



AND

Conception Bay Journal.

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1839.

No. 270

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

It appears from the 39th report of the committee on public petitions, delivered on Saturday, that the total number of petitions delivered this session, to the 2d of August inclusive, is 13,451. The greatest number upon any one subject are the petitions relative to the corn laws, of which 3,068 were in favour of those laws, and 409 against.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A PARISH CHURCH.—On Sunday week the Chartists of Ashton-under-Line repaired to the parish church, it being understood that the Rev. Mr. Handforth would preach from the five first verses of the fifth chapter of James. The place was crowded to excess, and with a few exceptions they behaved well. One fellow, however, sat in front of gallery with a long pipe in his mouth, but did not smoke. The Chartists were however disappointed, as Mr. Handforth was otherwise engaged. Another minister, however, preached, but from a different text, viz., "My house is a house of prayer, and ye have made it a den of thieves." The Chartist immediately quitted church, venting oaths on the minister.

TURKEY.—We understand, that a most important preliminary step has been taken respecting the Turkish empire, by the five great European powers. It is said, and with truth, we believe, that these powers, in assuring the young Sultan of their perfect accord upon the subject of his empire, requested him not to conclude by himself any settlement of the differences between the sublime Porte and the Pacha of Egypt, but to leave that question to their consideration and decision. To that proposition the Sultan has given his perfect acquiescence. Doubtless a similar communication has been addressed to Mehmet Ali, but we are yet without his answer.—*Observer.*

LONDON, August 31.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY.

LORD NORMANBY, unfit for the Colonial department, takes the Home Secretaryship.—LORD RUSSELL taking the Colonies.

MR. POULETT THOMSON goes out as Civil Governor to Canada, vice Sir JOHN COLBORNE, who retires. This arrangement, we observe, has attracted the notice of the Committee of the North American Colonial Association, the chairman of which has addressed something like a letter of remonstrance to Lord Melbourne upon the subject.

MR. SPRING RICE is elevated to the Peerage under the style and title of Lord MONT EAGLE; and Mr. BAURING takes his place as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

MR. LALOR SHIEL is Vice-President of the Board of Trade; and Lord HOWICK is *Glencled* out of the office altogether. The following is from the *St. James's Chronicle*, of the 31st Aug.

The attempt to repair an unsound and unseaworthy vessel often ends in its total destruction; no sooner is one timber displaced than the decay it discloses renders other removals indispensable; and it is not until the ship is reduced to a mere skeleton of what she was, that the full extent of the disease is revealed. The beams that might have hung together a little longer fall to pieces the instant its supports, albeit as rotten as themselves, are removed; and the entire fabric is thus renounced to so deplorable a wreck as to defy renovation however skillfully attempted. Such appears to be the condition of the vessels of the state at the present moment.

The recent exertions of Lord Melbourne to repair his delapidated Cabinet have but confirmed the general opinion of its crazy and unserviceable condition. Like an unpractised tinker, who in mending one hole, contrives to make two, his

lordship's several changes have only involved the necessity for more.

In addition to the movements in the Cabinet which we have already recorded, the Marquis of Normanby and Lord John Russell are to change places: Lord Normanby not having become sufficiently *au fait* in his capacity of Colonial Secretary to admit of his being entrusted with the direction of the affairs of Canada (which, if Mr. Poulette Thomson's appointment takes effect, will give the Minister who may fill that post abundant employment), is to go to the Home Department. As, however, ignorance and incapacity have not unusually been considered by Lord Melbourne, as disqualifications for office, we very much doubt if this be the whole truth. Lord Howick has tendered his resignation as Secretary at War. The following cause is assigned for his Lordship's retirement by the *Globe*:

"We have heard, but without being able to ascertain its truth—although from his Lordship's speech in the House of Commons on the Ballot question we think it probable—that *non-concurrence with the Cabinet in a more liberal policy than is consistent with his opinions*, has determined him to retire."

"On several questions," says the *Morning Chronicle* "his lordship has expressed himself with what has been thought imprudent liberality." However this may be, a difference of a somewhat acrimonious nature is said to have arisen between his lordship and Lord Melbourne, which abundantly accounts for his resignation. The *Morning Chronicle*, faithful to Lord Melbourne's principle of abusing his quondam friends the instant he has obtained all he can from them, describes Lord Howick as more dangerous to his friends than his enemies. The resignation of his lordship will, it is expected, lead to other changes, and when ministers are joined by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Macaulay, "we may be certain (says the *Chronicle*) that the expectations of the people will not be disappointed, and that her Majesty will be rescued from the dominion of the Tories."

All this appears to us to be not a little enigmatical. If it be Lord Melbourne's intention to get up his steam for the more rapid progress of the machine of the government, why rid himself of so able and skillful an engineer as the "imprudently liberal" Lord Howick? We should have thought that with the views which are here described, "imprudent liberality" would have been the best title a man could have possessed to the confidence of Lord Melbourne.

It is impossible not to admire the agreeable candour which pervades the apology offered by the *Globe* for the retirement of Lord Normanby from the Colonial Office:

"These changes," says the *Globe*, "arise out of the self-evident necessity of having at the head of the Colonial Office a minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the period that Canada has been in its unsettled state, will be able to bring to the administration of the important duties of his office an intimate knowledge of the questions bearing on the important part of the empire, of the discussions which have taken place in the Cabinet on them, and also of the views of the government on them. In these the Marquis of Normanby must be necessarily deficient, although of his zeal, intelligence, and application to business, there can be no doubt while the ability he manifested in the administration of the Irish Government will have prepared him for the duties of the important office on which he now enters."

How ingenious the confession, that Lord Normanby has been placed in a situation for the performance of the duties of which he is necessarily so deficient in that most important of all qualifications, sufficient knowledge of the

colonies over whose destinies he presides, that he is incapable of conducting a debate on the subject in parliament.—The treatment of Lord Howick, whose resignation has evidently been forced upon him, is a proper retribution for his meanness in accepting office under an administration the leading members of which had intrigued in so base a manner against his father.

The ground of Lord Howick's resignation is not to be looked for in his "imprudent liberality," a quality which would have stood him in great stead at the present juncture, had he established a fair title to it. He has been *Glencled* for not being liberal enough—for having "imprudently" committed himself in his speech against the ballot; and for "non-concurrence" in the movement faction in "a more liberal policy than is consistent with his opinions." It is said that Mr. Ellice, notwithstanding his affected retirement from public, like, is both ready and willing to take Lord Howick's place.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, August 27.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The public business having been brought to a close, I have now to perform the satisfactory duty of releasing you from your long and laborious attendance in Parliament.

"I rejoice that a definite treaty between Holland and Belgium, negotiated, by the mediation of the Five Powers, has settled the differences between those two countries, and has secured the peace of Europe from dangers to which it had so long been exposed.

"The same concord which brought these intricate questions to a peaceful termination prevails with regard to the affairs of the Levant. The Five Powers, are alike determined to uphold the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire, and I trust that this union will insure a satisfactory settlement of matters which are of the deepest importance to the whole of Europe.

"It has afforded me the sincerest pleasure to have been able to assist in effecting a reconciliation between France and Mexico. Intent upon preserving for my subjects the blessing of peace, I am highly gratified when I can avail myself of an opportunity of removing misunderstandings between other Powers.

"I have recently concluded with the King of the French a convention, calculated to put an end to differences which have arisen of late years between the fishermen of Great Britain and of France. This convention, by removing causes of dispute, will cement that union between the two countries which is so advantageous to both, and so conducive to the general interests of Europe.

"I shall continue to pursue with perseverance to the negotiations in which I am engaged, to persuade all the powers of Christendom to unite in a general league for the entire extinction of the Slave Trade, and I trust that, with the blessing of Providence, my efforts in so righteous a cause will be rewarded with success.

"I regret that the differences which led to the withdrawal of my Minister from the Court of Tehran have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted by the Government of Persia.

"In order to fulfil the engagements announced to you at the opening of the opening of the present Session, the Governor-General of India has moved an army across the Indus, and I have much satisfaction in being able to inform you that the advance of that expedition has been hitherto unopposed, and there is

every reason to hope that the important objects, for which these military operations have been undertaken, will be finally obtained.

"I have observed with much appreciation the attention which you have bestowed upon the internal state and condition of the country. I entirely concur in the measures which you have framed for the preservation of order, the repression of crime, and the better administration of justice in the metropolis, and I have given a cordial assent to the Bills which you have presented to me for the establishment of a more efficient constabulary force in those towns which peculiarly required it, and for effecting the important object of generally extending and invigorating the civil power throughout the country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the zeal and readiness with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the year.

"It has been with satisfaction that I have given my consent to a reduction of the Postage Duties. I trust that the Act which has passed on this subject will be a relief and encouragement to trade, and that, by facilitating intercourse and correspondence, it will be productive of much social advantage and improvement. I have given directions that the preliminary step should be taken to give effect to the intention of Parliament, as soon as the inquiries and arrangements required for this purpose shall have been completed.

"The advantageous terms upon which a considerable amount of the Unfunded Debt has been converted into Stock, afford a satisfactory proof of the reliance placed on the credit and resources of the country, as well as on your determination to preserve inviolate the National Faith.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great pain that I have found myself compelled to enforce the law against those who no longer concealed their design of resisting by force the lawful authorities, and of subverting the institutions of the country.

"The solemn proceedings of Courts of Justice, and the fearless administration of the laws by all who are engaged in that duty, have checked the first attempts at insubordination; and I rely securely upon the good sense of my people, and upon their attachment to the Constitution, for the maintenance of law and order, which are as necessary for the protection of the poor as for the welfare of the wealthier classes of the community."

The Lord Chancellor then declared it to be her Majesty's pleasure that Parliament be prorogued till the 24th of October next, after which the Queen retired, attended by the officers of the crown, &c.

SPAIN.

The insurrection against Maroto is becoming so serious as to threaten the ruin Don Carlos. On the 11th nine battalions had revolted, and were joined by their officers. The next day their chief Don Juan Echovarria had a secret conference of two hours and a half duration with Don Carlos, which ended in his returning to head the insurgents, who were joined on the next and following day by the 3d, 12th and 14th battalions. Elio sent a monk to the insurgents of the 5th division during the conference at Lesica, offering them pardon if they would lay down their arms, and assuring them that Don Carlos was under no restraint; but they answered that they would only listen to such a proposition from the mouth of Carlos himself, apart from his ministers.

Madrid papers of the 13th instant have been received. The *Gazette* of that date contains a pompous despatch from Espartero, announcing his arrival at Vittoria, and his disappointment at not meeting the enemy, whom he resolves to

PACKETS... 7s. 6d. ... 5s. ... 6d. ... 1s. ... will be careful- accounts can be es, nor will he or any specie to conveyance. RYSDALE, HARBOUR GRACE & BOAG, St JOHN'S 1839 ... Carbonear and ... rning his best the patronage received, begs of the same fa- until further no on the mornings d FRIDAY, posi- the Packet Man the Mornings of SATURDAY, at 9 at may sail from each of those ... 7s. 6. ... to 3s 6. ... LE will hold all LETTERS ... TRICK ... Public, that the commodious Boat, ence, he has fit- CARLONAR as a PACKET, part of the iter- two sleeping rest). The fore- up for Gentle- which will action. He now e of this respect assures them it ur to give them ... have CARBONEAR Thursdays, and in the Morning k, on Mondays ys, the Packet o'clock on those ... 7s. 6d ... 6d ... 1s. ... o their size of ... accountable for ... n's, &c., &c. Carbonear, and in e, at Mr Patrick Tavern) and at ... ET ... or a Term of ... situated on the reer, bounded of the late captain e Subscriber's. ... RY TAYLOR. Widow. ... ks ... at the Office of

seek without delay. From the Spanish frontier the news is more interesting.—The disunion in the Carlist ranks was increasing; and it was supposed that Don Carlos was plotting the means of escaping to Cabrera, he being now virtually a prisoner. Lord John Hay's conduct in the negotiation with Maroto has been approved of by the British government.

The Carlist chief Perdiz was killed on the 7th, in an encounter with the flying column of Avila.—*Liverpool Mail*, Aug. 24.

From the *Liverpool Standard*.

A respectable correspondent has furnished us with the following extract from a letter, received by the last packet, from his planting agent in Jamaica. It will serve to show that the island is suffering from the want of a firm administration of the laws. Sir Lionel Smith has committed himself most egregiously by his refusal to act until the arrival of his successor, Sir Charles Metcalfe. The following information is of a very gloomy character:

"I am sorry to say the parish of St. George has become the scene of much confusion, in consequence of the parties in possession, of properties demanding rent. On one property, a coffee plantation, where the people had refused to work, the overseer was ordered to collect the rents: the negro tenants were sued, and judgments obtained; and when the constables went to put the law in force, they resisted, and it became necessary to proceed with more caution and security: the two special magistrates of the district proceeded to the property, with a number of special constables, to levy the rents, when the negroes armed themselves with cutlasses, and defied the parties, and pelted them with stones, one of which struck the magistrate on the head, and cut it dreadfully; and they beat the constable off the property, without having effected their purpose; and the negroes said they were ready for them at any time, or troops, if they thought proper to bring them. Depositions were forwarded by the Custos to the Governor, and his answer was, that he would not interfere! Another case of outrage happened at one of your own estates a few days after the above-mentioned affair. One of the gangs was found fault with for bad work, in cutting the canes high off the ground, (canes should always be cut quite close to the root,) when the whole gang struck work. This happened on a Tuesday: the following day two men got into the negro houses, and told the people they had written authority from Lord Mulgrave to tell the people when to work or not, and commenced practising *Obeah*. A warrant was issued to apprehend the two men in question, and the constables proceeded to execute the warrant, when a dreadful affray took place, and one of the constables was shot in the face, and others dreadfully cut and beat. Affidavits of this affair have also been sent to the Governor. The consequence was the negroes struck work all that week, and on the Monday morning following went to work, but in a riotous and excited state. Thus are Jamaica property and lives endangered for want of protecting laws."

Ministers, having by their own culpable and disgraceful policy brought upon society the dangers of returning barbarism and Vandalic violence, endeavour to redeem their character by measures subversive of public liberty. The

price which Englishmen are to pay for the privilege of being governed by the Melbourne cabinet is the destruction of a free constitution of a thousand years!

Whig Love of Liberty—The attempts of ministers to establish the system of a centralised police are very naturally connected with other attempts to break down the national, the safe, the popular administration of justice by means of TRIAL BY JURY. Our ancient constitutional tribunals must be superseded that the system of a *gendermerie* may be established in all its terror, stipendiaries of the home-office are to be intrusted with the power of absolute jurisdiction over offences even of felony, and were the punishment does not exceed a certain extent of imprisonment and hard labour, all right of appeal is taken away.—Where an appeal is still to be allowed it is not to a jury! Our "liberal" rulers hath trial by jury, because it is a system of administering justice eminently deserving of the respect and support of all real friends of public liberty.—*Herald*.

(From the *Morning Advertiser*.)

We hope we may fearlessly state that upon all neutral objects in which the great interests of the community are involved, the much-maligned press speaks out without reference to the sources from whence the origin of the views were taken. We find that more than twelve months ago our cotemporary, the *Times* took up the same subject we yesterday, handled with reference to the necessity of a great metropolitan head for the joint stock-system of banking, now attempted to be crushed by the Bank of England. The *Times* then said of the Commercial Bank of London, and it appears from its yesterday's City article it retains its views, that "a prospectus of a new banking company, on a large scale, is circulating in the City, one of the leading objects of which is to supply to the trading interest that regular and systematic support which the Bank of England, in theory, is supposed to afford but which in periods of distress and difficulty, when it is most wanted, is never forthcoming. The capital of the new company is to be £2,000,000, of which one-half is to be paid up by January next; and as the shares are to be of £1,000 each, there is at once a solid basis to begin, upon, and a security that the shares never can be made the medium for gambling at the Stock Exchange, but will be invested in, if at all, by real capitalists, who intend to abide the issue of the undertaking. This capital, it should be observed, is not much less than that of the Bank of England, that is, as disposable capital, the whole of the nominal capital of the latter being lent to the Government, and the trading capital being no more than the 'rest,' or balance, which is under £3,000,000. The real commodity in which the Bank trades and carries on its great operations is the credit of the Government, which it notoriously uses and abuses, making the country pay interest twice over for the same thing. The new bank, which is to be called the 'Commercial Bank of London,' may be either an evil or a good, according to the spirit and intelligence with which it is managed; but that something of the kind is wanted, the last two years have made manifest enough, for the private capitalists and bankers of London in the period of the crisis were dependent more or less on the Bank of England for assistance, and if that was withheld were unable to furnish the usual accommodation to their customers. Merchants and traders, with whom credit is always a very delicate affair, object in the main to joint-stock companies, because all the transactions they may enter into must be known to a whole Board of Directors; but this objection is to be obviated in the present instance by confiding to three Directors only the management of the advances on discount, which would assimilate the business in that respect to the confidential character of a private banking-house, and will be a great advantage, compared with the Bank of England, where secrets of important are daily made known to rivals and competitors in trade through the medium of discounts."

At this moment it is estimated that not less than £150,000,000, are locked up in railway shares.

In the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday, Mr. Livesey obtained a verdict of £50 damages from Mr O'Connell, for services performed to the Irish Tail members in 1833, 1834, and 1835, such as summoning them at the direction of Mr. O'Connell to attend meetings and ballots on election petitions, &c. In Mr. O'Connell's notes to the Irish members were described as the Irish Brigade.

Tempting Offer.—We learn, in a quarter on which we place reliance, that the Russian Government have offered to give the owners of the *Great Western* and the *British Queen*, steamers, a price equal to 50 per cent. profit upon the prime cost of those vessels ready for sea, on delivering them at Cronstadt. That Government would permit these vessels to take another trip to New York and back, according to their contracts, and then pay for them at that high profit.—The owners, however, calculate that the injury done to their new and extending trade would be greater than the profit tendered, and have not accepted the offer. We mention the fact, because it looks like making a timely and efficient provision for hostile contingencies.—*Circular to Bankers*, Aug. 10.

OPIUM TRADE. As a commercial document, there as seldom reached this country one of greater interest and importance than the petition of the merchants in Bombay to this government, for indemnity against losses sustained by delivering up, on the requisition of the English superintendent at Canton, all the cargoes of opium sent thither in the regular course of trade, according to practice time immemorial, but now made a national matter of by the Chinese government, and the lives and liberties of English residents dependent on such a sacrifice. Allowing the principle to be conceded that compensation ought to be made to the parties in this case, the immense amount at hazard would make it next to impossible to carry it into effect; and, as a secondary question, there will be the consequences to consider to the whole Indian revenue, if one of the richest sources of it is thus to be cut off, by the abandonment hereafter of the opium trade with China. It is not the petition of the Bombay merchants alone with which ministers will have to deal, but similar appeals from the other Indian presidencies, who were all engaged, more or less in the traffic. About one-half, however, it is stated, is owned in Bombay. The value surrendered to the Chinese is said to be about two millions sterling, and the revenue to the East India Company from the opium duty to vary from five hundred thousand pounds to two millions annually. Sir James Carnac, the new governor of Bombay, arrived on the 31st May, after a voyage of one hundred and ten days. Mr. Danvers had been appointed as his private secretary, Captain Lushington and Lieutenant Carnac his aid-de-camp. Mr Farish was again at the Council Board.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1839.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—His Excellency the Governor, under the usual escort, went down to the Council Chamber on Saturday last, and prorogued the Legislature, pursuant to notice.—Having entered the Chamber and taken his seat, the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly were summoned to the Bar. His Excellency then delivered the following.

SPEECH:

"Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council;
"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;
"I am happy to be at length enabled

to terminate a session of unexpected and inconvenient duration.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"I have to thank you in her Majesty's name for the Supplies, which shall be carefully applied to their prescribed purposes.

"At the same time I cannot but express my unfeigned and pungent regret that the various and urgent representations which it has been my duty to make on behalf of the sick and impotent Poor, and of Orphans and Idiots' have not resulted in any provision for those unfortunate sufferers."

The Law Officers of the Crown have given it as their opinion that the ejection of JAMES POWER, Esq. from the House of Assembly by that Honorable Body is ILLEGAL.

The House of Assembly persists in its vile intention of coercing the Legislative Council into the adoption of a Bill of Contingencies for the expenses of the local Legislature, which is not warranted by any principle of propriety or of common honesty. The Assembly has changed the apparent character of its Bill of Contingencies, by withdrawing the items fairly and properly objected to by the Council, and by putting in one gross amount of some £490—a sum sufficient to cover the objectionable items without any explanation whatsoever as to the intended distribution of the said amount.

The Council has, with very great propriety, rejected the said Bill of Contingencies; and the House of Assembly has, with a great deal of impropriety, used a vast deal of violent language upon the subject. Indeed, we may regard the Bill of Contingencies as lost, since no sort of reasoning is likely to operate with a set of unreasonably scoundrels who are bent upon having their own way.

The Bill of Supply for the Contingent expenses of the Legislature is, it seems, to be lost, because the Legislative Council will not concur in the SWINDLING votes of the House of Assembly.

We saw the SWINDLING votes of the House of Assembly, because it is a matter beyond all question that there has been an attempt with fraudulent, dishonest, and swindling purposes, to rob the public revenues of the colony; and we believe that a greater pack of knaves does not exist than that which composes the House of Assembly of this colony. Take them for all in all, from the Speaker downwards, we do not suppose that a greater set of lowlife and lawless scoundrels, as public men, can be found under the canopy of Heaven. And this is the House of Assembly of Newfoundland!! —But we shall proceed in a few days to offer something like a history of their proceedings.—*Ledger*, Oct. 11.

Died,

At St. John's on the 7th instant, at the Rectory, in his 59th year, after an illness of eight weeks, which was borne with patient resignation to the Divine will, the Rev. F. H. CARRINGTON, A. B., of Wadham College, Oxford—and for 26 years a Missionary of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts in this Colony,—during 20 of which he was Rector of this Parish, and Chaplain to the Garrison in that town.

By his family he will be long and deeply deplored, as a most affectionate husband and kind father; whilst we feel certain that this melancholy announcement will create sincere regret amongst all to whom his many amabilities had deservedly endeared him.

The remains of the lamented Rector, were interred yesterday in the vault under the Communion Table of the old Church, which had been prepared by the Wardens. It was exceedingly gratifying to his friends and relatives to witness the respect which was paid by all classes on this melancholy occasion.

We understand that the Colonel Commandant waited on the afflicted widow, and with that kindness which has ever marked his conduct, intimated his intention to inter the body with military honors.—The procession, therefore, which passed from the Rectory by the way of *Cochrane street* was preceded by a Captain's guard, (the band of the Royal Veteran Companies playing the "Dear March in Saul,") by the Sunday School Children, and the officiating Clergymen, and Medical attendants. The Pall was borne by the highest Military authorities; and immediately behind the coffin, we observed the Sons of the deceased, and four of his brother Missionaries, under the patronage of the "Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts;"—together with the ministers of all denominations in the town.—these were followed by the Church-wardens, the Vestry, and the most numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of this town, we ever witnessed;—and indeed

all parties seemed in their endeavours to pay the greatest respect to well known among The solemnities by three rounds of ty guns each, over passing through the fail to remark that rally closed, and the ter-deck of H. M. manned on the *Ledger*, Oct. 11.

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Oct. 7.—Willis bread, pork, Devon, Deuch, olive oil, wine 8.—Esperance, cattle. Irt, Ludlow, hams, bread, Scotch Lass, Ke Oct.—Edgcomb fish. Metis Packet, M rings. 5.—Golden R fish, pork. 7.—Spanish brig Santander, fish. 8.—Pelter, Wine Jane, Yonden, Shannon, Collin Spanish brig Malaga, fish. Richmond, Grr Helen, Laird, Lavinia, Mara, On

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Harbor Grace, 23d Sept., 1839. }

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essed;—and indeed

all parties seemed to vie with each other in their endeavours to pay the last and greatest respect to one who has been so well known among them.

The solemnities of the day were closed by three rounds of musketry, from seventy guns each, over the grave; and in passing through the town, we could not fail to remark that the shops were generally closed, and that the yards and quarter-deck of H. M. Ship *Cleopatra* were manned on the melancholy occasion.—*Ledger, Oct. 11.*

Ship News.

Port of Carbonear.
ENTERED
Sept. 30.—Nelson Packet, Noseworthy, Gibraltar, 120 tons salt, 30 bis. bread, 3 qr.-casks wine.

Port of St. John's.
ENTERED
Oct. 7.—William, Inglis, Hamburg. bread, pork.
Devon, Dench, Oporto, salt, plums, olive oil, wine.

8.—Esperance, M'Kenzie, Cape Breton, cattle.
Irt, Ludlow, Hamburg, beef pork, hams, bread.
Scotch Lass, Kearney, Greenock, coals.

CLEARED
Oct.—Edgcomb, Stoyles, Demerara, fish.
Metis Packet, Martin, Buctouche, herrings.

5.—Golden Rule, Pitts, Demerara, fish, pork.
7.—Spanish brig Churrucua, Janriganza, Santander, fish.

8.—Pelter, Wynser, Figueira, fish.
Jane, Yonden, Sydney, herrings.
Shannon, Collins, Waterford, fish.

Spanish brig Valerosa, Jose de Mera, Malaga, fish.
Richmond, Girroir, Novaseotia, fish.
Helen, Laird, Oporto, fish.
Lavinia, Mara, Naples, fish.

On Sale

THE BRIG

HIT OR MISS,
Burthen per Register 93⁴⁹/₉₄ Tons.

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

Inventory to be seen on application to

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
Oct. 16, 1839

NEW PROVISIONS,
&c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

BY THE

Subscribers,

Ex ELIZABETH, 13 days
from NEW YORK,

307 Barrels Superfine FLOUR } From
50 Half Do. Do. Do. } New
50 Barrels Fine Do. } Wheat
100 Do. Prime BEEF
77 Do. Do. PORK
50 Do. Very Fine APPLES
50 Boxes CRACKERS
30 Puncheons MOLASSES
10 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO
1 Hoshed Leaf Do.
20 Barrels PITCH
20 Do. TAR
4 Do. Bright VARNISH
3 Do. TURPENTINE
2 Dozen Carpet BROOMS.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace,
October 9, 1839

Notice.

WILLIAM STIRLING, M. D.
And Surgeon,

HAVING returned from the University of Edinburgh, has to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he is now Practising the different branches of his Profession in conjunction with his Father, at whose residence, he may at any time be consulted.

Harbor Grace,
23d Sept., 1839.

New Goods!

On Sale.

'SAMUEL GOULD,'
Captain Smith, from Trinidad de Cuba.

113 Puncheons
23 Tierces
12 Barrels

CHOICE

Molasses,

By the above Vessel,

FOR SALE BY

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

N.B. A few Tierces

Salmon

WANTED.

Harbor Grace,
October 2, 1839.

NOW LANDING

AT THE WHARF OF

The Subscribers

From the brig Ann, from 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.

INCENDIARISM!

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

We hereby offer a Reward of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS,

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

Perpicce, WILLIAM-BEMISTER & Co JOHN BEMISTER.

Carbonear,
August 26, 1839.

UNEXAMPLED

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a LOTTERY to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. 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 satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure we recommend 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 therefore, emphatically say—delay not! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, 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 Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners acting under the same. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida—Schmidt and Hamilton, Managers. Sylvester & Co., New York, sole Agents.

No combination numbers! 100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards in succession.

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

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize—the Arcade,

286 feet, five inches, 4 lines on Magazine street, 101 feet. 21 inches, on Natchez street, 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., valued 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., valued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,

(adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 28 feet front, on Natches street—Rented at 1,200 dols., valued at 20,000 dols.

One Prize—Dwelling House,

No. 23, north east corner of Basin 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., valued 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., valued 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. 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.

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

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

200 prizes, each one share of 100 dols. of the Bank of Louisiana, 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 fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately 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 advertisement, until the 1st of December next, and to send their accounts to us, together with a paper containing the advertisement.

SYLVESTER & Co.

156, Broadway, N. Y.

New York, May 7, 1839.

POETRY

ANOTHER PROPOSAL.

(FROM THE SISTER ARTS.)

ANOTHER proposal! how shall I decide?
Remain still a maiden, or list as a bride;
Must I, with my freedom, my lovers resign,
And one, only one, favour'd suitor be mine;
Be worshipp'd no more by each languishing swain,
Nor torture all daily with exquisite pain;
Select but one partner for like's mazy dance,
And thus deprive love of its sweetest romance.
Ah! well a day—say, my heart, say,
Shall I keep you awhile, or give you away?

My bower, love's temple, each devotee flies,
No longer I hear the sweet music of sighs:
'Neath my lattice, all silent, I listen in vain,
No minstrel awakens the love-breathing strain;
Or gay ball, or revel, confess me its queen,
But sadly remind me of what I have been:
Must I wed then, renouncing these pleasures of life,
Sink into that sober-ton'd creature—a wife?
Ah! well a day—say, my heart, say,
Shall I keep you awhile, or give you away?

Responsive my heart proudly beating replies,
That wedlock, alone, is love's true paradise:
That beauty and youth have but brief holyday,
And time, sternly frowning, calls lovers away;
That the heart, to all list'ning, but rarely e'er glows
With that tender feeling pure love only knows;
So I'll wed, and relinquish to some cruel fair
The pastime of driving fond youth to despair.
Ah! happy day—well didst thou say,
Fond heart, fare thee well, I give you away.

PRAISE FOR THE PAST.

"Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."
I SAM. VII. 12.

O thou who has hitherto led us along,
And borne with our weakness, and banished our fears,
To thee, O! our God, would we tune the glad song,
Whose mercies have filled up our circle of years.

The winter's keen frost, and the spring's blooming flower's,
The summer that ripens the autumn's rich store;
The seed time and harvest, the sunshine and showers,
Thy promise fulfilled, and thy love we adore.

Though crosses and trials we meet on our way,
Our cup though with sorrows our father may fill;
The rod of correction but quickens delay,
The cup is the medicine to cure us of ill.

Though slow is our progress in lessons divine,
And little we learned through the years that are past,
Yet precept upon precept, and line upon line,
Thou givest to teach us improvement at last.

Though time is so fleeting, uncertain and short,
And earth but a desert for spirits to roam;
Yet life is the portal that leads to thy court,
And death but the herald to usher us home.

O! sweet is the hope of the mansions above,
And sure is the promise the gospel has given;
And precious the Saviour, whose infinite love,
Redeems us from earth, and prepares us for heaven.

Tetotal Anecdote. When Noah placed the first vine and retired, Satan approached, and said, "I will nourish you, charming plant!"

He quickly fetched three animals—a sheep, a lion, and a hog, and killed them one after the other near the vine. The virtue of the blood of these three animals penetrated it, and are still manifest in its growth. When a man drinks one goblet of wine he is then agreeable, gentle, friendly. That is the nature of the lamb. When he drinks two, he is like a lion, and says, "Who is like me?" he then talks of stupendous things. When he drinks more, his senses forsake him; and at length he walks in the mire. Need it be said that he then resembles the Hog?

A "Glasgow callant," who was lately brought before the magistrates for striking a woman on the head with a stick, excused himself by stating that he mistook her for his wife!

The depth of Seguin's bass is thus attested by a Yankee admirer "He went so low in the first act that it was feared he would not be able to get back in time to finish the opera."

In New Orleans, says the *Pacayune*, it is the fashion for the young men to wear their hair so long behind that it subjects them sometimes to serious inconvenience. The last case related is that of a young buck, who went two squares in the rain before he found out that the servant had closed the door on his locks as he sallied out.

Money, says an American wag, is so scarce in New Orleans that when two dollars meet, their owners are obliged to introduce them to each other, they are such strangers.

Carrots. Dr. James, an eminent physician, truly says that the carrot is one of the most considerable culinary roots—that it strengthens and nourishes the body, and is very beneficial for consumptive persons. Carrots are generally served to table with boiled meat; they make an excellent soup and form an agreeable pudding. They are also an excellent agricultural root for feeding cattle, and are frequently cultivated for deer, which thrive amazingly on them.

Formidable Knife. We have been favored by Messrs. R. Bunting & Son, of Regent st., with the sight of a life preserver, of new construction, manufactured by them. The knife, when closed, is about six and a half inches long, when open, eleven inches. It contains a strong dagger-blade, and upon the back of the knife is a pistol barrel. The peculiarity of the knife is, that a pressure of the spring on the side of the knife, at the same instant opens the blade and discharges the pistol. It is an exceedingly compact and formidable weapon, in the hands of a determined man, might do great execution. *Sheffield Iris.*

No Gentleman. "You mustn't smoke here, sir," said the captain of a north river steam boat, to a man who was smoking among the ladies on the quarter deck. "Mustn't—he!—why not?" replied he, opening his capacious mouth and allowing the smoke lazily to escape. "Didn't you see the sign—'all gentlemen are requested not to smoke abaft the engine.'" "Bless pour soul that don't mean me—I'm not a gentleman—not a bit of it." So saying he smoked away, and "took the responsibility."

On Sale

Just Landed

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

Prime Mess PORK
Bread
Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Butter.

Also,

15 Tuns BLUBBE.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear,
Jan. 9, 1839.

FOR SALE

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex NAPOLON 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.

Harbour Grace,
July 3, 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 Property 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 determined on:—from CARBONEAR, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and PORTUGAL COVE on the mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12.

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

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

FARES:—

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

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

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. 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, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a 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 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 or 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 by EAST by the House of the late captain STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's

MARY TAYLOR

Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

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



VOL. V.

Important to
The Vice-Chancellor expressed an opinion on the act of 3 and 104, Funeral expenses, included in the debt of a real estate of an individual, and secondly, the advances made by the trustees of a lunatic, come of his property cannot recover that statute out of a real estate.

Curious and Wonderful
A manufacturer invented a compound more oxidable than silver, which silver will melt at less than 400 degrees, and their improvement Englishman at covered a mode of that it flows from steel, better than in England, which has under of heating. The is only a farthing than that of cast

The Eglington
Sheriff of Ayrshire letter to the Earl the purpose of it should a life be a wound be an endanger life, an indispensable duty immediately capital felony in reply states, it will certainly the 28th of August merely a display amusement, and style of their are possibly be produced to any who are

THE IRISH

Stand forth, then, the bar hold up your muscular fist of you what are you accused of? It sets prisoner at the bar audent, superstitious, ignorant, black-hearted &c.

I meet the first denial; I deny it with Paddy is not lazy; and why?—because to do; he is willing offered employment, it, the idleness is lazy? no! he is active will work for sixteen times less—is that a trifle, run you an extra mile, nearly in as could perform the duty and when he returns the way, he will dutifully as if he had that lazy? Then he and most indubitable! Paddy, there's "Why, sir, it's not love; I make love to and I'm a prudent