES
Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, all Colours
PILOT CLOTHS, WHITNEYS
FLUSHINGS, SERGES
BLANKETING, FLANNELS
HOSIERY

And a Large Stock of other

MANUFACTURED GOODS,

IRONMONGERY
TINWARE, &c., &c., &c.
Harbor Grace,
February 5, 1840.

WILLIAM STIBLING, 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.

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.

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 ASH 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 Hoshead Leaf Do.
20 Barrels PITCH
20 Do. TAR
4 Do. Bright VARNISH
3 Do. TURPENTINE
2 Dozen Carpet BROOMS.

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

THE BRIG
Hit or Miss,

Burthen per Register 93⁴⁰/₉₄ Tons,
Iron Sheathed and well found in
Anchors, Cables, Sails, Rigging,
Boats, &c., &c., &c.

Inventory to be seen on application to

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
Harbor Grace,
Oct. 16, 1839.

Indentures
FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper.

THE CRADLE

Sweet Couch of Peace! O many a year
 Since on thy pillow I repos'd my head!
 O many a year of sorrow hath been
 mine,
 Since I was swaddled in those bands of
 thine!
 And still, 'mid all that Heaven vouchsafes
 to me,
 I sigh—in vain—to find a couch like
 thee,
 Ah! whatsoever be our fate below,
 And wheresoe'er our wand'ring footsteps
 go,
 Though hope, though joy, though love,
 though friendship cheer,
 Still, still there is no rest for mortal
 here;
 Still Jark his thoughts, and sad his
 dreams must be—
 He sighs—in vain—to find a couch like
 thee,
 Man only finds—or good or wise, or
 brave;
 Two peaceful beds; the Cradle and the
 grave.

O when on thee I turn my pensive eye,
 Where infant innocence and beauty lie,
 Then gaze around upon the busy crowd,
 The thronging bustle, and the tumult
 loud;
 'Tis strange to think that all those rest-
 less things,
 Up from the cottage to the throne of
 kings,
 The low-born binds, the peer of noble
 birth,
 And all the mighty troublers of the
 earth;
 Have once within thy folded vestments
 lain,
 Mortals untouch'd by every mortal
 stain,
 Strangers to passion's or ambition's strife,
 And helpless, babes, unconscious of their
 life!

Say, when the motion in thy downy
 nest,
 Swaddles her babe, and watches o'er his
 rest;
 Say will she ponder, 'mid her hopes and
 fears
 O'er all his destiny in future years?
 But how can, with a prophet's eye sur-
 vey
 His various course on life's unmeasured
 way,
 And who can tell, or whether he shall
 be
 Or sage or fool—of high or low degree—
 An honour to his father's honour'd
 name—
 Or child of penury, of guilt and shame?
 What shall she do, while thus her
 thoughts are driven
 'Twixt hope and fear?—O she can trust
 in heaven!

O God how dreadful is the very thought,
 That the sweet child on whom we fondly
 doat,
 May prove at last, to every duty lost,
 A grief and shame to those who love him
 most!
 A way, ye gloomy thoughts! upon my
 vision
 A vision comes more welcome and more
 true,
 I see the child that to a parent's knee
 All helpless clung, like ivy to the tree,
 Frove unto them that watch'd his early
 day,
 Support and joy when they are old and
 gray;
 For he hath known, as all on earth must
 know,
 That human life is but a scene of wo—
 Hath known the comfort of a friendly
 heart,
 And loves, himself, that comfort to im-
 part.

Sweet Couch of Peace! how often do I
 sigh,
 When in thy folds I see an infant lie,
 To think that life, to him, perhaps may
 be
 The conflict wild that it hath been to
 me;—
 Now pondering fondly o'er a favorite
 scheme,
 Now mourning o'er it as a baseless
 dream;
 Now cheer'd by hopes, now overcast by
 fears,
 Now deck'd in smiles, and now bedew'd
 in fears;
 Now hurting those that call'd for our
 respect,
 Now sorrowing o'er a cherish'd friend's
 neglect;
 Now wandering headlong in a devious
 way,
 Now kneeling in true penitence to pray;
 Now cursing life, now happy in my
 doom.

Now striking from, now wishing for,
 the coin,
 These I have felt—and while I ma-
 rognain
 A pilgrim here, perhaps must feel again;
 But time will come, when I like all shall
 be
 Laid on a Couch more peaceful e'en than
 thee.

Economy. Lady Hardwicke, the lady of the Chancellor, loved money as well as he did, and what he got she saved. The purse in which the great seal is carried, is of very extensive embroidery, and was provided, during his time, every year. Lady Hardwicke took care that it should not be provided for the seal-bearer's profit; for she annually retained them herself, having previously ordered that the velvet should be of the length of one of the state rooms at Wimple. So many of them were saved, that at length she had enough to hang the state room and make curtains for the bed!

This same Lady Hardwicke was equally provident for the table. Sometimes it was necessary to give a dinner, but for fish she did not chuse to give money. Venison was accordingly sent up on such occasions from the park at Wimple, and this she took in her carriage to a fishmonger's at Temple Bar, exchanging it for the dainties required by her extravagant company.

Lewis the XIV., who loved a concise style, met on the road, as he was travelling into the country, a Priest, who was riding post; and ordering him to stop, asked hastily "Whence come you? Where are you going? What do you want?" The other, who perfectly well knew the King's disposition, instantly replied "From Bruges—to Paris—A benefice!" "You shall have it," replied the King, and in a few days presented him with a valuable living.

A lady playing on the pianoforte, on being called upon for a dead march, asked Mr. H., a celebrated professor of music, what dead march she should play; to which he replied, "any March that you may play will be a Dead one, for you are sure to Murder it."

In the Press,

And speedily will be published,
 (Price 1s. 6d. Currency)

**THE
 Newfoundland**

ALMANAC,

(Calculated expressly for this Island)
 FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
 1840,

Being BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR, and
 the third year of the reign of

Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA.

In addition to the matter usually found in similar publications, viz., the time of the sun's rising and setting, the moon's Changes, the moon's age, &c., this Almanac will contain much information exclusively local, and never before published in an authentic form, which it is expected will render it generally useful.

N. B.—As only a limited number will be struck off, it is requested that persons desirous of obtaining copies will make timely application to Mr. A. M'iver, by whom the work will be sold.

Times Office,
 St. John's,
 December 25.

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Mun-
 den, Master,
 FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK
 Bread
 Flour
 Oatmeal
 Peas
 Butter.

Also,

15 Tuns BLUBBER

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear,
 June 9, 1839.

ON SALE

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex NAPOLEON from HAM-
 BURG,

BREAD, FLOUR and
 4000 Bricks

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

ALSO,

90 Tons

SALT

And,

20 Tons Best House

Coals,

Ex APOLLO, Captain BUTLER from
 LIVERPOOL.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbour Grace,
 July 3, 1839.

Capt THOMAS GADEN

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

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

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

May 1, 1839.

For Portugal Cove

The fine first-class Packet Boat

NATIVE LASS,

James Doyle, Master,

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

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

FARES:—

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

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

Notice

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
 St. John's and Harbour Grace Packets

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

FARES.

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

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

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
 Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
 PERCHARD & BOAG,
 Agents, St. JOHN'S
 Harbour Grace, May 4, 1839

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and
 Portugal Cove.

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

THE ST. PATRICK

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

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

TERMS.

After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d
 Fore ditto, ditto 5s.
 Letters, Single 6d
 Double, Do. 1s.
 Parcels in proportion to their size of
 weight.

The owner will not be accountable for
 any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c.
 received at his House in Carbonear, and in
 St. John's for Carbonear, &c., at Mr Patrick
 Kilty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at
 Mr John Cruel'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 off
 EAST by the House of the late captain
 STABB, and on the est by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
 Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

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