



AND

Conception Bay Journal.

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

VOL. VI.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 2 1840.

No. 320

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

THE DUKE
OF
WELLINGTON.

Chronological list of the great battles in which this illustrious warrior commanded, and some other important events of his life:—

1769. May 1. Born at Dangan Castle, county of Meath.
1787. March. Entered the army as Ensign.
1794. Served in Holland under the Earl of Moira and the Duke of York.
1797. Feb. Arrived in Bengal.
1803. Sept. 23. Battle of Assye.
1803. Nov. 29. Battle of Argaum.
1805. Arrived in England from India.
1806. Married the Hon. Catherine Pakenham.
1807. Appointed Secretary for Ireland.
1807. Commanded under Lord Cathcart in the expedition to Copenhagen.
1808. July. Sailed for Portugal.
1808. August 17. Battle of Kolica.
1808. August 21. Battle of Vimieira.
1808. Sept. Returned to England after the Convention of Cintra.
1809. April. Returned to Portugal.
1809. May 12. Passage of the Douro at Oporto.
1809. July 27, 28. Talavera.
1810. Sept. 27. Busaco.
1810. Oct. Retreat to Torres Vedras.
1811. Advance from Torres Vedras.
1811. May 4. Fuentes d'Onoro.
1812. Jan. 19. Ciudad Rodrigo taken by storm.
1812. April 6. Badajos taken by storm.
1812. July 22. Salamanca.
1812. Oct. Retreat from Burgos.
1813. June 21. Vittoria.
1813. July 26, 27, 28, 30. Battles of the Pyrenees.
1813. Nov. 10. Passage of the Nivelle.
1813. Dec. 11, 12, 13. Battles on the Nive.
1814. Feb. 27. Orthez.
1814. April 10. Toulouse.
1814. Aug. Went Ambassador to Paris.
1815. Feb. To Vienna.
1815. June 18. Waterloo.
1822. To the Congress at Verona.
1826. To St. Petersburg on a special embassy.
1827. April Resigned office on Mr. Canning being made Prime Minister.
1828. Jan. Prime Minister.
1828. Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
1829. Catholic Emancipation.
1830. Resigned office.
1834. Elected Chancellor of Oxford.
- 1834-5. In office from November to April.
- United Service Journal.

Love of Children.—Tell me not

of the trim, precisely arranged homes where there are no children: "where," as the good German has it, "the fly-flaps always hang straight on the wall;" tell me not of the never-disturbed nights and days, of the tranquil, unanxious hearts, where children are not; I care not for these things. God sends children for another purpose than merely to keep the race, to enlarge our hearts, to make us unselfish, and full of kindly sympathies and affections; to give our souls higher aims and to call out all our faculties to extended enterprise and exertions; to bring round our fireside bright faces and happy smiles, and loving tender hearts. My soul blesses the Great Father every day that he has gladdened the earth with little children!—*Mary Howitt.*

Advice to those Dissenting to the Application of the River Weaver Funds. The following remark taken from Mr. Collins's "Statistics of Church Accommodation," will prove interesting at the present time, the subject of church extension having been brought prominently forward. "This is an age of economy, and if the state can secure the peace and order of society more cheaply by extending the means of religious instruction to the people, than by extending the police and other criminal establishments of the country, would it not be a wise economy in the state to adopt the one in preference to the other? The truth is, the question will cost us much whether we will or not. If we do not build them Churches we must build the Gaols and Bridewells." Have any accurate calculations been yet made to show that the amount of crime differs in towns or parishes of equal population, according to the greater or less amount of church accommodation provided for the inhabitants? Within 30 years, from 1800 to 1831, about £4,000,000 were spent upon gaols and lunatic asylums. Again in the last 10 years we are told that the sums collected as poor rates fell little short of £50,000,000 or £60,000,000 sterling. Who shall say how far this expenditure would have been diminished by an outlay of 1-20th part of these funds in support of the Church of England parochial system of multiplying schools, churches, and clergy?

TRIAL OF EDWARD OXFORD FOR SHOOTING AT THE QUEEN.

This being the day fixed for the

trial of Edward Oxford, for traitorously and maliciously shooting at her Majesty the Queen on the 10th of last month, the Central Criminal Court and all the avenues leading to it were much crowded from an early hour by persons desirous of hearing the trial of this extraordinary delinquent.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Sir F. Pollock, Mr. Adolphus, Mr. Hudson Gurney, and Mr. Wightman, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Sydney Taylor and Mr. Bodkin for the prisoner.

At a quarter before ten o'clock the prisoner was brought into the dock. He appeared much as on the last occasion, very healthy looking, and quite careless and indifferent. If he met the eye of any person near him, he began to smile, as if he thought there was something amusing in his position and that it was a very fine thing to be "the observed of all admirers."

The Judges, Lord Denman, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Patteson, entered the Court at ten o'clock precisely, accompanied by the Recorder and Mr. Sergeant Arabin.

The Clerk of the Arraigs having read over the indictment.

The prisoner in a firm tone of voice pleaded "Not Guilty" to the indictment.

The prisoner having been told that if he objected to any of the jury, he must challenge them as they were sworn.

The jury were sworn, the prisoner having made no challenge.

The Attorney-General then rose, and addressing the jury, said they had now to discharge a most solemn and important duty. They were now entered into a most solemn and important investigation. They would do their duty between the crown and the prisoner. The prisoner stood charged with the offence of treason in its most aggravated form, namely, on the life of the sovereign herself. The learned gentleman then proceeded at great length to prove his case, and to state that, in his opinion there was no direct proof of any insanity or violent excitement of any description about the conduct of the prisoner. At the close of the learned counsel's speech, he proceeded to the examination of witnesses; but their evidence it is unnecessary to repeat here, as it exactly tallies with the depositions which were published immediately after the horrible event.

Mr. S. Taylor then rose for the defence, and very ably demonstrated, both by the personal acts of the prisoner, and by the undoubted insanity which existed in the family, and which prevailed to the extent of actual "raving," in the

father, that the prisoner when he committed the act, was unconscious of what he did, or, in other words, positively insane. He then proceeded to call witnesses to prove insanity, and at nine o'clock the court adjourned until Friday, when the examination of witnesses was resumed, among whom were Doctor Connelly, Physician of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Chell, and Mr. J. T. Clarke, Surgeon, whose belief was that the prisoner was of unsound mind.

The Solicitor-General having replied, and Lord Denman having summed up, the jury retired, and were absent about an hour, when they entered the Court, finding a verdict that the prisoner was GUILTY, being at the time insane.

Baron Alderson, That is, you say that he is not guilty, on account of his being insane at the time the offence was committed?

Foreman that is what we mean, my Lord.

The Attorney-General then moved the Court to order that Edward Oxford should be put in some place of safe custody until her Majesty's pleasure was known respecting him.

Lord Denman, The order will be made as a matter of course.

The prisoner was then removed from the bar, and the Court adjourned.

OUTRAGE ON BRITISH SUBJECTS BY THE AUTHORITIES OF GUADALOUPE.

The Antigua papers contain an account of an outrage upon British subjects by the authorities of Guadeloupe, which occurred on the 22nd of April, compiled from depositions made before the magistrates of Antigua by one of the sufferers, Mr. Martin, a planter resident in the island. The schooner Surprise, on its way from Dominica to this island, and nine miles from the land of Guadeloupe, was brought to in broad daylight by a French *guarda costa*, and the vessel's papers rudely demanded of the captain, who showed them to the officer. The vessel was then ordered to proceed to another and larger *guarda costa* which was at anchor high up the coast. The commander of the latter ordered Captain Pickering, of the Surprise, and the passengers, to come on board, saying, "I make you prisoners, and will take the risk." A midshipman and five men took possession of the schooner, and were told to take her round to Baseeterre. The *guarda costa* proceeded there also, and the passengers were landed without a change

(From the Devonport & Plymouth Chronicle, August 1.)

DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

We regret to read the following account of disturbances in *Barcelona*; we hope *Espartero*, on whose moderation at this juncture so much depends, will act as becomes the citizen of a free state, whose sword has contributed to its salvation, by driving out of its territory its foes and the foes of freedom:

(From the *Moniteur Parisien*.)

Paris. The Government has received from *Perpignan*, telegraphic despatches of the 21st and 22d, which give the following news from *Barcelona*:

The 18th. *Espartero*, after endeavouring in vain to compel the *Queen* to revoke her sanction already given to the bill on the *Municipal Law*, announced his intention of quitting the city.

Van Helin sent for, arrived at *Barcelona* at the same time as *Ayerbe* and *Carbo*, whose divisions were cantoned in the neighbourhood.

In the evening a sanguinary conflict took place, and the military force not being under the authority of ministers, could not quell the disturbance.

Espartero returned to the palace, and obtained the revocation of the sanction given to the bill, and the formation of a new ministry. He re-armed the battalions called the *Blouse*, and it is said that he named as president of the new ministry, *Onis* or *Campuzano*.

Barcelona is in the greatest excitement. The *Queen Regent* is incensed. *M. Perez de Castro*, *Gen. Cleonard*, and others of the old Cabinet, took refuge on board the *French brig Meleagre*. They arrived at *Port Vendres* on the 22d.

Our Ambassador, the *Count de la Redorte*, who left on the 21st, received this sad news at sea. Government forwarded to him today such instructions as are rendered necessary by this change of circumstances.

The High Sheriff of *Cork* have invite! *Mr. G. Standish Barry*, *M. P.*, to act as foreman of the grand jury for that county at the approaching assizes. The honorable member will be the first Roman Catholic who has filled that office in the county of *Cork* since the Reformation.

Distress prevails to a melancholy extent throughout the *Queen's County*. Many of the poor people are endeavouring to subsist on weeds.

(From the *Times*.)

JAMAICA.

Amongst the various important measures adopted by the Assembly of *Jamaica*, and which, in the language of the Governor, "eminently manifested their approved loyalty to the *Queen*, and their earnest desire to meet the views of

Her Majesty's confidential advisers," we refer with the greatest satisfaction to the further means they have afforded for extending religious instruction. The annual average expenditure which is solely defrayed by *Jamaica* for its church and school establishments, exclusively of parochial grants, amounts to upwards of £53,000. In the session which has just closed, the act to provide for the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop having been brought under their consideration, the Assembly availed themselves of that occasion to increase the number of the Clergy of the Established Church, and they accordingly made provision for 21 additional Curates; the Assembly have also, both with the view of placing the curates already in the island on a more respectable footing, and of facilitating the endeavours of the Bishop of *Jamaica* to enlarge the clerical establishment, increased their stipend from £500 to £650 per annum. The Assembly deeply impressed with the paramount importance of providing for the religious education of the lower orders, have also granted £500 to each parish to aid them in erecting additional places of worship, independent of three grants to the Church Missionary Society and grants to the members of the Scotch church, the Roman Catholics, and the Wesleyans. The total amount of the additional expenditure which the Assembly has incurred in these particulars exceeds £29,000; thus making the annual expenditure defrayed by the colony for religious instruction, £80,000.

The Society are about to remove from their present Chambers; and it is requested, that after the first August, all communications may be addressed to No. 79, *Pall Mall*, where the business will in future be conducted.—*Ecclesiastical Gazette*.

The *Morning Herald* overland India mail was seized at *Boulogne* on Thursday evening, by the authorities there. Under what pretence, or at whose suggestion this most extraordinary seizure was made we are at present in profound ignorance: but it is a matter which must be thoroughly investigated; and we are glad to find by a letter, that *Mr. Waghorn* has already had an interview on the subject with *Lord Palmerston* and *M. Guizot*, the French Ambassador at the English Court, and that instant measures have been ordered under their auspices for an investigation of this extraordinary interference on the part of the douaniers of *Boulogne*.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1840.

JOHN VALENTINE NUGENT has again evinced his unconquerable spite against the Natives of this country, by refusing their Society the occasional use of the Orphan Asylum in which to hold their meetings! Infamous as this proceeding is we have reason to fear that measures yet more insulting and insufferable are in contemplation by him. We question whether he will terminate his foolish, ungrateful and unnatural career till he has turned the hearts of the fathers against the children and excluded every "copper coloured" Native from the altars of his Church.

The following gives the composition of the Chapel Cove (Conception Bay) Limestone, as recently examined by an eminent London Chymist: the result having been transmitted through *J. Forshall*, Esq. of the British Museum to *Mr. W. C. St. John* of this Town, who has favoured us with a copy of it for publication.

Composition of 100 grains of the Limestone received from *Mr. Konig* [keeper of the Mineralogy B. M.]

Carbonate of Lime	66
Alumina	7
Silica	22
Oxide of Iron	5
	100

(Signed) **A. GARDEN.**

Oxford Street.
April 15, 1840.

For several nights past the report of the 9 o'clock gun, fired at Signal Hill St. John's, has been distinctly heard in this Town; the distance as deduced from a series of observations upon the flash, being 32 miles.

A case of murder under extraordinary circumstances occurred on board *H. M. S. Cleopatra* on Saturday last. So far as the facts have come to our knowledge, they are briefly these:—One of the seamen, labouring no doubt under strong excitement, repaired in the course of the evening to the quarter deck, and accosting the third lieutenant, asked who was the officer then in charge, to which the lieutenant replied "I am;" upon which the seaman struck the lieutenant in the face. The latter remonstrated upon the insubordination of the act, and ordered the serjeant of marines to take him into custody, and whilst in the act of complying with the order, the man plunged a knife into the body of the serjeant, who lingered until yesterday morning, when he sunk under the injury inflicted. No Coroner's inquest has yet been held upon the deceased, and we understand that the interference of the civil authorities is not considered necessary. The seaman, it is stated, is to be tried by court-martial.—*Ledger, August 25.*

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY,
(SUNDAY) AUGUST 23.

"After the ordinary business of the day had been gone through, the Secretary, by order of the President, the Hon. P. Morris, (to whom, although we are no panegyrist of his, we must give him the credit of evincing a kindly feeling towards the Natives on this occasion), read a communication from the Secretary of the Newfoundland Native Society, requesting the occasional use of the Orphan Asylum for that body to hold their meetings in. *Mr. P. MULLOWNEY*, who has resided in this country for upwards of twenty-five years, and has filled various offices in that Society, proposed that the request of the Natives be granted, and zealously advocated their claim. He said that if the Irish Society was what it professed to be, a benevolent society, it would not, it could not, refuse the request of the Natives' Society, and that it should be borne in mind that the Natives, the Scotch, and the English contributed more annually to the support of that establishment than did the members of the Irish Society.—He reminded them that £100 was granted annually from the revenue of Newfoundland for its support, and the account of the Chairman of the Orphan Asylum would show that he collected from £60 to £80 annually, none of which came out of the pockets of Irishmen or members of the Irish Society. Look, said *Mr. MULLOWNEY*, to the money raised every year by the ball; and asked, was it not Native beauty that adorned their room, and made these balls productive. He was sure that every one present that studied the interest of the Benevolent Irish Society, would vote for the measure he proposed.

"*Mr. PATRICK POWER* seconded the proposition.

"*Mr. PATRICK DOYLE*, the Vice-President, concurred in the sentiments uttered by *Mr. MULLOWNEY*, and warmly supported the claim of the Natives. He said

the Orphan Asylum was given to the Mechanics' Society and to the Fishermen's Association, as well as for other public purposes, and he saw no reason why the Natives should be refused—he was a native himself, and for many years an officer in the Benevolent Irish Society. He concluded by hoping that the Society would not be so unwise as to refuse the Natives.

"Then rose *Mr. NUGENT*, the celebrated *VALENTINE*, to oppose the measure.—Of course the Natives could expect nothing else from him. In the most fulsome and ridiculously sophisticated harangue that ever was heard, he said that Irishmen were not Irishmen, Englishmen, were not Englishmen, Scotchmen were not Scotchmen, and that Natives were not Natives, and such other frothy incoherencies, just calculated to gull the ignorant, bigotted faction that follows him.

"The terms of the request of the Natives not exactly pointing but when and how often they may want the use of the Orphan Asylum. He, *NUGENT*, in his own slang, "relied upon it" that it could not be complied with.

"This being the only objection that could with any degree of reason be urged against the granting of the room, *Mr. KOUGH* availed himself of the occasion to remove that barrier. He proposed as an amendment to *Mr. MULLOWNEY*'s proposition—

"That the use of the lower room of the Orphan Asylum be given to the Natives' Society until such time as they would otherwise be provided for—without prejudice to the meetings of the Benevolent Irish Society. During *Mr. KOUGH*'s address he pointed out the danger and injury that the Society would be likely to suffer from the refusal of so reasonable a request as that of the Natives, and held up in high relief the sophistry of *NUGENT*, and said that it afforded him a great consolation that though a majority of the Irish Society may refuse the Natives the use of the room, that he, *NUGENT*, could not drive them into their native woods.

"*NUGENT* felt that this was a home thrust, and got up to reply, but was called to order repeatedly by the President, and would have insisted on speaking out of order, but for his being put down by a cry from the officers and the orderly part of the Society, of "Order, order; Chair, chair."

"The amendment was put to the meeting, and although no argument could be shewn against it, it was lost. The original motion was also put, and met, of course, with the same fate.

"*Mr. HOGAN*, Chairman of the Orphan Asylum, and *Mr. MULLOWNEY*, Chairman of the Committee of Charity, disgusted at the factious disposition manifested by a party actuated by political intrigues, resigned their offices, and quitted a Society that they could no longer with any regard to their own characters be associated with."—*From a Correspondent of the Public Ledger, August 25.*

(From the *Public Ledger*, Sept. 1.)

The "NATIVES SOCIETY," got up two or three months ago, seems to have had peculiar difficulty in securing a place of meeting—the only two buildings in this town, eligible for such a purpose having been refused them, from one cause or another. As respects the Orphan Asylum School the following correspondence is entitled to some notice.

St. John's, August 28, 1840.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the *Natives Society* it was unanimously resolved that the following correspondence which took place between them and the President of the *Irish Society*, relative to the application on their part, for the use of the Orphan Asylum, be published:—

St. John's, August 7, 1840.

Sir,—I am directed by the committee of the *Natives Society*, to request the use of the Orphan Asylum Room for the purpose of holding therein their Quarterly, Special, and Annual meetings.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN RYAN, jun.
Secretary *N.N.S.*

To the Hon. **PATRICK MORRIS,**
President *B.I. Society,*

St. John's, August 10, 1840.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, requesting, on the part of the *Natives Society*, the use of the Orphan Asylum Room, for the purpose of holding therein their Quarterly, Special, and Annual Meetings; and in reply beg to state that I laid your letter before a special meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society, when it was resolved that your application should be submitted to the consideration of a

Quarterly Meeting of the Society to take place on Sunday, the 23d instant.
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
PATRICK MORRIS,
President B. I. Society.

To JOHN RYAN, Esq.,
Secretary N.V. Society.

St. John's, August 24, 1840.
Sir,—I have to inform you that your application on the part of the *Native Society*, for the use of the Orphan Asylum Room for the purpose of holding their Meetings, was laid before the Quarterly meeting of the *Benevolent Irish Society*, when it was resolved that it would not be convenient to grant your request.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant
PATRICK MORRIS,
President B. I. Society.

To JOHN RYAN, Esq.,
Secretary N.V. Society.

The Rev. JAMES WOOD, the senior Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist connexion, died on the 17th June. He was in his 59th year.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.
ENTERED
August 18.—Richard Smith, Omara, Bridport, 1 puncheon rum, 1 puncheon molasses, 1 case dry goods, 1 box tea, 1 box soap.
24.—Feronia, Jarvis, Liverpool, 80 tons salt.
31.—Naise, Easton, Liverpool, 128 tons salt, 95 empty casks, 6 casks brandy.
Spanish Schooner Jancinta, Paris Havannah, 38 puncheons molasses, 10 bags coffee, 2 cases sugar.
Sept. 1.—Campbell, Querepil, Bristol, merchandise.
CLEARED
August 8.—Caroline, Coombs, Hamburg, 2,344 gallons seal oil, 1 fathom firewood.
28.—American Schooner Coiner, Howes, Sydney, ballast.
St. Peter, Le Feuvre, Leghorn, (to load at Labrador) 2300 quintals fish.

On Sale.

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Now 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.

For Sale

BY

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

THE CARGO OF

The Brig MARGARET ANN, from NEW YORK,

Viz.:

1152 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.

On Sale.

Ex-MARTHA from CADIZ,

300 TONS

SALT,

By

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
Harbor Grace,

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 Farthenware
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 CARBONAR, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and PORTUGAL COVE on the mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12.

She is completely new, of the largest class, and built of the best materials, and with such improved ments as to combine great speed with unusual comfort for passengers, with sleeping berths, and commanded by a man of character and experience.

The character of the NATIVE LASS for speed and safety is already well established. She is constructed on the safest principle of being divided into separate compartments by water tight bulk-head, and which has given such security and confidence to the public. Her cabins are superior to any in the Island.

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

FARES;—

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

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

G. P. Gillard,

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 Tined TEA KETTLES
SAUCEPANS
FOUNTAINS
Silvered formed BREAD BASKETS
TEA TRAYS
Brass and Japaned CANDLESTICKS
Brass Drawer and other KNOBS
Italian IRON
Cinder SHOVELS
FIRE IRONS
BRASS COCKS
Iron Rimed and Stock LOCKS
COFFIN FURNITURE
Fancy SNUFF BOXES
STEEL PENS

AND A SPLENDID

Assortment

OF

Jewellery

AND

BRITISH PLATE ARTICLES,

Consisting of

Gold BROACHES, handsomely Set
Gold FINGER RINGS
Gold BREST 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.



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency HENRY PRESCOTT, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor (L.S.) of the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, 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. HERMAN LOTT,

of St. John's, who was then on his way from Carbonar 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 lieves 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 Stg.

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, Secy.

Now Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,

EX-ANN, FROM BRISTOL

An Extensive Assortment of

MANUFACTURED DRY GOODS,

50 Tons SALT
10 Tons Best COALS.

And, ex-VETO, from New York,

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

Offering at Low Rates for Cash

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
April 29, 1840.

On Sale.

FOR SALE

BY

Ridley, Harrison & Co.

25 Puns. High Proof

RUM,

Of fine flavor,

JUST IMPORTED

By the Atalanta from Liverpool.

Harbor Grace,
June 10, 1840.

POETRY

A LOYAL TRIBUTE TO ENGLAND'S QUEEN.

BY EDWARD KENNEDY SILVESTER.

Oh! the Queen of merry England! I saw her midst the band,
Of the magnates of the nation, at the solemn altar stand;
And her cheek was very pale, but proud and high her mien,
As they plac'd the crown upon her head, and hail'd her England's Queen.
And warriors bold, and statesmen old, and barons of high degree,
With mitred prelates, crowded round, and humbly bent the knee,
And high-born dames, of lofty state, and beauty proudly rare,
Were mingled with the throng, to pay a willing homage there.

Oh! the Queen of merry England! The lovely and the young,
I saw her in the halls, where loud the strains of gladness rung;
When the mirthful dance tripped laughingly, and sweet was the minstrel's lay,
While the syren pleasure reigned around, and each heart and lip seem'd gay.
But the fitful bloom on her changing cheek, her pure brow's pensive shade,
Bore tales of a fair girl's dream of youth, in its freshness undecay'd;
And well I traced in the wand'ring glance of her soft and speaking eye,
The woman's heart, though veil'd beneath the pomp of majesty.

Oh! the Queen of merry England; I saw her yet again,
With her nobles, and her court around, in the revel's laughing train;
And the queenly pride had left her brow, the wandering glance was gone,
She stood midst the glad festivity, apart, but now alone;
For a youthful form was by her side, and his earnest gaze was bent
On those downcast eyes, that blushing cheek, where love grew eloquent;
And the gay dance passed unheeded, by the minstrel's lay unheard;
For to them was sweeter melody in each fondly whisper'd word.

Oh! the Queen of merry England! our lovely virgin Queen,
She stands in quiet dignity amid the royal scene,
But the queenly brow is chasten'd now with the woman's trusting pride,
As she looks on her loved affianced one, who standeth by her side;
For a brighter world before her spreads, with a loving heart to share
The lonely joys of royalty, its deep corroding care;
For soon would the regal state, its pride, and grandeur, weary prove,
While the spirit yearneth for a home, in the heart of one we love.

Oh! the Queen of merry England! Ye children of the isle,
Long, long by freedom hallowed, and cheered by woman's smile,
Ye sons and daughters of the land, arise to bless the tie
That links our Sov'reign's heart with ours in kindred sympathy.
Arise to bless the lovely One, our glory, hope, and pride,
The mother of the people, and Britain's chosen bride,
For aye hath woman's holy love, our guardian safety been,
Oh! a blessing on VICTORIA, a blessing on the QUEEN!

STANZAS, TO ISABEL.

BY CHARLES GRAFTON.

I know not why I burst the chains,
I thought no time could sever;
I know not how I broke the link
That should have bound for ever.

It was not that I loved her not,
Or that I loved her less—
Oh! no, my heart could never tire
Of so much loveliness.

And yet—and yet, we could not meet,
As we had met before;
'Twere better, far, for both our sakes,
That we should meet no more.

I could not coldly clasp in mine,
The hand, if lightly giv'n;
Or watch, unmov'd, the eye that beam'd,
As beams the light of heav'n!

'T would sting my pride amid the crowd,
To seem as half unknown
By her who lived in auld lang syne,
In one snort word—my own!

And should I chide her lofty soul,
If higher than mine;
Supreme, it broke the rebel heart,
And taught me to resign?

I could not blame the angry fair,
And yet I knew too well,
She'd rather call old times again—
Once more my Isabel!

It must not be, it cannot be,
Though hearts are rent in twain;
We still may live, and still may love,
But never meet again!

Sometimes a thought may cross thy mind,
It may be of regret;
Remember then, in banishment,
I never can forget.

Thy miniature is *next* my heart,
But semblance stamped within;
I wear it as an amulet,
To guard 'gainst every sin!

But need it not to conjure up
Thy form and matchless grace;—
E'en now in gazing o'er
That all-expressive face,

I still behold the snow white brow,
And locks of sunny hue;
Those deep blue eyes in sadness, seem
Violets steeped in dew!

Farewell, for ever: fare thee well,
In all but thought, farewell!
There live, and be as thou hast seen,
My own loved Isabel!

A Lie.—"A great lie," says the poet
Crabbe, "is like a great fish on dry land,
it may fret and fling and make a frightful
bother, but it cannot hurt you. You
have only to keep still and it will die of
itself."

A cockney having ensconced himself
opposite a lady in one of the Richmond
coaches, had manifested a disposition to
be jeering, in some of his observations.
At length, seemingly exhausted in his
fund of self-merriment, he cast a glance
on the road-side, and seeing a notice stuck
up, he read it aloud, which was, "Rubbish
may be shot here." To which the
lady replied, "Tell the coachman to stop
then." He was silent afterwards.

LORD BROUGHAM AT THE BAR.

Brougham's eloquence at the bar was well appreciated, and he has done all he can to preserve its memory for other times by publishing his speeches. But it is doubtful whether, though he have again breathed into them, they will be able to fulfil his mandate, and live. It is doubtful whether their trinsic merit be such as to keep them buoyant above the tide of time, without the aid of those circumstances under whose auspices they were originally brought forth. Notwithstanding his mighty energy and illusive vehemence, his command of sounding words that always came in the precipitous flow, and often with the force and grandeur of a cataract—he was, as an advocate, far inferior to Lyndhurst or O'Connell. His mind is naturally torturous, his temper capricious, his disposition perverse, his judgment warped, his discretion continually at fault. As the tree in its fullest autumnal foliage is acted upon by the blasts of the wind, so is he a slave to every gust of passion which agitates and gives a voice to his thronging thoughts. He is an agotist to a ludicrous and pitiable extent. He lacks, moreover, the reasoning power, and that accuracy of knowledge on which alone a man can lean with vigorous confidence, and from which he can spring aloft with irresistible power. In some of Brougham's happiest efforts the ground has sunk a little under him; and whenever he attains a height, he fails not to bring up the mud with him.—*Lawn Magazine.*

MARCH OF TEMPERANCE.—Only TWO persons served notice for taking out Publicans' Licenses at the present Sessions. The number used to be FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY.—*Nenag paper.*

An old Laird of Grant formerly despatched one of his clan to the Earl of Findlater with a present of chickens and venison, but the Highlander not being a good linguist, delivered his message in a most deferential manner as follows:—"The Laird o'Grant's compliments to the

Laird o'Fin-later, and sends him sickness and vengeance. If he wants more he can have them!"

The late Mr. R. B. Sheridan was once placed in a dangerous situation when in the north, but his ingenuity was equal to every emergency, and delivered him on this occasion. The Duke of Atholl having furnished him with an escort of Highlanders, besides a luxurious and very substantial luncheon, he began the day's sport by sitting down to finish the wine and refreshments, during which unusual commencement of the campaign, his companions, after consulting aside for some time, came forward in a body, and sternly asked whether he were any relating to 'that wicked fellow Sheridan of London, who had dared to abuse Lord Melville?' 'What do you take me for?' answered Sheridan, with well-feigned indignation. Related to such a fellow as that; if I could only catch the rascal, I would hang him on the spot? 'So should we, as soon as look at him!' replied the trusty escort, confidentially, and poor Sheridan, who frequently told the story afterwards, lost no time in making a pretext to hurry home.

PARIS.—An extraordinary discovery is announced here, and it is even asserted that a satisfactory experiment has been made. It is said that a very humble individual has found the means of fixing the electric spark for public lighting, and that he can produce a permanent flame of 30 inches in diameter which would light a great part of Paris. The discovery appears to me to be so improbable, that I should not have believed if had I not been assured by a gentleman that he has witnessed the result spoken of to fixing the light. The only danger attending it is said to be in the apparatus of supply which must be isolated, as it is so strongly charged that a person touching it would be struck dead immediately.

Baron Solomon de Rothschild has just alienated property to the amount of £400 a year, for the purpose of giving wedding portions annually and for ever, to four young females of irreproachable conduct and poverty, and without distinction of religion faith, and who are to be natives of Brunn, the capital of Moravia.

A Cargo.—The United Kingdom, a large ship built last year in our American colonies, arrived at Liverpool a few days ago from Charleston, with the following enormous cargo: 3,218 bales of cotton, 695 barrels of tar, 820 barrels of turpentine, and other minor articles, materials which, if piled in shape, might be made to resemble no inconsiderable village.

The Late Murderers, &c. It has been remarked as a peculiar coincidence, that Gould was a potman, Oxford a potman, and Courvoisier originally a waiter.

A Quick Racer. A Pat asked an emigrant Yankee, at the Maze races, if they had any such remarkably swift horses in America? Swift! said Jonathan, why I guess we have; I saw a horse at Baltimore, on a sunny day, start against his own shadow, and beat it a quarter of a mile at the very first heat!

The *Spificator* says there is a man living in that city whose nose is so large that nobody can see it at once, they are obliged to look twice.

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 *Portugal 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. 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 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS given him.
Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

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

TERMS.
After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d
Double, Do. 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size 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 Kieilty'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 on EAST by the House of the late captain STARR, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.
Carbonear.

Blanks

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