



AND

Conception Bay Journal.

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1839.

No. 268

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A MONUMENT TO A MOTHER'S GRAVE.

FLOWER GATHERING.

"The flowers that spring up on the sunny side of hillocks, beneath remnants of snow banks, are very small and entirely scentless, and the little beauty which is huddled to them, is chiefly from contrast with the desolation and coldness in which they are found."

The death of a friend who never spared a fault of my character, nor found a virtue which he did not praise, had cast a gloom over my mind, which no previous deprivation had produced. I remember how sceptical and heart smitten—(not heart broken—the broken heart always believes)—I stood at his grave, while the clergyman touched too little on his virtues, and spoke with a humble confidence, that he would spring from the tomb to an immortality of happiness; and suggested the promises of Scripture, and argued with logical precision, from texts and analogies, that my friend should rise from the dead. Despondency is not more the child than the parent of unbelief—deep grief makes us selfish—and the naturally timid and nervous, lose that confidence in promises, including their own particular wish, which they yield to them, when the benefit of others are along proposed. A little learning is dangerous in such matters; we suffered a mental argument upon the probability of an event which we so much desired, to displace the simple faith which would have produced comparative happiness.—Those who have contended with, and at length yielded to this despondency, alone know its painful operation.

Occupied with thoughts resulting from such an unpleasant train of mind, I followed into a burying ground, in the suburbs of the city, a small train of persons, not more than a dozen, who had come to bury one of their acquaintance. The clergyman in attendance, was leading a little boy by the hand, who seemed to be the only relative of the deceased in the slender group. I gathered with them round the grave and when the plain coffin was lowered down, the child burst forth the uncontrollable grief. The little fellow had no one left to whom he could look for affection, or who could address him in tones of parental kindness. The last of his kinsfolk was in the grave—and he was alone.

When the clamorous grief of the child had a little subsided, the clergyman addressed us with the customary exhortation to accept the morition, and be prepared; and turning to the child he added: "She is not to remain in this grave forever; as true as the grass which is now chilled with the frost of the season, shall spring to greenness and life in a few months, so true shall your mother come up from that grave to another life, to a life of happiness, I hope." The attendants shovelled the earth upon the coffin, some one took little William, the child, by the hand, and led him from the lonely tenement of his mother.

Late in the ensuing spring, I was in the neighbourhood of the same burying ground and seeing the gate open, I walked among the graves for some time, reading the names of the dead and wondering what strange disease would smother off so many younger than myself—when recollecting that I was near the grave of the poor widow, buried the previous autumn. I turned to see what had been done to preserve the memory of one so utterly destitute of earthly friends. To my surprise, I found the most desirable of all mementos for a mother's sepulchre—little William was sitting near the head of the now sunken grave, looking intently upon some green shoots that had come forth with the warmth of spring, from the soil that covered his mother's coffin.

William started at my approach, and

would left the place; it was long before I could induce him to tarry; and indeed I did not win his confidence, until I told him that I was present when they buried his mother, and had marked his tears at the time.

"Then you heard the minister say, that my mother would come up out of this grave," said little William.

"I did."

"It is true, is it not?" asked he in a tone of confidence.

"I most firmly believe it," said I.

"Believe it," said the child—"believe it—I thought you knew it—I knew it."

"How do you know it my dear?"

"The Minister said that as true as the grass would grow up, & the flowers bloom in spring, so true would my mother rise. I came a few days afterward, and planted flower seed on the grave. The grass came green in the burying ground long ago; and I watched every day for the flowers, and to day they have come up too—see them breaking through the ground—by and by mammy will come again."

A smile of exulting hope played on the features of the boy; and I felt pained at disturbing the faith and confidence with which he was animated.

"But my little child," said I, "it is not here that your poor mother will rise."

"Yes here," said he with emphasis—"here they placed her, and here I have have come ever since the first blade of grass was green this year."

I looked around, and saw that the tiny feet of the child had trod out the herbage at the grave side, so constant had been his attendance. What a faithful watch-keeper—what mother would desire a richer monument than the form of her only son bending tearful, but hoping, over the grave?

"But William," said I, "it is in another world that she will arise."—and I attempted to explain to him the nature of that promise which he had mistaken.—The child was confused, and he appeared neither pleased nor satisfied.

"If mammy is not coming back to me—if she is not to come up here, what shall I do—I cannot stay without her."

"You shall go to her," said I, adopting the language of the Scripture—"You shall go to her but she shall not come again to you."

"Let me go then," said William, "let me go now, that I may rise with mammy."

"William," said I, pointing down to the plants just breaking through the ground, "the seed which is sown there, would not have come up, if it had not been ripe; so you must wait till your appointed time, until your end cometh."

"Then I shall see her?"

"I surely hope so."

"I will wait then," said the child, "but I thought I should see her soon, I thought I should meet her here."

And he did. In a month, William ceased to wait; and they opened his mother's grave, and placed his little coffin on hers—it was the only wish the child expressed in dying. Better teachers than I, had instructed him in the way to meet his mother; and young as the little sufferer was, he had learned that all labors and hopes of happiness, short of Heaven are profitless and vain.

IMMENSE MILITARY WORKS.—Among the most stupendous military defences recorded in history, where the lines of fortification erected by Wellington in 1810 for the defence of Lisbon. They extended fifty miles, had on them one hundred and fifty forts, or three to a mile; where flanked with abatis and breastworks, with six hundred pieces of ordnance, and defended by seventy thousand men. In all the detail to make them secure they were perfect, and formed a barrier which proved impregnable to the French, who were harassed by

hunger, while communication with the sea kept Wellington's army supplied with provisions and ammunition. The history of antiquity, and even the marches of the conquerors who fed millions to devastate the world, furnish nothing to compare with this.—Such immense works, performed on an emergency by armies, illustrate the manner in which the great works of antiquity were built—the canals and reservoirs, pyramids and roads which remain to the present day, the monuments of the tyranny of rulers, when the life of the peasant was counted as nothing before the will of the despot. It is said of the present Bey of Egypt that he perpetuates the custom of the Pharaohs, by compelling the Egyptians to labour on public works, without any more regard to the rights of the individual than if he possessed none.

The history of the world, perhaps, presents no spectacle so splendid and enviable as that of the Duke of Wellington. After a career of unexampled success as a warrior, and having conquered in a hundred battles, and procured a durable and permanent peace for his country, the Duke might have closed his career under the shade of laurels unequalled in modern or ancient times. But not so. The Duke only retires from the field of Waterloo to become as a statesman no less eminent than a warrior.—With a singleness of mind, a correctness of judgment and a total absence of all personal or party motives, never does he rise in Parliament but to enlighten every subject which he handles, and to rivet the attention and gratitude of his country. And why may we not, and will not posterity ask, is such a man shut out from the councils of his Sovereign, while the affairs of the country are entrusted to persons of whom it is a sufficient condemnation to say that they are in all respects the very reverse of the Duke of Wellington?

NEW ISLANDS.—A Valparaiso letter of the 26th of February, given by the *Journal du Havre*, contains the following report from the captain of a Chilean brig, of the rising of a volcanic island, or rather group of island, to the west of Valparaiso:—"On the morning of the 12th we felt several shocks of an earthquake. A dead calm prevailed at the time, and lasted through the day, the atmosphere being extremely close and hot. Towards evening a breeze got up, and we were able to move two leagues. At seven, we saw rising above the surface of the sea a rock, which, after attaining a certain height divided into two parts, one inclining horizontally towards the north, the other seeming to be partly crushed by the shock, and becoming less elevated, but broader at the base. The two rocks, after being thus severed, continued to rise higher, and at the same time two other islets appeared near the first. The group ranged from south to north within a space of about nine miles, and about 60 leagues west of Valparaiso. In the night we observed flames similar to those of small volcanic eruptions issuing from the crests of this new archipelago. The next day we were enabled to judge of the height of these new-formed mountains, and calculated the highest to be 400 feet above the surface. Two other ships have also seen this group, and a French corvette on this station was sailed to examine it, and to land some men on the islets, if possible."

MACKENZIE'S DEFENCE.

We should like to see a full report of Mr. Patriot Mackenzie's speech, on his trial at Canandaigua. The papers that reported the trial all spoke of it as very irregular and sometimes incoherent, but not wanting in ability. Mackenzie,

with all his faults, is a man of some talent, but chiefly remarkable for his untiring industry and perseverance, whether in a good cause or a bad one. He complains bitterly of his imprisonment, and we can easily imagine that to a man of his energetic character and habits, the inactivity of a prison must be cruelly irksome. We can even feel some degree of "sympathy" for him hateful as that word has become, remembering that he is old, and poor, and suffering under grievous disappointments. But his misfortunes are all of his own procuring; and although we may pity him in his fallen estate, we cannot wish that he had escaped the laws which he had so grossly violated.—*N Y Com Ad.*

The Buffalo Commercial gives an outline of his defence, one portion of which displays no little ingenuity at the expense of certain "democratic organs" in this republic, standing high in favor with the party and the government. He might have added the name of one greater than any of them; but perhaps, he had forgotten the existence of General Jackson.

The following is an extract from the sketch in the Buffalo paper:—

He also alluded to the law under which he was indicted, and expressed his opinion that it had become a dead letter by *non user*. In support of this singular position alluding to the laxity with which the laws had been administered, especially in the case of Texas; to revolutionize which, he said, companies of men had been raised in the U. States, and boldly marched through the country, armed and equipped, and no one so much as to ask, Why do ye so? Thus, he contended, was sufficient to mislead a poor foreigner like him, who had been but twenty-four hours in the country, at the time when the alleged offences were committed, for which he was now arraigned. He also alleged that men, "learned in the law," at Buffalo and elsewhere more active than he was, and how could it be expected, when learned lawyers and mayors officiate thus conducted, that he should have ever dreamed that there was a musty law upon the statute book to bring him before a court of justice, and put him in danger of a state prison and a felon's fare, for doing for his countrymen, what our forefathers had done for us.

He also quoted largely from the Democratic Review, a publication which he termed a "government work," and which he said was praised in the Globe, another government paper, and endorsed by the Albany Argus, another government paper, and which the counsel for the United States and

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all his political friends regarded as orthodox in all matters of government policy, any by Mr. Ritchie, "another government editor at Richmond"—the editor of which said Review, in short, had lately been sent off to some foreign place as a high government agent, to show that he, Mackenzie, had pursued a highly patriotic course, and had done nothing more than Hancock, Adams, and Franklin, &c. had done for the United States, in their memorable struggle for independence; which said language of said government paper, thus generally endorsed by government editor upon government editor, he considered a sort of semi-official endorsement of his conduct.

He also read from the new Hampshire Patriot, a paper of the same politics as the gentleman bringing this prosecution, and "an official paper of Mr. Van Buren's," and edited by a Mr. Hill, who he believed was a Van Buren Senator of the United States, a very strong article, approving of every thing he (the defendant) had done. It was hard, he said, when all the papers spoke as they did, that he should be prosecuted. He could not understand it! And it was, he said, under these circumstances, "very bad taste, in the learned counsel of the government, to bring an indictment against the like of him!" He also brought in the New Era, "another paper belonging to the government of the country," to support him in the course he had taken.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 28.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURES.—Lord Brougham laid on the table a bill for preventing the abuse of legislative authority in the colonies. The bill, he said, declared the legislative power of the Imperial Parliament over all the colonies, whether chartered or crown colonies of the mother country; and its object was to prohibit any legislative Assembly from taking that fraudulent step which had been adopted in some of the colonies of passing a resolution to alter a law, for instance, with respect to the elective franchise, which not being embodied in the form of a bill, never received the assent of the Governor and Legislative Council, nor the allowance or disallowance of the Queen in Council; the consequence being that the law was altered without the possibility of any formal authority being interposed to disallow or modify the proposal. The bill would declare that any such resolution should be void, and that no other act passed by any Legislature should be confirmed while it adhered to such a resolution.

JUNE 6.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

Sir R. INGLIS made inquiry whether the Government had adopted any step in consequence of a Roman Catholic (M'Ilale) having assumed the title of "Archbishop of Tuam" contrary to law?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he was not aware of the fact; but on a former occasion he had refused to recognise a similar title.

Mr. O'CONNELL denied that it was contrary to law; but he afterwards admitted, when Sir R. Inglis had read the clause from the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, inflicting a penalty of £100 for every such offence, that he was wrong, and the hon. baronet right.

Post Office.—The revenue of the English Post Office in the year 1838, was £2,020,347, and the expense of the maintenance was £600,245, leaving a balance for the use of the government of £1,423,102. Fifty years before, the clear revenue to the Government was only about £150,000. The Postmaster General, the Earl of Litchfield, has a salary of £2500, and the Secretary's salary is £1500. The other officers of higher rank than clerks, have salaries ranging from £300 to £1000, according to the importance of their stations. No clerk can receive a salary higher than 250l. and not even that until he has served as a clerk for 20 years. The salaries of the clerks when they first enter the establishment, vary from £70 to £80, according to circumstances.

A London paper of July 1st has this paragraph:

"Among the passengers who have reached this country by the Great Western, is a gentleman delegated on a special mission by the Post Office Department at Washington to the authorities of our General Post Office. The object in view is one which will produce the greatest advantages in facilitating the commerce between Great Britain and the U. States. If we are correctly informed, the special messenger from Washington is to make full inquiries into the plans of Mr. Rowland Hill for the establishment of a uniform penny postage, with the view of extending the system to the U. States at the earliest possible convenience. Should the government of the U. States adopt Mr. Hill's plan, letters will pass through the whole continent of the United States at the same rate as it is intended they shall shortly do in this country."

QUEBEC, JULY 16.

Cobourg Star contains a long account of a riot which took place in that town, on the 8th instant. It appears that in the forenoon of that day, several waggons were furiously driven into Cobourg, from the Township of Haldimand, filled with a band of persons, denominated "Durhamites," with the intention of holding a public meeting, in approval of Lord Durham's report. They had two flags, inscribed "Lord Durham and reform;" and proceeded to erect a hustings in front of the Town Hall. "But," says the *Star*, "the British blood of the Bystanders could not brook this audacious display of insolence and rebellion, because men who were a short time ago absconding or imprisoned traitors, had the hardihood to present themselves on the hustings before a loyal population." A few old countrymen demanded a surrender of the Durhamite flags; and upon this being refused, a scuffle and riot ensued, in which the men from Haldimand were completely routed, and some of them had fire arms, with which they defended themselves. The flags were seized, as a trophy of victory; but were soon afterwards torn to pieces, and trampled on with contempt. Such a collision is much to be deprecated; but this affair confirms us in the opinion, that there are still a number of evil spirits in Upper Canada, who are ready to embrace any pretext to agitate the country, and keep it in a perpetual state of confusion and anarchy. Such a pretext is that portion of Lord Durham's

report, which recommends a "responsible Council," which we fear, will be the cause of much more serious evil among the misguided population of the sister Province.—*Montreal Gaz.*

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1839.

(To the Editor of the Star.)

Sir,—Is it not rather remarkable that with all our fondness for novelty and improvement we have never been able to get up any thing in the shape of a Mechanics' Institute, at least in the capital of the Island. Of the real and positive benefits which would result from such an institution there can be no question; but if it had no other tendency than that of diverting men's minds from the perpetual round of political discussion in which, to the great detriment of our colonial interests, they have been involved for many years past, it would confer a blessing on the community of no trivial importance. What I would humbly suggest then, through the columns of your valuable paper, is, that a Legislative grant of One Hundred Pounds be placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor for the purchase of such instruments as are required in the illustration of natural phenomena. These instruments of course to be considered PUBLIC PROPERTY; but at the same time to be accessible to such gentlemen as would undertake a course of popular lectures on the arts and sciences. An air pump, orrey, a galvanic battery, a few lenses and a small assortment of chemical apparatus would be sufficient for present purposes. These could be kept in the apartment assigned for the reception of the Geological specimens, where, if sufficiently commodious, the lectures could also be delivered. Our Legislators have often declared what great things they have in store for "Our children's children"; let them show the sincerity of their professions by their liberality in the present instance.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

August, 1839.

(To the Editor of the Star.)

Sir,—It has been long a subject of deep complaint among the Protestants of this community, that they have no place of Public Worship open in the town, on Sunday AFTERNOONS. The reason assigned for this privation both by the Episcopalian and the Wesleyans is that Carbonear and Musquitto Cove are included in this parish; and that if their respective places of Worship were open in the afternoon at Harbor Grace, those settlements must be neglected. I think however, that there would be no great difficulty in arranging matters so that there should be at least one house of prayer open for the accommodation of Protestants at the hour in question. At all events there are many Sabbaths in the course of the year on which the afternoon service could be held here without inconvenience to any. This is the case at the present juncture when the stationary Clergyman's place can be supplied by a talented visitor (the Rev. J. STIRLING, A. M.) who, as I am informed, intends to remain some weeks, and who would, I am sure feel a pleasure, in gratifying the Protestants of his Native town by removing what to them has long been a source of painful concern.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your's &c.
VERITAS.

Harbor Grace, Aug. 20, 1839

(To the Editor of the Star.)

Sir,—I have just been told that an Act has passed the Colonial Legislature, called the Wolf Act, by which the sum of Five Pounds is awarded to every one who shall destroy a Wolf and produce his head as a proof of the fact. Now Sir, suppose a man were to produce the head of one of those LABRADOR DOGS that are brought home in such numbers every fall, and that so nearly resemble the Wolf in shape size and color, would there be any chance of obtaining the reward? If so, I rather imagine a great many five pounds will be paid out of Her Majesty's Treasury on this account the ensuing winter.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
LOOK SHARP.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

CLEARED

- August 14.—British Queen, Munn, Leghorn, 3000 qtls. fish, (to load at Labrador).
- 15.—William & Robert, Munden, Leghorn, 2,300 qtls. fish, (to load at Labrador).
- 17.—Elizabeth, Johnston, New York, seal skins.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

- Aug. 6.—New Messenger, Silliman, Halifax, flour.
- Nine Sons, Price, Halifax, coal.
- Metie Packet, Martin, Sydney, coal.
- Spanish Ship Gaudaloupe, Baneno, Havana, ballast.
- Sir Charles Hamilton, Phoras, Cape Breton, ballast.
- Mary, Girroir, Cape Breton, shingles, billets.
- Margaret & Jane, Crotty, Cape Breton, coal.

- Alexander, Keating, Novascotia, cattle, sheep.
- Charles, Boudrot, Cape Breton, cattle, butter.
- Venus, Price, P. E. Island, lumber.
- Olive Branch, Brischil, Novascotia, lumber.
- 7.—Nancy, Briaad, Arichat, cattle.
- 8.—Rival, M'Neil, Hamburg, bread, pork.
- 9.—Pomona, Stupple, London, pork, tea, wine, candles.
- Alpha, Farrel, Fyal, potatoes.
- Zealous, Champion, London, tea, flour, wine.
- Lady of the Lake, Youngt Porto Rico, molasses.
- Sarah, Follett, Hamburg, pork, flour, butter, bread.
- Courier, Le Vache, Novascotia, lumber.
- Castlereagh, Keller, Figueira, salt, oil.

CLEARED

- July 28.—Eliza Liddle, Brown, Miramichi, wine.
- Dirk Hatteraick, Campbell, Sydney, ballast.
- Beaver, Reddy, Sydney, ballast.
- 29.—Amity, Dollard, Miramichi, bread Porter.
- Aug. 10.—Charles, Boudrot, Novascotia, salt.
- Nimrod, Barron, Sydney, ballast.
- Inverness, M'Donald, Cape Breton, salt.
- Olive Branch, Bouche, Cape Breton, ballast.
- Alexander, Keating, Novascotia, flour.
- American Schooner Marslard, Smith, Boston, seal skins.
- Venus, Price, P. E. Island, ballast.
- Wave, Saunders, P. E. Island, merchandise.
- Maria, Girroir, Novascotia, ballast.
- Margaret, Cave, Sydney, sundry merchandise.

Notice.

TENDERS

Will be received by me until

Monday,

The 2d September next,

At Noon,

From Persons willing to CONTRACT for the undermentioned WORK, viz:

To Make, Level, Improve, Gravel, and Finish the Road from Crocker's Cove Bridge to Clow's Cove, Fourteen Feet wide clear of Side Drains, Viz:

Lot No. 1. From Crocker's Cove Bridge, to Mrs Clark's House.

2. Thence to Terence Kennedy's House.

3. Ditto to Richard Clark's Do.

4. Ditto to George Joyce's Do.

5. Ditto to Fresh-Water Bridge.

6. Ditto to George Moor's House.

7. Ditto to George Moor's Meadow.

The TENDERS to Specify the Sum in Currency for each of the above Lots.

ALSO,

For the Building of Bridges over Spout Cove, Gull Island, and Caplin Cove Brooks.

Tenders to express the Sum in Currency for each Bridge.

Plans, Sections, and Specifications can be seen on application to me.

THOMAS NEWELL,

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Roads and Bridges from Carbonear to Grate's Cove.

Carbonear,
August 12, 1839.

NOW I

AT THE

The Star

From the brig

8,000 Feet

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6 M. P.

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Harbor Grace,

July 10, 18

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July 3, 1839.

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Observe the

700,000 Dollars!

20,000

Six Prizes of Twent

Two Prizes of Fift

Three Prizes of Ten

On Sale.

**NOW LANDING
AT THE WHARF OF
The Subscribers**

From the brig Ann, from Miramichi,

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.

FOR SALE

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex NAPOLEON from HAMBURG,

BREAD, FLOUR and
4000 Bricks

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

ALSO,

90 Tons

SALT,

And,

20 Tons Best House

Coals,

Ex APOLLO, Captain BUTLER from
LIVERPOOL.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.
Harbor Grace,
July 3, 1839.

Eligible Premises!!

To be Let

FOR A TERM OF YEARS

Those conveniently situated

**STORES, WHARF,
SHOP, &c.,**

adjoining Mr. TIMOTHY HOGAN'S
PREMISES, at present in the
occupation of Mr. LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,
and Mr. JOHN O'MARA, but whose
Lease expires on 10th OCTOBER next.
For Terms, apply to ROBINSON
BROOKING, GARLAND & Co.

Or, to
GEORGE BURTON.

St. John's,
July 3, 1839.

UNEXAMPLED

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 Lot-
teries. 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.

Authorised 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,

86 feet, five inches, 4 lines on
Magazine street, 101 feet, 21
inches, on Natchez street, 126
feet, 6 inches, on Gravier
street—Rented at about 37,
000 dols. per annum, valued at

700,000 dols.

One Prize—City Hotel,

162 feet on Common street, 146
feet, six inches on Camp street
—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. 18,
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 1000
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

10,000 dols.

1 Do. do.

10,000 dols.

Do. 100 shares do. do.

10,000 dols.

1 Do. do.

10,000 dols.

Do. 50 shares Exchange Bank

5,000 dols.

1 Do. do.

5,000 dols.

1 Do. 50 do. do. do.

5,000 dols.

1 Do. 25 do. Gas Light do.

5,000 dols.

1 Do. 25 do. do. do.

5,000 dols.

1 Do. 15 do. Mech. & Trade's do.

1,500 dols.

1 Do. 15 do. do. do.

1,500 dols.

2e prizes, each 10 shares of the
Louisiana State Bank 100dols
—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 Loui-
siana,

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 fortune-
bolders 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.

SUGAR and

Molasses.

FOR SALE

BY

RIDLEY, HARRISON & CO.

244 Packages

Being the CARGO of the Brig ALVA
Capt. McNAUGHTON,

Just arrived from Cuba,

For which Cash, Cod Oil, Cod
Fish, Salmon, or Herring will be
received in Payment.

Harbor Grace,
May 29, 1839.

**20 Guineas
REWARD.**

Whereas some wicked and pro-
fane Person did on the Night of
Monday last, break into the

WESLEYAN CHAPEL

in this Town, and Stole from
hence the

Holy Bible,

out of the Pulpit, and Two

HYMN BOOKS.

The above Reward of Twenty
Guineas, is hereby offered to any
Person or Persons who will give
such information as will lead to the
prosecution and conviction of the
perpetrators of the above Sa-
crilege.

Harbor Grace,
May 15, 1839.

Capt. THOMAS GADEN

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

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

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

May 1, 1839.

For Portugal Cove.

The fine first-class Packet Boat

NATIVE LASS,

James Doyle, Master,

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

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

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

FARES:—

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

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

Blanks

At the Office of this Paper.

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 Dowels

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 & Barcelona 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

Scotch PLAID, Green Baize

LEATHERWARE

EARTHENWARE

Stone Jars, & Ginger Beer Bottles

Also,

30 Tons Best Red Ash

NEWPORT

Coals.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
May 8, 1839.

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Mun

den, Master.

FROM HAMBURG.

Prime Mess PORK

Bread

Flour

Oatmeal

Peas

Butter.

Also,

15 Tons

POETRY

NEW TALK.

There is truth and naivete in the following meeting-house melody.

That tall young fellow's here to day! I wonder what's his name? His eyes are fixed upon our pew-- Do look at Sally Dame.

Who is that lady dressed in green? It can't be Mrs. Leech; There's Mr. Jones with Deacon Giles! I wonder if he'll preach.

Lend me your fan, it is so warm, We both will sit to prayers; Mourning becomes the Widow Ames-- How Mary's bonnet flares.

Do look at Nancy Sloper's veil! It's full a breadth too wide, I wonder if Susanna Ayres, Appear to day so bride!

Lord! what a splendor Rice has got! Oh, what a splendor! In that new coat, the singers' seats-- How neat! How dainty snoots.

Whom ugly shades are those in front! Did you observe Ann Wild; Her new straw bonnet trimmed with black. I guess she's lost a child.

I'm half asleep--that Mr. Jones; His sermons are so long; This afternoon we'll stay at home, And practice that New song.

ONCE UPON A TIME.

Sunny locks of brightest hue Once around my temples grew. Laugh not, Lady! for 'tis true; Laugh not, Lady! for with thee Time may deal despitely; Time, if long he lead thee here, May subdue that mirthful cheer; Round those laughing lips and eyes Time may write sad histories; Deep indent that even brow, Change those locks so sunny now, To as dark and dull a shade, As on mine his touch hath laid. Lady! yes, these locks of mine Cluster'd once with golden shine, Temples, neck, and shoulders round, Richly gushing if unbound, If from band and bodkin free, Wellnigh downward to the knee. Some there were took found delight, Sporting with those tresses bright, To curling with living gold Fingers, no beneath the mould (Wo is me!) ground icy cold.

One dear hand hath smoothed them too Since they lost the sunny hue, Since their bright abundance fell Under the destroying spell-- One dear hand! the tenderest Ever wiped away its tears-- Even those of later years. From a cheek untimely hollow, Bitter drops that still may follow, Where's the hand will wipe away? Her's I kiss'd--(Ah! dismal day) Pale as on the shroud it lay. Then, methought, youth's latest gleam Departed from me life a dream-- Still, though lost their sunny tone, Glossy brown those tresses shone, Here and there, in wave and ring, Golden threads still glittering; And (from band and bodkin free) Still they flowed luxuriantly.

Careful days, and wakeful nights, Early trench'd on young delights, Then of ill an endless train, Wasting languor, wearying pain, Fev'rish thought that racks the brain, Crowding all on summer's prime, Made me old before my time. So a dull, unlovely hue O'er the sunny tresses grew, Thine'd their rick abundance too, Not a thread of golden light In the sunshine glancing bright.

Now again a shining streak 'Gins the dusky cloud to break;-- Here and there a glittering thread Lights the ringlets dark and dead,-- Glittering light!--but pale and cold,-- Glittering thread!--but not of gold.

Silent warning! silvery streak! Not unheeded dost thou speak. Not with feelings light and vain, Not with found regretful pain, Look I on the token sent To declare the day far spent;-- Dark and troubled hath it been-- Sore misused! and yet between Gracious gleams of peace and grace Shining from a better place.

Brighten--brighten, blessed light! Past approach the shades of night,-- When they quite enclose me round, May my lamp be burning found!

SIMPLICITY OF DRESS. Like,

I confess, to see a young wife neatly dressed. There is a neatness which is perfectly compatible with plainness, and a dress may be graceful, without being ridiculous. I like a neat simplicity, because, somehow or other, there appears to be frequent connection between the outside and the inside. The exterior is to some extent, a key to the interior. If I see a person dressed like a thorough going fop, I cannot if I would, respect the mind of the person. Even where a future acquaintance discloses to me my error, it is hard to overcome first impressions.

THINGS I LIKE TO SEE.--I like to see a young man fond of ladies' society.

I like to see the ladies encourage young men more on account of their good characters, than their good clothes.

I like to see a young man wear his old coat, until he can afford to by a new one.

I like to see economy without meanness.

I like to see a man's income exceed his expenditure; 'tis more disreputable to be seen in the custody of an officer, than to be considered poor.

I like to see a young man attend to his business first, and pleasure afterwards.

I like a good reputation; it is the best capital in any business.

I like sincerity--the genuine article, not the counterfeit of hypocrisy.

Gaiety and a light heart, in all virtues and decorum, are the best medicine for the young, or rather for all. I who have passed my life in dejection and gloomy thoughts, now catch at enjoyment, come from what quarter it may, and even seek for it. Criminal pleasure, indeed, comes from Satan; but that which we find in the society of good and pious men is approved by God. Ride, hunt with your friends, amuse yourself in their company. Solitude and melancholy are poison-- They are deadly to all, but, above all, to the young.--Luther.

THE MURDER AT WOOLWICH.

George Willis (aged 18), a private in the Artillery Corps, was placed at the bar charged with the wilful murder of William Shepherd. He appeared cool and collected, and as unconcerned as if merely a spectator of the scene. He surveyed every part of the court, as if expecting to recognize some one. In a firm voice he pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Adolphus (with whom was Mr. Bodkin) stated the case for the prosecution. The prisoner was indicted for the wilful murder of William Shepherd on the 6th May last, in the parish of Woolwich. The jury, when the evidence was laid before them, would be convinced that the prisoner at the bar was guilty of one of the most determined, cool, and premeditated murders that ever was committed. He had rarely heard, in the history of any country, of a murder being committed with so little regard to secrecy; there was no attempt at concealment. On the day named in the indictment, the prisoner, in the presence of the whole regiment, placed his musket to the shoulder, and deliberately fixed it at the unfortunate deceased, whom he shot through the body, and who instantly expired. The prisoner was a private in the Artillery Corps, and the deceased sergeant major in the same regiment.

The facts of the case already known were sworn to by several witnesses. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

The learned Judge then put on the black cap, and, addressing the prisoner, said that he had been found guilty on the clearest evidence of the wilful and deliberate murder of the deceased, a man whom he was bound to protect as his superior officer, and a man, too, from whom he had received so many marks of kindness and forbearance. It was difficult to ascribe any rational motive for the act, but it was evident that revenge had been rankling in his mind for some time against his unfortunate victim.-- Under such circumstances he could expect no mercy on this side of the grave, and that a speedy and ignominious death must follow his crime as a warning to others. The learned judge, after a feeling admonition to the prisoner, pronounced sentence of death upon him.

The prisoner, who preserved the greatest composure throughout the trial, and exhibited no alteration of countenance even when the sentence was pronounced, left the bar with a quick and firm step, and was conveyed to the body of the prison.

COMPLIMENT ON THE SPOT.

D'Orsay, in remarking on a beauty speck on the cheek of Lady Southampton, compared it to a gem on a rose leaf. "The compliment is *far-fetched*," observed her Ladyship. "How can that be," rejoined the Count, "when it is made on the spot?"

The death of a printer is thus chronicled in an English paper: "George Woodcock, the * of his profession, the *type* of honesty, the ! of all; and although the *type* of death his put a. to his existence, every *§* of his life was without *off*."

A FORGIVING HUSBAND.--

The Chillicothean, an Ohio paper, publishes the following:--

NOTICE.--My case-hardened wife Charlotte, has again fled from my just authority and protection, without consulting me on this doubtful and impolitic step, nor is it the first offence of this kind that she has committed, for nine years past she has annually served me the same trick, and always about this time of the year, which I cannot account for. I have had Job-like patience, and have forborne thus far to tell the world of the shame she has cast upon me. Now let all whom it may concern, know, that from this day forth, I will pay no debts of her contracting.

WALTER CROUCH.

N. B.--This is the tenth time she has run away, nine times have I taken her in again, and if she ever takes me in again, I'll be--

William Penn's maxims are little sought after in the present day. He says of method, that it goes far to prevent trouble in business; for it makes the task easy, hinders confusion saves abundance of time, and instructs those that have business depending what to do and what to hope,

Tillitson says that it is a great mark of the corruption of our natures, and what ought to humble us extremely, and excite the exercise of our reason to a nobler and juster sense, that we cannot see the use and pleasure of our comforts but by the want of them.

Dr. Johnson, at a late period of his life, observed to Sir Joshua Reynolds: "If a man does not make new acquaintances as he passes through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man, sir, should keep his friendships in constant repair."

A Spanish proverb says, that the Jews run themselves at their pass-overs, the Moors at their marriages, and the Christians in their lawsuits.

Pythagoras gave this excellent precept Choose always the way that seems best, how rough soever it be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable.

Some desire is necessary to keep like in motion; and he whose real wants are supplied must admit those of fancy.

A THIRD:--Happiness consists in a virtuous and honest life, in being content with a competency of outward things, and in using them temperately.

Idleness, says a great writer, is the nest in which mischief lays its eggs.

They have a right to censure that have a heart to held; the rest is cruelty not justice.

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 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, 1833

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. 6d. Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d. Single Letters 6d. Double do. 1s. And PACKAGES in proportion

N.B.--JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him. Carbonear, June, 1833.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which has a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-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 Kiely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's. Carbonear, June 4, 1833.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR, Widow. Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1833.

Blanks

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



VOL. V.

THE INSURANCE

TO PROMOTE

A rich capitalist name M. Lebrun, terrifying and spec. Not a new project was applied to for-tection, and in- gaged in was crown long since he was his study at his cabinet boys up descended a young appearance and fig not known to the fre He demanded to sp of the house and w to M. Lebrun. His and robe de cham- live as indolent as mersed in the wild Paris.

"You will excuse the young man, quit of an arm chair, for troubling your to you of matters of affair in question is and most pressing consequences so ma- city, and so exhor- its projectors, that of your forgiveness respecting it."

"Speak on, Monsieur 'ion," said the cap- legs and drawing closely about him.

"Who could have said the stranger, w- that in quitting an incertitude like the a period so remark- fired and certain as eighteenth century e turned, because the every thing; in the exists because noted. It is by means of ins is now reorganizing there that is not n it has lately been wh Rothschild think ser company for insur- throats, and for fix- in possession of the fact, insurance is the which will be brou- vanced state of huma sought by Fourier, S

"But what is the preamble? interrupted mansion, in a dry, me are aware, I presu- something positive--a- ing a stress on each e

"My project unites said the stranger.

"Well then let us further preliminaries,"

"The fact is," s

"That the matter is because that I am oblig for my proposal."

"I think I can give an insurance company, propose to insure, Ma

"Since I must spe- plan is to insure m- against being old ma

"Hum-m-m," rum- wealth, again fixing rou de chambre, which the of the moment had dis

"The idea is ingen- "You perceive that which must arise in eve to avoid celibacy, w- insure, and the prof- ormous."

"Yes that is clear on you manage the rate of

"That must be gradu- the beauty, fortune, and The chance of old maid the same for all, nor o