



AND

## Conception Bay Journal.

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

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1840.

No. 303

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

## EFFECTS OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

BY JONATHAN KITTREDGE, ESQ.

While on earth, the victim of intemperance is as stupid as an ass, as ferocious as a tiger, as savage as a bear, as poisonous as the asp, as filthy, as the swine, as fetid, as a goat, and as malignant as fiend. No matter what may be the original materials of the man; his figure may possess every grace of the sculptor; his mind may be imbued with every art and science; he may be fit to command at the head of armies, to sway a Roman senate, to wield the destinies of nations; his heart may be the seat of every virtue; but ardent spirits will strip him of the whole, and convert him into a demon. Need I tell how? Need I point out the change that ebriety produces in the moral and social affections? Need I present the sword red with a brother's blood? It was in a drunken revel that the infuriate Alexander slew his best friend, and most beloved companion, Clytus. And it was in a drunken revel that he proclaimed himself a god, and died.

"But have not ardent spirits one good quality, one redeeming virtue?" none. I say, none.—There is nothing, not even the shadow of a virtue, to rescue them from universal and everlasting execration. "But they are good as a medicine." No, not as a medicine. There is no physician, that does not love them, that needs them in his practice. There is no disease that they cure or relieve, that cannot be cured or relieved without them. They add to no man's health; they save no man's life. It is impossible to name a single good thing that they do. Give them to the divine: do they add to his piety, to his zeal, to his faithfulness, to his love of God or man? no, they destroy them all. Give them to the physician: do they increase his skill, his power to discriminate amid the symptoms of disease, his judgment to apply the appropriate remedies, his kind and affectionate solicitude? nay, verily they destroy them all. Give them to the legal advocate; do they increase his knowledge, his perception to discover the points of his case, his readiness to apply the evidence, his ability to persuade a court and jury? no, they destroy them all. Give them to the mechanic: do they assist his ingenuity, his judgment, or his taste? no, they destroy them all. Give them to the laborer: do they add to his strength? Do they enable him to bear fatigue, to endure heat and cold? Can he do more work, or do it better? no, they are the ruin of the whole. They reduce his strength, weaken his frame,

make him more susceptible to heat and cold, disorganize his whole system, and unfit him for labor.

"But there are some men," say you, "who use ardent spirits, and who get along very well." Admitted. They endure it. So there are some men who get along very well with poor health and feeble constitutions. Are poor health and feeble constitutions, therefore, no evils! Is the prosperity of such to be attributed to them? As much as is that of the former to the use of ardent spirits. Was ever a man made rich by the use of ardent spirits? never, but millions have been made beggars by it.

I will examine for a moment the effect, the immediate effect of ardent spirits upon the man. I will take a man in health, and give him a glass of ardent spirits. The effect is to produce mental derangement, and false notions and conceptions. But one glass will not have much effect. I will give him another, and if he loves rum he feels better; another, and he feels better; another, better yet. By this time he has got to feel pretty well, quite happy. He has no fear or shame. He can curse, and swear, and break things. "He is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils." He fears no consequences, and can accomplish impossibilities. If he is a cripple, he fancies he can dance like a satyr; if he is slow and unwieldy, he can run like a hart; if he is weak and feeble in strength, he can lift like Samson and fight like Hercules; if he is poor and pennyless, he is rich as Croesus on his throne, and has money to lend. This is all a correct representation. It is what happens universally with the drunkard. I know one man who is intemperate, who is poor and never known to have five dollars at a time, who, when he is intoxicated, has often, and does usually offer to lend me a thousand dollars.—Poor, miserable, and deluded man! But he feels well; he is one of those who feel better to drink. He is mentally deranged; his imagination is disordered. He fancies bliss, and felicity, and plenty, and abundance, which do not exist; and he awakes to misery, and poverty, and shame, and contempt. Yet this is the exact feeling of all those who feel better to drink spirits. He who drinks but a glass, has not the same degree, but precisely the same kind of feeling with the one I have described.

And this is all, this is all that rum does to make a man feel better. If his wife and children are starving, he feels it not. He feels better. If his affairs are going to ruin, or are already plunged into ruin, he is not sensible to his condition. If his house is on fire, he sings the maniac's song and regards

it not. He feels better.

Let him who likes this better feeling, enjoy it, did I say? No. Reclaim him, if possible. Convince him that he labors under a delusion. Restore him to truth and to reason; banish the cup from his mouth, and change the brute into the man.

But if all will do it, he is saved; and he who contributes but a mite in this work of God, deserves the everlasting gratitude of the republic. If the names of a Brainerd, of a Swartz, of a Buchanan, have been rendered immortal by their efforts to convert the heathen to Christianity; the names of those men who shall succeed in converting Christians to temperance and sobriety, should be written in letters of ever-during gold, and appended by angels in the temple of the living God. The sum of their benevolence would be exceeded only by His, who came down from heaven for man's redemption.—Then banish it: this is the only way to save your children. As long as you keep ardent spirits in your houses, as long as you drink it yourselves, as long as it is polite and genteel to sip the intoxicating bowl, so long society will remain just what it is now, and so long drunkards will spring from your loins, and so long drunkards will wear your names to future generations. And there is no other way given under heaven, whereby man can be saved from the vice of intemperance, but that of *total abstinence*.

*Combustion of Drunkards.*—The bodies of some drunkards have been so thoroughly steeped in spirit as literally to take fire and consume to ashes. It is said that no case of this combustion has ever occurred except among hard drinkers, and it is altogether probable that, in every such case, an inflammable air has exhaled from the lungs or skin, or both and has been kindled by the too near approach of a lighted taper, or some ignited substance. A French Chemist, it is said, after drinking a pint of ether during the day, used to amuse himself in the evening by lighting up his breath, directed in a very small stream upon the flame of a lamp. Alcohol, taken in large quantities, would probably, in some constitutions at least, occasion a similar vapor to be thrown from the lungs; and there is doubtless more danger than has been imagined, in a deep drinker's bringing his mouth or nose close to a lighted taper at evening. The wonder is, that instances, of the combustion of drunkards should so rarely have occurred. Plouquet mentions twenty-eight cases.

Dr Good, in his "Study of Me-

dicine," makes the following remarks on the combustion of the human body, which occasionally takes place in consequence of the intemperate use of ardent spirits, and which he distinguishes by the name of "*Catacausis Ebriosa*." "There may be some difficulty in giving credit to so marvellous a diathesis; yet examples of its existence, and of its leading to a migratory and fatal combustion, are so numerous, and so well authenticated, and press upon us from so many different countries and eras, that it would be absurd to withhold our assent. In almost every instance the combustion seems to have taken place in females advanced in life, and immoderately addicted to spirituous liquors."

## POETRY

## THE HOUR OF DEATH.

Leaves have their time to fall,  
And flowers to wither at the North-wind's  
breath,  
And stars to set—but all,  
Thou hast *all* seasons for thine own, Oh,  
Death!

Day is for mortal care,  
Eve for glad meeting round the joyous  
hearth,  
Night for the dreams of sleep, the  
voice of prayer—  
But all for thee, thou Mightiest of the  
Earth!

The Banquet hath its hour,  
Its feverish hour of mirth, and song,  
and wine;  
There comes a day for Grief's over-  
whelming power,  
A time for softer tears—but all are thine!

Youth and the opening rose  
May look like things too glorious for  
decay,  
And smile at thee!—but thou art not  
of those,  
That wait the ripen'd bloom to seize their  
prey!

Leaves have their time to fall,  
And flowers to wither at the North-wind's  
breath,  
And stars to set—but all,  
Thou hast *all* seasons for thine own, Oh,  
Death!

We know when moons shall wane,  
When summer-birds from far shall  
cross the sea,  
When autumn's hue shall tinge the  
golden grain—  
But who shall teach us when to look for  
thee?

Is it when spring's first gale  
Comes forth to whisper where the violets  
lie?

Is it when roses in our paths grow pale?  
They have *one* season—*all* are ours to  
die!

Thou art where billows foam,  
Thou art where music melts upon the air;  
Thou art around us in our peaceful  
home,  
And the world calls us forth—and thou  
art there!

Thou art where friend meets friend,  
Beneath the shadow of the elm to rest;  
Thou art where foe meets foe, and  
trumpets rend  
The skies, and swords beat down the  
princely crest.

THE CHIEFS OF UPPER CANADA.

A general Council of the Chiefs, representing twelve Indian settlements, was held at the River Credit, commencing on the 16th instant, and closing on the 24th instant. During the sittings of the Council, the principal Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, residing on the Grand River, met their Chippeway brethren; and after smoking the Pipe of Peace together, solemnly renewed the treaty of friendship originally entered into by their forefathers. The Wampum Belts, the memorials of the treaty, were exhibited, and the "talks" contained in them were minutely rehearsed. We understand that it was truly pleasing to witness the good feeling displayed by all parties on that occasion. It was stated that the object of their forefathers had in view in making this treaty was to prevent the shedding of blood.

The council passed several resolutions on subjects connected with their temporal welfare; some of which have been submitted to the Government for consideration. On Monday, the Chiefs in a body waited upon the Governor-General, and presented an Address to His Excellency. The Chiefs also presented an Address to His Excellency Sir George Arthur.

The above particulars we have obtained from the Rev. Peter Jones, Indian Chief and missionary. The Address and appropriate Replies are given below. While some documents which have proceeded from the pen of the Governor-General show him to be an experienced and able statesman, His Excellency's reply to the Indians indicates a versatile talent, a refined taste and genius, and an elevated moral feeling, which none can fail to appreciate and admire. Mr. Jones has informed us that the Indians are greatly delighted with it, especially with the phrase—"the ears of the Queen will be ever open to the prayer of her Indian Children, and her hand ready to help them." The Address of the Indians to His Excellency is also characteristic and beautiful. The following are copies of the Addresses and Replies:—

To our Great Father, the Right Hon. CHARLES POULETT THOMSON, Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c.

The Address of the Ojebway Nation of Indians residing at the River Credit, Rice Lake, Aldersville, Mud Lake, Balsam Lake, Narrows, Snake Island, Colwater, Sangeng, St. Clair, and Muncey Town, in General Council assembled.

Father.—We the children of our Great Mother the Queen, who sits beyond the great waters, beg leave most respectfully to approach you, our Great Father, for the purpose of congratulating you on your safe arrival on these shores, and upon your assumption of the Government of this country.

Father.—We are the original proprietors of this country, on which your white children have built their towns, and cleared their farms.

Father.—Our people were once numerous, free and happy, in the enjoyment of the abundance which our forests, lakes, and rivers produced.

Father.—When the white man came into our country our forefathers took him by the hand, and gave him land on which to pitch his wigwam. Ever since that time he has continued to flow to our shores, and now the white man is greater and stronger than your Red Children.

Father.—For many years we have been made very poor on account of the introduction of the fire-waters, and other evils, amongst us, which have killed and ruined many of our fathers.

Father.—About sixteen years ago the words of the Great Spirit were preached to us by the Methodists; we open our ears, and the Good Spirit opened our hearts to receive the gospel, and we are now happy to inform your Excellency that great changes have since taken place amongst our people. We have forsaken our old ways and evil habits, and are now trying to live like good christians and good farmers. We have chapels, schools, houses, and fields; these things make our hearts very glad.

Father.—The present we receive from our good Queen are of great benefit to us and our people, and we beg to convey to Her Majesty, through your Excellency, our unfeigned gratitude for the same, which we hope may be ever continued.

Father.—We rejoice to assure your Excellency that we are perfectly satisfied and contented to live under the good and powerful protection of the British government, who have already proved, by repeated acts of kindness, that they

are true friends of the red man; and we shall ever hold ourselves in readiness to obey the calls of our Great Mother the Queen.

Father.—We are also glad to state that the fame of British generosity has spread far to the west, and many of our red brethren living within the territory of the United States have expressed a desire to settle in the Dominion of our Great Mother the Queen.

Father.—As Her Majesty has been pleased to send a Chief of your exalted station and wisdom, for the purpose of arranging and settling the affairs of these provinces, we lift up our hearts to the Great Spirit above that He may bless your important undertaking, and make you a great blessing both to the white and red men of this country, so that our children after us may, rise up and call you blessed.

Father.—We now shake hands with you in our hearts, in which all our warriors, women, and children unite.

This is all we have to say.  
(Signed by all the Chiefs of the several tribes above mentioned.)

In General Council held at the Credit, Jan. 24, 1840.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY.

My Children.—I am well satisfied that the selection which your Great Mother the Queen has made of a Governor to rule over you is pleasing to you.

When the Queen hears the sentiments of affection which you express for me, her heart will be glad; for she remembers the services which you and your fathers have rendered to her children, and she will rejoice that their spirits remain with you.

Be assured that the ears of the Queen will ever be open to the prayers of her Indian children, and her hand ready to help them.

My Children.—It gives me great pleasure that the word of the Great Spirit which has been preached to you has already taught you to shun your enemy the fire-waters.

You do right to cherish those good men who have settled among you to bring you a knowledge of that Great Being whom we all adore, and to whom the red man is no less dear than the white. Following their lessons you cannot fail to attain to happiness, and to become good subjects of your Great Mother the Queen.

My Children.—I bid you farewell!

To our Great Father, Sir GEORGE ARTHUR, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c.

Father.—We the Chiefs representing the different Indian settlements in this province, in General Council assembled, beg leave most respectfully to address your Excellency.

Father.—It is with great pleasure that we have learned from the chief superintendent of Indian affairs, that your Excellency's attention has been directed to those matters which relate to our prosperity and happiness, and that your Excellency has put them in such a train as will bring about their final accomplishment.

Father.—We thank your Excellency for the readiness which you have always manifested in promoting our welfare, and we hope your Excellency will be pleased to continue to look after the interests of your red children, and secure to us and our children (as soon as convenient) the lands on which we reside, as expressed in Lord Glenelg's despatches.

Father.—We all unite in praying to the Great Spirit, that He may bless your Excellency with health and peace. We also send our good wishes to her Ladyship and all the family.

Father.—All our warriors, women, and children, join us in shaking hands with your Excellency in our hearts.

This is all we have to say.  
(Signed by the Chiefs of the several tribes above mentioned.)  
In Council, Credit, Jan. 24, 1840.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

My Children.—It is with great pleasure that I receive the expression of your thanks for the interest I have taken in the promoting of your prosperity and happiness.

It has always been my anxious endeavour to secure to you all those rights which the benevolence of our Sovereign has conferred upon you. You may rest assured that your great father, the Go-

vernor-General, having personally obtained a knowledge of the many good qualities of your race, will exert himself to the utmost to secure the welfare and happiness of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

My Children.—I thank you for the good wishes which you express for myself and family, and it will always give me great pleasure to learn that you are contented and happy, and that you are prospering in your circumstances.

Toronto, 27th January, 1840.

Summary way of disposing of the Privilege Prisoners!!

STOPPAGE OF SUPPLIES TO THE PRIVILEGE PRISONERS.

Since the release of Mr. Sheriff Evans from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is understood, as well as Mr. B. J. Wharton, suffered to depart without payment of the usual fees, the provisions furnished by Mr. Bellamy, the bondsman, to Mr. Pearce and his fellow prisoners have been stopped. On Saturday morning Mr. Bellamy waited personally on Mr. Pearce, and delivered him a bill for the cost of his maintenance, of which the following is a copy:—

Mr. Pearce, To J. Bellamy,	
1840—Being, &c., from the 15th February to the 3d March, 14 days, at 6s. per day	4 4 0
“ Ditto, &c., from the 4th to the 6th March, three days 5s.	0 15 0
	£4 19 0

Mr. Pearce expressed his astonishment at the demand, and his inability to pay the amount, when he was informed that unless the bill was discharged, the supplies would be stopped. In accordance with this intimation the usual meals were not sent down, and the consequence was that, having no available resources, the situation of Mr. Pearce would have been most distressing but for the kindness of Mr. Elliott, of the Chequers Tavern, in Abingdon-street, who, on hearing of the fact, immediately offered, and has since continued to send the unfortunate gentleman the daily provisions necessary for his support, without reference to ultimate payment. Mr. Pearce has now petitioned the House of Commons for the payment of the above-named sum, and the supply of rations free of cost.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Warlike Symptoms.—The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that 800 shipwrights be forthwith entered in the Royal dockyard, in addition to the present number; and accordingly notices are posted here requiring 200 for this yard. Increased activity is apparent in every department. Two new three-deckers will be launched about July next—namely, the St. George and Trafalgar, to mount 120 guns each; and the utmost exertions continue to be made to procure volunteers for the navy.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Great activity prevails in the Royal Dock-yards at Chatham and Sheerness, and several line-of-battle ships are in a state of rapid forwardness. The London, 90 guns, it is expected will be launched from the former establishment early in the month of June next. Orders from the Admiralty to that effect were received on Friday last.—*London Paper.*

The Earl of Minto and the Board of Admiralty have ordered the establishment of workmen in the dockyard at Chatham to be increased considerably—the shipwrights from 400 to 500, and other trades in proportion; and 169 men are also to be hired during the summer months, to repair the buildings, &c., in the yard, so that the men on the establishment may be wholly employed in the building and repairs of ships.

The War with China.—On Monday the Pearl corvette, Captain Frankling, left Chatham for Portsmouth, whence she will proceed direct for China. The Pearl mounts 20 long 32 pounders, and in addition, at Chatham, the week before last, took on board two "long shorts," as

they are termed, 42 pounders. She is also fitted with two small ragrail guns.—At Portsmouth, it is understood, she will take the remainder of her stores, and proceed *instantly* on her voyage. Her crew is 160 in number.

Chatham.—Admiral Gordon has declined the command of the Brazil station, owing to his advanced age. The Chatham board of guardians have elected Mr. G. Buchanan as their clerk, in the room of Mr. E. Jefferys, who has absented himself. The defeated candidate was Mr. John Railton, the ex-Radical, but now Conservative. 800 troops will embark for Madras from Chatham on the 1st of April, including 135 of the 15th Hussars.

In Peace prepare for War.—We understand, from good authority, that orders have been received at the Navy Yard here, to get all the vessels in port in readiness for active service. These vessels are the Independence, (razeed) just returned from Brazil, the Fairfield, the Natchez, and Boston, large sloop of war, and the Relief, lately returned from the South Sea Exploring Expedition.

The greatest despatch is also ordered to be given to completing the new steam-ship of war now building here.—*N. Y. American.*

Warlike. We learn that General Sanford and his staff are preparing for the Boundary war.—General Morris is busily engaged in writing a new song set to new music, to be called "Over the Border." Look out for bloody work.

The New York Star says there are many black regiments in the British West India Islands, and there can be no doubt as to their intended scenes of operation should there be war with England.

More Bloodhounds.—A letter from Matanzas, dated the 11th ult. says:—The U. S. schooner of war Flirt, commanded by Lieut. M. Latghlin, arrived at this port some three or four days since for a recruit of bloodhounds for the Florida service. She sails again to-morrow, having obtained the desirable number. She also takes out four Spaniards, who are to have charge of them."

Lieutenant McLaughlin, who sailed for Cuba a few weeks since for a reinforcement of bloodhounds for the Florida war, was at Matanzas on the 14th ult. on his way home, having obtained the desired number. He brings out four Spaniards to take charge of them.

BOSTON, March 26.

Religierent Rumours. The Philadelphia United States Gazette of Tuesday says—"We heard, yesterday that part of the United States troops, stationed in the upper part of New York State have been ordered to march to the disputed territory in Maine. Are we to have a sprinkling of war?"

The Bangor Whig of Monday says—"There is a rumour current in the city, this morning, that a regiment of the United States troops have been ordered to Houlton."

The latest accounts from Canton are to the 8th December. A decree had been passed by the Emperor, declaring the trade with the British 'cut off for ever.' It is plain that in the present temper of the Chinese authorities it would be impossible to resume commercial relations,

save on conditions altogether inconsistent with the honour of our country, and the comfort of those engaged in the trade. Sir George Robinson, in one of his letters to Lord Palmerston, in 1836, states it as his opinion that the description of some of the Chinese forts, and the occupation of one of their Islands, "would at once and for ever place our trade and political relations with China on a respectable, safe, and becoming footing."

In another portion of this sheet will be found a description of the force to be employed against the Chinese. A squadron, consisting of ten vessels of war of various sizes, was fitted out, and a land force of 16,000 men was to proceed with it in private ships, which were advertised for by the Indian Government to the amount of 40,000 tons.

"For Repeal" of the corn Laws, up to 6th March, petitions, 129, signatures 158,033. "Against Repeal," petitions, 262, signatures 11,124. Average number of signatures at each petition for repeal 1392, at each petition against repeal 481.

The intelligence from India by the same arrival is highly satisfactory. The army, on hearing that the Russians were advancing against China, had stopped in its march through Cabul, and continued to occupy Ghiznee, and our other conquests in Afghanistan. The new King of Lahore had evinced the most friendly disposition towards this country; and because Lord Kenne was unable, from disposition, to wait upon him while on his way back to Bombay, his Majesty condescended to visit his Lordship in his sick bed, and showed him every attention during the time he remained in Lahore.

We regret to state that intelligence was received in town this morning of the death of Mr. Grant, M. P. for Inverness-shire. The deceased gentleman was found dead in his bed.—*Globe*.

Some of the London papers received here on Friday mentioned the arrival of an overland mail from India, bringing news that the Governor General had declared war against China. The only direct intimation to this effect was received at the *Times* office, and it was by many thought that the intelligence was inaccurate. The event has proved that the statement, so far as regarded the declaration of war, was at least premature; but there is no doubt that a powerful British force is now on its way to the Chinese waters, with the intention of demanding satisfaction from the authorities of the celestial empire; and in the event of this being refused, it will doubtless blockade if not bombard Canton, and compel the arrogant but imbecile government of China to abate some of its insolence.

Miss Herbert, of Abergavanny, is building an extra church and a row of almshouses for the poor at her sole cost.

BOSTON, March 20.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives.

Mr. Cushing, after some remarks on the enormity of the British pretention to force the Opium Trade on the Chinese, put this question to the Chairman of Foreign Relations: "Whether he himself, or, so far as he knows, the Executive of the United States, has any idea of making common cause with Great Britain in reference to the recent events in China?"

Mr. Pickens replied, that so far as he himself knew, no such intention was entertained. He had no authority to speak for the Executive, but he was induced to believe that no concert between country and Great Britain in this

matter was intended. *England*, he said, does not occupy a position at present, to command sympathy from us.

Mr. Cushing the said: "I thank the House for its indulgence and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who has answered my question so satisfactorily; and I trust the idea will no longer be entertained in *England*, if she choose to persevere in the attempt to coerce the Chinese by force of Arms to submit to be poisoned with Opium in whole Provinces, that she is to receive aid or countenance from the United States in that nefarious enterprise."

NEW YORK, March 25.

A rumour states that since the correspondence between Messrs. Fox and Forsyth was submitted to Congress, other notes have passed between those gentlemen, and of a character still more irritating.

On the Prorogation of the Legislature of Novascotia on the 27th March, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor gave his assent to no less than 114 Bills.

A Mr. Louis Tinelli, of New York, who was banished to this country on account of his political opinions, has asked a deed of divorce from his wife because she refuses to follow him hither, from Lombardy. If they should grant him a divorce, a precedent will be established which will people the country with discontented European husbands. This will become a land of freedom indeed, if migration hither will release the emigrants from all foreign sway, that of wives included. *Boston Times*, April 9.

Thirty nine divorces were decreed during the recent session of the Maryland Legislature.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1840.

To Correspondents.

"A Son of the True Church," has suspended the publication of the letter we alluded to in our last number.

We are happy to learn that the number of our Temperance readers is rapidly increasing: on reference to our columns they will perceive that we have not forgotten them.

His Excellency's Speech at the prorogation of the Legislature will be found in an adjoining column: it is very laconic, but pointed and to the purpose. "Est eloquentia, sicut reliquarum rerum, fundamentum sapientia; ut enim in vita, sic in oratione, nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre."

(To the Editor of the Star.)

SIR,

As it is currently reported that the Rev. Father MATHEW has some serious intention of visiting this Country, I would humbly suggest, through the columns of your valuable Journal, that the friends of Temperance, both in Harbor Grace and elsewhere, do immediately call a public meeting for the purpose of at

once communicating to that Rev. Gentleman how truly acceptable such a visitation would be to the entire people of Newfoundland,—of pointing out, at the same time, the season of the year when his presence among us would probably be attended with the best effects,—and of furnishing him with a statistical account of the population—number of Grog-shops—number of Magistrates—number of Judges—number and amount of Fines imposed for Intoxication—number of Priests, Parsons, and such like,—number of Temperance Sermons preached throughout the year, ending May 1840,—together with an approximate totality of the Drunkards to be found in the various Districts of the Island, with a succinct account of the state of their respective families, their creed, sect, occupation, &c. &c. &c. Hoping this idea may not be lost sight of,

I remain,

Sir,

Yours, &c.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

From the Newfoundland, April 20.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On yesterday the Legislature was prorogued by his Excellency the Governor. His Excellency, attended by the usual suite, arrived at the Court House at 4 o'clock, and having taken his seat on the throne, the hon. the Attorney-General, the presiding member of the Council, directed the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Assembly,—and Mr. Speaker and the members having attended accordingly, his Excellency after assenting to several Bills, delivered the following Speech:—

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Council,  
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—

I am happy on being now enabled to close a session which has been extended far beyond my expectation, and the results of which do not appear to be in correspondence with its duration.

I will endeavour to render the inconvenience proceeding from the absence of a Land Bill as light as possible to the public, and I will without delay request such instructions from Her Majesty's Government as may remove all doubts and difficulties on the subject, and probably prevent the necessity of a suspending clause being attached to a future Act.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—

In the name of Her Majesty I return thanks for the Supplies, which shall be carefully and economically administered.

It would have been a source of much gratification to me had the Appropriation Act been accompanied by Bills for defraying the contingent expenses of the Legislature for the last and present Sessions.

A calm and dispassionate reference to the Despatches which I have lately had the honor to lay before you, will, I trust, on your next meeting, induce your reconsideration of this important matter.

The additional duties imposed by the present Revenue Bill appear to me judicious, and essentially requisite to the future improvement of the Colony in many interesting particulars.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

A bountiful reward has this season crowned the hazardous toils of our hardy and adventurous sealers. Let us hope that in our other great yearly operation about to commence, we may have equal cause for gratitude.

For the full enjoyment of our blessings it should be our great study to restore general harmony and good will, "to allow by-gone differences to pass into oblivion"—to practise "forbearance," and by mutual concessions in matters where such mutual concessions are practicable, without the sacrifice of any constitutional principle, to aim at concord and peace.

The Legislature was then prorogued to the 1st of August.

Ship News.

Port of Carbonear.

ENTERED

April 18.—Amphitrite, Wills, Cadiz, 311 tons salt, 15 boxes raisins, 10 boxes lemons, 20 jars olives.

24.—Hope, Cooper, Bristol, general cargo.

CLEARED

April 25.—Victoria, Cunningham, Cadiz, 256 qtls. fish.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

April 23.—Amanda, Poland, New York, four, part.

Dash, Huntress, Liverpool, general cargo.

24.—Calypso, Petherbridge, Cadiz, salt.

Albion, Forest, Boston, molasses, coffee, raisins.

Planet, Deane, Halifax, porter.

Eagle, Campbell, Liverpool, candier, salt, soap, &c.

25.—Lovely Sally, Walters, Torquay, potatoes.

CLEARED

April 22.—American Schooner Veto, Tucker, Sydney, ballast.

Waterlily, Mutchamore, sugar, seal oil, herring, salmon.

Belfast, Petty, Barbados, fish, herring, &c.

23.—American Sch. Pandora, Elliott, Sydney, ballast.

23.—Beronia, Tynes, Barbados, fish, herring, pork.

Mary, Larkin, Novascotia, herring, flour, &c.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,

WESLEYAN, FROM BRISTOL.

An Extensive Assortment of

MANUFACTURED DRY GOODS,

30 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.

BLANKS

Of every description For Sale at this Office.

POETRY.

THE WORLD'S PILGRIM.

BY MISS JEWELRY.

I told my heart it must not love,  
I chained it with the chain of pride,  
I said the rover should not rove—  
It heard and sighed.

I said I would a wanderer be,  
But not where sandalled pilgrims roam,  
To mount and fane beyond the sea,  
Far, far from my home:—

Affection's silken banner furled,  
I said my pilgrim-steps should turn  
On, towards the many-mazed WORLD,  
And ne'er return!

And I am in the world I sought,  
But not with hope or peace my guide,—  
Oh, better ere its love I bought—  
That I had died!

I feel an ice-chill in the crowd—  
I hear a dirge in music's tone—  
And heartless farewells spoken loud  
Change me to stone.

How gladly would I break the spell  
Coiled round me like a serpent cold,  
But prophet-voices cry—"In vain,  
Nhy strength is sold!"

So sail I o'er a turbid wave,  
So sleep I on a flowerless brink,  
And oft from visions of the grave  
In terror shrink.

A dandy contemplates his sweet person  
in a mirror, with far greater interest than  
usually falls to the lot of family pic-  
tures.

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, Twan-  
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 PAPER, BRIMSTONE  
SOAP and CANDLES  
OCHRE, LIME  
POWDER, SHOT, Large Gun FLINTS  
CHALK, WHITING, GRINDSTONES  
PAINTS, all Sorts & Colours  
LINSSEED 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 SHEIVES, 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  
HOSTERY  
Harbor Grace.

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 SALE,

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex ELIZABETH, 13 day  
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 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 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 experience.  
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 responsi-  
ble for any Parcel that may be given in charge to  
him.  
Carbonear.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS  
St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now  
completed, having undergone such  
alterations and improvements in her 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 Harbor  
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 teh  
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 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. Henow  
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, 1838.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of  
Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,  
Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

Of Variouskinds For Sale at the Office of  
this Paper