



AND

Conception Bay Journal.

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1839.

No. 281.

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

From the Royal Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

An Act to provide for the safe keeping and due collection of the Colonial Revenue of Custom.

[12th October, 1839.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the second year of Her present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies"; and whereas the said duties are by the said recited Act placed under the management of the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, and are received and collected by the said Collector and other Officers of Her Majesty's Customs acting under him: And whereas it is expedient and advisable that the said Collector, and all other officers aforesaid, should be placed in the same position with respect to the due collection and safe keeping of the Colonial duties aforesaid, as they now are with respect to the Imperial Revenue.

Be it enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, that the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, and all other persons employed under him into whose hands any monies granted unto Her Majesty by the said recited Act, or by any Act hereafter to be passed by the Legislature of this Island, with the life intent and purpose, shall enter into and they are hereby required to give such securities for the due collection and safe keeping of all such monies as the Governor or persons administering the Government for the time being shall, with the advice of Her Majesty's Council, deem to be reasonable and necessary.

An Act to make provision for the greater protection of the Revenue at the Port of St. John's.

[12th October, 1839.]

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the greater protection and the more effectual collection of the Revenue in the Port of Saint John's:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, that from and out of the monies in the hands of the Treasurer of Newfoundland, and unappropriated, there be granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the sum of Two Hundred Pounds towards establishing a Preventive Boat in the said Port, for the better protection of the Revenue.

2nd.—And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Excellency the Governor to establish a Preventive Boat, with a crew of four Revenue Boatmen; such Boat shall be placed under the superintendance and control of the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at the said Port of Saint John's.

3rd.—And be it further enacted, that this Act shall continue and be in force until the last day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and Forty.

An Act for granting to her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Expenses of the late Delegation.

[12th October, 1839.]

WHEREAS it is necessary to grant unto Her Majesty a Sum of Money to provide for the Expenses attendant upon a Delegation from the House of Assembly of this Island, to treat with Her Majesty's Government in London on matters connected with this Colony:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Newfoundland,

land, in General Assembly convened, that there be granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, to be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Colony, the sum of Seven Hundred and Thirteen Pounds, Eight Shillings and Two Pence—

To His Excellency the Governor, to be appropriated by three Commissioners to be appointed by the House of Assembly, as follows:—

Fees of Counsel, in the Case of Henry John Boulton, Two Hundred and Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings and Three Pence; to William Witham, Solicitor, as per Bill of Costs, Two hundred and Nineteen pounds Ten Shillings and Sixpence; for Printing, Forty-four Pounds Six Shillings and Sixpence; for reporting the Case of Henry John Boulton, Forty-Five Pounds Eleven Shillings and Eightpence Halfpenny; paid for Lithography, by the Speaker, Two Pounds Nine Shillings and Fourpence; paid for Printing, by Patrick Morris, Esquire, Twenty-eight Pounds Nine Shillings and Tenpence Halfpenny; Expenses of John V. Nugent, One Hundred and Fifty-seven Pounds Ten Shillings.

An Act to repeal part of an Act passed in the second session of the first General Assembly of this Island, entitled "An Act to regulate the building of Houses in Water Street in the Town of St. John's."

[Passed 12th October, 1839.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provisions for regulating the building of Houses in Water Street, in the town of St. John's.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly, of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, and by authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act the second and seventh sections of the Act 4th William the fourth, chapter the third, be and the same are hereby repealed.

2d.—And be it further enacted, that all Houses, Stores, Buildings, and Erections whatsoever, which shall or may at any time or times hereafter, be raised, built, or erected, on the North side of Water street aforesaid, shall be built, made, and erected, entirely of Stone or Bricks, and be covered with slates, tiles, iron, tin or copper.

3.—And be it further enacted, that all and every part of the sixth section of the said Act of Fourth William the fourth, chapter the third be made to apply to all and every violation or infringement of this Act.

An Act to Incorporate the Benevolent Irish Society.

[12th October, 1839.]

WHEREAS in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six, the Right Reverend Doctor O'Donnell, Lieutenant Colonel John Murray, James M'Braire, Esquire, John M'Killop, Esq. Joseph Church, Esquire, Captain Winckworth Tonge, and other persons, Inhabitants of this Island, established and formed themselves into an Association or Society under the name and title of the Benevolent Irish Society, for the purpose of providing for the wants of the poor, and other purposes; and since which period the said Society has been joined by numerous additional members, and is now subsisting: And whereas the said Society has acquired a large sum of Money, now lodged in the Public Funds or stock of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Interest whereof is appropriated to the purposes of the said Society: And whereas it is expedient for the better regulation thereof, that the said Society shall be constituted a Body Corporate and Politic with perpetual succession.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor,

nor, Council, and Assembly, of Newfoundland, and by the authority of the same, that the President, Vice President, the First Assistant, the Second Assistant, the Treasurer, and the Secretary of the said Society, and all other persons who are now or who shall hereafter be duly admitted Members of the said Society, and their Successors, for ever, shall be, and they are hereby constituted and declared to be, one Body Corporate and Politic, in Deed, and in Law, by the name of "The Benevolent Irish Society;" and the same shall be a perpetual Corporation, and have a Common Seal, with power to change, alter, and make new the same; and they and their successors in the same aforesaid may sue and be sued, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in all or any Court or Courts of Judicature within this Island, in all manner of Actions, Suits and Causes whatsoever, and also of contracting and being contracted with relative to the funds of the said Corporation, and the business and purposes for which it is hereby constituted.

2nd.—And be it further enacted, that the Rules and Regulations made by the said Society on the Eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six, and registered in the records of the Court of Sessions of St. John's in this Island, on the fifteenth day of October in the year last aforesaid shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, the Rules and Regulations of the said Society: Provided Always, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Society, from time to time, to add to, alter, amend or revoke, all or any of the said Rules and Regulations, as they may deem necessary and expedient for the better regulation and management thereof: And provided always, that such Rules or Regulations shall not be in anywise contrary to the Laws of this Island, or the provisions of this Act.

3rd.—And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation, by the name aforesaid, to purchase and possess any real or personal Estate, or to accept, hold and possess such as may be gratuitously given, granted, devised or bequeathed, for the use and benefit of the said Corporation; Provided that such real personal Estate shall not at any time altogether exceed the yearly value or income of Three Thousand pounds sterling: And also provided always, that no part of the principal sum now lodged in the Public Stock or Funds of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be expended or lessened by the said Corporation; it being the intent and meaning of this Act, that the interest only of the said money shall be applied to the annual expenses of the said Corporation.

4th.—And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation to invest all or any part of the said Monies now in the public funds of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in other public securities of the said United Kingdom, or to appropriate all or any portion of the same to the purchase of fee-simple property for the use and benefit of the said Corporation; Provided always that such purchase be ordered pursuant to resolutions passed at a public general meeting of the said Society, duly convened by notice specifying the object of such meeting, and such resolutions be also passed by not less than two thirds of the votes of Members then resident within the district of St. John's; and provided also, that it shall not at any time be lawful for the said Corporation, to transfer, convey, or sell the Lands or Tenements of the said Corporation, except on leases not exceeding Forty Years.

5th.—And be it further enacted, that on the Seventeenth day of February in each and every year, or on such other convenient day within seven days of the

said Seventeenth day, as may be duly appointed for the same, a general meeting of the members of the said Society shall be holden, when such members, or a majority of the members, present at such general meeting, shall elect and choose a President, a Vice President, a First Assistant, a Second Assistant, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chairman of Committee of Charity and a Chairman of Review and Correspondence, who shall, for the year next ensuing such choice or election, be until a new election shall take place, be the Officers of the said Corporation, under the provisions hereinbefore made and prescribed.

6th.—And be it further enacted, that upon the death, resignation or absence from this Island of the said President, or any of the said Officers, it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation to elect, nominate and appoint another such President or other Officer as aforesaid, in the place and stead of any such Officer dying, resigning, or being absent as aforesaid.

An Act to provide for the expenses of the re-construction of Waterford Bridge.

[12th October, 1839.]

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for the expenses of the re-construction of Waterford Bridge:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly, in General Assembly convened that there be granted to Her Majesty's Her Heirs and Successors, the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, towards defraying the expense attendant upon the re-construction of Waterford Bridge.

(From the Liverpool Mail, Sept. 26.)

FRANCE.

The Paris Papers of Monday do not contain any news of importance. Corn riots have again commenced at Lille. It would seem, from the accounts which appear in the Paris papers, that on the 19th and 20th the cotton spinners in great numbers abandoned their frames and went to the other factories, for the purpose of inducing the other workmen to follow their example. They committed some excesses in their way, and broke the windows of one factory. The national guard instantly took up arms, and strong patrols were organised. At 9 the different groups joined together in the chief square. The mayor read the riot act three times, and the national guard were about to dislodge the crowd, when a heavy rain fell and saved them the trouble. During the night the troops were under arms, and the authorities on the alert. Some excesses took place on the following day; but the national guard behaved so well that the mob was overawed, and twenty of the ringleaders having been arrested, the others dispersed.

The causes assigned for these outrages are, first, a diminution lately made by the masters in the price of labor, and, secondly, the formidable rise in the price of bread. The mayor published a proclamation denouncing all public meetings as illegal, and calling on all the peaceable inhabitants

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to support him. The voters did not venture on defying him, as they did in the department of the Sarthe. Troubles of the same nature are said to have occurred at Roubaix.

The free transport of corn has been again established at Mans, where the first troubles broke out.

The Commerce asserts, that Messrs. Rothschild have definitively accepted the protested bills of the United States Bank on Messrs. Hottinger, under the guarantee of Mr. Jaudon.

A grand subscription dinner of reconciliation was to have been given at Paris, on Monday, on the invitation of the Spanish Consul, M. Bustamente, to his countrymen. Numerous Christiano gentlemen had subscribed, but none of the Carlists had set down their names.

SPAIN.

The accounts from the north of Spain are not favourable to the speedy tranquillity of the Provinces, and in Aragon and Valencia the Carlist partisans are more mischievous than ever. Liagostera has burned the town of Calamocha eight leagues from Daroca, on the road from Saragossa and Valencia. Cabrera has appeared in Chelva with a large force, and marched upon Muela del Chulilla. Balmaseda and Forcadel have commenced a mountain warfare. In short, the frontier papers are filled with outrages and excesses committed by roving partisans who will not lay down their arms. Emigration goes on from Spain, but several Christiano families, who left the Basque Provinces during the Carlist ascendancy, have returned into the Provinces. The frontier is thrown open by the French government, and the merchants of Bayonne, and the towns of the vicinity, are taking advantage of that liberty to inundate the provinces with manufactured goods, to be hereafter smuggled across the Ebro. Bordeaux and Bayonne letters repeat that a republican movement will certainly take place at Madrid.

Bayonne, Sept. 21.

Espartero has gone to Pampeluna, where a brilliant reception has been prepared for him. He has left a brigade in the valley of the valley of the Bastan. Urdax and Vera are occupied. The inhabitants remain, and many of the soldiers have returned home and taken to their ordinary labours. Estella and Allo are still occupied by Carlists, who have declared they will only submit to Espartero in person.

Letters from Cabrera have been received at Paris. He appears determined not to recognise the convention of Maroto, and is resolved by some extraordinary act to repair the injury which has been done to the royalist cause by the treason of the Basque generals. On the other hand it is stated that offers are made to Cabrera, which he is expected to accept, but our private letter says that Cabrera himself had made up his mind to die in the field or restore a cause which, in his opinion, is not so desperate now as in the early days of Zumalacaregui. If Cabrera holds out he will have the whole of Espartero's and O'Donnell's force to contend with.

Apprehension of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. At the late assizes for the southern division of this coun-

ty, a true bill was found against Mr. Feargus O'Connor and others for a seditious conspiracy, unlawful assembly, and seditious speeches, at Manchester; and Mr. Justice Colman issued his warrant for Mr. O'Connor's apprehension. This warrant was placed in the hands of the Manchester Borough Police, and in the course of the week was forwarded to the chief officer of Police at Leeds. It happened, however, that on Friday Mr. O'Connor called at the borough police office for the purpose of tendering bail on behalf of one of the Chartists implicated in the disturbances of the 12th of Aug., when he was informed that there was a bench-warrant issued for his apprehension. Not being desirous to put him to any inconvenience, the head constable took Mr. O'Connor's promise that he would be forthcoming at the borough court on Saturday morning. About 11 o'clock, Mr. O'Connor entered the court, the Mayor being the only magistrate on the bench, and took his seat at the table usually appropriated to the counsel, solicitors, &c. The mayor, addressing Mr. O'Connor, said—Mr. O'Connor, I hold in my hand a warrant directed against you, and signed by Sir Thomas Colman; it is, I believe, what is commonly called a bench-warrant, and the offence with which you are charged is for a seditious conspiracy, seditious speeches, and unlawful assembly. Mr. O'Connor objected to the sufficiency of the document; but the mayor held that the warrant was good, and said that Mr. O'Connor would be required to give bail—himself in £300, and two sureties in £150 each. Mr. O'Connor then tendered Mr. Abel Heywood, of Oldham-street, Manchester, Lookseller, and the Rev. James Schofield, of Every-street. The sureties were declared to be satisfactory, and the parties withdrew.

Exportation of Irish Girls to France. Some of the Ulster journals express alarm for the Irish linen trade, in consequence of arrangements made by an Irish company, who have recently established an extensive manufactory in France, for bringing over a great number of Irish girls, employed in spinning mills in the north, to teach the peasantry in the neighbourhood of the new establishment.

The London Courier newspaper, which has hitherto supported the O'Connell Cabinet, has found it necessary, for the sake of its character, to abandon them and enrol itself in the constitutional ranks. The fact was announced in Wednesday's publication. The Courier declares, that it supported the Reform Act in order to obtain good government, not to revolutionise all our institutions and that it now sees it necessary to stop somewhere. This is a significant sign of the times.

Strange Seat. A more striking conjunction of civilization and barbarism could hardly be given than by the fact related in the following anecdote. An English lady lately passing to Constantinople in a steam vessel, was about to sit down on a convenient-looking basket which stood on the deck, when, to her utter astonishment, she was warned by the commander not to do so, as it contained the head of the Governor of the Dardanelles, on its way to be fixed up before the gates of the seraglio!!

Paris, Sept. 23. Unthreatened Scarcity of Provisions. It was not without reason that I have dwelt at some length on this important subject, not only as regards foreign countries, but especially France. The scarcity of corn is still felt, and the crisis becomes more alarming from day to day. Sad reminiscences are connected with this calamity, and the terrible scarcity of corn previous to the revolution of 1789, the guillotining of Louis XVI., and other scenes of the reign of terror, give rise to fearful anticipations.

Unfortunately the corn riots continue, and are extending to the north and several other quarters. There is no longer any doubt that it was the government which gave orders for the purchase and accumulation of corn in the department of La Sarthe. The cabinet no doubt, saw the necessity of securing provisions for the large towns, and acted in the exercise of its right, but the government agents did the business so awkwardly by a sudden and almost instantaneous removal of the corn which came to market, that the people saw nothing but famine before their eyes.

It is also well known that large purchases of corn have been made for the English market, to be delivered in the months of October & November. This fact has not escaped the attention of the corn merchants here, and they act accordingly; all parties apprehend some calamity, and endeavour to provide against it.

The people cry out against England, and exclaim that their food was taken from them to feed the English.

Mr. Jas. Rothschild has not yet arrived in Paris, but he has signified his approval of the acceptance of the Bills of the United States Bank upon the guarantees offered by Mr. Jaudon, and it is to be hoped that this timely aid will restore confidence in the Paris and London money markets. A favorable effect has already been produced at the Bourse by the resolution of Mr. Rothschild, and the purchases for account of the Sinking Fund, and money is more plentiful. It is expected that the arrival of Mr. Rothschild will cause a further rise in the Three per cents.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The rapid growth of the opium trade between India and China is, perhaps, unparalleled in the annals of commercial speculation. The following table may give to the general reader some idea of the extent and ratio of its progression:

Account of the quantity and value of Indian opium imported into China during the ten years ending with 1836-7.

Table with columns: Season, Chests, Value. Rows from 1827-28 to 1836-37.

N. B. For the year 1838-39, the quantity would, but for the late proceedings at Canton, have amounted to 40,000 chests.

In the Calcutta Christian Observer for 1838, there is a valuable paper upon the progress of the opium traffic, which is the production of one who wrote from actual observation. The trade, which, till a recent period, had been confined to the store-ships stationary at Lintin, was then, the writer asserts, actively prosecuted, by means of eighteen square-rigged vessels, along the whole coast of China, from the island of Chusan, on the north-

east, to the island of Hainan, on the south-west. The stationary ships at Lintin had also been increased in number. Besides these, there were thirty-two European schooners daily engaged in carrying the article through the very mouth of the Bogue, up to Whampoa and Canton. Twelve months before no one supposed that it could have been introduced, at least so soon, within the Bogue; but the experiments made upon that point had turned out so successful, that even the foreign passage boats, which had been engaged in plying between Macao and Canton, had all abandoned their legitimate employment, and were then exclusively occupied in smuggling opium on the river. Several of the merchant-ships, proceeding to Whampoa for their regular cargoes, had lately taken with them from Lintin opium to a large amount, and disposal of it at an enormous profit. Nay (a fact hitherto unprecedented in the trade), a number of Europeans had themselves lately become personal smugglers in the contraband commodity, and had actually succeeded in delivering several chests, by means of small boats, seven or eight miles up the country, and above the city of Canton.—Bombay Times, May 29.

Mortality in the 76th Regiment, at Demerara.—It appears, by recent accounts from Demerara, that the mortality among the 76th regiment, stationed at Demerara, has been frightful. Only two officers were fit for duty, the colonel, major, captain, paymaster, sergeant, sergeant-major, and doctor having been carried off. A letter from one of the surviving officers says, "We hardly got coffins, fast enough. There are not enough of men to inter the dead, and black troops are employed for that purpose." The mortality has been caused by the yellow fever.

It is currently reported and accredited at Cambridge that George Pryme, Esq. M. P., has accepted the situation of one of the rural police magistrates, by which his seat will, of course, be vacated. Mr. Pryme is quite right; the late election showed his fate, and a snug salary of £300 per annum is much better than being beaten by the conservatives a tartar Gibson.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1839.

We are happy to observe (and we doubt not that many of our readers will do so too) that the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, have at length turned their particular attention to the Spiritual wants of this Colony, and that they have already demonstrated their earnestness by sending four additional Episcopalian Ministers among us. It adds to our gratitude that one has been appointed for Carbonear; because the absence of such has been long felt and deplored in that settlement, besides the incessant demands upon the services of our respected Rector (the Revd. J. BURT) in this town rendered such an appointment absolutely indispensable.

We have pleasure in announcing that four Clergymen of the Church of England have arrived from Britain during the past week to strengthen the bands of our Communion in this island. We annex the names of the Rev. gentlemen and the places where they are to be located:—

- Rev. Mr. BOWMAN—Ferryland.
Rev. Mr. ADDISON—Carbonear.
Rev. Mr. VICARS—Port de Grave.
Rev. Mr. BOONE—Assistant to Rev. C. BLACKMAN, St. John's.—Times, Nov. 13.

From the Royal Gazette, November 12.

BY AUTHORITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint WILLIAM STIRLING, Esquire, to be one of the Commissioners of Roads and Bridges in and about the Town of Harbour-Grace (under Act. 2d. Vict. cap. 3) in the room of Mr. GEORGE THORNE, absent from the Colony.

Secretary's Office, Nov. 6, 1839.

By a Proclamation in another column, the Legislature is summoned to meet, for the despatch of business, on the 3d January next.—Ibid.

Halifax on the 13th... loss estimated... New York—loss of...

Several very extensive... Philadelphia and... and 5th October... fifty-two buildings... wholesale Establish... loss estimated... Forty six buildings... New York—loss of...

A most alarming... flagration broke... mines, on the 1... latest accounts... ly, notwithstanding... Teen turned into... perished.

Deaths.

- November 6.—... Justitia, Tyden... porter, brewer... 7.—Speculation... 8.—Madonna... 9.—Raidolph... bread, flour... Orion, M... Harriet Elizabeth... molasses, ap... Geran, Mills, J... Reaver, Biddy... George, M... general car... Four brothers... bread, boot... peas... Fanny, H... cer, oatmeal... Carteretta, W... 11.—Lady of... duties, m... Liberty, H... Globe, Horne... hat, tobacco...

Tenders.

MEMBERS... the 31st day... Persons willing... of...

Four To

Light Houses

Of the best size... Light Houses... der to be accord... the article which... willing to furnish... for Oil of a... accepted.

The Contract... river Two f... of June, and the... Tons, not later... gust, 1840.

The Oil to be... Casks, in size... lions—and to be... ent place in St... sioners of Light... Contractor pay... other expenses... Payment for... made on its del... the terms here... (By order of... Light Houses)

St. John's... November 3... ALL Person... Estate... of Harbor Grace... requested to fur... attested to the... sons indebted to... immediate paym...

St. John's... November 3... WILLIAM... And... HAVING r... city of... quant his Frien... rally, that he is... rent branches o... junction with a... hence, he may... Harbor Grace... 23d Sept., 1839

Hainan, on the ordinary ships at present in number were thirty-two daily engaged in through the very to Whampoa and before no one have been in- soon, within the tents, made upon at so successful, sage boats, which plying between all abandoned ment, and were ed in smuggling several of the aier- to Whampoa for had lately taken opium to a large it at an enormous to unprecedented of Europeans had personal smug- commodity, and d in delivering s, of small boats, the country, and anton.—Bombay

Several very extensive fires occurred in Philadelphia and New York, on the 4th and 5th October. In the former city fifty-two buildings, principally extensive wholesale Establishment, were destroyed—loss estimated at 1,500,000, dol.—Forty-six buildings were destroyed at New York—loss estimated at 1,000,000, dols.

A most alarming and destructive conflagration broke out in the Pictou coal mines, on the 18th October. At the latest accounts the fire was raging furiously, notwithstanding that the river had been turned into the Pits,—30 horses had perished.

Ship News.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

- November 6.—Glide, Pike, Cape Breton coal.
Justitia, Tydeman, London, bread, gin, porter, brandy, tea.
7.—Speculation, Gorman, Cape Breton, coal.
8.—Madonna, Smith, Greenock, potatoes, coal bricks.
Ellen Highfield, Doughty Liverpool, coal, soap, salt.
9.—Randolph, Bilton, Copenhagen, bread, flour, butter.
Orion, Murphy, Novascotia, porter.
Harriet Elizabeth, Young, Boston, pork molasses, apples.
Sarah, Mills, Bristol, general cargo.
Reaver, Reddy, Cape Breton, coal.
George, Morry, London and Torquay, general cargo.
Four Brothers, Munden, Hamburg, bread, butter, pitch, tar, oatmeal, peas.
Fanny, Hallett, Hamburg, bread, butter, oatmeal peas.
Carteretta, Warren, Oporto, salt.
11.—Lady of the Lake, Young, Martinique, molasses.
Liberty, Hill, Oporto, salt.
Globe, Horsey, New-York, flour, pork, beef, tobacco.

Tenders for Sperm Oil.

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

Four Tuns (Imperial) of Sperm Oil,

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

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

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

Payment for each respective lot will be made on its delivery in conformity with the terms here set forth

(By order of the Commissioners of Light Houses)

A. SHEA, Secretary.

St. John's, November 5, 1839.

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late Wm. DIXON, of Harbor Grace, Trader, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts duly attested to the Subscriber, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are to make immediate payment to.

C. F. BENNETT, Administrator.

St. John's, November 19, 1839.

WILLIAM STEELING, 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.

On Sale. JUST RECEIVED, ex-ANN from BRISTOL AND FOR SALE.

A well assorted Stock of BRITISH Manufactured Dry Goods,

60 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS

90 Coils CORDAGE, and 50 Tons Best Newport

COALS.

ALSO,

Of former Importations,

Bread, Flour, Pork Holstein Butter (repacked)

Oatmeal

Peas, Rice

Gin in Cases, &c., &c.

At accommodating and Low Prices

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace, Nov. 13, 1839

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

FOR SALE.

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex ELIZABETH, 13 days from NEW YORK,

70 Barrels Super fine 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 Hoeshead Leaf Do.

20 Barrels PITCH

20 Do. TAR

4 Do. Bright VARNISH

3 Do. TURPENTINE

2 Dozen Carpet BROOMS.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace,

October 9, 1839.

THE BRIG

Hit or Miss,

Burthen per Register 93⁴⁰/₉₄ 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

Indentures FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper.

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

113 Puncheons 23 Tierces 12 Barrels CHOICE Molasses,

By the above Vessel, FOR SALE BY RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

N.B. A few Tierces Salmon WANTED.

Harbor Grace, October 2, 1839.

NOW LANDING AT THE WHARF OF The Subscribers

From the brig Ann, from 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.

Per proc. WILLIAM BEMISTER & Co JOHN BEMISTER.

Carbonar, 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, 265 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, 2 feet on Common street, 145 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. 22, 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. 33, 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.

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

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

Do. 50 shares Exchange Bank 5,000 dols.

Do. 50 do. do. do. 5,000 dols.

Do. 25 do. Gas Light do. 5,000 dols.

Do. 25 do. do. do. 5,000 dols.

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

Do. 15 do. do. do. 1,500 dols.

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

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

200 prizes, each one share of 100 dols. of the Bank of 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.

