



AND

Conception Bay Journal.

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1839.

No. 283.

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

Doings at Windsor Castle. As we predicted in our last, so have events transpired. Prince Albert, the favored scion of the Coburg stock, arrived at the Castle on Thursday last, and "great was the joy and warm the greetings" as he entered the halls of the royal residence. His highness brought with him "a goodly retinue of serving men" and three good van loads of luggage in the guise of trunks,—but whether full or empty we know not. The young prince, who arrived about an hour previously to dinner being served up, was placed in the most favored position at the royal table—Lord Melbourne, in this respect, and on this occasion, played second fiddle. Prince Albert Francis, who was accompanied by his brother, (the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha) has just entered his 21st year. He is a young man of pleasing address and manners, and very good-looking withal. Upon his arrival at the castle on Thursday he appeared pale from fatigue, but shortly after dinner he was "alive and merry as the best of 'em," and seemed not at all disposed to quarrel with his "comfortable lodgings." Various rumours are afloat respecting the religious faith of the young Prince. When his two brothers were visiting at the castle a few weeks since, they regularly attended Mass at the Roman Catholic Chapel at Clewer, about a mile from Windsor; but their father, who was a visiter likewise of her Majesty, kept up appearances, and attended the Queen to St. George's Chapel. We believe we may state that Prince Albert is at least a Catholic, but then he is not quite such a dolt as to put himself into such "tarnation everlasting fix" as to go to Mass at Clewer himself! No, no; he knows better, if his brothers didn't. They had their reasons for going, he most cogent ones for staying away—*nous verrons.* *Sunday Times.*

Railways and the Growth of Corn. Being a few days since in company with several farmers, and requested by them to calculate the extent of land occupied by the Grand Junction Railroad from London to Liverpool, and also the quantity of oats consumed by the horses employed for one up and down coach, and the extent of land necessary on which to grow them, the following is the result:—From London to Liverpool 200 miles, 11 yards wide, is exactly 4 acres per mile, not including that part occupied by the soil excavated, that is, the sides. The aggregate from each of the said places is 860 acres. Divide the distance from London to Li-

verpool into twenty stages by the turnpike road, and ten miles each stage, for two coaches; the total number then for twenty stages, require 160 horses on the whole distance. It was agreed that each horse would consume half a bushel of oats daily, (they eat very little hay, and their every day work is the same), consequently they consume every day 80 bushels, which in one year amount to 29,200 bushels; and allowing 25 bushels per acre, would require 1,168 acres of land to produce them. This calculation is for one up and down coach only. How many have discontinued running since the opening of the railroad, I am not prepared to say; but it will be no exaggeration to suppose ten. Then, for this number, 232,000 bushels would be consumed annually, requiring 11,680 acres of land to grow them. Supposing 11,680 to be thrown out of cultivation, and the railroad to pass through 800 acres of cultivated land, the difference is 10,880 acres. Now, only imagine what it would be for 20 or 30 coaches thrown off the roads. The farmer naturally asks what he is to do with his oats, or the land on which he grew them. Now this question is already pretty well answered; for it is not a little remarkable, that oats have generally sold well ever since the opening of the aforesaid road, at a fair remunerating price. *Correspondent of the Staffordshire Gazette.*

Conflagration of Quibdo. We have just received our usual file of Spanish papers from the Main, which contain the mournful intelligence of the almost total destruction by fire of the city of Quibdo, capital of the province of Choco. This sad event took place on the 5th ult. The ruin and desolation caused within the short space of three or four hours was truly deplorable and heart-rending, thousands of comfortable and wealthy families having been in that time reduced to a state of utter destitution. The fire commenced at half-past three o'clock in the morning; and although, by rare felicity, no life was lost, the most dreadful spectacle was presented by the livid flames, which ascended as if to heaven, and from their contrast which the darkness of the night, served only to exhibit to the wretched sufferers their dreadful loss. The edifices being chiefly built of wood, and thatched with reeds and straw, gave no obstruction to the rapidity of the devouring element; and in a few hours the capital of Choco was reduced to ashes and ruins, amidst the shrieks and lamentations of the citizens, who, being despoiled of all they possessed, were themselves

preserved from the wreck only to be exposed to a more prolonged like of poverty and wretchedness. The loss in merchandize alone is alone estimated at one million of dollars. *Jamaica Despatch, Aug. 27.*

By a curious coincidence, whilst the *Morning Chronicle* is assuring us that the "bodily powers" of Mr. Poulet Thomson are "equal to any exertions," and form one of his leading qualifications for the office of Governor-General, that Right Honourable Gentleman is in the act of assigning "ill health" as his excuse for retiring from the representation of Manchester! The letter in which he communicates this motive for his resignation is in truth a very singular document. After announcing his retirement from the representation of Manchester, in consequence of the state of his health, he goes on to say, "I have therefore accepted the important office in the British North American possessions, and which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to invest me, the duties of which I may hope to be enabled to perform. In plain English, Mr. Poulet Thomson's health being too feeble to admit of his continuing to represent the constituency of Manchester, he has undertaken what he must evidently consider the less arduous duties of Governor-General of the Canals! Why, surely Mr. Thomson must have regarded his new post as a mere sinecure, or he could not have written in this extraordinary strain to his Manchester friends. What makes the apology the more ridiculous is the argument in favour of his appointment which the *Morning Chronicle* deduces from the fact that his "bodily powers are equal to any exertions," a statement which appears to have been wholly without foundation; since, by his own account, he is fit for nothing (not even to sit in Parliament as M. P. for Manchester) except the Governor-Generalship of Canada; "the duties of which (notwithstanding his 'ill-health') he hopes he may be enabled to perform." This is assuredly the first time we ever heard of the acceptance of so difficult and onerous a situation, merely as a relief from the comparatively trivial duty of representing a provincial town in Parliament. *Standard.*

The Gazette of Tuesday night recorded the elevation of Mr. Spring, *alias* "Rhinoceros," *alias* "Superficial Inch" Rice, to the peerage! The title he has chosen is Lord Montague! Bah! Lord Straddle-Goose had been a more appropriate one. But go, Mr. Rice, by whatever appellation, go

to the House of Lords. You and your colleagues have sufficiently dirtied the ministerial benches in that House for your reception. Nay, there can be no doubt that you will ever tower, like a bulrush among less notorious weeds, over the rest of the political adventurers who have been bundled in batches into that august assembly by the pitch-fork which you have yourself assisted in wielding for the last nine years, and by which your colleagues now so unceremoniously hoist you out of their way and out of the Exchequer, after having denied to your entreaties and to your tears the great object of your ambition, the Speakership of the House of Commons. They were quite right, for you would have made, if possible, a more contemptible figure as Speaker than you have made as minister. Go, Lord Straddle-Goose, go to the Lords pitchfork with all your blushing honours thick upon you. To the public you are known for the most inefficient, and in the House of Commons, and to all who have had dealings with you at the Colonial-Office or the Treasury, you are known for the most shuffling, functionary that ever brought discredit and disgrace upon the high and important offices which your com-rogues have suffered you for a time to fill. Even they, unprincipled and bungling as they are, have become not only tired, but ashamed of you: and it will never be forgotten that your master and theirs, Daniel O'Connell, loaded you with injurious and insulting revilings, and cuffed and cudgelled you like a dog from the benches of the Commons to the very threshold of the House of Peers. *Times.*

THE LATE TOURNAMENT.

We understand that it has been determined by the company assembled at the Tournament at Eglinton Castle, to subscribe for a Piece of Plate, to be presented to the Earl of Eglinton, to remain in his family for ever, in commemoration of this splendid and eminently successful entertainment. The following noblemen and gentlemen to form a committee of management:—The King (the Marquis of Londonderry), the Marshal (Sir Charles Lamb), and the Judge of the Lists (Lord Saltoun). The Knights of the Tournament. The Duke of Montrose. Lord Burghersh. Viscount Chelsea. Sir George Head, Honorary Secretary.—From an advertisement in a subsequent column, it will be seen that a public meeting of the citizens of Glasgow will be held here on Tuesday, with the view of taking into consideration the propriety of entering into a subscription to erect an appropriate testimonial, commemorative of the occasion, and in some degree commensurate with the taste and generous hospitality of the noble Earl.

The "National Convention."—This "imposing assembly" resumed its sittings on Wednesday last at the Arundel Coffee-house, instead of their former rendezvous, the Dr. Johnson's Tavern, the landlord of the latter having compelled them to evacuate, in consequence of arrears of

oods!

NDED

Bristol,

SALE

BERS

Cash or Produce

Quality BREAD

PORK

CANVAS

No. 1 to 7

& Black PAINT

rted NAILS

entine

k in Bottles

CALICOES

Fancy Printed

chiefs

Ditto

Ditto

RINOES

Gauze Ribbons

ies Belts

a Handkerchiefs

Saxony Ties

chiefs

rnovers

KidGloves

hair Stocks

Superfine Broad

cashire & Welch

saize

eer Bottles

Ash

DBT

Is.

OOPER & Co.

Shoes

ll Assorted

LY,

IVED

from Poole,

Sale By

RISON & Co.

KS

his Paper.

rent... it is the discredit into which their proceedings had brought his house. It seems, however, that even in their new location they are scarcely able to muster half-a-dozen members, a number insufficient to proceed with the ordinary business; and these are linked by so slender a thread, that a few days may probably see them dispersed. They now deliberate within closed doors! A determination is still professed to raise recruits for the re-embodiment of this "Convention," and especially by Feargus O'Connor.

(From the Morning Herald.)

When that change of "the pea" from "one thimble to another" took place which transferred Lord John Russell from the Home-office to the colonial department and presided the ex-Viceroy of Ireland from his colonial retreat to the Home-office, the reason given by the evening organ of the government for the change was that Lord Normanby was incompetent to the duties of the Colonial department, whereas Lord John Russell knew something of colonial affairs. Strange that disqualification for any office should be a disqualification for holding it in the case of the Melbourne administration, whose rule of selection in general has been, the greater the incompetency the better the appointment. It could not, therefore, have been any consideration of the usefulness of Lord Normanby for the Colonial-office, which caused his removal to the Home department. His notorious unfitness for the government of the colonies did not prevent Lord Melbourne from placing him there. His incompetency was certainly as well known when he was appointed to that office as when he was removed. If Lord Normanby were removed from the government of the colonies because he was incompetent to preside over the important interests connected with them, how did it happen that, at the very same time, Mr. Sheil was selected by Lord Melbourne to fill the chair of vice-president of the board of trade? Was it his fitness or his unfitness that recommended him for the office? Did the penetrating eye of the chief of the bed-chamber ministry discover a peculiar aptitude for the dry calculations of commerce in the shrieking *Gruldrig* of repeal agitation? Or did he suppose that her Majesty's Theatre Royal and her Majesty's Board of Trade are only divisions of the same great establishment, and that the avenue to eminent station in the one is through the green room of the other? Or was Lord Melbourne charmed by the proofs of pre-eminence legally to the House of Hanover, which Mr. Sheil had at various times exhibited, but more especially on that memorable occasion when he drew the curtains of the death-bed of the Duke of York, and mingled the yell of triumph with bacchanalian orgies, screaming "success to fox glove" in the spirit of a barbarian flourishing his shillelah over the head of a dying victim? Again.—If Lord Normanby were removed for his incompetency from the colonial office, was it because of his competency that Mr. More O'Ferrall was placed in the post of secretary to the admiralty? A gentleman who knows more of the pedigree of race horses than the nomenclature of ships, may be admirably qualified to uphold the ocean supremacy of England, when the battles of the British navy are to be fought on the Curragh of Kildare. Perhaps Lord Melbourne recollected enough of his classical reading to know that the horse was sacred to Neptune, and so thought he could not do better than place the British trident in the hand of the *tailcoat* who knows most about race-horses. As to Mr. Macaulay, we know not what philosopher Square would say of his "moral fitness" for the office of secretary at war; but we are sure that if the learned gentleman, who is ambitious of being thought no mean scholar, be a disciple of Dr. Pangloss, he must consider his failure in India not only a most fortunate event, but the "all-sufficient reason" for his promotion at home. A man who endangers the safety of a province has no slight claim upon the consideration of a government that seems resolved to ruin all the dependencies of the British crown. Mr. Macaulay, a cultivator of rhetorical flowers for the garniture and adornment of the rank and rotten system of imposture which, at the present day, passes under the name of whiggery, is chosen to take our military fame under his protection, as Mr. More O'Ferrall does the naval. Happy England! that when in quest of statesmen to direct thy destinies, can find them ready educated to thy hand on the Curragh of Kildare, or haunting the green-room of a theatre, or engaged in the "fructifying" system of chandler's shop philosophy, or festooning of floral periods, and "warbling poetic prose" in schools that teach how "eloquence" can flourish in proportion

as the masculine powers of intellect are wanting—a "science" unknown to Demosthenes and Tully, to Chatham, Burke, and Pitt. When we look to India trembling to its fate under the imbecile sway of the puny capacity of Lord Auckland, whose unopposed marches are more disastrous to an army than some hotly-pursued retreats, or cast our eyes at Canada, which Durham nearly ruined, and whose ruin Poulett Thomson is sent to complete, we cannot for an instant allow ourselves to believe that the removal of Lord Normanby from the colonial-office to the home department was in consequence of what the *Globe* admitted to be his incompetency for the former appointment. We admit the incompetency, indeed. The *Globe* had not much difficulty in persuading us of that. But if there had not been another "sufficient reason" for the change, we take it that the very circumstance of incompetency would have been, as in other cases, a positive recommendation. It is our opinion that the "sufficient reason" for the change was, that O'Connell might still be secure of Lord Normanby's watchful superintendence of Ireland, the home office being the department which is more immediately in communication with the Irish government, and from which the government instructions are transmitted to the viceroy of that country.—Doubtless the exposure of Lord Normanby's delinquencies as chief governor of Ireland in the committee of the lords, made his "merits" shine with more eminent lustre than ever in the eyes of that prime minister of our Protestant Queen, who has resolved to inflict "a heavy blow and great discouragement on Protestantism." But that consideration alone was not the cause of the change of offices. It was to afford the assurance to the Popish agitators that Ireland, though with the name of another lord lieutenant at its head, is still really under the supreme government of O'Connell's most abject vassal—the Marquis of Normanby. Let not, then, the Irish conservatives be blinded to the real state of things, and egregiously mistake the feelings of the Irish government towards them, because Lord Ebrington, or Fortescue, does not play the wild pranks of fantastic viceregency, and commit the burlesque outrages upon the administration of justice with which they were familiar in the time of his predecessor. Personally, Lord Ebrington is more respectable than the late Lord lieutenant. Leaving politics out of the question he is a nobleman who holds a superior position in society. But unfortunately his public conduct is not under his own control as his private conduct is. He has surrendered the former to a faction, and one of the worst factions both as to political principle and public morality that has ever attained, by the basest means, to any high degree of power in England. What man, however untainted and unblemished in the relations of private life, can surrender his public character to the keeping of O'Connell's faction, and hope ever to receive it back again clean and undishonored? We ask the Irish conservatives were we not right when we warned them from the beginning against that weak compromise on the corporation question which Mr. Frederick Shaw and some other representatives of Irish "Protestantism" so zealously advocated, and which had also, we regret to say, the support of some of our conservative contemporaries on both sides of the water? Are not all really honest and true Irish conservatives now fully persuaded that the carrying that compromise into effect would have given a tremendous, if not an irretrievable, blow to the cause which they have at heart—the cause of the reformed religion, of constitutional liberty and of British connection? Let them also believe us in the matter of Lord Ebrington's government. If that nobleman wishes to shake off the trammels of O'Connell, he can only do it by ceasing to be any longer one of the chosen functionaries of the Melbourne cabinet, of which O'Connell is (always excepting the ladies of the bed-chamber) the mainstay. While lord lieutenant of Ireland under the administration, the representative of the House of Fortescue must obey the orders which come from the Home-office, over which Lord Normanby, at once the wooden idol and the wiredrawn puppet of O'Connell, now presides. One of our conservative contemporaries thus contrasts the government of the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with that of his predecessor. "Putting aside Lord Ebrington's abstract merits, he so shines in contrast with his predecessor, that the benefit of that contrast stands him in the place of abstract merit. Ebrington is felt as a relief from Normanby. His government may not be favourable to the principles of the constitution; but then there is no open, flagrant, violent, and offensive infraction of those principles." Therefore we say it may be the more dangerous, because the more cautious,

circumspect, and Jesuitical. The flagrant and violent course of proceeding brought too much trouble on the Melbourne ministry to be tried again. Another and more artful course is adopted to favour ultimately the plan of inflicting "a heavy blow and great discouragement on Protestantism." Let Irish Protestants, therefore, be upon their guard. Credulity will be their ruin.

Carlisle's Opinion of the Charitable Leaders. Richard Carlisle, well known in the political world, has just published a pamphlet. "On the political excitement of the present time." Speaking of O'Brien, he says: "Throughout the periodical writings of James Brontiere O'Brien, I have seen nothing but an expression of hatred toward, and warfare with, people of property; and here rests his popularity with the most desperately depraved portion of the people, of similar tastes and habits. I repeat, that from him I have read no emanation of sound political principle, nor any instruction calculated to raise and dignify a people." Proceeding further upon the subject, he adds—"Unprincipled desperadoes, like these, agitate the ignorance and inflame the passions and vices of the people, without directing them to any good, without working any useful change. With lying report as to the state of mind or disposition of the people, carried from place to place, they keep up an excitement, make a profit by it, and thus carry on a political business that suits the agitator, but damages the people. This is not wholesome agitation. There is no principle, no teaching, no strength deduced from such proceedings. Lancashire and Yorkshire are full of political associations, of moving delegates, with out any other purpose than to apply and expend the subscriptions. I have known this game carried on, and livings made of these delegacies ever since the year 1817; while it is politically clear that they can minister nothing but a political deception. I have uniformly condemned, and do condemn still, all political associations, as a damage to the general question of reform. Thousands of pounds will have been collected and spent in political associations and delegacies this year, will be found to end in effect as it begun in cause. needed we a convention of delegates, all but self appointed, to tell us to abstain from the use of execrable articles, to run upon the banks without having property in them, to stand idle without the means of subsistence, and to make all our dealings of a sectarian character? Is this an affair of conventional wisdom for which to expend two thousand pounds? Either delegates or delegators might have learned all this, and the futility of such proceedings, by reading the political tracts of the years 1817 to 1819. Alas for a miserable and deluded people! Alas for political scoundrelism!

South Sea Expedition. During the last fortnight the visitors to Chatham dockyard have been very numerous, to inspect a vessel, the *Erebus*, fitting out for a three years' voyage to the South Pole and Pacific Ocean. The *Erebus* has been in dock several months. She was put out last week and is rigging with all despatch. The *Terror* bomb will accompany her. Both these vessels are fitted out by Government, but are only lent by the Admiralty to the Board of Arts and Sciences for the expedition, by whom the whole expense of stores, &c., is to be defrayed. The

ships are made extremely strong to encounter stress of weather. The wales are doubled with 3 inch oak plank, and the bottom with plank of 3 inches: the ceiling of the holds is doubled with two thicknesses of 1 1/2 inch African teak, crossing each other at right angles, and the bulkheads in the holds are built in like manner and made water tight, so that should the bottom be stove in at any part by the sheets of ice, the safety of the ship will not be endangered. The pumps fitted are those of Massie's patent. The weather deck is also doubled with 3 inch fir plank, with farnought dipped in tallow laid between them. It is stated the ships will sail on Saturday the 31st inst. Many persons, however, think the *Erebus* cannot be ready for a fortnight. The *Erebus* is commanded by Captain Ross, nephew to Captain Sir John Ross, who attempted a north-west Passage. The *Terror* is commanded by Captain Crozier.

Calcutta for Convenience. There is, perhaps, no place in which everything essential for an establishment can be obtained so easily at Calcutta—carriages and horses are to be hired at a reasonable rate, palanquins by the day or half day, and servants also by the lay; these people are called *ticca*, and if recommended by individuals of known good character, may be trusted. A whole house may be furnished from the bazaars, in the course of a few hours with articles either of an expensive or an economical description, according to the means of the purchaser, a well-filled purse answering all the purposes of Aladdin's wonderful lamp.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1839

It is with much pleasure we insert the following extract from the *Liverpool Courier*, Oct. 16:—

"The Right Rev. Dr. AUBRY SPENCER, the newly-created Bishop of Newfoundland, sailed for his diocese on the 1st instant, in the Toronto line of packet ship, *via* New York. To those who have the interest of the Church of England at heart, it will be gratifying to know that in going out to his extensive and important diocese, the Right Rev. Prelate has had his hands strengthened by the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel and for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge in Foreign Parts; and it will interest the public to know, that their generous feelings has added the sum of £500 per annum towards the revenue of the new Bishopric, increased the number of Missionaries, providing £100 for the outfit of each, and raised their stipend from £150 to £200 per annum. With these auxiliaries, and the aid of the powerful eloquence, high example, and Christian devotion to his duties of the gifted and excellent Bishop, we trust it will not be long before the differences which have existed in Newfoundland may be happily reconciled."

We understand that Mr. Jukes, in his late cruise, after touching at Lamaline and St. Peters, visited the Bay of Islands, and ascended the Humber River for 30 miles, finding at its mouth a great limestone formation, which contained some variously coloured marbles. From St. George's Bay he visited the Grand Pond, with an Indian Guide, and sailed to its extremity in a small boat, being about 60 miles N.E. from St. George's Harbor. He here found a thin bed of coal, and indications of others existing in the neighbourhood. On the S. side of St. George's Bay he found a similar mass of rocks to those at the end of the Grand

Pond, to one place shore, a thick, time by Codroy I doubled Port-au-La Poile The who ed of ge and simi From account son and winds, Peters, Mortier, Little death those Bay. Trepasse a fortnight again 3 in Ferry places those in John's ber 26. The terminat since, a given m public occasional nor, wh has ree consider with yet learn Dec 4 4th 1 Tender TENDR the 31st of Persons w ply of Four Of the best Light Hou der to be the article willing to for Oil of accepted. The Jan liver Pen of June at Tuna, un August, 1820 The Ol Casks, in a lone—ent place riness of Contractors other exper Payment made on the terms. (By ord Light Hou St. John's November ALL Pa Estab of Harber requested to attested to t sons indebt immediate St. John's, November WILLIA HAVIN sity quaint his F rally, that h rent branca junction with dence, be m Harbor G 20d Sept, 1

Pond, containing gypsum, and in one place, about 8 miles from the shore, a bed of good coal, 3 feet thick. After being detained some time by the equinoctial gales at Codroy Island and River, he again doubled Cape Ray, and visited Port-au-Besques, the Dead Islands, La Poile and the Burgeo Islands. The whole of this coast is composed of gneiss, mica, slate, granite and similar rocks.

From the Burgeo Islands, on account of the lateness of the season and the prevalence of contrary winds, he stretched across to St. Peters, and visited St. Laurence, Mortier, Odein, and Great and Little Placentia, finding in Placentia Bay no rocks different from those before observed in Trinity Bay. From Placentia he went to Tropassey, where he was detained a fortnight by contrary winds and again 5 days from the same cause in Ferryland. In the two last places the rocks are identical with those in the neighbourhood of St. John's.—*Royal Gazette, November 26.*

The Southern Circuit Court terminated its labours some time since, and has, we understand, given much dissatisfaction to the public—so much so as to have occasioned an appeal to the Governor, who, according to rumour, has referred the matter for the consideration of the other Judges,--with what result we have not yet learnt.—*Ledger, Nov. 29.*

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.
CLEARED
Dec. 4.—Norval, Wills, Naples, 3,000 qtls fish.

Tenders for Sperm Oil.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until **TUESDAY**, the 31st day of **DECEMBER** next, from Persons willing to Contract for the Supply of

Four Tuns (Imperial) of Sperm Oil,

Of the best description, for the use of the Light Houses in this Colony—each Tender to be accompanied by a sample of the article which the party Tendering is willing to furnish—and the lowest Tender for Oil of a suitable description will be accepted.

The Contractor will be required to deliver Two Tuns on or before the 1st day of June, and the other Moiety of Two Tuns, not later than the 1st day of August, 1840.

The Oil to be in good merchantable Casks, in size not exceeding Sixty Gallons—and to be landed at such convenient place in St. John's as the Commissioners of Light Houses may direct; the Contractor paying freight, duty, and all other expenses.

Payment for each respective lot will be made on its delivery in conformity with the terms here set forth (By order of the Commissioners of Light Houses.)

A. SHEA,
Secretary.

St. John's,
November 5, 1839.

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,
November 19, 1839.

WILLIAM STERLING, 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,
29d Sept., 1839.

On Sale

JUST RECEIVED,

ex-ANN from BRISTOL,
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 ASP
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,

By **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 Hogshead 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.

THE BRIG

Whit or Miss,

Barthen per Register 93⁴⁹/₉₄ Tons,

Iron Sheathed and well found in
Anchors, Cables, Sails, Rigging,
Boats, &c., &c., &c.

Inventory to be seen on a ppli-
cation to

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
Oct. 16, 1839

**Indentures
FOR SALE,**

At the Office of this Paper.

On Sale.

'SAMUEL GOULD,'

Captain Smith, from Trinidad de Cuba.

113 Puncheons
23 Tierces
12 Barrels

CHOICE

Molasses,

By the above Vessel,

FOR SALE BY
RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

N.B. A few Tierces

Salmon

WANTED.

Harbor Grace,

October 2, 1839.

NOW LANDING

AT THE WHARF OF

The Subscribers

From the brig Ann, from Mira-
nichii.

8,000 Feet Birch Plank,
3 inch & 2 1-2
6 M. Pine Decking 3 inch.
30 M. Merchantable Board
30 M. Shingles
12 Spars.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,

July 10, 1839.

INCENDIARISM!

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

We hereby offer a Reward of

**ONE HUNDRED
POUNDS,**

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

Per pro. WILLIAM BENISTER & Co
JOHN BENISTER.

Carbonar,

August 26, 1839.

**UNREAPPLIED
MAMMOTH SCHEME.**

THE following detail of a Scheme of
a LOTTERY to be drawn in De-
cember next, warrants us in declaring it
to be unparalleled in the history of Lotte-
ries. Prizes to the amount have never
before been offered to the public. It is
true, there are many blanks, but on the
other hand, the extremely low charge of
20 Dollars per Ticket—the value and
number of the Capitals, and the revival
of the good old custom of warranting
that every Prize shall be drawn and sold,
will, we are sure, give universal satisfac-
tion, and especially to the Six Hundred
Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure we re-
commend early application being made
to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are
all sold, blanks only remain—the first
buyers have the best chance.—We there-
fore, emphatically say—delay not! but
at once remit and transmit to us your
orders, which shall always receive our
immediate attention. Letters to be ad-
dressed, and application made to

SYLVESTER & Co.
156, Broadway, N. Y.

Observe the number, 156.

700,000 Dollars! 500,000 Dollars!
20,000 Dollars!
Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Dollars!
Two Prizes of Fifteen Thousand Dollars!
Three Prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS

The richest and most magnificent
scheme ever presented to the public in
this or any other country. Tickets only
Twenty dollars.

Authorized by an Act of the Legisla-
tive Assembly of Florida, and under the
direction of the Commissioners acting
under the same. To be drawn at Jack-
sonville, Florida—Schmidt and Hamil-
ton, Managers. Sylvester & Co., New
York, sole Agents.

No combination numbers! 100,000
Tickets, from No. 1 upwards in succes-
sion.

The deeds of the property and the stock
transferred in trust to the Commissioners
appointed by the said act of the Legisla-
ture of Florida, for the security of the
Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize—the Arcade,
286 feet, five inches, 4 lines on
Magazine street, 101 feet, 21
inches, on Natchez street, 122
feet, 6 inches, on Gravier
street—Rented at about 37-
000 dols. per annum, valued
at 700,000 dols.

One Prize—City Hotel,
2 feet on Common street, 145
feet, six inches on Camp street
18—Rented at 25,000 dols., va-
lued at 500,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,
(adjoining the Arcade) No. 16,
24 feet, 7 inches, front on
Natchez street—Rented at
1,200 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,
(adjoining the Arcade) No. 13,
28 feet front on Natchez street
—Rented at 1,200 dols., va-
lued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,
(adjoining the Arcade) No. 20,
23 feet front, on Natchez street
—Rented at 1,200 dols., va-
lued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,
No. 23, north east corner of Ba-
sin and Custom House street,
40 feet front on Basin, and 40
on Franklin street, by 127 feet
deep in Custom House street
—Rented at 1,500 dols., va-
lued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,
No. 24, south west corner of the
Basin and Custom House
street, 32 feet, 7 inches on
Franklin, 127 feet, 10 inches
deep in Custom House street
—Rented at 1,500 dols., va-
lued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,
No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on
Royal street, by 127 feet, 11
inches deep—Rented at 1,500
dols., valued at 20,000 dols.

1 prize, 250 shares, Canal Bk.
stock, 100 dols. each 25,000 dols.
1 prize, 200 do. Commercial do.
100 dols. each 20,000 dols.
Do. 150 shares Mech. &
Trade's do. do. 15,000 dols.

Do. 100 shares City Bank
do. do. 10,000 dols.
Do. 100 shares do. do.
do. do. 10,000 dols.
Do. 100 shares do. do.
do. do. 10,000 dols.

Do. 50 shares Exchange Bank.
do. do. 5,000 dols.
Do. 50 do. do. do. 5,000 dols.
Do. 25 do. Gas Light do. 5,000 dols.
Do. 25 do. do. do. 5,000 dols.

Do. 15 do. Mech. & Trade's do.
do. do. 1,500 dols.
Do. 15 do. do. do. 1,500 dols.

20 prizes, each 10 shares of the
Louisiana State Bank 100 dols
—each prize 1,000 dols. 20,000 dols.

10 prizes, each 2 shares of 100
dols. each—each prize 200
dols. of Gas Light Bank 2,000 dols.

200 prizes, each one share of
100 dols. of the Bank of Louisi-
ana, 20,000 dols.

200 prizes, each one share of
100 dols. of the New Orleans
Bank, 20,000 dols.

150 prizes, each one share of
100 dols. of the Union Bank
of Florida, 15,000 dols.

Six Hundred Prizes 1,500,000 dols.

Tickets 20 Dollars—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their
numbers, as also those containing the
Prizes, will be examined and sealed by
the Commissioners appointed under the
Act, previously to their being put into
the wheels. One wheel will contain the
whole of the numbers, the other will
contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the
first 600 numbers that shall be drawn
out, will be entitled to such prize as may
be drawn to its number; and the fortu-
nate holders of such prizes will have
such property transferred to them imme-
diately after the drawing, unincumbered,
and without any deduction!

Editors of every Paper in the United
States, in the West Indies, in Canada,
and British Provinces, are requested to
insert the above, as a standing advertise-
ment, until the 1st of December next,
and to send their accounts to us, to-
gether with a paper containing the adver-
tisement.

SYLVESTER & Co.
156, Broadway, N. Y.
New York, May 7, 1839.

POETRY

"The heart knoweth his own bitterness; and a stranger intermeddeth not with his joy."—Prov. ch. xiv. v. 10.

How many an eye with mirth has shone
To hide some secret care!
'Tis He who forms the heart alone,
Can read what passeth there.

Loud wailings from the lips may flow,
Or silent tears may start:
But these all faintly speak the woe
That rankles in the heart.

And none beside can fully feel
Its deeper thrills of joy,
Can words the secret bliss reveal?
Can e'en the beaming eye?

No, Friendship may its griefs console,
And share its joy, in part:
But God alone can read the whole
That passeth in the heart.

MY BROTHER.

I was born away down at Bangor,
Where tradin' is well understood,
Where pumpkins are raised alone shore,
And nutmegs are grown in the wood.
My brother was fixed at Castine,
In the pork manufacturin' line,
For he had a patent machine
To make bacon hams out of pine.

The ternal concern did it slick,
And 'twould make other notions with ease,
You put in a thundering stick,
Out tumbled a white oaken cheese.
Not an article there was abused,
For he was so saving, 'twas said,
The sawdust was all of it used
To make the dispensary bread.

He'd a mill, too, that worked as expert
By steam—'twas a curious caper!
You put in an old cotton shirt,
And it came out a handful of paper.
And when speculation was rife,
My brother, who that understand,
Manufactured—'tis true, on my life—
Manufactured and sold Eastern lands.

But then, Sir, the climax to cap,
The buyers of these made a stir;
Though acres they bought on the map,
They couldn't find out where they were.
They talked about going to law—
Then what could my poor brother do!
By way of confounding their jaw,
He failed, and he's rich as a Jew.

Comfort of Children.—Call not that man wretched who, whatever else he suffers as to pain inflicted, or pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes and on whom he doats. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him, the song of the gay may be far from his own dwelling, his face may be unknown to his neighbours, and his voice may be unheeded by those among whom he dwells—even pain may rack his joints, and sleep may flee from his pillow; but he has a gem, with which he would not part for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest health, or for the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon a mortal's eye.—*Coleridge.*

The best thing for stopping a leak in a cask, is whitening beaten up with common yellow soap; if this mixture be well rubbed into the leak, it will be found to stop it after every thing else has failed.

Tough Story.—The New Orleans Picayune tells a story of an alligator hunt, which occurred not far from that city a short time since. Four men, in two days and a half, killed six hundred and fifty-seven of these monsters. The only way to kill them is with a rifle ball, the vulnerable spot being the eye.

From a return made to Parliament by the Coroners of England and Wales, for the last two years, it appears, that in the time stated, now less than one hundred and ninety-two persons were accidentally poisoned, mostly through the carelessness or ignorance of Apothecaries!

Bad Things.—An unfaithful servant, a smoky house, a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an aching tooth, an empty purse, an undutiful child, an incessant talker, hogs that break through enclosures, a dull razor, mosquitoes, a fop, and a subscriber that won't pay for his Paper.

Twice Noosed.—A young man, in Georgia, named Barber, got married on the 20th ult., and hanged himself on the 21st.

Lord Ebrington has declined the honor intended him by the Corporation, of dining with them on the inauguration of their officers in Sept.—*Dublin Post.*

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,
Jan. 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 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 Property 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 determined on:—from CARBONEAR, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and PORTUGAL COVE on the mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12.

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

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

FARES:—

First Cabin Passengers	7s. 6d.
Second Ditto	5s. 0d.
Single Letters	0s. 6d.
Double Ditto	1s. 0d.

N. B.—James Doyle will hold himself responsible for any Parcel that may be given in charge to him.
Carbonear.

New Goods!

JUST LANDED

Ex ANN, from Bristol,

AND ON SALE

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS

At Low Prices for Cash or Produce
Viz.—

500 Bags 1st, 2nd & 3rd quality BREAD
72 Barrels Prime Mess PORK
30 Bolts East Croker CANVAS
20 Pieces Flat Ditto, No. 1 to 7
43 Kegs White, Green & Black PAINT
Hogsheads LIME
Bags 1½ to 9 inch assorted NAILS
Horse and Shingle Ditto
Splitting Knives
Axes, Hammers
Grindstones
Carp. Compasses
Coopers Rushes
Bake Pots and Covers
Grappels, Fish Hooks
Assorted TINWARE
Sheet COPPER
Chalk, Whiting
Slates, Bock Ditto
Ship Chandlery
Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine
Butts LEATHER
Shoe Blacking
STATIONERY, and Ink in Bottles
Pieces Brown Holland
RISH LINENS
Sheeting, and Sheetting CALICOES
Irish Union Ditto
Unbleached Ditto
Fancy Shirtings
Fustians, and Moleskins
Printed Ditto
Twist, Check
Aberdeen Dowlas
A Large Assortment Fancy Printed
CHINTZ COTTONS
Twilled and Cambric Ditto
Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs
Cambric Muslins
Slate, Brown and Black Ditto
Book and Soft Swiss Ditto
Jaconet Ditto
Colored and Black MERINOES
Satin, Sarsnet and China Gauze Ribbons
Shaded and Figured Ladies Belts
BANDANA & Barcelons Handkerchiefs
Pieces Colored Persian
Black Crape
Stays (white & colored), Saxony Ties
CHENILLE Handkerchiefs
Figured Squares
THIBET Shawles & Turnovers
Colored, Black & White KidGloves
Ladies Thread Ditto
VelvetSlippers
German Lace Cotton
Gentlemens Satin & Mohair Stocks
Blue, Black, & Green Superfine Broad
CLOTHS
HOSIERY, Dornet, Lancashire & Welch
FLANNELS
ScotchPLAID, Green Daize
LEATHERWARE
EARTHENWARE
Stone Jars, & Ginger Beer Bottles

Also,

30 Tons Best Red Ash

NEWPORT

Coals.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
May 8, 1839.

Boots & shoes.

A large and well Assorted
SUPPLY,

JUST RECEIVED

Per Experiment from Poole,

And For Sale By

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace,
September 4, 1839.

BLANKS

At the Office of this Paper.

Harbor Grace,
September 25, 1839.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.

Ordinary Passengers7s. 6d.
Servants & Children5s.
Single Letters6d.
Double Do.1s.

and Packages in proportion
All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie to other monies sent by this conveyance.

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

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and
Portugal Cove.

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

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

TERMS.

Ladies & Gentlemen	7s. 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 respectfully 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 PACKETS BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after-cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

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

TERMS.

After Cabin Passengers	7s. 6d
Fore ditto,	ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single	6d
Double, Do.	1s.

Parcels in proportion to their size 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 Kieley'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 Various kinds For Sale at the Office of
this Paper