



AND

## Conception Bay Journal.

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, August 28, 1839.

No. 269

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

### THE INSURANCE COMPANY. TO PROMOTE MARRIAGE.

A rich capitalist of Paris, whom I shall name M. Lebrun, was famed for his enterprising and speculative disposition. Not a new project was set on foot but he was applied to for his patronage and protection, and in general whatever he engaged in was crowned with success. Not long since he was one morning seated in his study at his country house, when a cabriolet drove up to the door; from it descended a young man of fashionable appearance and fine open countenance, not known to the frequenters of Tortoni's. He demanded to speak with the master of the house and was introduced at once to M. Lebrun. His host was in slippers and robe de chambre, for he loved to live as indolent as he could when not immersed in the whirlpool of business at Paris.

"You will excuse me, Monsieur," said the young man, quietly taking possession of an arm chair, "you will excuse me for troubling your retirement by speaking to you of matters of speculation; but the affair in question is of a grave importance and most pressing nature; it may have consequences so morally beneficial to society, and so exorbitantly lucrative to its projectors, that I feel fully convinced of your forgiveness for speaking to your respecting it."

"Speak on, Monsieur; I am all attention," said the capitalist, crossing his legs and drawing his dressing gown closely about him.

"Who could have ever supposed," said the stranger, with great solemnity, "that in quitting an age of doubt and incertitude like the last, we should enter a period so remarkable for its desire of fire and certain as the present. In the eighteenth century every thing was overturned, because the world doubted of every thing; in the nineteenth no doubt exists because nothing is left to chance. It is by means of insurance that society is now reorganizing itself. What is there that is not now insured? Nay, it has lately been whispered that Messrs Rothschild think seriously of forming a company for insuring kings on their thrones, and for fixing ministers of state in possession of their *port feuilles*. In fact, insurance is the great instrument by which will be brought about that advanced state of humanity, so fruitlessly sought by Fourier, St. Simon, and—"

"But what is the meaning of this long preamble?" interrupted the master of the mansion, in a dry, metallic voice. "You are aware, I presume, that I require something positive—actual—palpable, laying a stress on each expression."

"My project unites all these qualities," said the stranger.

"Well then let us have it without further preliminaries," said the other.

"The fact is," said the projector, "that the matter is of so delicate a nature that I am obliged to prepare you for my proposal."

"I think I can guess that it relates to an insurance company. What is it you propose to insure, Monsieur?"

"Since I must speak positively, my plan is to insure marriageable girls, against the great evil of their existence—against being old maids."

"Hum-m-m," ruminated the man of wealth, again fixing round him his robe de chambre, which the slight irritation of the moment had displaced.

"The idea is ingenious."

"You perceive that the natural desire, which must arise in every lady's bosom to avoid celibacy, will incline her to insure, and the profits must be enormous."

"Yes that is clear enough; but will you manage the rate of insurance?"

"That must be graduated, according to the beauty, fortune, and talents of each. The chance of old maidhood cannot be the same for all, nor do I propose to

insure all for the same age; one may be fixed at twenty, another at twenty-five and a third even so late as thirty-five.—But after the expiration of the time agreed on, if the lady remains without a husband, the indemnity must be paid, and this will constitute a fortune, which in many cases will obtain for her the partner she desires."

"But will the company reserve to itself the power of acting in any way it may deem advisable, to procure husbands for the insured before the term fixed on?"

"Most assuredly: the company of course cannot renounce any means of bringing about its object but must employ all which may seem advantageous; in fact, indemnity will scarcely ever be required to be paid, and that is the reason why the speculation is so splendid."

"Yes, I see that there must arise some gains."

"Immense profits and not a single loss," interrupted the advocate of the new insurance company, seeing that his host was balancing towards the project. "If an insurance is effected against death, how can it hinder persons from dying; if it is made against fire, how can you prevent houses from burning? if you insure against the perils of water, how can shipwrecks be put a stop to? But insuring against remaining single; all you have to do is to marry off as quickly as possible your customers."

"I suppose that the company will take care to have always at its disposal a number of gentlemanly bachelors, of good character and education, physicians, surgeons, literary men, barristers, merchants, and scientific men, whom it may employ to again the hearts of those who are to be married."

"That is an indispensable condition of success and I intend taking on myself the care of that particular duty."

"Well then, I am your man. Let the matter rest between us two—no noise—no puffing—nothing but secrecy, activity and cleverness. Get the bond of partnership prepared, and get the act constituting the society duly passed through the proper forms. I am willing to advance eight hundred thousand francs, which will be amply sufficient for the capital. You or the others hand will throw into the stock your zeal and activity, and the profits shall be divided. I act generously, as you may perceive."

The young man took his leave, exceedingly satisfied with his visit, and springing into his cabriolet, returned to Paris. In a few days he brought the necessary papers and the matter was speedily arranged.

After M. Lebrun had signed and returned them to the young speculator, he addressed him thus:

"Monsieur, you are now director of the new company, and I need scarcely say that I wish you success. To prove to you however, that I really have deeply at heart the success of our speculation, I intend to commence the business myself by insuring my daughter. She shall be first in the list of young ladies to obtain a husband. Fill up the blank of the printed form."

"Age?" demanded the director.

"Seventeen."

"Name and air name?"

"Euphemia Lebrun."

"Face?"

"Decidedly pretty."

"Talents?"

"Music, dancing, horticulture."

"Fortune?"

"All that I possess when I die, and eight hundred thousand francs on the day of her marriage."

"That will do, Monsieur."

"You may fix the rate yourself, and the age at which the indemnity shall be paid," said the father proudly, as he thought of the charms of his only daughter.

"There is every reason to hope that Mademoiselle Euphemia will have no

claims on us for indemnity," and the young partner, and as he collected his papers and departed.

As he passed through the pleasure grounds which surrounded the villa, in order to reach his cabriolet, which he directed to wait for him at the gate of the park, he perceived a young and lovely girl in the midst of the flowers on which she was lavishing her cares.—Unaware that any one was near, she was singing a little air which C. Damoreau had made fashionable, as she tied up the flowers or watered them where the heat had parched them up.—The young director parched a moment to admire the slight but rounded figure, and the glowing colour and beautiful hair of the young person. "This undoubtedly," thought he, "is the daughter of M. Lebrun. I have commenced fortunately.—No danger of so fair a creature being obliged to demand her indemnity. He cast another glance at the lady and proceeded towards the gate."

A fortnight had scarcely passed when M. Lebrun returned to his house in the Ghaussee d'Autin. It was his daughter who teased him into quitting the country. He was astonished that his dear Euphemia should so suddenly abandon in the midst of summer season, her flowers, which she loved so well. He naturally sought for some reason for such a change, and more than once said to himself, "Is it possible that she can by some change or other have formed an attachment with some person at Paris?" At last he could no longer doubt that he had conjectured rightly, for her gaiety was fled, her music, drawing, flowers, were all neglected, and a tear sometimes betrayed her secret. But who could have inspired this passion? What opportunity was there for a gallant to press his suit? He was determined to discover the mystery.

"My dear Euphemia," said he, "you have become wonderful serious. On what can your thoughts be always occupied? What new sentiment has taken possession of your mind? Speak to me frankly; you know how dearly I love you; can you have seen some person who has captivated your affections? If it is a proper match, you cannot doubt that I shall be only too glad to unite you to him who will render you happy."

"Well then, father, I acknowledge I do love," said Euphemia, with that timidity and hesitation which a young girl cannot free herself from, even when confessing the state of her affections to her own father.

"And who is he?" said M. Lebrun.

"That is his secret as much as mine," replied the daughter with great tranquillity. "I cannot speak of it without his consent, but I will ask him, when I see him, to declare his name."

This reserve only excited the curiosity of M. Lebrun. He pressed his daughter more and more, to name her lover. At last she said, "Give me only three days, and I will then conceal nothing from you."

The next day the young director of the new insurance company to promote marriage, came to pay a visit to his partner. "Oh, my dear fellow," said M. Lebrun, when he saw him, "you will never guess—"

"Guess what?"

"That my daughter is already inspired by the tender passion."

"Oh," said the director, "that must be the effect of the insurance."

"A wonderful effect it is, at all events. Why a month has not elapsed since the insurance took place. By Jove! you are fortunate. If we have only another such piece of good fortune, the fame of the company will be in every person's mouths."

They were conversing in this manner, when Euphemia entered the room. She blushed on seeing the stranger.

"My daughter," said M. Lebrun to the young man—"What do you think of her?"

"She is admirable! I can venture to predict she will not pass another year without—"

"Father," said the young girl, regarding the two speakers, "I promised to inform you of the person whom I love. That is he!"

"Good Heavens! is it possible," cried the astonished capitalist.

"According to our regulations," said the director very gravely, "I was bound to seek every means not to allow specified time to pass without—"

"True, true. But, Euphemia, how did you get acquainted with Monsieur?"

"I saw him in the country one day in going out. He used to come afterward every day. He helped me to cultivate my flowers. We walked out in the park, and at last I found his visits too short. I thought by coming to Paris I should see him more frequently, and for a longer time."

"In showing my zeal for the interests of the society," continued the speculator, "I considered—"

"Come, come, my young friend" said the surprised father, "you are a clever fellow. Stunned as I have been, I must acknowledge that the matter has something amusing in it."

"I protest to you, I considered that I faithfully performed my duty."

"No use of talking of it now. You already have the eight hundred thousand francs fortune."

"Quits d'argent," said the young man, taking Euphemia by the hand with the air of a martyr to his duty. "This is a glorious beginning. We shall have such custom from this affair. We must absolutely gain millions."

A FEW FACTS ABOUT LONDON.—London is the largest and richest city in the world, occupying a surface of thirty two square miles, thickly planted with houses, mostly three, four and five stories high; it contained in 1831 a population of 1,471,941. It consists of London city, Westminster city, Finsbury, Marylebone, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, and Lambeth Districts. In 1834 there entered the port of London 3,786 British ships, 1,280 foreign ships, 2,669 were registered as belonging to it in 1832 with 32,786 seamen. The London dock covers twenty acres. The two West Indian docks cover fifty one acres.—There are generally 5,000 vessels and 3,000 boats on the river, employing 8,000 watermen and 4,000 labourers. London pays about one third of the window duty in England.

The number of houses assessed are about 120,000 rated at upwards of five millions sterling; about one third are not assessed. The house rental is probably seven or eight millions, taverns, hotels, and public houses. The retailers of spirits and beer are upwards of ten thousand; while the dealers in the staff of life are somewhere about a fourth of this number. Numbering all the courts, streets, lanes, squares, places, and rows, they amount to upwards of ten thousand; and on account of their extreme points, no individuals could pass through them in the space of one whole year.

ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.—Letters have been received from Mess. Dease and Simpson, dated at Fort Confidence, Great Bear Lake, September 16, 1838, giving a narrative of their unsuccessful attempt to explore the residue of the eastern part of the Arctic sea. The season was cold and extremely unfavorable, and they were able to advance with their boats only to a point three miles from the site of Franklin's farthest encampment in 1821. Mr. Simpson with a part of the company, advanced on foot 100 miles farther to lat. 68, 43, 39, lon. 1063. They propose to renew the attempt the present season, in hopes of finding more on an sea.

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...and after-ward he found the whole of the town. The usual demonstration attendant upon electioneering in these parts were then resorted to, but, by six o'clock, the town, which before had been in a state of the greatest excitement, was restored to the most perfect state of quietude.

The numbers polled at the present election, as far as we could gather, were as follows—

For Sir Thos. Cochrane... 620  
For Mr. Gibson... 612

Majority..... 8

It is right, however, to state, that two or three statements are made upon this subject, all of them, however, giving the majority to the Conservatives—See.

STATE OF BIRMINGHAM.—Since our last publication, the town has preserved a state of comparative tranquillity. Several offences have been committed by the magistrates for taking part in the recent disturbances; but none have as yet been reported which can be proved to have been committed in the firing of Messrs. Hargrave's premises. Brown, the party who was haled out to take his trial at the assizes for using seditious language to the M. for Peace, has been in custody, and privately examined upon the charge of having been present at the meeting at Holloway Head on the 15th instant; and he was again liberated upon entering into his own recognizances of £100, and finding two sureties in £50 each, to surrender at Warwick during the present week.—The sufferers from the destruction of property on the night of the fire, whose losses do not exceed £3, have preferred their several claims before the magistrates, and they amount in the whole to £483 14s. 3d. The loss of the other inhabitants has not yet been ascertained; but it is stated that it will not exceed the sum of £20,000, at which it was originally estimated. The magistrates have been in daily attendance at the Public office, and the precautionary measures which were adopted to prevent further outrages have in no degree relaxed. The metropolitan police still remain at the prison, and a party of riflemen is constantly on duty at the same place. The several troops of yeomanry are on duty in the neighbourhood, in readiness to act should their services be required. The dragoon parades throughout in small bodies; and the special constables, who have received considerable additions to the numbers during the streets during the night in their respective wards.—*Arise's Birmingham Gazette.*

The Sultan of Turkey, Mahmood II, died at Constantinople on the 30th June. Orders were immediately afterwards sent to suspend hostilities with the Egyptians.

Three ships of the line, the Powerful, Ganges, and Implacable, have been sent to reinforce the Mediterranean squadron.

The trials of the insurgents in Paris, before the chamber of Peers have concluded; the principal part have been found guilty and sentenced to the galleys—on two, sentence of death was passed—but the King has spared their lives.

On the 28th July the splendid steam ship *British Queen*, arrived at New York in fifteen and a half days from Portsmouth—she brought out 140 passengers; and the value of the vessel and her cargo was estimated at £1,500,000. The *Queen* again left New York on the 1st August, at 2 o'clock, the *Great Western* having left an hour previously. Great bets were made in that city as to which of the vessels will first arrive in England. The *British Queen* took home 103 passengers, and the *Great Western* 60.

FRANCE.

The report respecting the Vanguard ship of the line, of Sir R. Stopford's squadron, having been sunk by a broadside from the Turkish fleet, is repeated, without however, obtaining any credit. The July fetes, which commenced on Saturday last, and terminated on Monday, offer a striking proof of the total oblivion into which every feeling connected with the event they are meant to celebrate

his fallen, of which nothing exists save perhaps a remnant of sorrow and regret amongst certain classes that their colleagues, friends, or relations, should have so uselessly sacrificed their lives on behalf of those who have so ignobly deceived them. That this impression is the predominant one amongst the working classes in the capital, may be gathered not only from the language of the journals which address themselves peculiarly to these classes, but also from the fact that the principal demonstration made by them, on every successive anniversary of the revolution of 1830, is the visit which they pay to the tombs of their comrades on the 27th, the day devoted to the commemoration of the slain. The preparations made by the government, ostensibly for these classes, are viewed by them with distrust and contempt, and treated with utter neglect, as if they declined to participate in rejoicings which are a mere mockery of the event which they profess to illustrate. In a few years, probably, the French government will see the policy of discontinuing this great farce, which every succeeding year becomes more farcical, and wears more the appearance of an ironical caricature of the events of 1830 than of anything to which the people participate or regard with pleasure or complacency. The *Augsburg Gazette* contains a letter from Alexandria, dated July 6, wherein Ibrahim Pacha is represented to have expressed his regret at the death of Mehemet Bey, one of the generals of the guard. The viceroy's ambition is said to be greatly roused by his success, and by the prospect before him. The post closed on Monday at an unusually early hour, owing to the observance of the July fetes.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1839

(To the Editor of the Star.)

Sir,—It may not be very generally known that the Lord Chancellor, upon a case which has been recently referred to him for decision, has given it as his opinion that a *Grammar School* is neither more nor less than "a place where Latin only is to be taught." Now, Sir, as this is the case, and as there appears to be much anxiety on the part of some of the Representatives to get up a Grammar School at Carbonear, it behoves the Legislature to "ponder and pause, and pause and ponder" before a single farthing be appropriated for an institution of so questionable utility. I have further noticed by the debates in the Imperial Parliament that many and very great abuses exist in connexion with these Schools; that there were instances wherein the master was receiving a salary of £500 a year with only a single, solitary, scholar at the establishment; so much for the economy of the "Plugs."

Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
LOOK SHARP.

To the Reverend JAMES GILBERT HENNIGAR, Wesleyan Missionary at Brigus, Newfoundland.

REVEREND SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Brigus and Cupids, attendants on your Ministry, understanding that you are, from ill health, about to leave this mission and island, beg leave to offer to you the expression of our respect and affection.

We should, indeed, be dead to right feeling were we to allow you to depart from us, probably for ever in this world, under circumstances so naturally calculated to excite sympathy, without evincing our high sense of your Christian character as a Minister of the Gospel, and of your many amiable qualities as a man.

We should exceedingly deplore the afflictive dispensation which causes your removal from us, were we not sensible that the author of it, the God whom you serve, and whose service you have so earnestly recommended to us, does all things in wisdom and mercy.

We most sincerely hope that it may please the ALMIGHTY to bless and prosper you and your family,—that he may conduct you in safety and peace to your native country,—that he may re-

store you to health and to (what we believe you value still more) ministerial usefulness—that he may extend your term of life to the period of full and honoured age, and enable you successfully and permanently to labour in your holy calling, until he shall summon you to a glorious and everlasting reward

ROBERT JOHN PINSENT,  
C. COZENS,  
ROBERT MUNDEN.

[And 43 others inhabitants,]

Brigus, Newfoundland,  
August 19th, 1839.

REPLY.

To the Inhabitants of Brigus and Cupids, attendant on my Ministry.

GENTLEMEN,—I most sincerely thank you for the very respectful and affectionate manner in which you have been pleased to address me, on my expected departure from this island.

The estimate you have expressed in reference to my private and public character—*Lyrate value*; not merely because it will bear the construction of complimentary phraseology, but because without such demeanour of life, I could not, with confidence, invoke the blessing of God upon my past ministerial labours among you.

The circumstance by which it has become necessary for me to leave this mission, is not, I am well aware, the result of vague chance, but the unerring procedure of that Great Being who, as you justly observe, "Doeth all things well."—And although I leave this island, in which I have spent several of the happiest years of my life—although I am not at present able to efficiently discharge the duties of a Wesleyan Missionary—yet I am sure it will afford you pleasure to learn that I return to my native place, and in an extensive circle of relatives and friends, where I shall possess every earthly advantage for the full restoration of my health.

You will please accept my warmest thanks for your many good wishes relative to the future welfare of myself and family, and especially for our safe arrival in my native country, and future usefulness in the Church of God.

Let me assure you, Gentlemen, that though I leave you, I shall not forget you;—but that as long as memory lasts, I shall cherish a pleasing recollection of our past religious and social interviews; and continue to feel deeply interested for your spiritual and temporal welfare.

Praying that the "Great Head of the Church" may bless you and your respective families.

I am, Dear Sirs,  
Your affectionate but unworthy servant in the Gospel of Christ,

JAMES GILBERT HENNIGAR,  
Brigus, Wesleyan Mission House,  
August 27, 1839.

ARRIVAL—From Liverpool, via St. John's, Miss Montgomery.

Obit.

On Thursday evening last after a few days of painful illness, in the 26th year of her age, Susan, the amiable wife of Mr. Solomon Sheppard of this town, Planter; leaving an only son to bewail his untimely loss; her funeral took place on Sunday at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, respectfully and very numerous attended.—The deceased, though she trod the humbler walks of life, was, both in her deportment and appearance, a remarkable woman; there was a peculiar sweetness in her countenance, that extorted from every one not insensible to the good and the beautiful, "the homage of a tear;" even strangers passing her in the street have been struck with the symmetry of her figure, and the uncommon benignity of her expression. Nor were these appearances deceptive: every thing that is kind and gentle and affectionate was the natural growth of her disposition; and these being regularly refreshed by the "dews of Heaven," attained to no ordinary luxuriance. Yet upon these things, however amiable, she did not rest her hope of acceptance. For many months previous to her dissolution she felt, and deeply so, that she was a ransomed sinner; that she had been bought with a price; and that thus she could look up with confidence to her Lord and Saviour.

Had the lamented subject of this brief memorial moved in the higher circles of society, her name would not be left to the fleeting records of an ephemeral sheet; something more abiding would be sought for, in the sculptor's chisel, or the poet's song. But to this distinction the deceased cannot aspire: the grave has closed upon her forever; and in a little while her name shall be no more heard.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene  
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;  
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."  
[Communicated.]

At Bear's Cove, on Sunday, after a short illness, aged 13 years, Ann, daughter of Mr. Robert Parsons of that place.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED  
July 29.—Will o' the Wisp, Stevenson, Liverpool, 133 tons salt.

CLEARED  
July 29.—Rowena, Heffern, Liverpool, 16,685 galls. seal oil, 955 galls. cod oil, 1 bl. caplin, 1 package containing Zoological and Botanical specimens for the British Museum.

Sept. 3.—Active, Kendrick, Halifax, 1050 qtls. fish.

Part of St. John's.

ENTERED

Aug 22—Ellen, Kicley, P. E. Island, Novascotia, cattle.  
Snowdrop, Frewavas, Cadiz, salt.  
Hope, Mermaid, Novascotia, bread flour.  
Industry, M'Kinnon, New York, flour, pork.  
Hazard, Mortimore, Liverpool, salt.  
Avalon, Ritchie, Greenock, cordage, tar, coal.  
Ann, Blake, Sydney, coal.  
23—Lotus, Molloy, P. E. Island, ballast.

Boots & Shoes.

A large and well Assorted SUPPLY, JUST RECEIVED Per Experiment from Poole, And For Sale By RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace, September 4, 1839.

VALUABLE

Mercantile Premises, FOR SALE.

On Tuesday,

The 10th day of September next,

At One o'Clock,

IN THE COMMERCIAL ROOM,

(St. John's),

The following PREMISES, belonging to the Estate of *Stade, Biddle & Co.*, and particularly eligible for a Mercantile Establishment, situated at CARBONEAR.

Lot 2.  
DWELLING-HOUSE, with MEADOW-LAND adjoining SHOP and SALT STORE } WHARF in front  
COUNTING HOUSE and }  
RETAIL STORE }

COAL SHED  
PITCH STORE  
COOK ROOM  
COOPERAGE, with SALT STORE over SMITHS' FORGE.

Lot 3.  
FISH STORE  
SALT and RETAIL STORES  
WHARF in front of the above, together with a LONG WHARF  
DOCK and WORKSHOP  
KITCHEN GARDEN and MEADOW-LAND  
COUNTING-HOUSE.

Lot 9.  
STABLE and MEADOW LAND.

A Plan of the above may be seen at the Commercial-Room, St. John's; and on application at Carbonear, to

J. W. MARTIN,  
Agent.

Carbonear, August 21, 1839.

INCENDIARISM!

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

We hereby offer a Reward of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS,

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

Per proc. WILLIAM BEMISTER & Co  
JOHN BEMISTER.

Carbonear, August 26, 1839.

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St. John's,

July 3, 1839.

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700,000 Dollars! 5

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Six Prizes of Twenty

Two Prizes of Fifteen

Three Prizes of Ten T



**On Sale:**  
**NOW LANDING**  
**AT THE WHARF OF**  
**The Subscribers**  
 From the brig Ann, from Miramichi,  
 8,000 Feet Birch Plank,  
 3 inch & 2 1-2  
 6 M. Pine Decking 3 inch,  
 30 M. Merchantable Board  
 30 M. Shingles  
 12 Spars.  
 THORNE, HOOPER & Co.  
 Harbor Grace,  
 July 10, 1839.

**FOR SALE**  
 BY THE  
**SUBSCRIBERS,**  
 Ex NAPOLEON from HAMBURG,  
 BREAD, FLOUR and  
 4000 Backs  
 The latter at Cost and Charges,  
 taken from the ship's side immediately.  
 ALSO,  
 90 Tons  
**SALT,**  
 And,  
 20 Tons Best House  
**Coals,**  
 Ex APOLLO, Captain BUTLER from LIVERPOOL.  
 RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.  
 Harbor Grace,  
 July 3, 1839.

**Eligible Premises!!**  
**To be Let**  
 FOR A TERM OF YEARS  
 Those conveniently situated  
**STORES, WHARF,**  
**SHOP, &c.,**  
 adjoining Mr. TIMOTHY HOGAN'S  
 PREMISES, at present in the occupation of Mr. LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, and Mr. JOHN O'MARA, but whose Lease expires on 10th October next.  
 For Terms, apply to ROBINSON BROOKING, GARLAND & Co.  
 Or, to  
 GEORGE BURTON.  
 St. John's,  
 July 3, 1839.

**UNEXAMPLED**  
**MAMMOTH SCHEME.**  
 THE following detail of a Scheme of a LOTTERY to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 Dollars per Ticket—the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every Prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.  
 To those disposed to adventure we recommend early application being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance—We therefore, emphatically say—delay not! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application made to  
 SYLVESTER & Co.  
 156, Broadway, N. Y.  
 Observe the number, 156.  
 700,000 Dollars! 500,000 Dollars!  
 20,000 Dollars!  
 Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Dollars!  
 Two Prizes of Fifteen Thousand Dollars!  
 Three Prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars!

**GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK**  
**LOTTERY**  
 OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.  
 The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country. Tickets only Twenty dollars.  
 Authorised by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners acting under the same. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida—Schmidt and Hamilton, Managers. Sylvester & Co., New York, sole Agents.  
 No combination numbers! 100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards in succession.  
 The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

**SPLENDID SCHEME!**  
**One Prize—the Arcade,**  
 86 feet, five inches, 4 lines on Magazine street, 101 feet, 21 inches on Natchez street, 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about 37,000 dols. per annum, valued at 700,000 dols.  
**One Prize—City Hotel,**  
 162 feet on Common street, 146 feet, six inches on Camp street—Rented at 25,000 dols., valued at 500,000 dols.  
**One Prize—Dwelling House,**  
 (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches, front on Natchez street—Rented at 1,200 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.  
**One Prize—Dwelling House,**  
 (adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 28 feet front on Natchez street—Rented at 1,200 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.  
**One Prize—Dwelling House,**  
 (adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 28 feet front, on Natchez street—Rented at 1,200 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.  
**One Prize—Dwelling House,**  
 No. 23, north east corner of Basin and Custom House street, 40 feet front on Basin, and 40 on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom House street—Rented at 1,500 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.  
**One Prize—Dwelling House,**  
 No. 24, south west corner of the Basin and Custom House street, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10 inches deep in Custom House street—Rented at 1,500 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.  
**One Prize—Dwelling House,**  
 No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep—Rented at 1000 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.  
 1 Do. 250 shares, Canal Bk. stock, 100 dols. each 25,000 dols.  
 1 Do. 200 do. Commercial do. 20,000 dols.  
 Do. 150 shares Mech. & Trade's do. do. 15,000 dols.  
 Do. 100 shares City Bank do. do. 10,000 dols.  
 Do. 100 shares do. do. 10,000 dols.  
 Do. 100 shares do. do. 10,000 dols.  
 Do. 50 shares Exchange Bank do. do. 5,000 dols.  
 1 Do. 50 do. do. do. 5,000 dols.  
 1 Do. 25 do. Gas Light do. do. 5,000 dols.  
 1 Do. 25 do. do. do. 5,000 dols.  
 1 Do. 15 do. Mech. & Trade's do. do. 1,500 dols.  
 1 Do. 15 do. do. do. 1,500 dols.  
 20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank 100 dols.—each prize 1,000 dols. 20,000 dols.  
 10 prizes, each 2 shares of 100 dols. each—each prize 200 dols. of Gas Light Bank 2,000 dols.  
 200 prizes, each one share of 100 dols. of the Bank of Louisiana, 20,000 dols.  
 200 prizes, each one share of 100 dols. of the New Orleans Bank, 20,000 dols.  
 150 prizes, each one share of 100 dols. of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000 dols.  
 Six Hundred Prizes 1,500,000 dols.  
**Tickets 20 Dollars—No Shares.**

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number; and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unincumbered, and without any deduction!  
 Editors of every Paper in the United States, in the West Indies, in Canada, and British Provinces, are requested to insert the above, as a standing advertisement, until the 1st of December next, and to send their accounts to us, together with a paper containing the advertisement.  
 SYLVESTER & Co.  
 156, Broadway, N. Y.  
 New York, May 7, 1839.

**Molasses.**  
**FOR SALE**  
 BY  
**RIDLEY, HARRISON & CO.**  
 244 Packages  
 Being the CARGO of the Brig ALVA Capt. McNAUGHTON,  
 Just arrived from Cuba,  
 For which Cash, Cod Oil, Cod Fish, Salmon, or Herring will be received in Payment.  
 Harbor Grace,  
 May 29, 1839.

**20 Guineas REWARD.**  
 Whereas some wicked and profane Person did on the Night of Monday last, break into the  
**WESLEYAN CHAPEL**  
 in this Town, and Stole from hence the  
**Holy Bible,**  
 out of the Pulpit, and Two  
**HYMN BOOKS.**  
 The above Reward of Twenty Guineas, is hereby offered to any Person or Persons who will give such information as will lead to the prosecution and conviction of the perpetrators of the above Sacrilege.  
 Harbor Grace,  
 May 15, 1839.

**Capt. THOMAS GADEN**  
**DEGS** to inform the Public in general that he intends employing his Ketch BEAUFORT, the ensuing Season in the COASTING TRADE, between St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, as Freight may occasionally offer. He will warrant the greatest care and attention shall be paid to the Property committed to his charge.  
 Application for FREIGHT may be made, and Letters or Parcels left at Mr. JAMES CLIFF'S, St. John's; or to Mr. ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent, Harbour Grace.  
 N. B.—The BEAUFORT will leave St. John's every Saturday (wind and weather permitting)  
 May 1, 1839.

**For Portugal Cove.**  
 The fine first-class Packet Boat  
**NATIVE LASS,**  
 James Doyle, Master,  
 Burthen 23 tons; coppered and copper fastened. The following days of sailing have been determined on:—from CARBONEAR, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and PORTUGAL COVE on the mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12.

She is completely new, of the largest class, and built of the best materials, and with such improvements as to combine great speed with unusual comfort for passengers, with sleeping berths, and commanded by a man of character and experienced.  
 The character of the NATIVE LASS for speed and safety is already well established. She is constructed on the safest principle of being divided into separate compartments by water tight bulkhead, and which has given such security and confidence to the public. Her cabins are superior to any in the Island.  
 Select Books and Newspapers will be kept on board for the accommodation of passengers.  
**FARES:—**  
 First Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.  
 Second Ditto 5s. 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.

**Blanks**  
 At the Office this Paper.

**New Goods!**  
**JUST LANDED**  
 Ex ANN, from Bristol,  
**AND ON SALE**  
 BY THE  
**SUBSCRIBERS**  
 At Low Prices for Cash or Produce  
 Viz.—

500 Bag-1st, 2nd & 3rd quality BREAD  
 72 Barrels Prime Mess FLOUR  
 30 Bolts East Cocker CANVAS  
 20 Pieces Flat Duto, No. 1 to 7  
 43 Kegs White, Green & Black PAINT  
 Hogsheads LIME  
 Bags 1 1/2 to 9 inch assorted NAILS  
 Horse and Shingle Ditto  
 Splitting Knives  
 Axes, Hammers  
 Grindstones  
 Carp. Compasses  
 Coopers Rushes  
 Bake Pots and Covers  
 Grapnels, Fish Hooks  
 Assorted TINWARE  
 Sheet COPPER  
 Chalk, Whiting  
 Slates, Book Ditto  
 Ship Chandlery  
 Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine  
 Butts LEATHER  
 Shoe Blacking  
 STATIONERY, and Ink in Bottles  
 Pieces Brown Holland  
 RISH LINENS  
 Sheetting, and Sheetting CALICOES  
 Irish Union Ditto  
 Unbleached Ditto  
 Fancy Shirtings  
 Fustians, and Moleskins  
 Printed Ditto  
 Twist, Check  
 Aberdeen Dowels  
 A Large Assortment Fancy Printed  
**CHINTZ COTTONS**  
 Twilled and Cambric Ditto  
 Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs  
 Cambric Muslins  
 Slate, Brown and Black Ditto  
 Book and Soft Swiss Ditto  
 Jaconet Ditto  
 Colored and Black MERINOES  
 Satin, Sarsnet and China Gauze Ribbons  
 Shaded and Figured Ladies Belts  
 BANDANA & Barcelona Handkerchiefs  
 Pieces Colored Turfian  
 Black Crape  
 Stays (white & colored), Saxony Ties  
 CHENILLE Handkerchiefs  
 Figured Squares  
 THIBET Shawles & Turnovers  
 Colored, Black & White KidGloves  
 Ladies Thread Ditto  
 VelvetSlippers  
 German Lace Cotton  
 Gentlemen's Satin & Mohair Stocks  
 Blue, Black, & Green Superfine Broad  
**CLOTHS**  
 HOSEERY, Dornet, Lancashire & Welch  
**FLANNELS**  
 Scotch PLAID, Green Baize  
**LEATHERWARE**  
**EARTHENWARE**  
 Stone Jars, & Ginger Beer Bottles

Also,  
 30 Tons Best Red Ash  
**NEWPORT**  
**Coals.**  
 THORNE, HOOPER & Co.  
 Harbor Grace,  
 May 8, 1839.

**On Sale**  
**Just Landed**  
 Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Mun  
 den, Master,  
**FROM HAMBURG,**  
 Prime Mess FLOUR  
 Bread  
 Flour  
 Oatmeal  
 Peas  
 Butter.  
 Also,  
 15 Tons RUBBER.  
 For Sale by  
**THOMAS GADEN.**  
 Carbonear,  
 Jan. 3, 1839.



POETRY

THE SUMMER SUN.

It glads me to welcome the bright-eyed sun,  
When every ray is a jocund one;  
To kiss the wings of the summer breeze  
As softly it wanders among the trees;  
To watch the butterfly's restless flight  
O'er the flowery meadows in wild delight;  
The gorgeous palace my soul would shun,  
For the freedom of earth—and the summer sun.

I'd turn my back on the festal hall,  
The gay saloon, or the carnival;  
The pomp and the glitter of regal state,  
I'd fly as the fetters of darkest fate.  
If bought at the price of a single throe  
The mind of the chainless alone can know;  
When the upstart of earth would wither the free  
With the blast of a scorching indignity.

It gives me joy to greet the birth  
Of aught that's sweet and fair on earth.  
The first faint ravs that smiling peep  
O'er nature's coverlid of sleep;  
The early bird that fluttering high,  
Thrills his croons to the sky;  
These strike the lyre of by-gone days,  
Breathe freedom's tones, and hymn her praise.

I love to gaze at stilly hour,  
On blushing bud and drooping flower;  
To see each pearl-drop chased away  
From perfumed bower, by laughing day;  
To listen to the gush of the silvery streams,  
Like murmuring music in midnight dreams;  
But the glories of eve ere her portal is won,  
Are the crimson-started wings of the summer sun.

There is joy in his glances—there is  
Might in his beam,  
There is truth in his steps, there is  
Warmth in his gleam,  
There is health in his smile—and speed  
In his wings,  
And his splendour outstrippeth all earthly things.  
He walketh unfettered by man's vain power,  
'Mid the golden gems at the noontide hour,  
He poureth his flood-streams of mid-day light,  
And eclipseth the train of the Queen of night.

He obeyeth none but the power on high,  
The king of the worlds of the cerule sky;  
He erreth not, for the being who keeps  
His watch o'er the infant that smiling sleeps,  
Doth govern his chariot, and guide his race,  
Thro' the cloudless realms of the boundless space.  
Then hail to the chief of the isles so bright  
It joys me to welcome his gladsome light;  
And oh! when my travail on earth is done,  
Let me rest 'neath the smile of the summer sun.

THE MESSENGER THOUGHT.

I send a thought to thee  
The deep, unspoken essence of my love;  
I send it, like a home returning dove,  
Far over land and sea;  
Ah, shall it reach thee? shall it find a rest,  
Beloved one! in thy breast?

I send it forth with all  
The winged and burning power the lightning hath,  
Through night, and storm, and tempest  
Is its path;  
Ah, shall its radiance fall  
Upon thy soul, and wake a thrilling start  
Of Memory in thy breast!

I send it—a full glance  
From the soul's eye, that shall, without a word,  
Cause all thy spirit inly to be stirred;  
Then bring a magic trance—  
A momentary spell of deep delight,  
Upon thy heart to-night.

'Tis gone, doth it not reach,  
With its swift flights, its destined haven now!  
Doth it not whisper blessing, trust, and vow,  
In its own wordless speech?  
Doth not its viewless stress thy thoughts compel  
Even now with me to dwell?

I will believe the dream—  
Will fancy I can rule thy heart with mine—  
That I have power on that high soul of shine—

Though vain the vision seem  
To those who know not how my every thought  
Is with thine image fraught!

Ab, could that thought return!  
Return, and bring some record of its stay!  
Vain hope! it loves too dearly to delay  
Where my full heart doth yearn,  
Even unto aching, at this hour to be  
With thee, beloved! with thee.

A wag at Cherbourg amused himself, on the 1st instant, by maying April fools of the custom-house officers. He was seen driving a horse up one of the streets, with a suspicious looking sack on its back, and from time to time he turned himself round as if to see whether he was pursued or not. The curiosity of the custom-house officers was soon excited, and at length they judged he must be a smuggler of the most formidable description. Some of them summoned him to stop, but he only drove his horse the faster, and on their coming after him, he whipped the sack off the animal's back, threw it on his shoulders and took to his heels. This was too flagrant, so away went a posse of the officers after him, and after dodging him through several streets, for the fellow had a good pair of heels, finally caught him in a store-keeper's shop. Here he refused to open his sack being in a private house, without the presence of a commissary of police; so the commissary was sent for, the officers stood round in greedy anticipation of their capture, and the sack was opened, it was full of hay.—*French paper.*

HORRIBLE PERSECUTION.

A late number of the Cincinnati News contains an account of a meeting held in that city on the 7th, in relation to the Mormon persecution in Missouri, in which a Mr. Greene recounted a number of instances which out-Cromwell Cromwell and out-Herod Herod. From the News' report of that recital, we extract the follow as samples:

"They, (the Mormons,) were ruthlessly driven from their homes, their property destroyed the women and children forced into the woods, without any shelter from the inclemency of the weather, it being in the month of January, where they roamed about till their feet became so sore that their enemies tracked them by foot-prints of blood. The men were in many instances cruelly murdered.

On one occasion the mob attacked a smith shop, in which nine of the Mormons and two boys had taken refuge: it being a log house, the mob fired between the logs and killed every individual of the nine men; they then entered and dragged the two boys from under the bellows, who begged for mercy in most piteous tones. One of the miscreants, applying his rifle to the car of the youngest, (who was but nine years old,) said, "My lad, we have no time to quarter you, but we will halve you." and immediately shot away the whole upper portion of his head. The other boy was severely wounded in the hip, but had the presence of mind to fall and remain quiet, and so escaped; he is still living, and is at Quincy, Illinois. Speaking of the massacre he said: "They had killed my father and brother, and said I was afraid, if I moved, they would kill me too."

To cap the climax, the villains plundered the dead bodies of their clothes, &c. In another instance a part of the mob pursued an aged

man, who, finding he could not escape, turned, and raising his hands to Heaven, begged for mercy; the reply he received was a shot from a rifle, and he fell mortally wounded; he still besought them to spare him, when one of the party picked up a scy-sickle, and literally hacked him to pieces as he lay on the ground. This man assisted in the achievement of our liberties in the revolutionary way. Mr. Greene's narrative contained many such instances, and was indeed a tale of woe and suffering, at which the heart sickens."

[Can it be believed that the human-like acts of barbarity above related, were committed by the citizens of that nation, which boast of being the most civilized and free in the World!]

*Government of Temper.* Every human creature sensible of the propensities, to some indimuty of temper, which it should be his care to correct and subdue, particularly in the early period of life; else, when arrived at a state of maturity, he may relapse into those faults which were originally in his nature, and which will require to be diligently watched and kept under through the whole course of life: since nothing leads more directly to the breach of charity, and to the injury and molestation of our fellow-creatures, than the indulgence of an ill temper.

*Extraordinary Pedestrian Undertaking.*—Molloy, the celebrated pedestrian, who accomplished, a short time since, the Herculean task of walking 1250 miles in 1000 successive hours on Bromley common, commenced on Wednesday night at 10 o'clock his more Herculean match of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive half hours, for 500 guineas. in Hall's cricket ground, Southampton street, Chamber-well. Molloy is a slight built man, with thin visage, and about 30 years of age; he dresses in a white jean jacket carelessly buttoned, white trousers, black neckerchiefs, white hat, and Wellington boots, and always carries in his right hand a small hooked stick; his steps are short, but his action is rapid, giving full play to both his arms. At seven o'clock last night, (Friday,) he had accomplished 90 miles, and appeared as fresh as when he commenced his undertaking. He performs two miles at a time, that is to say, he begins at a quarter after, each hour, and as he takes upon an average 13 minutes to each mile, he throws himself upon two chairs for two minutes, and then starts upon a second mile. These two miles being accomplished, he rests for half an hour, which he devotes to sleep and to refreshment, the latter consists of tea, coffee, rump steak or an egg; he avoids all spirituous liquors. He speaks confidently of success, although the odds are considerable against his winning. Bets to a great amount have been laid upon the match, which has excited intense interest among those who are fond of such sport. Should Molloy accomplish his task, it will have surpassed the greatest pedestrian feat on record. *Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

The vessels commissioned by Capt James Ross, for a Southern voyage of discovery. The Hecla and Terror—are expected to be ready in August.

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

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

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

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

THE ST. PATRICK

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

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

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

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kiely's (*Newfoundland Tavern*) and at Mr John Cruet's.  
Carbonear, --  
June 4, 1838.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,  
Widow.  
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

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

VOL.

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We call the alteration. It has been money rec in the New appropriate surance, Managers their cont

To Edit received N scheme, Territories, Provinces, culation, a papers as inserted pleased not other paper only, until us their ac

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"My lords marquis in all is one point o to permit mys what the noble to the most r general and s which it is children in the the phrase is to the 13th of Ap 'religious inst' as general and 'religion is to whole matter regulate the ent But this, it seen gion: for partic set apart for pe tion.' My lords remarkable for understanding m intended by gen by special. But had so much co explain the mead tells us, that 'ge tion is to embrac opinions upon w agreed.' Now, leave say, that t the operation of t principle; for, s that equal respec of all persons whatever; and s the view of the when he referred to be done, in th if I understood th Mahometans, Hin