



AND

Conception Bay Journal.

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

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1840.

No. 310

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

PATRICK'S DAY.

DUBLIN.

GRAND TEMPERANCE PROCESSION.

PATRICK'S DAY has long been distinguished in Ireland for the amount of gross intemperance which it invariably produced. It seemed by general consent to be a period of undaunted license, and debauchery; but a far different state of things is now the order of the day. The spread of Temperance has altogether changed its character; and in future the commemoration of the birth of the Patron Saint of Ireland, will be as remarkable for sobriety and social order, as heretofore it was distinguished for the contrary of these virtues. Such was the case on Tuesday last, a day that may well be marked down in the annals of the city of Dublin, as denoting the epoch of a great social reformation, accomplished through the agency of Temperance. For several days previous, the shops of many of the silk mercers and linen drapers were crowded with the members of the several societies, purchasing cockades, scarfs, ribbons, &c. The sums spent in this way must have been very great, as comparatively few of the thousands who took part in the procession were without scarfs, and all were decorated with some insignia or other. The day turned out unusually fine. There was none of that chilliness in the air which is so generally felt in the month of March. At an early hour the members of the several societies began to assemble at the respective places appointed for the purpose, in order that they might be marshalled and arrayed previous to the great gathering at the Rotunda Gardens. They were decked in their best holiday suits, and there was an air of discipline and regularity about them, that at once shewed that temperance had not been fruitless in promoting improved habits among them. As it drew near the starting hour, the gardens presented a scene of great animation and striking novelty. The members as they entered, each having exhibited his procession ticket at the north gate, were marched into the square, the grass of which was verdant and blooming, exhibiting the influence of the genial breath of spring. From the immense numbers who were admitted, it was a considerable time before they could be so formed as to make their exit by the south gate without disorder or confusion. The task of arranging having been completed, the band struck up "God save the Queen," which was followed by deafening and repeated cheers from the vast concourse. The scene was one of the most

spirit-stirring imaginable. The flags and streamers fluttering in the breeze; the scarfs, cockades, and medals, with which the members were decorated; all contributed to make it extremely pleasing and attractive. The order was now given for the opening of the south gate, around which was congregated an immense crowd of admiring spectators; but the excellent arrangements made by the police authorities, prevented any pressure or disorder from taking place. The Irish Total Abstinence Association was the first to issue forth. It was headed by a carriage containing its beautiful banner, a description of which will be found underneath; another carriage drawn by four horses, in which was the president, the Rev. Dr. Spratt, a Roman Catholic friar, and seated by his side the Rev. Mr. McChure, a Methodist minister; and a third carriage, in which was a band of musicians. John Smyth, king of the reformed drunkards, rode in front on a splendid charger. His house, in Dawson-street, was covered from top to bottom with laurel. It was a long time before the immense host had all issued from the gardens. Nothing could exceed the excitement which has produced along the whole route of the procession. The shops were closed; and every balcony, window, and house-top, exhibited crowds of spectators. In Dame-street, the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by several Aid-de-camps, stood admiring the scene, and receiving the respectful salutations and cheers of the throng as they passed him. His Excellency seemed to enjoy the sight very much; and he laughed heartily at the picture of a jolly teetotaler, about to cut a slice out of a plum pudding, which was carried aloft by a member of the Juvenile Branch of the Dublin Total Abstinence Society. Nothing could excel the order and decorum observed throughout the whole proceedings; and the conduct of the crowd formed a striking contrast to that which they generally manifest on St. Patrick's Day and similar occasions. The whole was brought up by a body of mounted police, under the command of Mr. Rice, the superintendent, who is a member of the society, and whose activity and assistance in making the arrangements for starting, demands the thanks of the members. The procession did not terminate till five o'clock, having gone through the principal streets of the city.*

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS AND COLONIAL TRADE.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The difficulties that thicken in every direction around our foreign relations,

may, by possibility, lead to a great development of the resources of our Colonial trade. War has, in all probability, been already levied against China. War may, at any moment, break out between England and the United States. In the event of that suspension of certain branches of our trade which such results would entail, some important changes in our colonial system must, of necessity, be forced on our adoption.

In the conduct of the Foreign trade, the Chinese set an example, which it might be well, if those nations of Europe which aspire to the praise of a higher degree of civilization than belongs to China, would learn to imitate. The Chinese, who foster their home trade by all available methods, lay little store by trade with foreigners. They do not absolutely reject such a trade; but they refuse to enter into it, excepting on terms favorable to themselves. They, in fact, dictate the conditions on which foreigners shall trade with them. They set their own prices on their commodities;—they never commit the European folly of permitting the value of their national industry, and of the products of that industry, to be fixed in foreign markets.—If, for instance, the foreign traders to the port of Canton will not pay the required price for teas, these foreign traders are permitted to carry their custom elsewhere. From the operation of this system, it results that the foreign trade of China is always a profitable trade. The Chinese never make bad debts amongst their foreign customers.

How different this from the system that prevails throughout Europe, more especially in England! The object of the speculators throughout Europe who are engaged in foreign trade, is, to find customers, no matter where, no matter under what conditions of risk! Our foreign traders are eager to deal with the poorest and most barbarous nations on the face of the earth—and willing to permit their customers, however poor and barbarous, to regulate the price of British manufactures, and of British manufacturing industry. The tendency, therefore, of every extension of our foreign trade conducted on modern principles, is to add to the poverty of the operatives engaged in the business of production, by adding to the amount of competition between machinery and manual labor, as well as between British and foreign laborers. Our speculators are eager (it may be) to deal with the inhabitants of Kamtschatka or Timbuctoo—although before doing so, they must in some way or other contrive to depress the value of British labour below the value of labour in these savage countries.

The unprofitable character of our foreign trade conducted on the modern system may be established, not merely by reference to the general principles on which the modern scheme of foreign trade rests, but by reference to the practical results to which that trade, periodically, leads.

The United States, for instance, constitute the chief mart of our foreign trade. Have we gained by our American trade? Let recent facts supply the answer! In 1837, the American banks suspended payments. The loss to England was immense. The debt due to this country was estimated at twelve or fourteen millions of sovereigns. Not merely was a large portion of that debt never recovered; but a fearful derangement of trade through out England was the consequence, coupled with the incalculable losses to which such a derangement inevitably gives rise.—When, moreover, our trade with the United States was resumed, it took place under circumstances of increased disadvantage to this country. A general conspiracy was organized throughout the Federal Union between the issuers of paper money, on the one hand, and the growers of cotton, on the other, a conspiracy, in virtue of which large stocks of cotton were kept out of the market,

until the price rose so high, as to enable our American debtors to settle their liabilities on terms of exceeding advantage to themselves.

The United States, at this moment, owe, once more, large sums of money to our manufacturers and foreign traders. In other words, the trade to America has again approximated itself a losing trade.—How do our foreign traders purpose to rectify the blunders into which their own rapacity has betrayed them? Mr. Villiers, in the recent discussion on the corn laws, stated this project in reference to this point, which his party has in view. That scheme is to pay themselves with untaxed American flour. In other words, after having cheated foreign customers who have been found unworthy of credit, they are anxious to protect themselves from the evil effects of their own rash avarice by plucking the pockets of the farmers of Great Britain, of the sum in jeopardy.

Such blunders are never committed—such losses are never incurred—in our home and colonial trades—a proof, if proof were wanting, of the vast inferiority of our foreign trade to those other departments to which our commercial enterprise finds scope. Necessity is likely now to bring into play the resources of our colonial trade, at the expense of our foreign trade. If our trade in raw cotton with the United States be interrupted, we must turn to our cotton-growing colonies. If our direct trade in raw cotton be put a stop to—although we may be compelled for a time to deal with other customers of the Chinese empire—yet we ought forthwith to stimulate the cultivation of the tea-plant in our tea-growing Indian provinces, and, by that process, extend to time, our colonial trade, by narrowing our trade with foreigners.—England might, moreover, with but a slight expenditure of ingenuity, raise all the raw silk she requires in her own West Indian islands; and so, preserve within her own dominions, that wealth which she now barter for the material on which a considerable portion of her manufacturing skill find occupation. There exists, in truth, scarcely any limit to the extension of our colonial trade—if only the plain dictates of prudence shall be allowed to leave their impress on the course of our legislation.

One consequence of a war with the United States is not undeserving of consideration. The demand for American raw cotton would be suspended. The value of American slave labour would, by consequence, disappear. Slaves themselves would speedily become a burden, instead of a source of extreme profit, to their owners. Their emancipation would at no distant period, be eagerly assented to. In our West Indian Islands there exists, on the other hand, a great scarcity of free labourers. Our West Indian islands, therefore, would constitute the natural place of refuge for the emancipated negroes of the United States.

It is curious to speculate on the various consequences to which, if a war shall be forced on us by the United States, that war may lead!

H. E. Graham, Rector of Ludgvan, near Penzance, says, "When I first came to Ludgvan I made every attempt to stay the then prevailing vice of drunkenness, by my pen and from the pulpit, and also by the exercise of magisterial power, but to no purpose. I considered the case hopeless, and would have gladly quitted the living for one of half its value. One of my parishioners observed that the church doors might as well be shut, as scarcely any would come within its walls on the Sabbath

But by the formation of the Total Abstinence Society, how has the scene been changed within a few mouths? Now there is scarcely a drunken man to be seen! The church is crowded with attentive and well-clad hearers; I find I have the affections of my parishioners, and I should refuse to exchange my situation for the greatest preferment that could be bestowed on me."

LONDON, May 5.

We have this morning the official announcement of the acceptance of the mediation of France by the King of Naples. Previously to the arrival of the French steamer with the tender of mediation an embargo had been laid upon all English vessels in the Neapolitan ports; but according to private letters, received this morning, orders had been instantly issued for its removal, so that the trade would experience very brief interruption. An indemnity for the losses sustained by the British merchants by the sulphur monopoly is made a preliminary basis of arrangement, but the principle was acceded to by the King with manifest reluctance, and only when he found he had no other alternative. He had evidently calculated on receiving countenance from the French Government to persist in his opposition to annulling the treaty with the French company; but finding himself disappointed in that expectation, he had no other stay, and was compelled to succumb. It is farther stated in private letters from Paris this morning that on Friday, M. Thiers re-assured some of the parties interested in the sulphur monopoly, that he would faithfully redeem his pledge, to obtain for them some indemnification from the King of Naples for breach of contract. At Paris the affair is consequently considered altogether terminated, except the subsidiary point of the amount of pecuniary indemnities.

TO THE HUSSARS OF THE ARMY.

Wynyard Park,
and May, 1840.

I propose that we should give a dinner and public entertainment to Prince ALBERT, evincing our high delight at the honor conferred on us by Her Majesty's appointment of His Royal Highness to our branch of the service. Animated by feelings of loyalty to the crown and devotion to the Prince, I consider the Marquis of Anglesey, as our senior, should be requested to take the chair. I will meet all my brother Hussars now in London, at the Clarendon, at one o'clock Saturday, 9th May, to take further measures and choose a committee to carry the object into effect, if this proposal is approved of, I request commanding officers of regiments and others who have served in the Hussars to give me a line at Holderness House (if they cannot attend the meeting), expressive of their sentiments.

I remain your very faithful servant,
VANE LONDONDERRY,
General, Colonel 10th Royal Hussars.

Donegal, May 1. The weather has been for some time remarkable fine, and we are happy to say the early crops look very well.

Steam Navigation. We have read with pleasure a statement in one of the French papers, that an eminent philosopher in Paris has discovered a means by which the bursting of steam-boilers is rendered impracticable. Of course the development of his plan will in due course be laid before the public.—Northern Times.

Rome, April 9.—The day before yesterday the Belgian extraordinary ambassador and minister plenipotentiary at the Papal court, Count d'Oultremont, had his audience de congé, he intending to be absent for some time. According to rumour, his absence is to be indefinite, and the count will probably have a seat in the Brussels cabinet. With regard to the contemplated marriage of his sister, Countess Henrietta d'Oultremont, with the King of Holland, it is affirmed here, in high quarters, that it has been broken off in consequence of the countess refusing to renounce the Roman Catholic creed. The countess continues here, and will not, it appears, quit Rome for some time to come.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society was held yesterday at Exeter Hall. Every part of the great room was filled almost to suffocation. Sir P. Laurie took the chair. In opening the business of the day, he did not hesitate to say that the Wesleyans had done more good in the metropolis than any other body.—(Cheers). He had been an active magistrate for many years, but he never yet had to send a Wesleyan Methodist to prison.—(Cheers and laughter). It appeared from the report that great success has attended the efforts of the society during the past year in Sweden and France, as well as in the Australasian and Polynesian islands; and also in Africa particularly in Caffria. Among the gentlemen present on the platform near the chairmen were Sir Augustus D'Este, Mr. Tooke, Mr. Emerson Tennent, Colonel Connelly, and many of the most distinguished Wesleyan ministers.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1840.

We have just learned that it is the intention of the Bishop to visit us on Tuesday next. Dr. STIRLING, Jr., having kindly offered the use of his father's yacht His Lordship will avail himself, we understand of that conveyance. The new Stone Church will be consecrated, and confirmation administered here in the forenoon of the following Sunday; in the afternoon of the same day, confirmation will take place at Carboneau.

The Rector of St. Paul's has notified his intention of attending at the Vestry every evening during this week, to receive candidates for the above-named rite.—Confirmations have already been held in St. John's; and on Sunday next several Clergymen will be advanced to full orders there.

His Lordship has received numerous addresses not only from various congregations of his own body but also from those of other denominations, to all of which he has replied in the most condescending and affectionate terms.

The following appointments we

understand have been received—The Rev. Mr. BOONE succeeds the Rev. Mr. CHAPMAN, who returns from Twillingate to take an English incumbency. The Rev. Mr. WOOD remains at Bonavista.

We further learn that His Lordship purposes remaining about ten days.

(From the Royal Gazette, June 9.)

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we this day announce the arrival of the Hon. and Right Reverend Dr. SPENCER, the first Bishop of Newfoundland. His Lordship landed, from H. M. S. Crocodile, most opportunely on Sunday morning, just in time for Divine Service; and a numerous congregation in St. John's Church enjoyed the privilege of hearing a most eloquent and impressive Discourse from His Lordship, who afterwards administered the Holy Communion, assisted by two of his Clergy. In the afternoon the Bishop preached in St. Thomas's, and in the evening we noticed him with the Governor's family at the old Church.

Notices have been given of Confirmations to be held in the Churches of this town on Sunday and Sunday week next—the Candidates to be not less than 15 years of age; and immediately His Lordship has performed his duties here, we understand it is his intention to proceed on a Visitation.

The recollection that His Lordship was more than 20 years ago a Missionary in this Island will doubly endear him to his people, many of whom remember the power and beauty of his preaching; and we are sure, that fervent prayers will be offered up, that a blessing from on high may long and ever attend him.

(From the Times, June 10.)

We have great pleasure in stating that the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland (Dr. SPENCER) arrived here at an early hour on Sunday morning last, in H. M. S. Crocodile, Capt MILNE, and immediately proceeded to Government-house. His Lordship preached at both churches in this town on the same day; and though evidently suffering from fatigue and sickness, exceedingly gratified the respective congregations. To those who know the Bishop's manner of preaching we need scarcely say that his language was chaste and classical, and his doctrine that of the Holy Word of God.

His Lordship will hold confirmation in the churches of St. John and St. Thomas, (at the latter on Sunday morning next, and at the former on the following Sunday) where the officiating ministers will, we learn, attend on every intervening day, to prepare and examine candidates for this holy rite.

His Lordship, it is understood, will shortly proceed on a visitation to the neighbouring settlements.

From the Public Ledger, June 12.

The Right Rev. AUBREY SPENCER, D. D., the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, having arrived in H. M. S. Crocodile, on Sunday morning last, a deputation from the two Episcopal Churches of this town waited on his Lordship yesterday morning, at Government House, with the following address:—

TO THE RIGHT REV. FATHER IN GOD, AUBREY SPENCER, LORD BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

May it please your Lordship—

We, the Clergymen and Protestant Episcopalians of the town of St. John, beg to approach your Lordship with every feeling of respect for your Lordship's person, and reverence for your sacred office.

With the deepest sentiments of gratitude to the kind Providence which has preserved you amidst the perils of the sea, we welcome your Lordship to these shores, and hail your arrival to watch over the interests of our beloved Church, as an occasion for renewed thanksgiving to her gracious and glorious Head.

Your Lordship's previous connexion with the Church in this Colony, as a Missionary of the Venerable Society, to whose fostering care we and our fellow-churchmen are so much indebted,—your long experience and able conduct in the responsible situation of Archdeacon of the Bermudas,—your exalted talents and high reputations as a Minister of the Gospel,—and your estimable character in all the relations of life, inspire us with the liveliest and most confident hope that the greatest benefits will, under the Divine blessing, be derived by the Church from your Lordship's Episcopate; and with

earnest prayers for the outpouring upon your Lordship's labours of the increase of His favour, "without which nothing is strong, nothing is holy."

We have the honour to remain
Your Lordship's,

Most obedt, faithful servants.

[Signed by the Ministers and Congregation.]

To which his Lordship was most graciously pleased to reply:

GENTLEMEN,

For the kind terms in which you were pleased to welcome my arrival in this Colony, I beg you to accept my warmest thanks.

My connexion with the Church of Newfoundland at an early period of my ministerial life, has always been to me a grateful recollection; and with this earnest of your confidence and co-operation, I must hope that the Almighty Disposer of events will graciously permit me to be in some degree instrumental to the strengthening and extension of His Kingdom in the wide spread Diocese which in the inscrutable counsels of His wisdom He has committed to my care.

GENTLEMEN,—I entreat you to believe that the kindly sentiments expressed in your address are earnestly reciprocated; and while my prayers will be incessantly offered at the throne of Grace for every blessing upon you, my labors shall never be intermitted, so long as I have strength for exertion, to promote the prosperity of "the Church of Christ," which it is our common duty to feed, and "which He purchased with His blood."

(Signed)

AUBREY NEWFOUNDLAND.

Government House,
11th June, 1840.

TO THE RIGHT REV. AUBREY SPENCER, D. D., LORD BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

We, the undersigned, as a Deputation appointed on behalf of the Wesleyan Missionaries in this Island, beg to offer to your Lordship our sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in this Diocese.

We hail with pleasure the appointment of your Lordship to take charge of this part of the Lord's Vineyard; and beg to assure you Lordship that our united prayers will be offered to the throne of Grace, that the blessing of the Almighty may rest on your endeavours to promote the cause of Christianity in this land.

Our venerable founder, with the fathers of our Societies, regarding the Established Church as the great stay and support of the Protestant Religion, not only in the Mother Country, but throughout the British dominions, asserted on behalf of themselves and their people, a friendly union with her—an union founded on sentiment and conviction. And we beg to assure your Lordship that it is still our wish and that of the thousands of our people in this Island, steadily to adhere to the same principles; and to do our utmost to maintain, with your Lordship and the clergy of your diocese, a cordial co-operation in the performance of our momentous work.

We deem it also a matter of congratulation that a brother of the good and pious Bishop of Madras, from whom our brethren in that part of the world have received so much kindness and attention, is appointed over the Church in Newfoundland.

That your Lordship may be long spared to fill the high station in which it hath pleased the Great Head of the Church to place you, and be rewarded with a crown of Glory in Heaven, is the fervent prayer of

Your Lordship's humble servants.

[Signed by the deputation.]

To which his Lordship was graciously pleased to reply:—

Government House, St. John's,
19th June, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,—I very thankfully receive the kind congratulations with which, on the part of the Wesleyan Missionaries to Newfoundland, you have been pleased to welcome my appointment to the charge of this Diocese, and my safe arrival in this Colony.

In my humble but unremitting endeavours, with the Grace of God, to preach and propagate the Gospel of our blessed Redeemer, it is a source of much comfort to me to know that I carry with me the prayers and sympathy of those pious and zealous persons who, though differing in some particulars from the Church to which I belong, are conscientiously engaged in promoting the great and vital truths of Christianity in many a desolate portion of this land.

For the kindly manner in which you have referred to my brother the Bishop

of Madras, I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments, and to be assured that both his supplications and my own will be fervently offered to the Almighty Giver of all good, for every spiritual blessing on you and the community for whom you are interested.

AUBREY NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Rev. Messrs. FAULKNER, SNOWBALL, and SUTCLIFFE.

The Lord Bishop has been pleased to appoint the Rev. CHARLES BLACKMAN to be his Lordship's chaplain.—Times, June 17.

The death of A. W. Godfrey Esq., has caused a vacancy in the representation of Conception Bay.—We have been credibly informed, however, that the writ for the election of a member for that District, will not be issued until the fall.—Newfoundlander.

(To the Editor of the Star.)

SIR,
It cannot but be exceedingly gratifying to you, to be informed that your praiseworthy exertions in the cause of Temperance has been followed by one of the most numerous and respectable meetings that ever took place on a similar occasion in the Island of Newfoundland. At St. John's on Friday evening last, the Mechanics' Hall was crowded to excess, and a deep and it is to be hoped a lasting impression was made in behalf of a cause at once honorable to humanity and infinitely creditable to those who have borne the heat and burden of the day. But what Sir, is Harbor Grace about? The energetic—the public spirited town of Harbor Grace! She who can command her meetings, at a moment's notice, for any purpose? What is she I say about? Where are the influences? What are they about? Shall we not hear the sound of the "Gathering" here also; or are we to give it over as a lost hope? I trust not. The time I hope is now arrived when a simultaneous movement of all the Tee-totalers in the Island will take place—and sure I am that Harbor Grace be not the first she, at least will not be the last to bestir herself in the glorious cause.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient Servant,

NO RUM SUBJECT

Died,

On the 10th inst., Jessie, eighth daughter of Mr. John Currie, Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol.

On the 12th inst., Mrs. Bridget Quinn, aged 73 years.

On the 17th inst., Melina, youngest daughter of Mr. John Currie, Gaoler.

At St. John's, on the 11th inst., A. W. Godfrey, Esq., late Member of the House of Assembly for this District, aged 64 years.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED
June 17.—Martha, Cowanau, Cadiz, 304 tons salt.
June 20.—Margaret Ann, Hurel, Copenhagen, 150 firkins butter, 100 bls. pork, 200 bls. flour, 968 bags bread, 1 bale woollens.
CLEARED
June 11.—Melina, Butler, Figueira, 234 qts. fish.
12.—Elizabeth, Mossop, St. John, N. B., ballast.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED
June 11.—Neptune, Parker, Cadiz, salt, raisins.
12.—Grace, Wilson, Cadiz, salt.
Margaret Jane, Roche, Miramichi, lumber and shingles.

FIRE COMPANIES

Notice.

The Annual General Meeting of the Harbor Grace Companies, will take place at the Commercial Room, on

Wednesday

Next, The 1st JULY,

At Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon,

For the Election of Officers for the ensuing year, and other matters required by the Act of the Legislature.

Harbor Grace, 24th June, 1840.

ANDREW DRYSDALE
JOHN MUNN
J. C. NUTTALL
THOMAS GODDEN
DANIEL GREEN
JOSEPH SOPER
JAMES R. KNIGHT.

Wardens.

On Salt.

Ex-MARTHA from CADIZ,

300 TONS

SALT,

By

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
June 24, 1840.

BY THE

Subscriber,

ex-HOPE from BRISTOL.

Best Bristol Yellow Soap
Men's & Women's Hose
Buckskins
Flannels
Serges
Very superior Blankets
A capital Assortment of
Earthenware
Iron Tined Tea Kettles
Ditto Saucepans
Tin Tea Pots
Tin Pans
Nails, Spades, Shovels
Knives and Forks
Penknives, &c. &c.

GEO. HIPPISELY.

Harbor Grace,
May 27, 1840.

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 means 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-heads, 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. Jullard,

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 IRONS
BOX and HEATERS
Cinder SHOVELS
FIRE IRONS
Brass COCKS
Iron Rimed and Stock LOCKS
COFFIN FURNITURE
Fancy SNUFF BOXES
STEEL PENS

AND A SPLENDID Assortment

Jewellery

AND BRITISH PLATE ARTICLES,

Consisting of

Gold BROACHES, handsomely Set
Gold FINGER RINGS
Gold 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 Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Governor (L.S.) 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 Lives of all Her Majesty's subjects, that the perpetrators of this daring outrage should be detected and brought to punishment: I do therefore call upon all Her Majesty's faithful subjects to aid and assist Her Majesty's officers in discovering and apprehending the Persons concerned in perpetrating the aforesaid crime; and for the speedy detection of whom I do hereby offer a Reward of

£300 Sty.

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.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED.

EX-ANT, 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 New 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

Hidley, Harrison & Co.

25 Puns. High Proof

RUM,

Of fine flavor.

JUST IMPORTED

By the Atalanta from Liverpool.

Harbor Grace,
June 10, 1840.

POETRY

A GREEK WAR SONG.

It comes—the Crescent o'er the sea!
With baleful light, from far,
Oh, Greece, its flame glares woe on thee,
Like a malignant star.

Then let us raise our brighter sign—
The glorious Cross on high,
And pour around its light divine,
To blast it from the sky.

They come—the foe is on the wave;
They proudly break the foam,
Oh, let the ocean be our grave,
Ere they go proudly home.

Ipsar! we'll remember thee,
Amid the dashing spray,
That reddens where our sails shall be
Mix'd with the foe's array.

Thou the dark Savage tore thy bloom,
And slaughter'd and dead'd,
Till thou wast like a piece of doom,
So desolate! so wild!

Yet there's a vengeance lives to sweep,
Around thy fatal shore,
The tyrant to the bowing deep,
And in his shroud of gore!

Ipsara! we'll remember thee
When o'er our fathers' graves;
Like mountain hunters, we shall spring
Upon the startled snakes.

The columns of our native land,
Remind us of our race,
That, 'mid barbarian ravage, stand
In glory's broken grace.

So, bow'd beneath a savage yoke,
The Grecian heart enslav'd,
Might by the iron rod be broke,
But not be all deprav'd.

Oh, for our temples—for our right,
And for our lovely land,
Raise high the Cross in Freedom's light,
And arm its soldier's band.

Heed not the bloom that waves around
The valleys of our birth,
But think this soil was Freedom's ground
When first she trod the earth.

See by each rock and mountain glen
The trophy and the urn,
Inscrib'd with deeds of old-like men
That make our spirits burn.

They trembled at no Despot's look,
Nor worship'd kindred dust,
Their CHARACTERS from their God they took
As an immortal trust.

Our Sires disdain'd the Tyrant's wrath,
His purple and his chains,
Oh, be their spirit on our path
Whose blood is in our veins.

So we strike Oppression down,
So quell barbaric pride;
Nor crouch beneath the Moslem frown,
Where the proud Persiau died.

STANZAS.

My father is dead, and my mother is dead—
They sleep beneath the church-yard tree;
And my brothers so brave are all in the grave,
The greedy grave that yawns for me.
I am an orphan without a friend—
Courage, my heart, for life will end.

I was the delight of a gallant knight
And he vowed he only lived for me;
But the turtle I trow is doomed to woe,
While her faithless mate away doth flee.
Courage, my heart, and bear the wrong—
Life is short, though sorrow is strong.

I had a sweet child, on me he smiled,
And bade me live his fame to see;
But the death-storm blew, and the cold
night-dew
Blasted the rose so dear to me.
I wrapped him in his woding-sheet,
And strewed him with flowers as frail and sweet.

My kindred are dead, my love is fled—
Courage, my heart, thou canst love
no more;
Pale is my cheek, my body is weak—
Courage, my heart, 'twill soon be o'er.
Dim are my eyes with tears of sorrow,
They ache for a night without a morrow.

A PLEASANT NIGHT'S REST.

What on earth is the matter! inquired Mr. Plumplee, as he entered the room pale as a ghost in his night-shirt, with a pistol in one hand and a lamp in the other.

It's all right, said Beagle, 'twas I that made the noise. I've been besieged by a cohort of cats. They have been at it here making most heedful music under my bed for the last two hours, and in trying to make them hold their peace with the bolster, I upset that noisy affair that's all.

Cats! cried Mr. Plumplee, cats!—you eat a little too much cucumber, my friend!—that and the crabs were too heavy for your stomach!—you have been dreaming!—you've had the night mare! We haven't a cat in the house; I can't bear them.

You are mistaken, rejoined Beagle, they're about here in swarms. If I've turned one cat out this night, I'm sure that I've turned out twenty! I've, in fact, done nothing else since I came up. In and out, in and out! Upon my life, I think I can't have opened that blessed door less than an hundred and fifty times; and that young fellow there has been all the while fast as a church!

I tell you, my friend, you've been dreaming! We have never had a cat about the premises.

Meyow,—meyow? cried Valentine quietly.

Now, have I been dreaming? triumphantly exclaimed Mr. Beagle, now have I had the night mare?

God bless my life! cried Mr. Plumplee jumping upon Mr. Beagle's bed, they don't belong to me.

I don't know whom they belong to, return Mr. Beagle, nor do I much care; I only know that there are *are*. If you'll just hook those breeches up here, I'll get out and half murder them! Only hook 'em this way!—I'll wring their precious necks off!

They're out of my reach, cried Mr. Plumplee, Hish! hish! Finding, however, that harsh terms had no good effect, he had recourse to the milder and more persuasive cry of Pussey, pussey, pussey, titty, titty, titty!

Hish! you devils! cried Mr. Jones Beagle, who began to be really enraged.

Titty, titty, titty!—pussey, pussey! repeated Mr. Plumplee in the blandest and most seductive tones, as he held the pistol by the muzzle to break the back or to knock out the brains of the first unfortunate cat that made her appearance; but all this persuasion to come forth had no effect; they continued to be invisible, while the mewing proceeded in the most melancholy strain.

What on earth are we to do? inquired Plumplee, I myself have a horror of cats.

The same to me, and many of 'em! observed Mr. Beagle. Let's wake that young fellow, perhaps he don't mind them.

Hollo! cried Plumplee.

Hul-lo! shouted Beagle; but as neither could make any impression upon Valentine, and as both were afraid to get off the bed to shake him, they proceeded to roll up the blankets and sheets into balls and to pelt him with infinite zeal.

Who's there? What's the matter? cried Valentine at length, in the coolest tone imaginable, although his exertions made him sweat like a tinker.

For Heaven's sake, my dear young friend, said Mr. Plumplee, do assist us in turning these cats out.

Cats! Where are they? Hish! cried Valentine.

Oh, that's no use whatever. I've tried the hissing business myself. All the hissing in the world won't do. They must be beaten out; you're not afraid of them, are you?

Afraid of them! afraid of a few cats? exclaimed Valentine with the assumption of some considerable magnanimity.

Where are they?

Under my bed, replied Beagle. *There's* a brave fellow! Break their blessed necks! and Valentine leaped out of bed and after striking at the imaginary animals very furiously with the bolster, he hissed with great violence and scratched across the grain of the boards in humble imitation of those domestic creatures scampering out of a room, when he rushed to the door, and proceeded to make a very forlorn meowing die gradually away at the bottom of the stairs.—*Valentine Vos, the Ventriloquist.*

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

The English East India Company was established on the 31st of Dec. 1600:—First voyage, under Captain Lancaster, fitted out 5th February 1601—reached the Indies on the 5th June 1602—having lost a great number of their men by the scurvy, &c.

Sir Humphry Gilbert, 2d Expedition to Newfoundland with four ships, June 11, 1583—St. John's Harbor was regularly taken possession of by Sir H. under a Patent from the Crown of England—a piece of Timber being erected, with the *King's Arms in Lead* fastened upon it. After suffering great hardships in a small vessel called the Squirrel, and the loss of his largest ship on the coasts—the Squirrel was supposed to have foundered at sea—and Sir H. and the crew completely lost.

Henry May, wrecked in a French ship, 1583, on the island of Bermuda.

1612, 13; Bermuda taken possession of by Sir George Somers; had children borne there, a boy named *Bermudas*; a girl called *Bermuda*.

First attempt made by Sir W. Alexander to colonize Nova Scotia—1621 proved unsuccessful.

A case was tried at the late session of the Supreme Judicial Court, held at *Machias*, which shows the importance of taking newspapers. A piece of land in No. 13, which had been improved for thirty years, having been advertised for sale for a few dollars taxes, was sold unbeknown to the owner and occupier, agreeably to law, and the usual time allowed for redemption. The only plea the defendant could make was; "that he did not see the advertisement, not having taken the Newspaper." Thus, by withholding from the Printer 2 dollars a year the wise, prudent, and economical farmer, lost his land.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

TEMPERANCE.

We have now, says Mr. John Andrews, jun. of Leeds, in the town and neighbouring villages, at least *three hundred*, many of whom have become honorable, consistent, and useful members of Christian churches.

In *Edinburg*, we are informed by *Dr. Ferrier*, about one-half the congregation of *Mr. Wright*, pastor of an Independent Church, are *reclaimed Drunkards*; and that not fewer than *One Thousand reclaimed Drunkards* are in the new *Edinburg Society*, while the old could scarcely number *one*.

At *Birmingham*, writes *Mr. John Cadbury*, we have *hundreds* who were once drunkards, now, not only sober men, but regular frequenters of a place of worship. I have in my own employ several men, once the most degraded characters in this town, who are now filling responsible and important situations, requiring great attention and stability.

The Temperance publications gratuitously distributed by the Society since 1835, inclusive, in the form of reports, tracts, periodicals, &c. has equalled the amount of *forty three millions of duodecimo pages*. They have been disbursed in about the following ratio per year. In 1835, 6,000,000 pages; in 1836, 30,000,000 pages; in 1837, 5,000,000 pages; and in 1838, between 2 and 3,000,000 pages. All these publications inculcated total abstinence. The decrease in the circulation of papers for the past two years, has been owing to the sad reverses that have fallen upon the city, on account of which the society has found it impracticable to raise funds as formerly for this object. Confidence in this kind of instrumentality, is not in any degree abated.

Notice

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

St John's and Harbour Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her 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 or other monies sent by this conveyance

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

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most 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.
Packets in proportion to their size of weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for *St. John's*, &c., &c. received at his House in *Carbonear*, and in *St. John's* for *Carbonear*, &c. at *Mr. Patrick Kiely's (Newfoundland Tavern)* and at *Mr. John Cruet's*.
Carbonear, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded off East by the House of the late captain 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.