



AND

## Conception Bay Journal.

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

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1840.

No. 297

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

(From the Liverpool Courier,  
January 29.)

The result of the recent elections are boasted of as proofs that Ministers have lost none of their popularity. "Ministers" and "popularity" sound but strangely together at the present time; and to talk of Ministers losing their popularity is about as sensible as to talk of taking a certain division of the human attire from a Highlander. Ministers, it is true, have in almost every instance got in their men; but it is not true that they have lost no ground among the electors. The facts speak quite the reverse. At Southwark the ministerial candidate has triumphed by 534, with all the aid of a mean and treacherous manoeuvre on the part of the third candidate. At the election of 1837 the Radical majority was 4,063, the Conservative candidate only 840 votes, on the present, 1,529. At Devonport there was no contest in 1837. In 1835, Sir E. Codrington had a majority over Mr. Dawson of 350. Now, Mr. Dawson has been beaten by 224 only, and would, but for the scandalous use of government influence by his opponent, have been returned by a majority of 125. Mr. Dawson states distinctly, that 74 persons, pledged to vote for him, had been thus bribed over to Mr. Tufnell; that 78, similarly pledged, did not vote at all; and that 25 had been induced to keep back, on the fraudulent pretext that they held office, Newark, where the Liberals have twice been allowed to walk over the course, has been won only by 9, under circumstances of intimidation which will in all probability lead to its speedy forfeiture. At Birmingham, in 1837, Mr. Attwood headed the Conservative candidate by 2,124; on the present occasion Mr. Huntz's majority over Sir C. Wetherell is 544. At Falmouth Penryn the Liberal majority is greater than before, but here the show of hands was in favour of the Conservative candidate, and the defeat may safely be attributed to Admiralty influence.

If these are what our Radical friends consider proofs of undiminished "popularity," we sincerely wish them many more such.

By the London papers of yesterday we learn that the case of the sheriffs came on for hearing on Monday before Lord Denman, Mr. Justice Littleton, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Coleridge. Counsel having been heard, Lord Denman delivered his judgment at considerable length, declaring the validity of the warrant

on which the sheriffs were committed, and ordering them back into custody. This is certainly a turn in the controversy for which we were not prepared. The detention of the sheriffs being a direct obstruction of the course of justice, the efficient administration of which is the solemn duty with which the judges of the land are charged, and for the faithful performance of which they are responsible to their consciences and the country, their only object, we had imagined, in demanding their officers at the hands of the Serjeant-at-Arms was to liberate them; and we could not doubt, from their firm and dignified bearing throughout the whole of these proceedings, that they would have the courage and consistency to do so. The judges, it appears, have taken a different view of their duty. They allow the sheriffs to remain in confinement, thereby admitting, at least tacitly, the right of the House of Commons to confine them. Lord Denman, it is true, sets out by declaring the judgment delivered last Trinity term, in the case of Stockdale, v. Harsard, to have been "in all respects perfectly correct." But subsequently he says, "We must presume, that whatever any court and much more either house of Parliament takes on itself solemnly, and under the responsibility of great legal authority, to declare to be a contempt, that is a contempt." And he states in conclusion, that he does not see any ground on which the sheriffs should be released from their imprisonment. We suppose there is a distinction made here between the legality of the form of commitment and the right to commit. If this be the case, Lord Denman's decision is a decision by which nothing is decided. Mr. Stockdale was right in bringing his action: the sheriffs were right in carrying into effect the verdict of the jury; and the House of Commons was right in imprisoning the sheriffs. The shorter and more straightforward way of deciding the question would certainly have been, to have grappled at once with the assumed right of the House of Commons to imprison the officers of the Queen's Bench when in the execution of a legal duty. As it is, we cannot help thinking that, in the event of an action for false imprisonment being brought by any of the parties now in custody under the orders of the House of Commons, the consideration of the question will be materially embarrassed by this judgment of Lord Denman, who gives it as his deliberate opinion, that the Court of Queen's Bench was not at liberty to enter into the question as to whether there had been a real ground of contempt or not.

(From the Liverpool Standard,  
January 17.)

## FURTHER CHARTIST MOVEMENTS IN YORKSHIRE.

Dewsbury Yorkshire, Jan. 12. Last night the town was taken possession of by an armed body of men, and the private watchmen, six in number, obliged to fly—Mr. Matthew Hale, merchant, who was out as an inspector of the watch, on going towards the Leeds road-end, was stopped by about twenty, with muskets and daggers, and bid to stand, which he did; and on finding that he would not be allowed to proceed, turned round and retreated homewards, when he was immediately fired upon, but fortunately without receiving any injury. The party afterwards continued to fire their pieces off for upwards of three hours. Upwards of 200 discharges were fired. Some trifling damage has been done to the lamps and posts, the lights being all put out, and stones were thrown through the windows of Mr. Mallinson's chamber. From 100 to 200 men paraded the streets, and every avenue to the town was guarded.

Dewsbury, Jan. 13.—"In my hurried note, yesterday, I forgot to say that about three or half-past three o'clock in the morning the firing ceased, and the chartists left the town. Almost every one of them was armed with a gun and a bayonet, and the party parading the streets was headed by a fellow crying out, "Hurrah! the town is our own. Death or glory!" The magistrates, who reside about a mile from the town, and who had not been informed before daylight (so great was the terror of the inhabitants that no man durst venture out,) met in the morning and sent over to Leeds barracks for a detachment of soldiers, and about 30 of the dragoons arrived here in the afternoon. All has been very quiet since, but rumours are abroad that to-morrow night a general attack will be made upon the town. It is surprising that no more mischief was done, the whole of our police force being three, a constable (who is strongly suspected of being a chartist himself,) and two deputies. The inhabitants generally are very thankful that no attack was made upon their property, and attribute it solely to Almighty God, in not permitting so great a sin, that the town was not sacked and burnt.

The trial for high treason at Monmouth has been brought to an abrupt and unexpected termination! On Wednesday last, Jones, the watchmaker, was convicted, and at the close of the trial five of the remaining prisoners charged with high treason withdrew their former plea of "not guilty," and pleaded "guilty." This step is said to have been taken with

the concurrence of the officers of the crown. The prisoners will be punished with imprisonment. The other four, against whom true bills had been found, were discharged, the Attorney-General declining to prosecute! Here is another instance of Whig baseness and trickery. The course of justice must be interrupted, and rebels against the authority of the crown must be set at large, in order to afford the Attorney and Solicitor-General of her Majesty an opportunity of hastening to the rescue of their degraded associates in office. This infamous procedure on the part of government stamps them more indelibly than ever with the brand of traitors to the public weal. The reckless career of Lord Melbourne and his cabinet of incapables is evidently drawing to a close. They have been sinking from year to year in public estimation, until, at length, they have hardly any one to sympathise with them but the vile trader of English females, and the hordes of priest-ridden beggars who howl against the whole of the English nation as tyrants and oppressors. This last base act of the Melbourne administration denudes them of their remaining tattered remnant of public confidence. They have, in effect, declared that treason is not punishable—that outrage and bloodshed shall escape, as far as they are concerned, with impunity—that the lives and property of loyal subjects are to be attacked and sacrificed without any hope of protection—and that the loaves and fishes of office are, in their estimation, of greater value than the security of the crown and the peace of the empire.

We almost fear to contemplate the effect which will be produced by the proceedings at Monmouth on the future movements of the Chartists. These rebels are already in a state of insurrection in Yorkshire. What is there to deter them from carrying their long-cherished scheme of plunder and massacre into instant operation? Many an overruling Providence preserve this country from the threatened curse of anarchy and civil war! We have nothing to look to from the powers that be. They have offered a bonus upon treason, and given an invitation to indiscriminate carnage and robbery. If England should be saved from the desolating influence of a bloody revolution, it will be owing, under Providence, to the vigilance, promptitude, and determination of the local authorities, in different parts of the kingdom, backed by the patriotic bravery of the loyal and Protestant part of the population. We may be derided for our alarms; but the threats held forth by the Chartists are too plain and unequivocal to admit of any doubt, or to justify any other feeling than that of serious apprehension for the public peace.

It is stated that the banks in Boston had united in offering to the Philadelphia banks such indulgencies in the time and manner of paying the balances due by the latter, as would greatly facilitate the resumption of specie payment in Philadelphia, providing the banks in that city are otherwise in a condition to redeem their promises.

Freights to France were brisk at New York. To England freights were not quite so good. There was an unusual scarcity of seamen, and good hands could command almost any price. At New York men were shipped at 15, 18 and even 20 dollars per month, with small stores, and masters found a difficulty in manning their vessels even at these rates.

The Morning Herald of December 27, states that intelligence had been received at New York of another enormous fraud, equal nearly to ten millions of dollars, having been discovered in one of the Philadelphia banks. It is said that this fraud was discovered through the



factious system. It does not state positively in what bank this fraud was committed, but mentions the Girard or the United States as those upon which rumour had fixed. Subsequent accounts, however, throw discredit upon this report.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS AND COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN.

This much respected and severely tried lady died at Kelburne House, upon the night of Thursday the 9th, in the fifty-ninth year of her age. Her ladyship left Loudoun Castle a few weeks ago, in the hope that Kelburne, from its vicinity to the sea, might benefit her health during winter. Although complaining for some time, and suffering (as may well be supposed) much mental distress, ever since the death of her beloved daughter, yet no immediate danger was apprehended by herself or family, until Monday the 6th. Upon Tuesday evening she fell into a lethargic slumber, which was seldom broken, and expired without a struggle.

We understand that there is no doubt that the immediate cause of her death was water on the brain, occasioned by intense mental anxiety and distress.

We feel persuaded that this mournful event will not only fill the parish of Loudoun, where she was beloved and respected, and a numerous circle of deeply attached friends, with unfeigned sorrow, but that, from its intimate connection with the late tragedy in the palace, it will also be heard of with sincere regret by the nation at large. Esteeming it to be our duty and our privilege to direct the attention of our readers to those "lights of the world," which shine among them, "that they, seeing their good deeds, may glorify God," it affords us the sincerest pleasure to be able to state, from undoubted evidence, that the lamented Lady Hastings was a devoted and a matured Christian. If to esteem self as nothing, and Christ as all—if "to pray," almost literally, "without ceasing"—if to have firm and unshaken confidence, at all times, in the wisdom and in the love of God; if, in the depth of her distress, heartily to forgive, and to pray for those who brought desolation into her innocent and happy family; if to visit the sick, and feed the hungry, and clothe the naked, for her Master's sake; if to love all, "especially those of the household of faith"—if these graces are genuine fruits of the Spirit, that Spirit she had above measure. And if it was "given her to believe," so also it, was given her to suffer." Her whole life was one of trial.—Her bark may often have been envied by the ambitious, and admired by the world, but it was borne over a rude and boisterous ocean. "Yet the loud wind blew from the right point, it made a noise, but drove faster to the harbour." Her bereaved family may feel assured, that they have the sympathy of all and the prayers of many.

DEATH OF THE LANDGRAVINE OF HESSE HOMBURG.—We regret to state that intelligence was received yesterday morning, by the members of the royal family, of the demise of the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg. The precise time of the death of this revered lady has not transpired, but we understand it took place on Friday last. The deceased princess was the third daughter of King George the Third, and sister of their Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta, Duchesse of Gloucester, Luke of Cambridge, Duke of Sussex, Princess, Sophia, and his Majesty the King of Hanover. Her Majesty was born the 22nd of May, 1770, and was married the 7th of April, 1818, to the Landgrave Frederick Joseph Louis of Hesse Homburg, who died the 2nd of April, 1829. Her highness had been in delicate health for some time past. By the death of her highness the whole of the royal family will be placed in deep mourning.—Morning Herald.

We are glad to find, from the Cork Constitution of Tuesday last, that the landowners, farmers, and labourers of the south of Ireland are awakening to a sense of the danger which would result to that country from the repeal of the corn laws. A large and respectable meeting took place, at Fermoy, on Saturday last, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against any alteration in those laws, and of "protecting the Irish people against the conspiracy of the English manufacturers." The repeal of the corn laws would have a more disastrous effect upon Ireland than upon England. It is, therefore, high time for the agriculturists of Ireland to look round them, and to seek, by every means within their power, to avert the ruinous consequences which would issue from the success of the anti-

corn-law agitation. At present Ireland supplies this country with a large amount of corn annually. This grain is chiefly paid for in money. The money thus acquired is spread over the whole face of Ireland. This money enables the farmers, the labourers, and the landholders to purchase English manufactures to a considerable extent. The repeal of the corn laws would throw an immense proportion of land in Ireland out of cultivation. It is absurd to say that the farmers of Ireland might rear more pigs, and export them to England. This they would find to be impossible without growing more potatoes; and it is well known that by the rotation of crops it would not be worth the farmer's while to turn up his ground for potato crops unless he can grow corn. It is very easy to say that "rents must be lowered." How can this be done, with any thing like justice, when landlords have had their estates mortgaged nearly to their full value? The ruin of the landlords of Ireland would speedily involve that of the farmers. A poor or embarrassed landlord is scarcely ever known to possess a prosperous tenantry. The ruin of the farmer, again, would be inevitably followed by that of the poor labourer. If it should not be worth the farmer's while to turn his land into tillage, he would not find it necessary to employ many labourers. The consequence would be that hundreds of thousands would be turned out of employment, and reduced to starvation and misery, thus fearfully augmenting the burden of those who have to pay the poor rates. The effect of the repeal of the corn laws on the poor rates is scarcely ever thought of by the manufacturers; and yet it forms one of the most formidable objections to the abolition of the restrictive duties on foreign grain. When our labourers, and especially the labourers of Ireland, are thrown out of employment, there will be no one on which the increase in the poor rates will fall more heavily than the farmer and his landlord.

We trust that the agriculturists in other districts of Ireland will follow the example set them by the people of Fermoy, and that petitions will emanate from every parish in the country in opposition to the anti-corn-law combiners.

In another column we have given an abstract of the long-expected Message of the President to the Congress of the United States. The document itself is unusually long, prosy, and dull; and expatiates with great prolixity on almost every topic that possesses the least interest in the Union. The principal part of the Message is devoted to the currency and sub-treasury system. The President denounces the late suspension of specie payments, and is very severe in his animadversions on the conduct of the banks. He looks to the several state legislatures for the correction of the evil of inundating the country with the depreciated paper of the state banks. He very strongly urges the citizens to cease running into debt, as the only means of avoiding embarrassment and a bad name in future. He says very little about the runaway sub-treasurers, that being considered a very delicate subject, especially when viewed in connexion with his positive declaration that he will not allow the public money to be kept in any band whatever. He considers it, we presume, to be much safer for a private individual to trade with the money, than for it to be deposited in the banks. He seems determined to carry out a system of rigid economy in the public expenditure.—Through Mr. Woodruff's excellent financial arrangements, he says, the expenditure for the past year has only amounted to 26,000,000 dollars, or about 6,000,000 less than the year before; and he only asks for 20,000,000 dollars for the next year.

The New York Morning Herald says that the President's expressed determination to put down the slave trade, and the whole of "his gingerly remarks upon the subject, form about the most consummate piece of hypocrisy" that was ever read. This is but a sorry compliment to the first officer in the executive; but we guess that Mr. Bennett is in the right.

The allusions in the Message to the foreign relations of the United States afford Mr. President much scope for self-glorification. He says that Texas is on the most friendly terms, and that he expects Mexico will pay up her debts in a very short time. The Grand Turk is anxious to cultivate Mr. President's friendship, and the King of Holland has paid up an old debt of thirty-nine year's standing. With all the other states, empires, kingdoms, principalities, and republics of the Old and New World, the most perfect amity has been preserved.

On the Maine boundary question, the President speaks with considerable sophistry. He plainly intimates that the exploration, ostensibly agreed to by the

United States will be a fruitless affair, and that no agreement will be come to on the subject of the disputed territory unless America is permitted to dictate the term. His remarks on the Canadian troubles betray his sympathy with the brigands and robbers of the border.

The whole tendency of the Message, according to the Morning Herald, will be to continue the great crisis in the currency of the country, which is gradually reducing the value of everything to a low specie standard. This policy, it is said, will, in time, lead to a decided political revolution; but whether it will be ripe enough to defeat Mr. Van Buren's re-election next year, is questionable.

One paragraph in the Message we recommend to the notice of the anti-corn-law agitators, as pregnant with instruction. It is the following:—"I cannot indeed, view without peculiar satisfaction the evidences afforded, by the past season, of the benefits that spring from the steady devotion of the husbandman to his honourable pursuit. No means of individual comfort is more certain, and no source of national prosperity is so sure. Nothing can compensate a people for a dependence upon others for the bread they eat; and that cheerful abundance on which the happiness of every one so much depends, is to be looked for nowhere with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agriculturist and the bounties of the earth."

CAPTURE OF KENOOL.

The following account of the Treasuries and Stores found in the fort of Kernool, on its capture by the British on the 6th of October last, is given in a private letter from an officer on service there:—"We have already discovered five or six hundred brass guns, and stores, which, for quantity and excellence, almost cut out the arsenal at Fort George, and the treasure alone amounts to nearly a million sterling. There is powder enough in the fort to blow the whole of India to the North Pole. The military stores are sufficient to supply one hundred thousand men for two years. There are about five hundred complete suits of chain armour, beautiful things, & swords (Damascus blades) worth £40 and £50 each. The Rajah has a pair of pistols, the butt, barrels, and every other part, except the springs, of solid gold, with pure agates as substitutes for flints."

Death of the King of Denmark. His Majesty King Frederick the 6th, departed this life at Copenhagen on the 2d December. His Majesty is succeeded by Prince Christian Frederick, the nephew of the deceased monarch.

Murder of a British Officer in India. We regret to announce that Colonel Herring, of the 37th native infantry, was murdered by a party of natives, on his way from Candahar to Cabul, whither he was conveying treasure for the British army. Captain Rhind, who accompanied him, was left senseless and an orderly sepoy was killed.

An expedition, under the command of Captain Trotter, R. N., in which three iron steamers are to be engaged, is, we understand, about to be fitted out to proceed up the Niger.

H. M. S. Tribune went ashore at Tarrogona, during a heavy gale of wind on the 23th nov. and will probably become a total wreck, no lives lost.

(From the Greenock Advertiser, February 25.)

An express from Paris announce-

es the dissolution of the French Ministry. It appears that on Wednesday the Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 26, threw out a bill, the object of which was to provide an annual allowance to the Duke de Nemours, who is about to be married to a Princess of the House of Saxe Coburg. Immediately after the vote the ministry repaired in a body to the King and resigned their offices. It is said that the Duke de Broglie was sent for by his Majesty for the purpose of forming an administration.

GERMANY.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes a letter from London, in which it is asserted that the King of Prussia has instructed his Ambassador to ask the Bishop of London whether he would consent to consecrate some Protestant Bishops for the Prussian States, and whether his Lordship would apply to the Privy Council for leave to that effect.

The Hanover Gazette of the 19th inst. publishes a Proclamation of King Ernest, declaring that the Constitution of 1819 having never been abrogated in a legal manner, he should necessarily still consider it the fundamental law of the land. His Majesty then reminds his subjects of the inutility of his efforts to prevail on the Assembly of the States to consent to various reforms which he intended to introduce into the said Constitution, and trusts that he will be more successful in the next session, which he announces his intention of opening on the 19th of March.

PROJECTED ROYAL MARRIAGES.

It is stated by a Berlin correspondent of the Abendpost, of Amsterdam, that the hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg, brother of Prince Albert, is about to espouse the Grand Duchess Olga, of Russia. The question of the marriage of the eldest daughter of the King of Wintemburg is revived, and her espousals with the Count de Neipperg are stated by a letter from Stuttgart to be fixed for next month, adding that the wedding garments are being prepared, and that the Princess has desired that they may be in the most simple taste. The presents destined by the hereditary Grand Duke of Russia for his future bride, at Darmstadt, are stated by a Frankfort correspondent to have already arrived there, and to be very magnificent.

The late Sir F. L. Maitland. The decease of Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K. C. B., Commander in Chief in the East Indies, took place on board his flag ship, the Wellesley, 72, at sea, in the vicinity of Bombay, on the 30th December last. Sir Frederick, who expired in the 63d year of his age, was descended from the noble house of Lauderdale.

Colonel Wyld, who served with distinction in Spain, has been appointed Equerry to Prince Albert.

Swaine and Isaac, 185, Piccadilly, whip manufacturers to her Majesty, have been appointed whip manufacturers to H. R. H. Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg



and Gotha. [Very important, and somewhat ominous.]

The Birmingham Borough Bank suspended payment on Thursday last.

The Great Western steam ship, which since Christmas has undergone an extensive repair and been refitted, sailed from Bristol on Thursday evening for New York. She carried with her 76 passengers, among whom is Prince Joseph Lucien Murat. She also takes with her £2,400 in gold, and a full cargo of manufactured goods, a large quantity of which was manufactured cottons, from the Bristol cotton works.

The Charter newspaper, like its northern luminary, is on the wane. Last week at the Guildhall Police Office, Robert Hartwell, one of the Chartist orators, and the publisher of the Charter, being summoned for the non payment of £21 for wages to the compositors, stated that the concern was in arrears to him, and that it was in difficulties, and losing £5 a week. The stamp returns of the Northern Star show a falling off of enormous extent in the circulation of that paper, namely, from 222,000 stamps in July, to 35,000 in December.

Sir Thomas Philipps, late mayor of Newport, has left that town to reside in London, and intends practising as a barrister. He has already attended three terms.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

Board of Trade, Feb. 17, 1840.

Mr. LeMarchant presents his compliments to the Chairman of Lloyd's, and by direction of the President of this Board transmits to him the enclosed copy of a letter from the President to the Chairman of the East India and China Association, on the subject of the importation of Tea from the coast of China:

Board of Trade, Feb. 17, 1840.

"Sir,—Having understood from representations which have been made to me that much anxiety is felt by merchants and others connected with the Tea Trade with respect to the admission of Tea brought to this country in British bottoms from the coast of China, and having been in communication with the Lords of the Treasury on this subject, I beg to inform you that Tea waterborne at Canton, and received on board the importing ship at the most convenient place on the coast for the purpose of taking in her cargo, is held to be imported from Canton, and therefore admissible for consumption in this country.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,  
H. LABOUCHERE.

To the Chairman of the East India and China Association.

"The two cargoes were the Marimon and the Eucles."

H. M. s. Bleuheim (74), and H. M. s. Bloede, sailed from Portsmouth for China on the 16th inst., and would call at Plymouth. On Monday, the Cyclops war-steamer left the river for Portsmouth, hav-

ing taken in from Woolwich a quantity of stores, ammunition, &c., and 22 privates of the marines under the command of a Lieut. She is the largest steamer in the British navy, and has two engines of 150 horse power each, with a crew of stokers, engineers, and mariners of 260 men; she is commanded by Post-Captain Austin, late of the Medea, and it is said her destination is China.

Madrid Journals of the 10th inst. have arrived. The Cortes were fully expected to meet on the 13th, and the Ministry are now secure of a majority in it. Reports of a change in the cabinet still prevailed. The capital continues tranquil.

In the Gazette we find the report of an engagement which took place on the 20th ult. near Roca Figueras, in Catalonia, between Brigadier Carbo's division and 3,000 men under Brajo. The latter, driven from their positions, left 43 killed on the field. The christians had only 6 killed and about 30 wounded.

From the Cape of Good Hope we have advices to the 15th Dec. last. All remained quiet on the frontier, but the Boers seemed determined to establish an independent jurisdiction over the territory of which they had taken possession.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1840.

We have much pleasure in announcing the return of two Schooners from the Ice this week, the Success, sheppard, reports £,100 seals, and the Emerald, Smallcomb, 2,500 seals; the vessels gone into Carbonear, are all well fished.

Arrival of the Bishop of Newfoundland in Bermuda. His Lordship arrived in H. M. S. Andromache from New York, having gone to the United States in the Packet Ship Toronto. In consequence of his Lordship having landed in the pilot-boat when the ship was off St. George's, he did not receive the salute which was ordered. We understand that his Lordship will remain here during the winter, and proceed to Newfoundland in the Spring of the year. We noticed, in appropriate terms, we trust of satisfaction and congratulation, the appointment of Dr. SPENCER to the newly-erected see of Newfoundland and Bermuda. We now, with much additional pleasure, announce his arrival at these shores—an event looked forward to with considerable interest for some weeks past. Most heartily do we welcome this truly amiable and universally beloved divine, in his new office, to this scene of his former prized and useful labors; and as cordially invoke for him an adequacy of health to the enjoyment of every earthly blessing that may be allotted to him, and to the discharge of his high and holy functions, as well here, as in his other more arduous sphere of Episcopal jurisdiction. Bermuda Royal Gaz.

Ship News.

Port of St. John's.  
ENTERED  
March 11.—Vestal, Bridle, Hamburg, flour, butter oatmeal, bricks.

16.—St. John's, Collins, Figueira, salt, wine, and sundries.  
17.—Catherine, Humphreys, Figueira, salt, and sundries.

Commercial Room,

Harbor Grace,

20th March, 1840.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the COMMERCIAL SOCIETY of this Town, held This Day for the purpose of choosing Officers for the ensuing year, the following Gentlemen were elected,

THOMAS RIDLEY, Esq. President,  
CHARLES THORNE, Esq., Vice President.  
Mr. J. FITZGERALD, Secretary.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to JOHN MUNN, Esq. the late President, and the other Officers for the past year, for their zealous attention to the interests of the Society.

FOR SALE

BY

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

BREAD, Common,

Middling and Fine FLOUR, Fine & Superfine PORK, Danzig, Hamburg & American BEEF, Prime & Cargo BUTTER, Split PEAS MOLASSES in Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels SUGAR, Loaf & Brown TEA, Bohea, Congo, Souchong, Twankey & Hyson CORDAGE, TOWLINES, WARPS, &c., &c., &c.

SPUNYARN & OAKUM

CANVAS, No. and Flat, TWINE

COALS, Large and dry 'in Store' for

Scalers

PITCH, TAR, TURPENTINE, ROSIN & VARNISH

Prepared Patent VARNISH for Ship's

Bottoms

SHEATHING PAPER, BRIMSTONE

SOAP and CANDLES

OCHRE, LIME

POWDER, SHOT, Large Gun FLINTS

CHALK, WHITING, GRINDSTONES

PAINTS, all Sorts & Colours

LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS TURPENTINE

EARTHENWARE in Crates

WINDOW GLASS in Boxes

TOBACCO, Negrohead & Leaf

PIPES in Boxes

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS

BARVELS

BLOCKS, Bushed and Wood Pins

DEAD EYES

IRON SHELVES, MAST HOOPS and

JIB HANKS

DECK BALLS EYES

SHEET LEAD & COPPER

CAMBOUSES, Cabin and Half Deck

STOVES

SHEET IRON, SHEATHING IRON

STEAM PLATES

IRON THIMBLES, assorted

HOOP IRON

CHAIN TOPSAIL-SHEETS

IRON, Round, Square, and Flat, all

Sizes

ANCHORS, 1 to 6 Cwt

WINDLASS PALLS, WHEELS &c.

NAILS, all sizes, PUMPTACKS

Composition NAILS, SPARROWBILLS

300 Pair DECKBOOTS

6 Casks SHOES well assorted,

Green Glass SPECTACLES

Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, all Colours

PILOT CLOTHS, WHITNEYS

FLUSHINGS, SERGES

BLANKETING, FLANNELS

HOSIERY

And a Large Stock of other

MANUFACTURED

GOODS,

IRONMONGERY

TINWARE, &c., &c., &c.

Harbor Grace,

February 5, 1840.

ALL Persons having claims on the

Estate of the late Wm. DIXON,

of Harbor Grace, Trader, deceased, are

requested to furnish their accounts duly

attested to the Subscriber, and all Persons

indebted to said Estate are to make

immediate payment to.

C. F. BENNETT,  
Administrator.

St. John's,

On sale

JUST RECEIVED,

ex-ANN from BRISTOL,  
AND FOR SALE.

A well assorted Stock of

BRITISH

Manufactured  
Dry Goods,

60 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS

90 Coils CORDAGE, and

50 Tons Best Newport

AND BEST  
COALS.

ALSO,

Of former Importations,

Bread, Flour, Pork

Holstein Butter (repacked)

Oatmeal

Peas, Rice

Gin in Cases, &c., &c.

At accommodating and

Low Prices

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,

Nov. 13, 1839.

NEW PROVISIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex ELIZABETH, 13 days

from NEW YORK,

70 Barrels Superfine FLOUR } From

50 Half Do. Do. Do. } New

50 Barrels Fine Do. } Wheat

100 Do. Prime BEEF

77 Do. Do. PORK

50 Do. Very Fine APPLES

50 Boxes CRACKERS

30 Puncheons MOLASSES

10 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO

1 Hoshead Leaf Do.

20 Barrels PITCH

20 Do. TAR

4 Do. Bright VARNISH

3 Do. TURPENTINE

2 Dozen Carpet BROOMS.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace

October 9, 1839.

WILLIAM STIBLING, M. D.

And Surgeon,

HAVING returned from the University of Edinburgh, has to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he is now Practising the different branches of his Profession in conjunction with his Father; at whose residence, he may at any time be consulted.

Harbor Grace,

23d Sept., 1839.

Indentures

FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper.



POETRY

POUR NOT THE VOICE OF GRIEF.

Pour not the voice of grief  
Above the sable bier!  
The weary spirit finds relief  
In some more hallowed sphere.  
What recks it that the lip  
Hath lost its thrilling hue—  
Untainted was their fellowship  
As blushing rose and dew.  
And now—too soon a creeping thing  
Will, like a leech, there feed and cling!

Yet weep not for the dead  
Who early pass away,  
Ere hope, and joy, and youth are fled,  
Ere woe has wrought decay!  
Better to die in youth,  
When life is green and bright,  
Than when the heart has lost its truth  
In age and sorrow's night—  
Then woes and years around us throng,  
And Death's chill grasp is on us long.

Life is a rifled flower  
When Love's pure visions fade—  
A broken spell—a faded hour—  
An echo—and a shade!  
The poet's thirst for fame  
And siren Beauty's kiss;  
Ambition's height and Honor's name  
But yield a phantom bliss—  
And man turns back from every goal  
Thirsting for some high bliss of soul!

Would I had died when young!  
How many burning tears  
And wasted hopes and sever'd ties  
Had spared my after years!  
And she on whose pale brow  
The damp and cold earth lies—  
Whose pure heart in its virgin glow  
Was mirror'd in dark eyes!  
Would I had faded soon with her,  
My boyhood's earliest worshiper!

Pour not the voice of woe!  
Shed not the burning tear!  
When spirits from the cold earth go,  
Too bright to linger here!  
Unsoiled let them pass  
Into Oblivion's tomb—  
Like snow-flakes melting in the sea  
When life with vestal bloom,  
Then strew fresh flowers above the grave,  
And let the tall grass o'er it wave.

Club Law.

No man, we presume, who has a house of his own and a tolerable large circle of acquaintance, dines at a Club, except as a matter of convenience—always excepting house dinners and trials of skill in gastronomy. It should, therefore, be held, if he sit down to dine alone, that his object is to be alone—to dine, and to go wherever his business or pleasure calls him; and no man should take the deciding step of inviting himself to dine with him, unasked, any more than he would in his own house. If the originally planned dinner begins the colloquy by an invitation to the next arrival, what can be better or more agreeable? but, as it appeared to Jack, the most active self-bidders—the chair-placing offenders of themselves—the unhappy *solitaire* who desired of all things to dine alone—were uniformly the greatest bores of the whole community.

"If," said Jack to himself upon the occasion to which we now refer, "the rule in clubs were that men should hold the little table at which one dines sacred, and that, until they were asked, they would not 'make one' at it, all would be well: in all other respects this club house is my house in common with others; but my little table is as much mine, individually and exclusively, as my larger table in Grosvenor street. To-day I like to dine; I am not in the humour to talk, or laugh, or drink, or eat—and here I am by myself. If I want a companion, there are plenty to join me; but still I say, 'Won't you sit down?'—'Won't you come and dine here?' or some such provocation, I do expect to find myself as much alone as if I were in my own dinner parlour with the house doors intervening between me and the street."

"How do you do, Mr. Batley?" said a most respectable fellow of Ma'dalene, drawing his chair to the table where the repulsed Lothario was sitting.

"How do you do, doctor?" said Batley.

"Pray," said the doctor, "have you heard anything lately of poor Dick Dowbiggen?"—and then turning away without waiting for an answer, added, "Waiter, bring my glass of negus here."

Batley wished him in—his college, at least.

"No," said Jack, "I haven't heard of him for some time."

"He's going," said the doctor, "very fast; gout, asthma, and a touch of crystalline—why, you know, Batley, we can't

last for ever. He must be about your standing, I think."

"My standing!" said Batley, and all his hopes of matrimony rushed into his mind; "he is my senior by twenty years, doctor."

"Oh! perhaps so," said Dr. Bottomly; "I may mistake;—but you were both at Ma'dalene together."

"Ah!" said Batley, "but he was at least old enough to be my father. Why, he was a fellow when I was an undergraduate."

"Probably," said Dr. Bottomly; "but you were always old-looking of your age."

To Batley, with the curly wig, the uncommon stock, the extraordinary waist-coat, and the sort of coat he wore, this was a hateful observation.

"Waiter," said Jack, "my bill!"

"Are you going?" said the doctor.

"Yes," said Jack; "I have an engagement at ten, and it wants only a quarter. I thought you were going yourself."

"No," said the doctor; "no; I purposed having half an hour's chat with you about old times, over my negus."

"I don't care much about old times," said Batley; "I always keep looking forward, doctor."

And then Bentley went off in a strain which quite astonished the venerable fellow, and led him to suspect that his companion was not altogether in the possession of his right senses; after which exhibition of principles and opinions, he disbursed his four shillings and sixpence for his outlet and pint of sherry, and took leave of the snug corner in which he had ensconced himself to be quiet, but out of which he had been driven by the extraordinary good nature and attention of his reverend and venerated friend.

*A Sporting Fracas.—The Verbs Active and Neuter.*—There has been a laughable correspondence between Lord G. Bentinck and J. V. Shelly, Esq., arising out of the letter of the noble lord to the stewards of the Brighton races, in which he requested that they would withhold the Brighton stakes till he had ascertained the truth of the story of his horse having bolted, now, "supported merely by evidence of two gipsies procured by Mr. Shelly and his trainer." Mr. Shelly took umbrage at the word "procured" and demanded an explanation of it at his lordship's hands. This Lord George furnished by the aid of Johnson's Dictionary, on reference to which, he said, Mr. Shelly would see that he (Mr. S.) had confounded the verb *neuter* with the *active*, and that his formal application had been founded on an erroneous construction and misapprehension of the force and import of a verb. Mr. Shelly did refer to Johnson, and the result was, as he informed Lord George Bentinck perfectly satisfactory! We should advise all disputers in future to call in the learned doctor as mediator.

*Lobsters in Norway.*—Next to timber, lobsters form one of the greatest articles of Norwegian export. On the rocky coast of Christiansand they are found in greater numbers than in any other part of the world; and from Bergen, which lies further to the north, as many as 260,000 pairs have been exported in one year.

*March of Gin and Barberism.*—At a barber's shop, No. 1, Newton-street, Holborn, a shatter is stuck up with the following inscription chalked upon it:—"Only look Heave. A glass of Gin will be give every Saturday and Sunday to all Standing Customers."

**THE POOL OF BETHESDA.**  
By W. O. Kennedy.  
By the mystic pool, Bethesda!  
Earth's despairing children lie,  
Waiting for the angel's wing,  
To disturb the healing spring;  
Fixed on heaven is every eye.

There the fond and weeping mother,  
With her dying child beside;  
Hoping half, and half despairing,  
Listens for the first faint hearing  
Of the rustling pinnions bearing  
Health, to consecrate the tide.

Lo! the angel hath descended!  
And Bethesda's streams embrace  
One of Earth's enchanting daughters;  
Bound her breast, the rippling waters  
Linger, and reflect her face.

Disappointed, sorrow stricken  
Those, who in that holy wave  
Were unable to descend,  
Linger, but there is a friend  
Near, omnipotent to save,  
Not alone from earthly pain,  
But from Sin's ternal stain.

On Sale

Just Landed  
Ex June Elizabeth, Nathaniel Mun-  
den, Master,  
FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK  
Bread  
Flour  
Oatmeal  
Peas  
Butter.

Also,  
15 tons BLUBBER  
For Sale by  
THOMAS GAMBLE.  
Carbonear,  
June 9, 1839.

ON SALE  
BY THE  
SUBSCRIBERS,  
Ex NAPOLEON from HAM-  
BURG,

BREAD, FLOUR and  
4000 Bricks  
The latter at Cost and Charges,  
if taken from the Ship's side im-  
mediately.

ALSO,  
90 Tons  
SALT

And,  
20 Tons Best House  
Coals,  
Ex APOLLO, Captain BUTLER from  
LIVERPOOL.  
RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace,  
July 3, 1839.

Capt THOMAS GADEN

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

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

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

May 1, 1839.

For Portugal Cove  
The fine first-class Packet Boat  
NATIVE LASS,  
James Doyle, Master,

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

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

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

FARES:—  
First Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.  
Second Ditto 5s. 0d.  
Single Letters 6s. 0d.  
Double Ditto 1s. 0d.  
N. B.—James Doyle will hold himself respon-  
sible for any Parcel that may be given in charge to  
him.  
Carbonear.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKET  
St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

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

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

All Letters and Packages will be can be  
attended to; but no accounts can be  
kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the  
Proprietors be responsible for any Specie to  
other monies sent by this conveyance.  
ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE  
PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, St. John's  
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1839

Nora Creina  
Packet-Boat between Carbonear and  
Portugal Cove.

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

The NORA CREINA will, until further no-  
tice, start from Carbonear on the mornings  
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, posi-  
tively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man  
will leave St. John's on the Mornings of  
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9  
o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from  
the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those  
days.

TERMS.  
Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 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 respects  
fully to acquaint the Public that he  
has purchased a new and commodious Boat,  
which at a considerable expense, he has fitted  
out, to ply between CARBONEAR,  
and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET'S  
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 Gentle-  
men with sleeping-berths, which will  
the trusts give every satisfaction. He now  
begs to solicit the patronage of this respect-  
able community; and he assures them it  
will be his utmost endeavour to give them  
very gratification possible.

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

TERMS.  
After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d  
Fore ditto, ditto 5s.  
Letters, Single 6d  
Double, Do. 1s.  
Parcels in proportion to their size of  
weight.  
The owner will not be accountable for  
any Specie.

N. B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c.  
received at his House in Carbonear, and in  
St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick  
Kielty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at  
Mr John Cruet's.  
Carbonear,  
June 4, 1833.

TO BE LET  
On Building Lease, for a Term of  
Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,  
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

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