



AND
Conception Bay Journal.

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

VOL. VI.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1840.

No. 318

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

FRANTIC DESIGN TO MURDER,

Frustrated by the presence of mind of the young Lady Campbell.

We tell the tale as told to us, without presuming to add to or detract from its simple narrative one iota:—

One evening last week, after the youngest Lady Campbell had withdrawn to her room, she was surprised at hearing the governess of the family, who slept in the adjoining apartment, walking about after her usual hour of retiring to rest. Fearing that she was taken unwell, she hurried to her and found her with a knife in her hand, apparently preparing to leave the room. On seeing Lady Campbell the governess said—"I am going to cut the Dutchess's throat; I know how Courvoisier managed. I will cut it from ear to ear." Lady Campbell replied, "You are quite right; nothing can be more proper than your determination, but had you not better make sure by waiting till the morning, instead of running the risk of waking the Duchess by stumbling in the dark on the stairs?" The suggestion was approved; the governess lay down, and Lady Campbell hastened to her room and rang the bell.

Before, however, her maid had got up stairs, Lady Campbell heard the restless steps of the governess again, and hastened to her. "I can't wait," she said, "my knife's all ready, and I must go." By this time Lady Campbell heard her maid's foot on the stairs, called her in, the two managed to get the knife out of the governess's hand, to force her into her bed, and then rang violently for help, which the unusual violence with which the bell was pulled, soon summoned. We need hardly say that the governess had been seized with mania occasioned by the impression made by Lord William Russell's dreadful murder; and we regret to add that she is still a sufferer from the afflicting malady. But our readers, at least all acquainted with the noble family of Argyll, will be surprised to learn that the young lady who showed this astonishing presence of mind, is only 15 years of age. We certainly remember nothing comparable to it; and 'tis equally noble and affecting. The story has in it the elements of romance, and will be told in many a fiction. We have given the reality as far more striking than either.—*Court Gazette.*

A Frankfort Paper contains a letter from Berlin, given the following incidents of the last days of the late King of Prussia:—

"The King having ordered his bed to be removed into a room, the windows of which looked into the court of the palace, heard the murmuring noise of the populace assembled to gain intelligence of his health. The King inquired what it meant. On being informed that it rose from the people, anxious to obtain news of his health, his Majesty replied, 'I am glad they think of me, for I have loved them as my children, and have devoted all my endeavours, all my energies, to promote their welfare.' Talking of the laying of the first stone of the monument of Frederick II. the King said, 'It is my desire that this work should be carried on with rapidity and skill. Therefore, I charge M. de Rochow with its execution.' M. de Rochow is entirely indebted to the King for his eminent position, and is also highly esteemed by the Prince Royal, who has been attached to him from his earliest youth. It might be said that his Majesty contemplated in M. de Rochow, who is a statesman of the first order, the future prime minister of his son. The King directed that his body should be deposited in the vault at Charlottenberg, by the side of the remains of his Queen Louisa.—When the Emperor of Russia came to his Majesty's bed shortly before he expired, the King had only strength enough to exclaim 'Nicholas!' in a very faint voice."

Another letter says that the Princess of Leignitz, consort of the late King by a morganatic marriage, is to receive as a dowry the estate of Erdmansdorf in Silesia, a palace in Berlin, and an income for life of 30,000 crowns.

Letters from Paris state that the review of the national guard passed over on Sunday in the most satisfactory manner; not the slightest disturbance took place; and, though the royal family were several hours out of doors, no insult was offered to them. Every due precaution was, however, taken to secure the King's person from danger. The whole garrison of Paris was under arms, and interposed a solid mass of troops between the populace and Louis Philip. The usual traffic through the streets leading to the Champs Elysees was suspended, and know one was admitted within a prescribed distance, unless by tickets, which were previously issued from the palace. One of the battalions of national guards, on defiling before the King, cried out for electoral reform, to which it is said his Majesty replied, "You shall have it, my children." With the exception of this incident the review did not offer any political feature, and it was generally regarded as one of the finest military spectacles

that could be afforded in time of peace. Including the troops of the line, which kept the ground, 60,000 men were under arms, and the display of so much force was meant as a hint to the republicans, whose mischievous intentions are still a source of apprehension. Colonel Lamoriciere, whose gallant conduct in the late African campaign has acquired him so much fame in France, was present at the review. Letters from Perpignan state that two sisters of Cabrera had crossed the frontier, and demanded an asylum in France. The Catalonian Carlists were expected to follow them. Several of the French Papers complain of the state in which the negotiations for a commercial treaty between England and France will be left by the speedy prorogation of the French chambers, and some of them recommend that M. Thiers should be empowered to conclude the treaty during the recess. M. de Rumigny the French Minister at Madrid, has been ordered to demand payment for the expenses of the foreign legion, of which a large sum is still due.

THE ARMY.

The citizens of Dublin may expect to be very shortly honoured by the presence of one of the royal family amongst them as a member of the Dublin garrison. We have already stated that the 12th Lancers, to which Regiment Prince George is attached, will take up their quarters here from Brighton about the middle of this month. In the meantime apartments are being got ready in the Royal Barracks, where the Regiment will lie, for the reception of the gallant and illustrious soldier. His quarters, at the Prince's express desire, will in no way exceed in point of accommodation those of any other field officer. The Lancers will, it is understood, remain in Dublin for two years, on the termination of which period his Royal Highness will have completed three years service necessary to his promotion in the army. report speaks highly of Prince George's strict and unremitting attention to his duties as an officer.

It always gives us pleasure to record instances of royal munificence to the fine arts. His Majesty the King of the French, having received from Mr. Boys, the publisher, of Golden-square the new beautiful work of "Picturesque Architecture in Paris, Ghent," &c. just published, has most handsomely presented to him a splendid brilliant ring, with his cypher L. P. in diamonds on a blue enamel shield, bordered with brilliants, and surmounted by a crown of the

same precious stones. It was accompanied by a letter, expressing his Majesty's desire that the gift should be received as a *souvenir* of the gratification which the work has afforded him. We doubt not the acknowledged taste of Louis Phillippe and his just appreciation of this *unique* production, will stimulate lovers of the fine arts to become possessed of so splendid and talented a work.

Temperance Reformation in Ireland—Extract from a letter written by the Mayor of Limerick to the rev. T. Mathew, of Cork:—"As coroner, the numerous instances of sudden and awful deaths arising from intemperance, are most appalling. I have heard about one hundred and forty inquests since the first of October, 1838, and I can safely affirm that half that number were caused by intoxicating drink; four persons committed suicide whilst under its hellish influence; but, thank God! a brighter prospect is now dawning. Your unparalleled exertions in the cause of temperance have been, under God, crowned with most signal success, and in no place more so than in Limerick. A moral regeneration has taken place among the people of this city, which is most surprising and truly gratifying to every philanthropic mind. Our police reports are much lessened, petty sessions business considerably reduced, and even summons in the Court of Conscience have fallen off one third; our streets and places of resort are regular and quiet; and that which must be most gratifying, is the fact that, although reports have been circulated of members of your society having broken the temperance pledge, I have not been able to make out a solitary instance of such being the fact.

Mr. VILLIER'S LOGIC.—This gentleman said, on Wednesday night, in the course of his speech on the corn laws, "If high prices were beneficial to the labourer, a famine ought to be his fortune." That is, if he has no corn to sell (which must be his case during a famine), he will make more profit than when he has plenty and can sell it at a very high price.

From the accounts which have lately appeared in the Paris papers, as well as in private letters, it is evident that the French troops in Africa, have suffered greatly, and that Abd-el-Kader is a more formidable opponent than was anticipated, and the energy and activity displayed by the Arabs preclude the expectation that they will be easily conquered. According to a telegraphic dispatch from Toulon, of the 13th inst. communicating a dispatch from Marshal Vallee, five engagements have been fought, in which the French troops sustained trifling loss, and the Arabs are represented to have suffered severely.

Accounts from the Island of Java state that a severe shock from earthquake had

been experienced in several parts of the Island, having done considerable damage.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(From the Liverpool Courier, July 1.)

The present session commenced on the 16th of January. Nearly thirty-three weeks have passed, and how have they been employed by the Melbourne ministry, by courtesy called a government?

Just seventeen acts of Parliament have been passed; but, lest it should be imagined that the consideration of these has occupied a reasonable portion of the time we have mentioned, we beg to state the several classes in which these seventeen measures would be properly arranged. It will be found that of the number just mentioned, there are—

Relating to Prince Albert..	3
Money Bills.....	5
Lord Seaton's annuity bill..	1
Munity and indemnity bill	3

and of the remaining five, two only involved anything like discussion—the title commutation acts amendment, and the printed papers (or privilege) bills, which last may with more justice be assigned to Lord Deaman, considering the amendments made on it by that noble lord, than to the government; and one was a bill introduced by the Duke of Richmond.

But, if the Melbourne ministry has done but little this session, it will appear, by the following register of dates and occurrences, in the House of Commons, that it has suffered much.

On the 27th of January, ministers were in a minority of 104.

On the 31st of January, they escaped a vote of want of confidence by the small majority of 10.

On the 13th of February, they were in a minority of 10 on a question of production of the accounts of receipts and expenditure.

On the 27th of February, they were in a minority of 28 on a motion of Mr. Liddell's, the practical effect of which was censure, on the appointment of Lord Mount-eagle, as controller of the exchequer.

On the 26th of March, their minority was 16, on the second reading of Lord Stanley's bill.

On the 3d of April, on an attempt to secure the adjournment of the debate on the Corn laws, they found themselves in a minority of 110.

On the 11th of May, on the first attempt to stop the issue of a new writ for Ludlow, the majority against ministers was 11.

On the 12th of May, the majority increased to 36.

On the 14th of May, the ministers had the prudence to give way, and the writ for Ludlow was issued, whereupon, public business, which had during three days been stopped by the discreditable attempt made on the 11th of May, was resumed.

On the 18th of May, the second defeat on Lord Stanley's bill took place; majority against ministers 19.

On the 20th of May, the 3d defeat on that bill found Ministers in a minority of 3.

On the 26th of May, on Mr. Villier's motion on the corn laws, ministers were in a minority of 123.

On the 11th of June, the fourth defeat on Lord Stanley's Bill, placed ministers in a minority of 11.

On the 22d of June, the ministers were three times defeated: 1. On the colonial passengers' bill, by 40. 2. On the flour importation bill, by 11. 3. On the clause in the admiralty courts (judge's salary) bill proposed by Lord Hotham, by which the judge of that court, will, after the present parliament, be incapable of sitting or voting in the House of Commons. Poor Dr. Lushington!

THE OPIUM QUESTION. A most important decision has just been given in the Supreme Court at Calcutta. An action was brought by a Native merchant, a

consigner of Opium, against the defendants upon a contract to guarantee the safe return of the proceeds in Sycee silver, dollars or bills; whereas no returns had been so made, but that the opium had arrived in China, and was received by the defendant's agents in China, who disposed of it to one Charles Elliott, and that certain scrip had been remitted to the plaintiff, which he refused to accept. The defence set up was that the Opium in question had been surrendered to Captain Elliott, the British Superintendent, under and by virtue of a proclamation demanding the surrender in the name of Her Majesty and the British Government. The question was, whether this defence (the facts being admitted) constituted a valid excuse in law for the non-performance of the express contract? The Court admitted that, if the Superintendent had appeared distinctly to have been acting within the scope of the powers with which he was invested by statute, an act of obedience on the part of the British subject would have excused the performance of a prior contract with which that obedience would have been incompatible. But the Court were of opinion, that as it appeared on the face of the pleadings that the Commissioners was acting under the constraint of a foreign power (for the proclamation itself was set out in the plea), he would not be considered to be acting in pursuance of the powers vested in him; that obedience, therefore, was not compulsory, and furnished no defence; the proclamation was in effect an act of the Chinese, not of the British Government, as the acts of the representative of the British Government, while in personal duress, could not be deemed the acts of the Government which he represented.

Ten Thousand Pounds are to be laid out on works and repairs for Kingstown Harbour, near Dublin, during the ensuing year. The amount already spent in forming and keeping it in its present repair is £595,367, being £197,792 less than the sum originally estimated.

Irish Teetotalism. The proprietor of one of the largest breweries in the South of Ireland, is now in treaty with a house in Manchester, to supply him with cotton or flax machinery for the spinning of flax or cotton, in order to employ the power and capital which have heretofore been devoted to the brewing of Porter. — *Waterford Mail.*

By accounts from Lisbon, it appears that the Portuguese Government have decided that the long-pending British claims for military and civil services shall be satisfied forthwith; and the Marquis of Saldanha has been especially dispatched to this country, for the purpose of investigating the claims of the officers and soldiers, preparatory to paying the sums due to them. Some inflammatory placards circulated in Lisbon, indicate that a hostile feeling towards the English prevails among the inhabitants there.

A Message, sent on Saturday by the King of Holland to the States General, concerning the responsibility of the heads of the

Ministerial departments, has given great satisfaction. Yielding to the wishes of the Chambers, His Majesty proposes that the power of appointing and dismissing his Ministers shall be vested in him, and that the Ministers alone shall be responsible for every act of the Government.

(From the New York Albion, July 4.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The discords and the violence of party spirit in the Island of Newfoundland exceed all bounds. We had hoped that the popular party there, as it is termed, would, being in the ascendant, by and bye exercise moderation and at least conduct itself with some of the outward forms of decorum. But we are disappointed, for we hear of nothing but a succession of outrages, perpetrated by and under the auspices of the House of Assembly, that are not only violently unconstitutional but positively disgraceful to legislation and to the colony. Lord Grey's Ministry in an evil hour granted this Colony a constitution, investing the people and their representatives with legislative functions; and at the same time fixed the qualification for elective franchise at a rate so low as to establish, or nearly so, universal suffrage. Now universal suffrage among the fishy patriots of that Island, is universal nonsense, and has produced universal mischief.

We cannot follow the rampant demagogues through all the outrages they have inflicted on their peaceable and respectable fellow-subjects, but intend to do so to a certain extent ere long. In the meantime we will raise the curtain upon one act of the disgusting drama. On the 20th February last Mr. Lott, foreman of the Public Ledger newspaper office, was waylaid at night, blindfolded, and carried into a house, and there compelled to disclose matters relative to the office and to his employer's affairs, under the most violent threats and imprecations. Little or no satisfaction was obtained for this outrage, and some of the Members of the House of Assembly resorted to the most unjustifiable means to suppress investigation. On the 9th May last the same person was again waylaid by four men, who beat him in the most cruel manner, and barbarously mutilated him, cutting off both his ears.

We can hardly bring ourselves to believe that detection and prompt punishment will not follow the perpetrators of this crime, but we lament to say that our private letters from that quarter express great doubts of any adequate satisfaction being obtained for the violated law; and the belief is in a degree founded on the alleged supineness of the Governor, Capt. Prescott, who is represented as bowing to the mob and yielding up the most important principles at the dictation of the dominant faction. We trust however that Captain Prescott will do his duty, and not forget that he is a British officer; the representative of his Sovereign, and that his government is a government of laws and not of factious demagogues and ruffians. It is his duty to leave nothing undone to bring to con-

spicuous punishment the offenders in this case, and if due vigilance be observed they cannot easily escape.

We trust the state of Newfoundland will attract the attention of the Imperial Parliament, and that some remedy will be applied for the multiplied evils that afflict the Colony. In the meantime we shall be glad to receive authentic accounts, especially if they be clear, brief, and free from misrepresentation or exaggeration.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1840.

We have been repeatedly told that many of our influential readers have been very much at a loss to assign a reason for our profound silence upon the subject of the NATIVES' SOCIETY which has been established in the capital and which, as it would appear, has already begun to call up a spirit of emulation in various parts of the Island. We confess that hitherto our conduct towards this interesting Association has been shy, cautious and reserved,—we acknowledge that we have stood aloof from its initial efforts, and have thereby forfeited any claim to a direct participation in the honors of its birth. But while we thus come forward and voluntarily disclaim any right to even the smallest sprig of those unfading laurels which others of our countrymen have so undeniably won, we are by no means inclined to take to ourselves any portion of blame for the prudent, guarded and circumspect manner in which we have acted. Professing as we do and as we trust we ever shall, to be the advocates of a large and comprehensive policy wherein the rights and privileges of every class of our fellow subjects must be watched and protected with a jealous eye, and avers as we unaffectedly are to that narrow minded system which would tear down one portion of an industrious community that another more congenial to our personal feelings may be raised upon its ruins,—it would ill become us to have rushed headlong into a measure that on its first appearance, and at a distance at least, bore some of the external marks of selfishness upon it.

Viewing then this excellent Institution, at first, in so unfavorable a light, it is no wonder if, for some time, we had our misgivings as to the propriety of its establishment; and still less ought it to be a matter of surprise that we have not taken an earlier opportunity to raise our voice in its behalf, or to give our humble testimony in its favor.

A few weeks however, have been abundantly sufficient to remove our every doubt as to its design and character, and a recent visit to St. John's where we had the privilege of seeing and hearing for ourselves, has entirely convinced us that this timely combination of indigenous strength (if we may be allowed the expression)—this mingling together of Catholic and Protestant in the sacred bonds of brotherhood and affection will prove, at no distant period, to be one of the greatest blessings that could have been conferred upon the country. Let us take heed—let us beware, we say, how, through apathy or something worse, we place a stumbling block in the way of its future advancement. Let it be understood and remembered that "this is not the cause of party"; nothing hostile to the growth or well being of any other denomination of Her Majesty's subjects—nothing inconsistent with the most expansive charity can be found in any part of the Society's Rules; all is free, fair, honorable and above-board.

Indeed we cannot discern on what grounds the most fastidious caveller can raise an objection, and equally are we at a loss to imagine in what quarter such objection can possibly be raised. The Natives will hardly be found so foolish as to undermine their own foundation; and surely any tirade upon the selfishness of such institutions will come with a very bad grace from those who, by similar associations have already set us the example. The Benevolent Irish Society—the British Society and the Scottish Society have been established among us for years. Is it a crime then for Newfoundlanders in their own country to endeavour to tie themselves into a Gordian knot for the support and succour of each other in the hour of trial, privation, and distress? If so, it were high time that they pack up their bag and baggage and like the Israelites of old wend their way to the dry and dreary wilderness, from the grinding oppression of task-masters

more cruel and unrelenting than those of Egypt herself.

But the Natives—"copper coloured" though they be!! will not go to the wilderness; neither will they suffer their rights to be trampled upon by any interloping stranger however white in the face.

Arrived, yesterday, in the Mary Jane from Bonavista, the Right Rev. Dr. SPENCER, accompanied by his Chaplain the Rev. C. BLACKMAN.—Patriot of yesterday.

BIRTH.—In this Town, on Saturday last the 15th inst., the Lady of JOHN STARK, Esq., Chief Clerk and Registrar Northern Circuit Court J. P. of a Son.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Thursday the 6th inst. at Blomedown near Salmon Cove, an Inquest was taken before JOHN STARK, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of William Penny, a young man 24 years of age, son of Clement Penny. On the previous evening, shortly before dark, the deceased, in company with one of his brothers and Edward Baldwin, were returning from the jigging ground, in the Punt under sail—the deceased was in the bow of the boat and had an oar in his hand with which (out of his tricks as described by the Witnesses) he was endeavouring to counteract the steerage of Edward Baldwin, who was sculling—a sudden flaw of wind reached the boat—the oar of the deceased caught in the water when he was tossed overboard, and before the two lads could take in the sail, and return to the spot, he sank to rise no more. Verdict, "Accidentally drowned." No blame whatever attaches to the two young lads that were in the Punt.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED

August 15.—St. Peter, Leuvre, Bristol, 118 tons coal & sundries.

CLEARED

August 15.—Norval, Wills, Lighthouse, 3800 qtls. fish, (to load at Labrador.)

18.—Lady Ann, Pynn, Liverpool, 81 tons seal oil, 50 hides.

Port of Carbonear.

ENTERED

10.—Brig Triumvirate, Hunt, Lisbon, salt.

CLEARED

Aug 3.—Schr. Samuel, Meadus, Poole, salt and seal skins.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

August 6.—Nancy, Briand, Cape Breton, oxen and sheep.

Creamore, Shapley, Cape Breton, coal

Pearl, Earl, Figueira, salt.

Eliza, Hartly, New Brunswick, lumber and shingles.

Alexander, Keating, Novascotia, butter, cattle & sheep.

Packet, Maddon, Novascotia, butter, oxen and sheep.

American Schooner Attention, M'Curdy, Boston, provisions.

7.—Hertford, Buteau, Quebec, provisions.

Sophia Muranda, Boudrot, New Brunswick, butter and lumber.

Sophia, Hart, New Orleans, provisions, tobacco, &c.

Beau Ideal, Forbes, Gloucester, coal.

Courier Le Vache, New Brunswick, butter cattle &c.

Funchal, Clift Copenhagen, provisions.

Three Brothers, Chessong, Cape Breton, butter.

Iceni, Steele, Greenock, general cargo.

CLEARED

August 7.—Jubilee, Percy, New-York seal skins.

Albion, Harvey, Bristol, seal oil hides, &c.

Lady, Le Vache, Cape Breton, ballast

St. Patrick, Aid, Cape Breton, ballast.

King William, Le Blanc, Cape Breton, ballast.

Royal William, Hally, New-York, seal skins.

Hebe Rabbits, Cape Breton, ballast.

10.—Mary, M'Lennon, Cape Breton, salt

Nancy, Briand, Cape Breton, ballast.

11.—Courier, Le Vache, Cape Breton, ballast.

Packet, Madion, Novascotia manufactured goods.

On Sale.

Ex-MARTHA from CADIZ,

300 TONS

SALT,

By

THORN, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace, June 24, 1840.

BY THE

Subscriber,

ex-HOPE from BRISTOL,

Best Bristol Yellow Soap

Men's & Women's Hose

Buckskins

Flannels

Serges

Very superior Blankets

A capital Assortment of

Earthenware

Iron Tined Tea Kettles

Ditto Saucepans

Tin Tea Pots

Tin Pans

Nails, Spades, Shovels

Knives and Forks

Penknives, &c. &c.

GEO. HIPPISEY.

Harbor Grace,

May 27, 1840.

For Portugal Cove

The fine first-class Packet Boat

NATIVE LASS,

James Doyle, Master,

Burthen 23 tons; coppered and copper fastened

The following days of sailing have been determined on:—from 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 experience

The character of the NATIVE LASS for speed and safety is already well established. She is constructed on the safest principle of being divided into separate compartments by water tight bulkhead, 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.

A patent has been taken out by a Mr. Eagles of Liverpool, for certain improvements in motive power, by which he expects to enable vessels to make the voyage between New York and Liverpool in six days.

G. P. Gillard,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

ex Ann from Bristol, Dash from Liverpool, Active from Dartmouth, and other Vessels,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE

AT HIS USUAL LOW PRICES,

The undermentioned Articles,

Ladies' Cloth Top'd BOOTS

Children's Morocco ditto, and SHOES

Men's, Women's, and Children's Strong and Fine SHOES

Sole LEATHER, HEMP

AWL BLADES, BRISTLES

HOSIERY

FLANNELS, SERGES

Fashionable Printed MUSLINS

MUSLIN DE LAINE

Colored MERINOES

COTTONS

CALICOES

SHIRTINGS

FUSTIANS

UMBRELLAS

RIBBONS and HABERDASHERY of all kinds

COMBS of every sort and description

Sweeping, Scrubbing, White-wash and other BRUSHES

CHOCOLATE

COFFEE

RAISINS, CURRANTS, SPICES

SUGAR, Loaf and Moist

TEAS

SOAP and CANDLES

SNUFF

Negrohead TOBACCO

An assortment of GENUINE DRUGS

SPADES, SHOVELS

Patent SYTHES

GRASS HOOKS

Iron Tin'd TEA KETTLES

SAUCEPANS

FOUNTAINS

Silvered formed BREAD BASKETS

TEA TRAYS

Brass and Japaned CANDLESTICKS

Brass Drawer and other KNOBS

Italian IRONS

BOX and HEATERS

Cinder SHOVELS

FIRE IRONS

Brass COCKS

Iron Rimed and Stock LOCKS

COFFIN FURNITURE

Fancy SNUFF BOXES

STEEL PENS

AND A SPLENDID

Assortment

OF

Jewellery

AND

BRITISH PLATE

ARTICLES,

Consisting of

Gold BROACHES, handsomely Set

Gold FINGER RINGS

Gold BREAT PINS

Gold EAR RINGS

Gold EAR DROPS

Gold BRACELETS

Gold WATCH KEYS and SEALS

German Silver Four-pronged FORKS

Ditto ditto Desert Ditto

Ditto ditto Table and Tea SPOONS

Ditto ditto WATCH GUARDS

Ditto ditto PENCIL CASES

Silver Patent Lever and other

WATCHES.

Harbor Grace,

May 27, 1840.



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency HENRY

PRESCOTT, Esquire, Com-

panion of the Most Ho-

norable Military Order

of the Bath, Governor

(L.S.) H. PRESCOTT, and Commander-in-

Chief in and over the

Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.

WHEREAS on FRIDAY the 15th of this instant MAY, a most atrocious and diabolical outrage was committed by Four Men, at present unknown on the Person of

MR. HERMAN LOTT,

of St. John's, who was then on his way from Carbonear to Harbor Grace in this Island. And whereas it is no less especially necessary to the ends of Justice than essential to the protection and safety of the lives of all Her Majesty's subjects. that the perpetrators of this daring outrage should be detected and brought to punishment: I do therefore call upon all Her Majesty's faithful subjects to aid and assist Her Majesty's officers in discovering and apprehending the Persons concerned in perpetrating the aforesaid crime; and for the speedy detection of whom I do hereby offer a Reward of

£300 Stg.

To any Person or Persons (except the Person or Persons who actually committed the said outrage,) who shall give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the Offenders.—And I do also promise a FREE PARDON to the Person or Persons who (being an accomplice or accomplices, but not the actual perpetrators of the said crime) shall give such information as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal at the Government House at St. John's in the aforesaid Island, the 18th day of May, in the Third year of Her Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord, 1840.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES CROWDY, Sec'y.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,

EX-ANN, FROM BRISTOL

An Extensive Assortment of

MANUFACTURED

DRY GOODS,

50 Tons SALT

10 Tons Best COALS.

And, ex-VETO, from New York,

160 Barrels Flour

45 Barrels American New Pork

5 Barrels Prime New Beef

Spirits Turpentine

Bright Varnish, Tar, &c.

Offering at Low Rates for Cash

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,

April 29, 1840.

On Sale.

FOR SALE

BY

Ridley, Harrison & Co.

25 Puns. High Proof

RUM,

Of fine flavor,

JUST IMPORTED

By the Atalanta from

Liverpool.

Harbor Grace,

June 10, 1840.

POETRY

SONG.

AIR—"THE KING! GOD BLESS HIM!"
All those who are absent a night such as this,
I'm sure they will have to regret,
When they hear of the hours we've spent here in bliss,
With so many true hearts thus met.
Oh! I'm happy to say, they can blame not a soul,
For I'm sure they were warmly invited;
But enough, here's a toast, come fill up the bowl,
Here's—The Queen and Prince Albert united!
United, united—But enough, &c.

We doubtless have all, now some sweet-heart or wife,
Whose charms fill each breast with delight,
And as Woman's the fondest, sweet charmer in life,
We will drink to her beauty to-night.
Then fill up a bumper, come fill up with wine,
For can we forget her? no, never!
She's the joy of this heart, and the pride, too, of thine;
Here's woman!—Victoria for ever!
For ever, for ever.—She's the joy.

Come let us be happy, but merry and wise,
May the maxim be general, I say,
And the toast I now give you, who can despise;
Here's the bright Royal Bride of to-day!
Then fill up each goblet, come fill up with wine,
"May the hearts once united ne'er sever!"
And "the pure social wreath of true bliss e'er entwined
Round the Queen and her Consort for ever!"
For ever, for ever.—And the pure, &c

May heaven protect and e'er bless them,
I pray,
With offspring; the wish now prevails;
And old England delighted will hallow the day
Giving birth to a young Prince of Wales!
Then fill up the goblet, each man to his lass—
Oh, can we forget them? no, never;
Upstanding, uncovered, round let the toast pass,
"The Queen and Prince Albert for ever!"
For ever, for ever.—Upstanding, &c

MEMORY.

Oh! what a priceless treasure Heaven cast
Upon the storm-tossed mind, to chain the past—
And give back every wrecked delight again,
In pristine gladness, to the poet's brain!
Fresh as the early spring, each buoyant thought
Comes thronging home, with fairy fancies fraught!
That trusted time, when pleasure bath full scope,
And earth seems one vast magazine of hope—
Progressive years but adding to our joy!
What aspirations between man and boy!
What proud resolves! what daring projects wrought!
The future statesman spoke—the hero fought!

A cloud passed over Nature's glowing face,
Where sad experience left a darkened trace—
And first Misfortune felled the heart, how low!
It never rose above the deadening blow!

Is this the same enchanting, blithesome world,
Where pleasure's radiant banner was unfurled?
And expectation, with its glistening wing,
Its gleam of gladness o'er the heart would fling?
Yes—every floweret of the earth's still clad
In gorgeous tints! the song of birds as glad!
The sky's as bright!—but—in my heart a gloom,
Cheerless and dismal as a sunless tomb!

The well 'tis so! for, if the world, in sooth,
Kept the same charms which fascinated youth—
How wean the heart from its allurements? How
Prepare the soul to pay its final vow?
Its passport to the grave!—to rise again,
Pure and unspotted from each earth-born stain—
Meet to abide, where saints and angels dwell
And all the mercies of the Godhead tell
In hymns of triumph, which through heaven resound,
Whilst universal gladness reigns around,
And MEMORY yieldeth, from its hidden store,
What lends to Paradise a joy the more.

THE LIFE OF AN ARTIST IN ROME.

I often reflect with delight upon the young artist's life in Rome. A stranger from the cold and stormy north, he has crossed the Alps, and, with the devotion of a pilgrim, journeyed to the eternal city. He dwells perhaps upon the Pincian Hill; and hardly a house is there which is not inhabited by artists from all lands. The very room he lives in has been their abode time out of mind. Their names are written all over the walls; perhaps some further record of them is left in a rough sketch upon the window-shutter, with an inscription and a date. These things consecrate the place in his imagination. The names, even though unknown to him, are not without association in his mind.

In that warm latitude he rises with the day. The night vapours are rolling over the Campagna sea-ward. As he looks from his window, above and beyond their white fold, he recognises the irremovable blue sea at Ostia. Over Soracte rises the sun, above his own beloved mountain, though no longer worshipped there as of old. Before him the antique house in which Raphael lived, casts its long brown shadow down into the heart of modern Rome. The city lies still asleep and silent. But above its dark roofs, more than two hundred steeples catch the sunshine on their gilded weathercocks. Presently the bells begin to ring, and as the artist listens to their pleasant chime, he knows that in each of these churches, over the high altar, hangs a painting by some master's hand, the beauty of which comes between him and heaven, so that he cannot pray but wonder only!

Among these works of art he passes the day, but most often in St. Peter's and the Vatican. Up the vast marble staircase through the Corridor Chiaramonti, through vestibules, galleries, chambers, he passes as in a dream. All are filled with busts and statues, or painted in daring frescoes. What forms of strength and beauty! What glorious creations of the human mind! And in that last chamber of all, standing alone upon his pedestal, the Apollo found at Antium, in such a majestic attitude! with such a noble countenance! Life-like! and god-like!

Or perhaps he passes into the chambers of the painters, but goes no farther than the second; for in the middle of that chamber, a large painting stands upon the heavy easel, as if unfinished, though more than three hundred years ago the great artist completed it, and then laid his pencil away for ever! leaving this last benediction to the world.—It is the Transfiguration of Christ by Raphael. A child looks not at the stars with greater wonder, than the artist gazes on this painting. He knows how many studious years are in it. He knows the difficult path that leads to perfection, having himself taken some of the first steps. Thus he recalls the hour when that broad canvas was first stretched upon its frame, and Raphael stood before it and laid the first colours upon it, and beheld the figures one by one, born into life, and "looked upon the work of his own hands with a smile, that it should have succeeded so well." He recalls, too, the hour, when the task was accomplished, the pencil dropped from the dying master's hand, and his eyes slowly closed, to open upon a more glorious transfiguration; and at length the dead Raphael lay in his own studio, before this wonderful painting, greater than any conqueror under the banners and hatchments of his funeral!

Think you, that sights and thoughts like these, do not move the heart of a young man and an artist! And when he goes forth into the open air, the sun is going down, and the gray ruins of an antique work receive him. From the palace of the Cæsars he looks down into the Forum, or towards the Colosseum; or westward, and sees the last sunshine strike the bronze archangel which stands

upon the tomb of Adrian. He walks amid a world of art in ruins. The very street lamps that light him homeward, burn before some painted or sculptured image of the Madonna. What wonder is it if dreams visit him in his sleep—nay, if his whole life be to him a dream! What wonder if with a feverish heart and quick hand, he strives to reproduce those dreams in marble or on canvas!

CURIOUS PROPHECY.—An old almanack contains the following prophecy:—"About ye fiftie day of Novembre, in year of grace one thousand eight hundredre and fortye, manye childrene will be borne in ye realme of Great Britayne."

ARGUMENT FOR A FUTURE STATE.—Dr. Nichol concludes his remarkable work on "The Architecture of the Heavens" with the following:—"This at least is established on grounds not to be removed. In the vast heavens, as well as among phenomena around us, all things are in a state of change and progress; there, too—on the sky—in splendid hieroglyphics, the truth is inscribed, that the grandest forms of present being are only germs swelling and bursting with a life to come. And if the universal fabric is thus fixed and constituted, can we imagine that aught which it contains is upheld by the same persevering law, that unimpaired is a possibility, real or virtual—the stoppage of the career of any advancing being, while hospitable infinitude remains! No! let night fall, it prepares a dawn when man's weariness, will have ceased, and his soul be refreshed and restored. To come! To every creature these are words of hope spoken in an organ tone; our hearts suggest them and the stars repeat them, and through the infinite aspiration, wings its way rejoicing as an eagle follows the sun."

A HOS WITH A ROMAN NOSE.—On looking over the pints of a hos with a view to buy, 'tis well to pint out all his defects and make the most of 'em. Now though a Roman nose is no ornament, yet I don't know that I should stand off or on for a five pound note, if I liked a hos all but that. I'd sooner see a hos with a nose like the Duke of Wellington's than with a great long tail like Daniel O'Connell's.—*Rough Rider.*

LACONICS.—The fierce struggle between the Chiefs O'Neill and his neighbour O'Donnell (towards the close of the 15th century, in Ireland) is said to have commenced by a correspondence truly laconic:—"Send me tribute, or else—" was the brief mandate of O'Neill. "I owe you no tribute, and if—" was the significant answer of O'Donnell.—*Moor's History of Ireland.*

Sir Robert Inglis states, that when the Sheriffs were brought up by the writ of *habeas corpus* to the Court of Queen's Bench, to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the shout of the people reminded him of the shout which attended the acquittal of the seven Bishops.

The editor of the *Northern Star*, after alluding to the Royal Pair as "a beggar-lad and a pauper-girl," proclaims that he "yields to none in his attachment to the Royal person!"

Ringing the Changes.—A man in Maine, last week, murdered his wife, by twisting her neck till he broke it, and nearly wringing her head off. His own will be broken by a different process.—*American Paper.*

The only prisoner in the Nantucket gaol has given the sheriff notice that, unless the gaol is put in a more comfortable condition, he will "dig out." The door, he says, has no latch, and he has hard work to keep himself confined.—*Boston Notion.*

The Americans, tired of the "sea serpent," have now caught a mackarel ten and a half feet long.

At the anniversary meeting of a Ladies' Bible Association, at the west end of the town, a day or two since, one of the speakers stated, that a calculation had been made respecting the proportionate value of the services of gentlemen and ladies, as collectors for charitable and religious purposes; and it had been found that one lady was worth exactly thirteen gentlemen and a half!

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbour Grace Packets

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

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

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie 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 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 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS given him.
Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between *CARBONEAR*, and *PORTUGAL COVE*, as a PACKETS BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after-cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will the trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them very gratification possible.

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

TERMS.
After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d
Fore, ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d
Double, Do. 1s.
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 east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.
Carbonear.

Blanks

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