



AND

Conception Bay Journal.

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

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1840.

No. 304

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

POETRY.

THE VAUDOIS VALLEYS.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Yes! thou hast met the sun's last smile
From the haunted hills of Rome;
By many a bright Egean isle
Thou hast seen the billows foam:

From the silence of the Pyramid
Thou hast watch'd the solemn flow
Of the Nile, that with his mantle hid
The ancient realm below:

Thy neart hath burn'd as shepherd sangs
Some wild and warlike strain,
Where the Moorish horn once proudly rang
Through the pealing hills of Spain:

And o'er the lonely Grecian streams
Thou hast heard the laurels moan,
With a sound yet murmuring in thy dreams
Of the glory that is gone.

But go thou to the hamlet-vales
Of the Alpine mountains old,
If thou wouldst hear immortal tales
By the wind's deep whispers told!

Go if, thou lov'st the soil to tread
Where man hath bravely striven,
And life like incense hath been shed
An offering unto Heaven!

For o'er the snows and round the pines
Hath swept a noble flood,
The nurture of the peasant's vines
Hath been the martyr's blood.

A spirit, stronger than the sword,
And loftier than Despair,
Through all th' heroic region pour'd,
Breathes in the generous air.

A memory clings to every steep
Of long-enduring Faith,
And the sounding streams glad records keep
Of courage unto death!

Ask of the peasant where his sires
For Truth and Freedom bled,
Ask, where were lit the torturing fires
Where lay the holy dead?

And he will tell thee all around,
On fount, and turf, and stone,
Far as the chamois' foot can bound,
Their ashes have been sown.

Go when the sabbath-bell is heard
Up through the wilds to float,
When the dark old woods and caves are stirr'd
To gladness by the note:

When forth' along their thousand rills,
The mountain people come,
Join thou their worship on those hills
Of glorious Martyrdom!

And while the song of praise ascends,
And while the torrent's voice
Like the swell of many an organ blends,
Then let thy soul rejoice!

Rejoice, that human hearts, through scorn,
Through grief, through death, made strong,
Before the rocks and heavens have borne
Witness of God so long.

A hoary drunkard boasted that
he had gone to bed drunk, nightly,
for 40 years and upwards, and was
still comparatively hale and sound.

A bystander inquired of him, 'Where, where are all your boon-companions gone? The bacchanal whispered him, 'I have seen seven generations of them all to their graves, and am settling the eighth very quickly, for I lost three companions last month, and one very good fellow to-day.' In general, however, the process is that of a very few years, when it arrives at the point of destruction, generally lasting so long as to have seen the ruin of the circumstances of the unfortunate, and all the fell train of domestic miseries which ever follow in the rear of inebriation. There is, however, a period in the progress of the disease which I do not include in this estimate,—*the silent unobtrusive, and hardly observed stage of every drunkard's progress, the few years in which he drinks temperately, respectably and regularly, and drinks on almost all occasions below the point of intoxicating.* It is from this practice of regular and respectable drinking, that is derived all the tendencies of drunkenness; and the drunkards of every successive year are those who, the season before, were the respectable drinkers. Thus drunkenness, like covetousness, does not at once come up to its consummation of iniquity, but creeps on in its progress, from little and little, till at least the vice is as a second nature, and forms a part of the constitution. The victims of the disease, then, of a sudden, find themselves affected with it. They at first drink only a sociality, and nightly unite a sense of animal gratification with the kindly interchange of good humour and good fellowship. 'But there is a law in our animal economy, that when the action either of a part or of the whole system is increased beyond the standard of health, a state of collapse, weakness or loss of action, proportionate to the degree of previous excitement, is produced.' And every successive time this stimulus is applied, it requires a greater proportional quantity to produce a given effect. This law is as invariable as the other. Thus, in the progress of the drunkard, there is constantly going on an increasing necessity of excitement, and also an hourly diminution of energy: the progress of constitutional deterioration, and the necessity of new causes of injury to the frame, both advancing with a steady step of destruction. The vital powers become at last, to a certain extent, exhausted; the natural and healthful excitants of the system no longer keep it in comfort; and the fatal necessity of perpetual stimulation is fully formed before the unfortunate tippler is aware that *he is a drunkard.*

Look at the living drunkard,

and you will find him only the remnant of his former self. His immortal mind is not less blighted by this withering curse than his dying body. His memory, once retentive and ready, has lost its wonted elasticity and power. His understanding, which could once grasp, and wield, and elucidate almost any subject, becomes debilitated and childish. In his cups, the drunkard is generally a temporary fool or madman. His very horse exhibits the external symbols of mortification for the load he carries, and his dog is ashamed to keep his master company. But idiotism and insanity are not always temporary in the case of the drunkard. Both of these effects often become permanent in the future man. Idiots may be found almost everywhere, who have brought this calamity upon themselves by the immoderate use of ardent spirits. From men of intellect, and men of business, and perhaps men of pre-eminent attainments, they have debased themselves to a common level with the swine. In some cases reason seems to be blotted out, and the miserable victim of intemperance lives and dies a literal fool. In other cases still more numerous, there is a manifest approximation to idiotcy, where this deplorable consequence does not actually follow. Who has not witnessed the wane of intellect around him? Who has not seen the shrewd accountant become dull, the profound philosopher rendered obtuse; the arch politician bewildered; the eager flight of the learned advocate flag; and that precocity of genius which, in the dawn of life, attracted the steady gaze, and promised a giant manhood, dwindle into mental insignificance and leath? The world may, perhaps, stand and wonder at the change, and speculate upon the latent cause. But lift the curtain, and the mystery is solved. There stands the bottle, and the death of intellect is in it. Trace the effects of this habit upon the talents, and learning, and prospects of a young man of early promise; fix your eye upon one who is gifted with as fine a mind as was ever moulded by the hand of heaven; and let him become addicted to his cups; and let him continue to suck and suck at the bottle, and he will ultimately possess (to borrow an allusion from Dr. Rush) just about the intellect of a CALF.

Again, spirits have been always celebrated as good preventives of the bad effects of exposure to cold and wet, and as the best means of enabling men to undergo them. This also is a delusion. Every recent experiment which has been made upon the subject demonstrates most clearly, that men when, exposed to extreme cold and wet,

undergo their sufferings longer and with less injury upon simple water only, than when supplied with spiritous liquors. Dr. Trotter's experiments upon sailors, on the tops, in cold nights, for hours together, were uniformly in favour of the men who had taken no spirits. The Roman soldiers, natives of the mild regions of Italy, conquered the world without the use of spirits. No soldiers ever underwent greater fatigues or surmounted greater difficulties; but whether scorching on the sands of Egypt, or freezing on the passage of the Alps, whether in forced and incredibly long marches, and in heavy armour for weeks together, such as a modern spirit-drinker could not even carry, or in the toil and perid of the battle-field, they uniformly served without even an allowance of wine, a little vinegar and water being their only refreshment; and these were the men who conquered the world!!! Let us hear no more, then, of the necessity of alcohol to labour. Let us not bride our servants to unnatural exertion by giving them such stimulants. We are not warranted in extracting from our fellow-creatures, by such destructive means, any unnatural temporary exertions; and, if there are permanent servants, we will always find that the detriment will recoil upon ourselves, if not in the breaking down of their health, at least in the deterioration of their habits. Are we not guilty of the blood of these men, who tempt them on to their ruin, by this constant practice of bibbing them with liquor for every act of service, or of procuring some short temporary exertion from its aid?

The celebrated Dr. Hunter gave one of his children a full glass of sherry every day after dinner for a week. The child was then about four years old, and had never been accustomed to wine. To another child, nearly of the same age, and under similar circumstances, he gave a large orange, for the same space of time. At the end of the week he found a very material difference in the pulse, heat of body and state of the bowels of the two children. In the first the pulse was quickened, the heat increased, and the bowels deranged, whilst the second had ever appearance that indicated high health. He then reversed the experiment: to the first-mentioned child he gave the orange, and the other the wine. The effects followed as before: a striking and demonstrative proof of the pernicious effects of vinous liquors on the functions of life, in a state of full health. Now this is the effect of the regular use of a comparatively mild and weak substance on the stomach of a young human being. The very same

... effects will follow the regular use of a stronger substance of the same class, viz; spirits, even in the stomach of an adult; and from all this deranged digestion, and feverish irregularity of the system, will result an exactly proportionate diminution of strength for labour. Dr. Beddoe's experiment on two dogs shows how imperfectly the work of digestion and assimilation is performed when the food is mixed up with ardent spirits.—He caused an equal quantity of the same food to be given to two young dogs of the same litter. Immediately after feeding, four teaspoonfuls of spirits were poured down the throat of one of the animals. In five hours both were opened within a very few moments of each other. The animal to whom the spirits had been given had its stomach nearly twice as full as its fellow. The bits of flesh were as angular as immediately after they were cut by the knife; they were also as firm in their substance. In the other dog the pieces were rounded off, and much softer. Exactly as it happened to these dogs will it also to you.—You do not cause digestion;—you retard and diminish it by taking spirits;—you produce daily a kind of palsy of the principal organ of life, so that its functions are only partially performed, if performed at all.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—SINGULAR ROYAL ALLIANCE.

(From the Standard.)

There appears to be no doubt of the correctness of the rumour mentioned by us in Friday's Standard, of her Majesty's intention to consent to the public solemnization of the marriage of Lady Cecilia Underwood (or rather Buggins, for that is, we have been assured, the lady's real name) with his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The Morning Chronicle is of opinion that "an immense majority of the people of the whole empire" will be rejoiced to learn that such a step has been decided on. We are also assured by our contemporary that a private marriage was solemnized between his Royal Highness and that lady some years ago, and that all who refuse to admit that her Majesty has been judiciously advised, in the determination she has formed of placing Lady Buggins in a position which may possibly render her the Queen Consort of Great Britain, are a "vile and envious faction," who would deprive his Royal Highness of the "happiness of seeing his wife raised to a proper station." We confess that we belong to the stigmatised order who come within our contemporary's category; for we are decidedly of opinion that neither the public morals, nor the dignity of the Royal Family, will be likely to be enhanced by drawing the attention of the country to circumstances which might otherwise be buried in oblivion, for the sordid purpose of repairing an unsuccessful attempt to put an additional income into his Royal Highness's pocket. If her Majesty's ministers consider themselves in his Royal Highness's debt, let them, in the name of decency and good faith, adopt a less objectionable mode of repaying the obligation. Should such a precedent be established, there is no saving were it may end.



An Act to establish the Fees and Costs chargeable in the several Police Offices and Courts of Sessions in this Colony.

[Passed 29th April, 1840.]

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to establish the Fees to be taken in the several Police Offices and Courts of Sessions in this Colony.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, that from and after the passing of this Act the following Fees and Costs shall be chargeable and taken in the several Police Offices and in the several Courts of Session in this Colony; and a printed Table of the same shall be posted up in a conspicuous place in every Police Office and Court of Session, for public inspection, and shall be as follows:—

No. 1.

Fees, chargeable on the Colony, for the Sheriff of Newfoundland.

For summoning and empannelling every Grand Jury, One Pound One Shilling.

For summoning and empannelling every Petit Jury, Ten Shillings and Sixpence.

No. 2.

Fees payable to the Clerk of the Peace in Courts of Session of Justices of the Peace.

	£.	s.	d.
For Precept for Quarter Session	0	7	6
Calling and Swearing Grand Jury	0	5	0
Calling and Swearing every Petty Jury	0	2	0
Drawing and engrossing Indictment or Information, and conducting proceedings to final Judgment	1	1	0
Entering proceedings, in Trial by Jury of a Cause, to final Judgment	0	6	8
Preparing and engrossing Record of Conviction or Acquittal, when required	0	6	8
Every Recognizance for Sureties of the Peace (to be paid by the party bound)	0	3	4
Attendance during each Quarter Sessions	1	0	0
Making up the Record of each Quarter Sessions, payable only when such services shall be duly certified by the Justices or Justice ..	1	10	0

No. 3.

Fees payable to the Clerk of the Peace in Civil Cases, Malicious Mischiefs and in Petty Criminal Cases, under Summary proceedings.

	£.	s.	d.
For a Summons or a Subpoena	0	1	0
The hearing of every cause	0	1	0
Entering the proceedings to Judgment	0	1	6
Every Warrant in Execution	0	1	0
Every Recognizance	0	1	0
Provided nevertheless, that in any Civil Action in which the Debt or matter in dispute shall not amount to the sum of Twenty Shillings, the Fees to be taken by the Clerk of the Peace shall not in the whole exceed the sum of Three Shillings and Sixpence.			

No. 4.

Fees to be allowed the Clerk of the Peace for the performance of Ministerial Duties before a Justice or Justices of the Peace, in cases of Felony or Misdemeanor.

	£.	s.	d.
For every Deposition or Examination taken and drawn, and made in due form, according to usual precedents in accredited Books of Practice	0	2	0
Every Summons	0	1	0
Every Subpoena	0	1	0
Every Warrant	0	1	6
Every Commitment	0	1	6
Every Recognizance for due appearance of Prosecutor to prosecute, or Witness to give evidence at Trial, the same being taken in due form as aforesaid	0	1	6

No. 5.

Fees payable to Constable or Bailiff.

	£.	s.	d.
For service of a Summons or Subpoena	0	1	0
Executing every Warrant to arrest the person ..	0	2	6
And if the due service of either of the above process shall require the Officer to travel beyond the distance of two miles, he			

shall be further allowed, for every mile extra .. 0 0 6
For execution of any Warrant or order of Justices or Justice for levying under Judgment, by Sale of Goods, when such Judgment and levy shall be under the sum of Twenty Shillings

And when the said levy shall exceed Twenty Shillings, then there shall be furthermore five per cent allowed thereon.

2nd.—And be it further enacted, that no other Fees or Costs shall be chargeable in the said Police Offices or Courts of Session, or any of them, than the Fees or Costs hereinbefore mentioned; and that any person charging or taking any greater amount of Fees or Costs in any such Police Office or Court of Session shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the sum of Five Pounds.

3rd.—And be it further enacted that this Act shall continue and be in force for the period of three years, and no longer.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1840.

We observe that the free and independent electors of the district of St. John's are on the eve of exercising their unbiased judgment in the selection of a Member for the Colonial Legislature. Perhaps, however, the safest way for them, under existing circumstances, will be, to attend to the infallible directions of the Newfoundland Patriot, whose able and sagacious Editor has hitherto been so exceedingly fortunate in his choice, that there can be no danger whatever in trusting, entirely, to his discrimination.

To be sure, according to his own confession, he made some slight mistakes with regard to, Dr. Carson, Mr. Morris, Mr. Kent and Mr. Brown, to all of whom he has been frequently under the painful necessity of administering some fatherly reproof, as the public must well remember; but, with these little exceptions, the Editor of the Patriot, in his nomination of Representatives, has been judicious and marvellously "cute"! Master O'Dwyer and Thomas Fitzgibbon Moore are ready, at a moment's warning, to prove the truth of this assertion!

We learn with much indignation that the House of Assembly, in a paroxysm of economy, has not only reduced the salary of the Geological Surveyor, but has actually gone so far as to deprive him of his vessel: row really this is too bad; it is paltry and contemptible to the last degree. We had hoped that the labors of that gentleman in his late survey—his interesting and valuable discoveries, together with his scientific and masterly Report, would have insured him a continuance of all the accommodation the Colony could afford, and which in such an undertaking and upon such a coast, he indispensably requires. But the sun of the Assembly rose in a vapour and it will set in a cloud.

A small portion of the wreck of the barque Atlantic floated ashore here on Friday morning last.

Herrings have been abundant during the past fortnight. Some excellent Cod have also been taken.

(From the Royal Gazette, May 5.)

By Authority.

HIS Excellency the GOVERNOR having been pleased to nominate

PATRICK MORRIS, Esq,

to be a Member of Her Majesty's Council of this Island, the usual Oaths were this day administered to him, and he took his seat at the Board accordingly.

JAMES CROWDY,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office, }
2nd May, 1840. }

His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint

THOMAS BECK, Esq.

to be Returning Officer at the Election of a Representative of the District of St. John's, in the General Assembly of this Island, in the place of PATRICK MORRIS, Esq., now a Member of Her Majesty's Council.

JAMES CROWDY,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office, }
4th May, 1840. }

TO prevent present inconvenience to the Public—to facilitate the means of procuring Grants of Land—and to remove every pretext for its undue occupation, the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council, has adopted the following regulations for its alienation:—

1. All Petitions for Land, now in the Office of the Surveyor General, or which may hereafter be lodged there, shall be submitted to the Governor for his approval.

2. If a Petition be so approved, the Land applied for will be surveyed and advertised for Sale in three successive Gazettes—put up at Public Auction at an upset price of 2s. per acre—and sold to the highest Bidder.

3. A deposit of Ten per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remainder of the purchase money within 14 days thereof.

4. On such payment, as also of the Established Fees, being made, the Grant will be delivered.

JAMES CROWDY,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
4th May, 1840.

“THE MODEST PETITION, ONLY HALF MY PAY.”

To His Excellency HENRY PRESCOTT, Esq., Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

At the sacrifice of professional emolument, considerable expense and much personal fatigue, I have strictly performed the services of Speaker in the present House of Assembly.

Both houses of the Legislature have concurred in voting me two hundred pounds per annum, which has been sanctioned by your Excellency.

By the loss of the Contingency Bills for 1839 and 1840 I am deprived of resources which I calculated upon to great pecuniary inconvenience.

I pray that your Excellency will be pleased to issue your mandamus in my favour on the Colonial Treasurer for two hundred pounds, being half of the sum due to me. Precedents for such a proceeding will be found in the Treasurer's accounts for 1838. And your petitioner, as in duty bound will ever pray.

WILL CARSON,

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Billies, April 30.

Sir,—I beg you will do me the favor, to present the accompanying petition to the Governor.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

WILL CARSON,

To the hon. James Crowdy,
Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
30th April, 1840.

Sir,—The Governor desires me to ac-

knowledge the receipt of your memorial of this date, and to acquaint you that although he regrets the inconvenience to which you and many others are exposed by the circumstance of no provision having been made for the contingent expenses of the last two sessions, yet it is utterly out of his power to comply with your request.

I have the honor to be,
Your very obedt. servt,
JAMES CROWDY.

To the hon. William Carson,
&c. &c. &c.

A coroner's inquest was held on Friday and by adjournment on Saturday last, before AARON HOGSETT, Esq., on view of the body of MARTIN EAGAN, fisherman and labourer, who had been assaulted and beaten in the house of THOMAS RAFTER, at River-head, on the previous Tuesday evening. It appeared in evidence that the deceased and one EDWARD CONNELLY, cartman, had met in the house of RAFTER on the evening above stated, and after some altercation, CONNELLY took up an earthenware jug and struck the deceased on the head, from the effects of which blow the deceased lingered until the following Friday, when death terminated his sufferings. A *post mortem* examination was held on Saturday by EDWARD KIELLEY, Esq., and Dr. S. CARSON, who found an extensive fracture over the left eye, with a portion of the skull driven in upon the brain. The jury returned a verdict of *wilful murder* against EDWARD CONNELLY; who, notwithstanding every vigilance to apprehend him, has hitherto succeeded in eluding the officers of justice.

The deceased has left a widow and family in a state of lamentable destitution.—*Ledger*, May 5.

"Under this head (HOSPITALS) your Committee beg to state that they have received no account whatever, *alitho'* an address was presented to His Excellency from your honorable House respectfully requesting to cause the 14th sec. of the Act to be complied with."

Now the above, coming from any other than PETER WINNER, J. P., M. H. A., *Chairman of Audit, Finance*, and so forth, would, as they say in the *far west*, "be pretty considerably cool," but coming from the great authority aforesaid, we pronounce it the most downright and monstrously barefaced piece of impudence that ever was perpetrated even in that "refuge for the destitute" of which the above-named gentleman is so distinguished a member. Our readers will better understand our meaning when we inform them that it has lately come to our knowledge that certain complaints have referred to the executive by the Directors of the Hospital at Ferryland, against this self-same PETER (who has the effrontery to say the Hospital Act "has not been complied with,")—that he has not only offered great obstruction to the due execution of the Hospital Act, but has, under cover, of his authority as a Justice of the Peace, actually threatened the local Collector of the Hospital dues with something of superhuman vengeance for daring to demand them.

We have heard a good deal from time to time of the goings-on of the above personage, which, owing to his utter insignificant tho' oftentimes violent character, we have hitherto refrained from noticing; but which we are informed has more than once been made the subject of representation to the government. In the present instance, if all we are told is true, we should not be much surprised if this pugnacious Justice should, ere another year passes over his head, find himself shorn of his "little brief authority"—as the permitting any man, who could be capable of acting as he has done in several instances, to remain any longer in the commission of the peace, would only tend to bring the Magistracy of the colony into contempt and disrespect.—*Times*, May 6.

Our attention has been called to the wilful neglect of the House of Assembly to make any provision for the expenses attending the Registration of Voters throughout the colony. Our readers are no doubt aware that in one of the earlier sessions of the legislature an Act was passed on this head, providing that all persons entitled to vote at elections of members of the House of Assembly should be registered in the manner and at the period therein prescribed. The House of Assembly it appears has pertinaciously refused, notwithstanding the repeated messages of the Governor on the subject, to make the least provision for defraying the necessary expenses attending this most essential duty—the conse-

quence of which virtual abrogation of an existing law will be that there will be no Registration, and of course no election can take place after the dissolution of the present House—which if not sooner extinguished by the authority of the executive, will die a natural death in May next.

We have not time at present to offer any further remarks; but as the effect of the proceedings of the House of Assembly to which we have alluded will be to disfranchise the entire constituency of the colony, we think the subject calls for the most serious consideration.—*Ibid*

The new Barque ATLANTIC, of Perth, (284 tons) George Morton, Master, from Dundee, bound to Quebec, with a general cargo, ran on shore near Cape St. Francis, at half past 11 o'clock, on the night of Tuesday last. The Passengers (27 in number) and the crew had a miraculous escape, but all succeeded in getting on shore with the exception of a boy named Hog, who, was unfortunately drowned.

We feel persuaded that it will be only necessary to apprise the public of the destitute condition of these poor strangers, to secure for them that assistance of which they now stand in need. Scarcely an article of clothing was saved from the wreck,—the loss of the ship having been almost the work of an instant, and the circumstances superseding every consideration but the preservation of life,—many got on shore as they rushed from their beds on being aroused by the shock. His Excellency the Governor, we understand, promptly and humanely sent to their assistance, on being informed of their situation; and we are requested to state that the President of the Chamber of Commerce—the Hon. W. Thomas—will receive clothing or any other contribution for the benefit of the sufferers.—*Newfoundlander*, May 7.

(For the Star.)

SAD NEWS FOR THE GROG SHOPS.

Within the past week no less than One Hundred and Twenty-three emigrants, wearing the honorable and sacred insignia of *Temperance*, have arrived in this Colony. Their appearance just at this moment, coming as they do from the immediate presence of the Apostle Mathew, cannot but spread terror and confusion among "the lovers of drink." The intelligenc they bring relative to the all but miraculous diffusion of their principles throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, exceeds every thing that could have been imagined. To such an extent has sobriety prevailed, that, in some counties, a *drunken Irishman* would be regarded by the mass of the people with greater detestation and abhorrence than even Satan himself. Publicans have universally "shut shop," and have returned to their former and more honorable avocations of carpenters, shoemakers, tailors and the like. Indeed, a man who has now any thing to do with the sale of spirituous liquors in Ireland is obliged to sneak through the "lanes and by-ways of the city," more like a culprit just escaped from the gallows, than one in the pursuit of his ordinary calling. Happy Ireland! When shall we resemble thee! Oh that the great—the illustrious *Mathew* would hasten to visit us; for truly the harvest is plentiful but the labourers are FEW.

PEREGRINUS.

[We heartily concur with the writer of the foregoing, in hailing the arrival of such adventurers to the shores of Newfoundland. The only thing we lament is, that we have already in the Colony, more hands than work—more mouths than bread to fill them. Yet, on the other hand, we are free to admit that the evil has a remedy: turn off the tipplers, and give employment to the men of the pledge.

Thus, in a very little while, the industry of the country could with propriety, boast of five times the physical strength, without any addition to the number of its bones and muscles.—ED. STAR.]

(To the Editor of the Star.)

"The toasts were closed, and as the mountain dew began to fall, the Boys enjoyed it heartily. They bore the wetting with the happiest feeling; and became fully resolved that in HONOR OF OLD IRELAND they would not go home till morning, to which resolution they most faithfully adhered."—*Official Report of the last St. Patrick's Festival in the town of Harbor Grace.*

"What! Honor Old Ireland by getting drunk."—*Son of the True Church*

SIR,

I am much mistaken if there are not a considerable number of your readers to whom it is perfectly unnecessary to introduce the foregoing Quotations. Their features are so strongly marked, and there is, withal, something so exceedingly impressive in their "make and manner," that having once had the pleasure of their acquaintance, the most oblivious I should imagine, could scarcely forget them. I shall not detain the reader therefore with the superfluous formalities of an introduction, taking it, as I do, for granted, not only that he knows them by sight, but also that he has some vivid recollections as to their birth, parentage, and education.

On St. Patrick's day last, there moved through the streets of *Kilkenny*, one of the grandest and most interesting processions that Ireland has ever witnessed. And of whom, think you, Mr. Editor was this procession composed? Was it made up of individuals reeling under the influence of drink? Was it composed of such as were anxious for a Bacchanalian "wetting"? Of those who had resolved to evince the depth of their veneration by debauchery and riot—their love for *old Ireland* by getting "gloriously" drunk? No; the Bacchanal was not there; the glutton was not there, the rioter was not there: neither the "drops of brandy" nor the "cruiskeen lawn" were tolerated there. But I will tell you who constituted that magnificent procession;—THE FOLLOWERS OF FATHER MATHEW—THE TEE-TOTALLERS OF ERIN, headed by their Priests. Men who respect themselves—who venerate St. Patrick and who fear and worship their God. I am credibly informed, Mr. Editor, that throughout the whole city, Temperance was triumphant; and that the day closed in solemnity and peace. What a delightful example for us to follow. Oh that we may henceforward follow it in sincerity and truth. As a full account of the whole proceeding will be shortly published, I shall say no more on the subject, but subscribe myself

Your obedient Servant,
PHILO-MATHEW.

DEPARTURES.—In the Ann for Buctush, Wm. STIRLING, Esq. and Lady.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED

May 8.—Norval, Wills, Copenhagen, 1303 bags bread, 250 bls flour, 100 bls pork, 250 firkins butter, 20 bls beef, 2 bales hosiery, 5000 bricks.

CLEARED

May 9.—Brigantine, Elizabeth, Neagle, Liverpool, 13456 galls. pale seal oil, 10,500 seal skins, 20 cwt old junk, 7 cow hides.

May 5.—Ann, Tardrew, Buctush, sundries.

Lady Ann, Pynn, St. Andrews, ballast.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

April 30.—American Schooner Norfolk, Matthews, Philadelphia, flour, butter, bread, corn.

May 1.—Otter, Dill, Porto Rico, molasses, sugar.

4.—Christiana, Lawson, Barbados, ballast.

American Schooner Sarah, Smith, New York, rum, cheese, tobacco, flour, bread, pork, vinegar.

Active, Willcox, Teignmouth, general cargo.

5.—Scotch Lass, Kearney, Hamburg, pork, butter, flour, bread, bricks, and sundries.

Diana, Greig, Hamburg, butter, flour, catmeal, bread.

Jenny, Boorach, Liverpool, general cargo.

6.—Brig Mercury, Humphreys, Matanzas molasses, coffee, sugar.

American Schooner Texas, Reed, New York, flour, pork.

Schr Endeavour, M'Donald, Novascotia cattle, sheep, hay.

CLEARED

April 30.—Amanda, Poland, Oporto fish.

American Schooner North Carolina, Poole, Cape Breton, Oil.

Sarah, M'Donald, P. E. Island, salt, herring.

May 1.—Planet, Doane Halifax, fish.

Prickie Campbell, Halifax, fish.

2.—Anastasia, Reddy, P. E. Island, herring.

Topaz, Furneaux, P. E. Island, herring.

American Schr Attention, Plummer, Boston, ballast.

5.—American Brig Echo, Stevens, Sydney, ballast.

American Schr Norfolk, Matthews, Sydney, ballast.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,
EX-ANN, FROM BRISTOL,
An Extensive Assortment of
MANUFACTURED
DRY GOODS,

50 Tons SALT
10 Tons Best COALS.

And, ex-VETO, from
New York,

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

Offering at Low Rates for Cash,

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & CO.

Harbor Grace,
April 29, 1840.

Notice.

A Resolution has been recently passed by the COMMITTEE of the HARBOR GRACE

WESLEYAN LIBRARY,

whereby the Instructive and Valuable Works of that Institution are rendered accessible to the Public.

CONDITIONS, AS FOLLOWS:—

To be paid for the reading of each Volume, THREE PENCE.

No Book to be kept longer than a WEEK.

Hours of delivery &c., from TEN o'Clock till ONE on MONDAYS.

N. B.—A Catalogue of the Works may be seen at the Mission House, on application to the Rev. J. SNOWBALL, Librarian.

Harbor Grace,
April 29, 1840.

POETRY

Oh! chide not! if I have no grief,
In outward show,
Or seek in pleasure short relief
From inward woe,
Oh! chide not! for the burning tear
Falls sad alone,
The wounded heart hath something dear
To rest upon,
The treasured memory of the past
Time cannot dim, or fortune blast.

Frown not! that bowl but mock'd my
thirst;
In fancy's dream
Reflected all, too fondly nursed,
My boyhood's beam:
My star of hope! can I forget
The light it gave?
The hour it rose in joy, or set
Within the grave?
The liquid hail a stranger drop,
'Tis sorrow's offering at the top.

Mark not my tongue! its careless flow
May pain conceal,
Why should I cloud my friends with woe
They cannot feel!
Can I receive a father's smile
With tearful eye?
Or should a brother's care beguile,
Not check the sigh?
Then chide not! though my grief's un-
known,
Its sacred offering falls alone.

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, Twa-
key & Hyson
CORDAGE, TOWLINES, WARPS,
&c., &c., &c.
SPUNYARN & OAKUM
CANVAS, No. and Flat, TWINE
COALS, Large and dry 'in Store' for
Sealers
PITCH, TAR, TURPENTINE, ROSIN
& VARNISH
Prepared Patent VARNISH for Ship's
SHEATHING PAPAR, BRIMSTONE
SOAP and CANDLES
OCHRE, LIME
POWDER, SHOT, Large Gun FLINTS
CHALK, WHITING, GRINDSTONES
PAINTS, all Sorts & Colours
LINED OIL, SPIRITS TURPEN-
TINE
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
STEM PLATES
IRON THIMBLES, assorted
HOOP IRON
CHAIN TOPSAIL-SHEETs
IRON, Round, Square, and Flat, all
Sizes
ANCHORS, 1 to 6 Cwt
WINDLASS PALLS, WHEELS &c.
NAILS, all sizes, PUMPTACKS
Composition NAILS, SPARROWBILLS
300 Pair DECKBOOTS
6 Casks SHOES well assorted,
Green Glass SPECTACLES
Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, all Colours
PILOT CLOTHS, WHITNEYS
FLUSHINGS, SERGES
BLANKETING, FLANNELS
HOSIERY

And a Large Stock of other
**MANUFACTURED
GOODS,**

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

On Sale

**JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE.**

A well assorted Stock of
BRITISH

**Manufactured
Dry Goods,**

60 Pieces PAPER HANG-
INGS

90 Coils CORDAGE, and
50 Tons Best Newport

**RED ASH
COALS**

ALSO,

Of former Importations,
Bread, Flour, Pork

Holstein Butter (repack-
ed)

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 SAL,

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 Hoshed 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 STIRLING, M. D.
And Surgeon,

HAVING returned from the Univer-
sity of Edinburgh, has to ac-
quaint his Friends and the Public gen-
erally, that he is now Practising the dif-
ferent branches of his Profession in con-
junction with his Father, at whose resi-
dence, he may at any time be consulted.

Harbor Grace,
23d Sept., 1839.

**Indentures
FOR SALE,**

At the Office of this Paper.

On Sale

Just Landed

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

Prime Mess PORK
Bread
Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Butter.

Also,

15 tuns BLUBBER

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear,
June 9, 1839.

ON SALE

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex **NAPOLEON** from **HAM-
BURG**,

BREAD, FLOUR and
4000 Bricks

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

ALSO,

90 Tons

SALT

And,

20 Tons Best House

Coals,

Ex **APOLLO**, Captain BUTLER from
LIVERPOOL.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.
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 offer.
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 CLIFT'S, St. John's; or to Mr
ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent, Harbour
Grace.

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

May 1, 1839.

For Portugal Cove

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

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

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

FARES:—

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

Notice

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

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, **HARBOUR GRACE**
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. John's
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1839

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and
Portugal Cove.

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

The **NORA CREINA** will, until further 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. 6.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6
Single Letters.

Double do

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

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respects
fully to acquaint the Public that the
has purchased a new and commodious Boat,
which at a considerable expence, he has fit-
ted 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 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
Kiely's (*Newfoundland Tavern*) and at
Mr John Cruet's.
Carbonear,
June 4, 1838.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of
Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR
Widow.

Carbonear.

Blanks

Of Various kinds For Sale at the Office of
this Paper