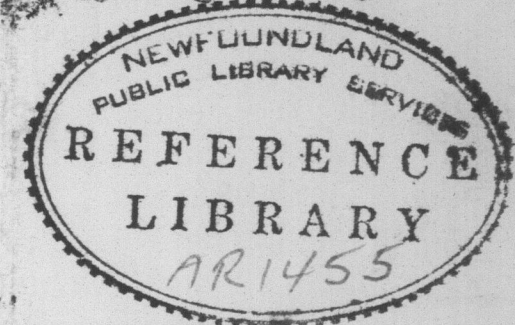


AND

Conception Bay Journal.



HEARTS RESOLVED AND HANDS PREPARED, THE BLESSINGS THEY ENJOY TO GUARD.—SM. 187.

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1840.

No. 286.

Harbour Street, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite the Market Place.

POETRY

A CHRISTMAS INVITATION. IN THE DORSET DIALECT.

Come down to marra night, an' mind
Don't leave thy fiddle-bag behind.
We'll shake a lag, an' drink a cup
O' yal to kip wold Chris'mas up.

An' let thy sister take thy yarm,
The walk woont do'er any harm;
Ther's noo dirt now to spwile her frock,
Var 'tis avrose so hard's a rock.

Ther ben't noo strangers that 'ull come
But only a vew naighbours; zome
Vrom Stowe, an' Com'be, an' two or dree
Vrom Uncles' up at Rookery.

An' thee woot vine, a roozy face,
An' pair ov eyes so black as stoos,
The pirtiest ones in al' the piece,
I'm sure I needen tell these whose.

We got a back bran', dree girl logs
So much as dree of us can car:
We'll put 'em up athit the dogs,
An' make a vier to the bar.

An' ev'ry oone wull tell his tale,
An' ev'ry oone well zing his zong,
An' ev'ry oone wull drink his yal
An' dree or four shillin' al'right long.

We'll zap the tongs, we'll have a bal,
We'll shake the house, we'll rise the ruf.
We'll romp an' make the maidans squal,
A catchin' o'm at bline man's-buff.

Zoo come to marra night, an' mind
Don't leave thy fiddle-bag behind,
We'll shake a lag, and drink a cup
O' yal to kip wold Chris'mas up.

THE DEPARTINT YEAR.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither."

The year is dying! Mark his dis-
solution!
Collect thy thoughts, Oh! careless one,
and know

"Twas greatly wise to talk with our
past hours,
And ask them what report they bore to
Heaven."

Yes, I remember when the infant year
Brought with it hopes of happiness, and
dreams

Full of bright shadows, which before
them cast
Strange images of pure unclouded bliss.

The youth of giant nerve, and potent
limb,
And sparkling eye, and proud and
haughty mien,

And careless of events, stood vauntingly,
Th' adord of one—the treasure of his
friends

And by him, too, I marked an angel
form;

Gentle in manners, and in aspect meek,
An' e'en in loveliness surpassing beauty
Then others, too, I saw—a beauteous
child,

With the young year just springing into
life,
All life and happiness. Then next there
stood

The parent of a numerous progeny,
Who, with a father's pride, and mother's
love,
Seem'd, of all happy ones, the one most
blest;

The man upon whose brow the hand of
time
Had many furrows ploughed, and o'er
whose eye
Dimness prevailed, whose hand, still
palsied, shook;

Whose head was white with age—
infirmities
Lived when the year, the dying year,
was born—
Tis dying now. But yesterday I ask'd

For him—the youth with strong and
potent limb,
And the lov'd fair one by his side, who
stood
Lowly and lovely; and the infant child,
Who, with the year, was bask'ning into
life;
The parent next I call'd for; then the
seer,
Upon whose brow the hand of time had
play'd—
They liv'd not—all were perished! and
for aye,
The year now dying soon will perish
too.

San Sebastian, Oct. 4.—In a recent
letter I mentioned that his Excellency
Lord John Hay had left San Sebastian,
accompanied by General Jauregui, and
some officers of the Artillery and Ma-
rines, on a tour of observation through
this province (Guipuzcoa). His Lord-
ship was escorted by the light company
of the Royal Marines, and a detachment
of the mounted Artillery. Amongst
other places which he visited were the
towns of Tolosa, Aspetia, Ascotia, El-
goyhar, Placencia, Bergara, Onate, and
Villafranca, in all of which his Lordship
and General Jauregui were well received.
The following particulars respecting the
country through which they passed, and
which I have been favoured with by one
of the officers who accompanied the party,
will, I dare say, be found interesting,
and will be, perhaps, more so if related
in that officer's own words. He says,
"Every where the country is at peace,
and the fields filled with Carlist soldiers,
many of them working in their uniforms,
delighted to have exchanged the musket
for the hoe and mattock. In the towns
we met many of the National Guard,
who during the war had taken refuge in
San Sebastian, but who now have resumed
their former occupations, and are on
perfect good terms with their late op-
ponents, and not the least difference ap-
pears to exist between them."

Here and there, amongst the authorities
who came to compliment Lord John
Hay on his journey (many of whom
were of Carlist nomination), could be
observed the signs of a concourse ill at
ease, but no feeling of vengeance appears
to be entertained by either party. The
mass of the population, including all
those who have served in the ranks of
Don Carlos's army, appear to have
arrived at the conviction of having been
led into error; and they evince the
natural consequence of dislike and want
of confidence towards those by whom
they have been misled: they are there-
fore somewhat at variance with their
"Curas" and their former officers, but
most so with the first, who, with few ex-
ceptions, were in the interest of Don
Carlos. The power and influence of the
clergy of the provinces over the lower
classes have received a severe shock,
from which it is not likely to recover for
some time, if ever.

Madrid journals of the 9th contain no
news. Great preparations were in pro-
gress for the celebration of the birthday
of the Queen (the 10th inst.) The satis-
factory results of the debate upon the
fueros had spread universal joy through-
out the capital; all ranks and parties
were embracing each other, and ex-
pressing their congratulations upon the
adoption of a measure which promised
to be the bond of peace and union.—
This was the only topic of conversation
in the cafes and public places; patriotic
songs were heard in different quarters,
and serenades were given to several
Deputies who had exerted themselves in
bringing about this fortunate event.

A CORRECT ANSWER.—"Madam, do
you think frock-coats are becoming gar-
ments?"—"No Sir, they are garments
already."

THE HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG SAALFIELD.

The territory of this duchy,
though prosperous and thriving,
and larger than that of Saxe-
Meiningen, the native country of
the Dowager Queen, is still not
of a very considerable extent.—
The Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen
contains eighteen square (German)
miles, and 55,000 inhabitants; the
Duchy of Saxe-Coburg Saalfield
twenty seven and a half square
miles, and 85,000 inhabitants.—
The public revenue of Saxe-
Meiningen amounts to 350,000
florins, that of Saxe-Coburg Saal-
field to 500,000 florins. Prince
Albert is a younger son, and
would not succeed his father. In
establishing the Protestant faith
the House of Saxe-Coburg took
a prominent part, and there are
only a few Catholics in the small
district of Lichtenberg, the remain-
ing population generally professing
the Protestant faith.

It is not to be remembered, that
the ancestors of the Duke of Saxe-
Coburg Saalfield were among the
leaders of the Saxons, who came
over to this country when, in the
fifth century, the Romans quitted
Britain, which being exposed to
the incursions and devastation of
the Picts and Scots, applied to
Saxony for succours. Numerous
brave troops were then obtained
from the native country of Prince
Albert, and their descendants are
found in all ranks of the British
army. In 819 the victorious
Egbert, to whom the family of the
Duke of Saxe-Coburg were related,
became King of the provinces,
having Saxon settlements, and he
then ordered that they should be
called England. Nineteen years
he reigned over this newly-es-
tablished kingdom, and was fol-
lowed by a long series of Saxon
Kings, under whose mild sceptre
this country improved and thrived
so much that it was generally
respected. Considering this, the
reging Duke of Saxe-Coburg
Saalfield cannot be considered a
stranger in this country, with
whose interests his house became
early connected. He is, more-
over, generally esteemed in Ger-
many, and beloved by his subjects.
Several years ago he issued a
liberal constitution, under which
the inhabitants of his dominions
enjoy perfect religious and politi-
cal liberty, and they never had any
complaint to lodge against him
with the German Diet of Frank-
fort.

The following is a sketch of the
life of his son, Prince Albert, born
August 26, 1819. His earliest
education the Prince received at
the Castle of Ehrenburg, were
eminent Professors, from the Col-
lege of Coburg, and other masters,
daily attended. When he had

completed his eleventh year, his
mother, Louisa, daughter of Au-
gustus, Duke of Saxe-Gotha Al-
tenburg died. This caused the
Duke, till he should have conerac-
ted another marriage, to put Prince
Albert under the care of his aunt,
her Royal Highness the Duchess
of Kent. He subsequently resided
at Kensington and Claremont, and
of course had an opportunity of
occasionally partaking of the edu-
cation intended for Princess Victoria.
They became, it appears, acquaint-
ed with one another in their early
childhood. On the 27th of Decem-
ber, 1832, the Duke of Saxe-
Coburg formed a second matrimo-
nial alliance with the Princess
Maria of Wurtemberg, and Prince
Albert then returned to Coburg in
order to resume and finish the
course of instruction which he had
begun there. When he had
completed his seventeenth year,
he entered the University of Bonn,
on the Rhine, and attended lectures
on the classics, mental philosophy,
history, statistics, mathematics,
poetics, and political economy.—
Among the numerous distinguished
Professors of that celebrated seat
of learning is Augustus William
Von schlegel. Thus a most fa-
vourable opportunity was pre-
sented to Prince Albert of pre-
fecting himself in English the
correct accent of which he had
before acquired at Kensington and
Claremont. When he had finished
his studies at Bonn, and returned
to Coburg, the inhabitants of the
Duchy vied with one another in
demonstrations of the heartfelt
interest they took in the prosperity
of the Ducal House. Deputations
were sent to the Duke to con-
gratulate him on the consummation
of this important period in the life
of Prince Albert. In 1838 he
came over with his father to this
country, to witness the Coronation
of her Majesty. They stayed
longer at the Palace of Buck-
ingham than all the other guests,
and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg
Saalfield was particularly distin-
guished by her Majesty, who
previously to his departure, con-
ferred on him, with great ceremony
and in the presence of a numerous
attendance of noble lords, the
Order of the Garter. On their
return from London preparations
were made for a tour to Italy, and
in December, 1838, they set out,
attended by Baron Stockmar, who
has been for several years past
employed in the affairs of the Duke
of Saxe-Coburg and his relatives.
It was deemed necessary to make
a short stay at Munich, in order
to take on several questions re-
lating to Italy, the advice of the
King of Bavaria who had been
several times in Italy. To this
Bavarian capital, then the Duke
accompanied the Prince.

most marked honours were paid to them there, the public considering the brilliant expectations of Prince Albert well founded, and rumours to that effect having been generally circulated by the journals of Germany.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The two Carlist battalions, and the squadrons of the Princess of Beira, which invaded the province of Guadaluara, had retired there from, carrying with them to Belet a number of hostages and upwards of 25,000 head of cattle.

Our readers will observe by the following extract from a letter from the Bishop of Calcutta to the Earl of Chichester, that a great body of the natives of Kishnagur, on the Jelingha (about sixty miles from Calcutta) have recently been converted to the Christian faith:

"It appears that between fifty-five and sixty villages are thirsting for the waters of life, in a greater or less degree; they stretch to the north and north-east of Kishnagur, on the Jelingha, to the distance of forty or fifty miles, and to the south-west fifteen or twenty. The numbers described as prepared for holy baptism—in various measures, of course—are between 3000 and 3500. The Archdeacon assisted himself at the reception of about 500 souls, including women and children, into the Christian Church, and there seems the fairest prospect, if we can but enter at the wide and effectual door in time, that not only these 3000 or 4000, but the whole population of the fifty or sixty villages, may receive the Christian Faith, and resemble our Christian villages in time of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, in the sixth and seventh centuries. Such a glorious scene has never yet been presented to our longing eyes in Bengal! and after making all deductions for over-statements, sanguine hopes, the existence of secular motives, and the instability of large numbers—nay, after allowing for the influence of the temporal relief, which was exhibited to the sufferers, Christian and Heathen, by one of those inundations to which the sandy banks of the Jelingha are peculiarly liable, and which occurred during the progress of this religious awakening, and which excited a natural admiration, as it ought to do, in the neighbourhood, and contributed to augment the number of our inquirers—admitting all this, and as much more as the most timid observe can require, it still appears that a mighty word of Divine Grace is begun—a word wide and permanent, as we trust—a word which will demand, and warrant, and repay, all our pastoral care, anxiety, and labour—a work for which our fathers in India, Brown, Buchanan, Martyn, Thomson, and Bishops Corrie, Middleton, and Heber, would have blessed and praised God, in the loudest strains of gratitude and joy."

ORIGIN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The late pious and learned Bishop Burgess, of Salisbury, as will be remembered by our clerical readers, addressed to the clergy of his diocese (St. David's) a letter entitled—"An Inquiry into the Origin of the Christian Church, and particularly of the church in Britain," in which he clearly (as we think) establishes, by the most abundant and satisfactory authorities, a few important facts, which, for the information of those who sometimes read the "page of history" the wrong way, it may not be amiss to transfer to our columns. 1. That St. Paul preached the Gospel of Christ in Britain about the fourteenth year of the Emperor Nero, and A.D. 68. 2. That he there appointed Aristobolus, mentioned in the Epistle to the Romans, as the first Bishop, and established a complete Episcopal form of Church government. 3. That the Church of Britain, thus established, was senior to that of Rome: Linus, the first bishop of the latter-place, being appointed by the joint authority of Peter and Paul, in the year of their martyrdom, after his return from Britain. 4. That the Church in Britain continued to be governed by its own bishops for 600 years, independent of any foreign church, and was found in that state by Austin the Pope's first missionary, at which time they had schools and churches, and a learned clergy, and were in a flourishing state, and refused subjection to the Pope or his emissaries. 5. That the British Church was the first Protestant Church in the world, having so early as the seventh century, and 900 years before Luther, strongly protested against the errors of the Church of Rome, and refused to hold communion with that Church. Their simplicity and purity of worship was

such that they would not sit even at the same table, nor lodge under the same roof with the followers of Austin, on account of their superstitions and idolatrous ceremonies. These items are commended to the special notice of those who talk of the Church of England as beginning a "dubious existence in the reign of Henry VIII." To such unfledged controversialists it may be advised, "Tarry at Jericho until your beards are grown." Do not refer to the "page of history," before you have read it.—*Church Magazine.*

Hints to the Clergy.—It appears strange that at a time when the church is threatened by its enemies, open and concealed, with so many innovations in its discipline, certain of the clergy of the establishment should themselves set an example of laxity in matters appertaining to the forms of public worship.—At the Archdeaconal Visitation, held in the Abby Church, Bath, last week, the Venerable Archdeacon Brymer took occasion to enforce the necessity of following implicitly the forms of canonical discipline, as the best means of rendering the word of God triumphant. Entertaining as he did this opinion, he should not discharge his duty if he did not allude, with the sincerest regret, to a deviation in the mode of administering the Lord's supper, which had obtained in some churches—that of delivering the consecrated elements to more than one person at a time, and substituting the plural for the singular in the form of words which the minister was directed to use; and he must farther state that the same opinion was contained in the recorded sentiments of the bishop of the diocese, who had a deep and deliberate conviction that the church doctrines, discipline, and ordinances were but parts of one coherent whole, and that none could be safely separated from the rest. On the subject of psalmody, the venerable archdeacon said that no books could be lawfully used in the established church unless they had the stamp of public authority; and until the royal permission was obtained for the adoption of other versions, none could be legal except those printed at the end of the church Prayer Book.—*Herald.*

(From the Morning Herald, Nov. 13.)

Mr. Stockdale, as will be seen by our law reports of to-day has succeeded in securing a verdict from a jury of £600 damages. He will forthwith, of course, levy the amount from the property of Messrs. Hansard; and, thus, the whole question of its own assumed privilege to publish libel will come very soon, before parliament.

Mr. Justice Littledale stated on Monday, that the judges could take no cognisance of resolutions of the House of Commons. The business of our judges is with the law; and, thank Heaven, the time has not yet arrived, at which resolutions of the House of Commons have attained the force of Acts of Parliament!

These actions of Mr. Stockdale will tend to a limitation of the grossly unconstitutional powers which have for a series of years, been usurped by the House of Commons. That House has gradually, in fact, arrogated to itself nearly all the authority which ought to belong to the various branches of the Legislature. The House of Commons at the revolution of 1688, wrested from the Monarch a large portion of the royal authority. Latterly the House of Commons has sought occasion to absorb the functions of the House of Peers. Now, the object of the "liberal" faction is to reduce the Judges of the land to a state of dependence on the popular branch of the Legislature. The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench have, however, proved themselves worthy of the best periods of English History. They have acted in the spirit of the English constitution; and the people of England will support them in any struggles which the usurping House of Commons may be foolish enough to wage against the law of the land, and against its

honored guardians and expounders.

A spot of trouble has arisen to disturb the Royal Family of the Netherlands, in the resolution of the King, sixty seven years old, to marry the Countess d'Outremont; to which his children are vehemently opposed, because, 1st, she is not of a sovereign family; 2nd, because she is by birth a Belgian, and was, lately, first lady of honor to the Queen of that kingdom; and, finally, because she is a Catholic. All this, however, does not shake the determination of the old King, who has declared, it is said, that he would rather abdicate than forego the marriage. The Countess is 42 years of age. She had gone to Rome to obtain a dispensation authorising her to marry a Protestant.

TRADE WITH CHINA.—It is, no doubt, known to many of our readers, that a memorial from parties interested in the trade to China, and resident in Manchester and the neighbourhood, was recently prepared, and presented to Lord Palmerston, praying that her Majesty's government would adopt such measures as might be necessary for protecting our existing interests in, and regulating our future intercourse with, that country.—We now learn that the deputation entrusted with that memorial, namely, Mr. Madrer, of this town, and Mr. Garnett, of Clitheroe had an important interview with Lord Palmerston on the subject, on Monday last, when his lordship received the deputation with great courtesy, and desired them to assure the memorialists that her Majesty's government were fully aware of the deep importance of the subject, and that it was commanding their most earnest attention. When the deputation stated to Lord Palmerston how important it was to the numerous parties interested, directly and indirectly in the various branches of trade with China, to be made acquainted, at the earliest period, with the course which her Majesty's government might deem it advisable to take for the future government of British intercourse with China, in order that they might be enabled to regulate their own proceedings thereby,—his lordship replied, that of course the deputation did not expect him prematurely to disclose the steps which her Majesty's government might think proper to take; but it was unnecessary for him to say to prudent merchants, that "in the present position of affairs, it must be very unadvisable to make shipments in that quarter." Our own impression, from what we have learned of the particulars of this interview, (and, we believe, also the impression of the deputation,) is, that government are disposed to take up the question, which the conduct of the Chinese authorities has forced upon them in that vigorous and decided manner which alone can place our future relations with China on a satisfactory footing, and give security and permanency to a commerce which is of great importance to the country. Anything like a tame and spiritless submission to the gross outrage inflicted upon the English resident, and the insult offered through him to the whole English nation, would have no other effect than that of encouraging future aggressions; and therefore, although the course which we presume her Majesty's ministers are prepared to adopt may, and probably will, be attended with a protracted interruption of the direct trade with China, it is better to submit to that evil in the first instance, than to invite a succession of insults, which must end in a breach of intercourse, under circumstances far less favourable for the assertion of national rights and national honour than those which now exist.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A passenger in the *Horatia*, who has been 5 or 6 years a resident in Canton, informed the editor of the Sunday Morning News, that it was his belief that there was not a single American or European at Canton at the present time. Nevertheless, it was believed that the opium trade would be continued in spite of the Government. *N. Y. Express.*

Messrs. Acraman and Company have purchased Clifthouse and the adjoining grounds, for the purpose of forming a dock, in which we

hear it is their intention immediately to commence the construction of a large iron ship. *Bristol Jour.*

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1840.

Standing on one of the eminences in the rear of this town, and looking down upon the fleet of shipping the mercantile establishments, and the numerous fine buildings, both public and private, which everywhere meet the eye, a stranger would scarcely credit that seven years have barely elapsed since Harbor Grace was the scene of a general conflagration.

It was predicted at the time of this catastrophe that the prosperity of the town had come to a close; but the event has shown that whether the line of true prophecy is interrupted or not, there certainly, even in our day, exists a remnant of the false prophets who are as able and as ready to curry on the business of fortune-telling as any of their forefathers, and we are happy to add with equal success.

Harbor Grace has been long celebrated for its public spirit—its varied charities—and for the peaceableness and industry of its inhabitants. And when we take a glance at the beautiful erections with which it is ornamented—the Catholic Buildings—the Wesleyan Premises, the Episcopal Church—the Court House—the Custom House—the Charity School—the Hospital, and others,—when we consider its Institutions—its Fire Companies, &c. &c., and the regularity and order which pervade the community, we cannot but admit that its celebrity rests upon an immovable basis.

We are now come to the beginning of another year, and, in particular reference to the people of Harbor Grace, we trust that its passage will be marked with those events, and that prosperity which will warrant our unqualified congratulations when we shall have reached its close. But this, in a great measure, depends upon the inhabitants themselves—upon the superior as well as the inferior classes of society. Examples of *probity* and *temperance* among the upper grades are never thrown away upon the "masses." There will be a "High life below Stairs"—a tendency to imitation, let the nature of that "high life" be what it may.

Finally, upon the "PEOPLE" themselves, we enjoin that peace and unwearied industry which have already distinguished them—that submission to legitimate authority which has raised their name and character throughout the land. Let there be no riotous demonstrations—no insubordination—no breaches of the peace.

Public offenders and obnoxious characters will now and then appear but let them be put down by outrage and lawless depredation but by *Union* and *Determination*, acting under the sacred banner of the Constitution. REMEMBER the day of votes and suffrages is at hand, when all outstanding debts can be paid off honorably and effectually. With these sentiments we now sincerely wish every class and description of our readers a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Upon going into Court one morning last week, Mr. Chief Justice Bourne intimated to the Grand Jury that an appeal had been made to the Judges in their Chambers, by the High Constable,

who complained of having, of late, been subject to very great annoyances in the streets by various individuals, especially since the night (about two months ago) when two men were apprehended on a charge of murder committed in Water-street. It appears that the High Constable has since that time thought it necessary to carry a pistol for his own better defence, and for this act of prudence he had also been assailed. The Chief Justice took occasion to express his determination that the officers of the Court should be protected in the discharge of their duty; and observed that the High Constable was perfectly justified in carrying a pistol, of which, however, he trusted no indiscreet use would be made. The Chief Justice further intimated that if any case of assault against an officer should come before him, he would visit the parties convicted of it with the severest punishment. We were not present at the time when the observations were made, but we believe the foregoing to be the substance of them; and we hope they will have a salutary effect. The observations of the Chief Justice were warmly applauded.—*Ledger Dec. 24.*

TO THE REV. CHARLES BLACKMAN.

REV. D. SIR,

Observing by the *Patriot* of the 28th inst. that a great and marvellous alteration has taken place in your views and principles relative to the "duty which a Clergyman owes to his Church, his People, and his God" and perceiving also that you have become a Commissioner for the carrying out of a measure which you, a little while ago, denounced in the most unmeasured terms—quoting both Greek and Latin in support of your convictions, I am anxious to learn by what mental process you have arrived at your present conclusion. How is it that what appeared unprincipled to you a few months since should appear so very consonant to good faith and reason now? Alas Sir, what miracles cannot the atmosphere of a Court perform—what changes does it not effect in men and things!! You produced Scripture for your former opinions, what have you to support your present views? Is the text altered or has the "inflection of the Greek verb" assumed a new form?

I am, Sir,

With much pain and uneasiness,
Your obedient Servant,

AN OBSERVER.

30th Dec. 1839.

"LONDON, October 9th, 1839.

"Reverend and Dear Sir,—The Bishop of Newfoundland was particularly anxious to visit you in the present season if a suitable conveyance could have been found for him, and he deeply regretted, as I also equally regret, his disappointment. He has sailed for Bermuda, which is under his episcopal care, and hopes, with the blessing of God, to see you early in the next summer.

"His appointment and departure have awakened a feeling which I cannot forbear to express. It is full of affection towards that most interesting portion of my late charge in which you labour—a portion which I could not surrender without a painful struggle. It was painful also to be separated from a Clergy from whom I had uniformly received every mark of affectionate respect, and every cheerful, cordial co-operation, in every humble effort to promote the glory of God, the prosperity of the Church, and the welfare, temporal and eternal, of those who were committed to their care.

It was painful also to be separated from the Lay members of our Communion, who formed the flock of these clergy—from Lay brethren who had, upon every occasion, manifested the most kindly regard for their Bishop, and an earnest desire to do their part in promoting those high and holy objects which are dear to all of us. I never spent a week in Newfoundland without many calls upon my gratitude to the Great Shepherd of the Flock, for the comforts which he permitted me to enjoy, while humbly endeavouring to discharge my pastoral duty as His messenger to that portion of His

fold. But I daily felt a growing inability to give the care that was due to every part of my extensive diocese, in which, God's mercy, our Churches and congregations are continually increasing, and therefore felt bound to improve an opportunity which was most unexpectedly opened to me for procuring much more episcopal attention to Newfoundland and Bermuda than I could ever hope to afford. It is my duty to repress all personal regret when the prospect of such benefit to the Church is before us, and fervently to pray that the richest blessings of Heavenly mercy may attend your Bishop in all his anxious desires and continual endeavours to promote the honour of God, the extension and security of the Church, the comfort and usefulness of his Clergy, and the welfare of the people who are committed to them.—Allow me to bespeak, what I am sure you will be ready to afford, the same respect and affection for your present Bishop which I always experienced.—My prayers, as heretofore, shall be daily offered for Heavenly direction to him, and to yourself; to all who are dear to you, and to all for whom you labour in the Lord. May such labour be continued without remission, and always marked by a blessing from the Lord.

"I beg you to make known to all the members of your congregation, of every class, the feelings which I cherish towards them; and assure them that with such feelings I shall ever remain their affectionate friend as

"Your affectionate Brother
"JOHN NOVA SCOTIA.

REV. C. BLACKMAN.

"P.S.—I enclose a copy of a letter which I am now sending to each of my clergy,—and venture to request your attention to petitions from Newfoundland without loss of time, as I know your Bishop approves of them, and will write to you on the subject as soon as he can."

Ship News.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

December 29.—Devon, Dench, Opoto, salt

21.—Aquafor, Winsor, Greenock, coal.

24.—Mazepa, Jordan, Hamburg, pork, butter, oatmeal and peas, hams, bread.

Hebe, Duncan, Lisbon, salt and sundries.

CLEARED

December 18.—President Cram, Barbadoes, fish.

Red Rover, Bruce, Liverpool, cod and seal oil.

Columbia, Blamey, Liverpool, seal and cod oil.

Mars, Blake, Bristol, seal and cod oil and sundries.

20.—Ann Johnston, Corbin, Bahia, fish.

Aretic, Barbados, fish.

Porcia, Hatchard, Brazil, fish.

Hero, Cooney, Greenock, seal and cod oil, herring.

John Stuart, Le Buff, Viana, fish.

Scotia, Caldwell, Trinidad, fish.

24.—Barbara, de Roche, Halifax, fish.

Mercury, Humphries, Cuba, herrings, fish.

In the Press,

And speedily will be published,
(Price 1s. 6d. Currency)

THE
Newfoundland
ALMANAC,

(Calculated expressly for this Island)

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1840,

Being BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR, and the third year of the reign of

Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA.

In addition to the matter usually found in similar publications, viz., the time of the sun's rising and setting, the moon's changes, the moon's age, &c., this Almanac will contain much information exclusively local, and never before published in an authentic form, which it is expected will render it generally useful.

N. B.—As only a limited number will be struck off, it is requested that persons desirous of obtaining copies will make timely application to Mr. A. M'IVER, by whom the work will be sold.

Times Office,
St. John's,
December 25.

PROCLAMATION.

IN obedience to a Precept of the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES, bearing date the 28th instant, and to me directed,

I hereby give Public Notice.

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be holden at the Court-House, in HARBOUR GRACE, on

Thursday,

The Eighth of January, now next ensuing at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon of the same day; and the Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol, the High Constable, and all other Constables and Bailiffs within this District are commanded that they be then there to do and fulfil those things, which by reason of their Offices shall be to be done.

Given under my Hand, at Harbor Grace, in the Northern District of Newfoundland, this Thirtieth day of December, in the Reign of Our Lord 1839.

B. G. GARRETT,
High-Sheriff.

For Sale

BY

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

The Cargo of the Brig JANE.

Capt WALKER, from Danzig.

1030 Bags Biscuit, A B & C

400 Bis Superfine Flour

100 do Prime Mess Pork

Harbour Grace,

Dec. 19, 1839.

Tenders for Sperm Oil.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until TUESDAY, the 21st 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 his 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 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.

Harbour Grace,
29d Sept., 1839.

On Sale

JUST RECEIVED,

ex-ANN from BRISTOL,

AND FOR SALE.

A well assorted Stock of
**BRITISH
Manufactured
Dry Goods,**

60 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS

90 Coils CORDAGE, and

50 Tons Best Newport

RED ASP

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.

Harbour Grace,

Nov. 19, 1839.

NEW PROVISIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex ELIZABETH, 13 days
from NEW YORK,

70 Barrels Superfine FLOUR } From
50 Half Do. Do. Do. } New
50 Barrels Fine Do. } Wheat

100 Do. Prime BEEF

77 Do. Do. PORK

50 Do. Very Fine APPLES

50 Boxes CRACKERS

30 Puncheons MOLASSES

10 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO

1 Hushhead Leaf Do.

20 Barrels PITCH

20 Do. TAR

4 Do. Bright VARNISH

3 Do. TURPENTINE

2 Dozen Carpet BROOMS.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbour Grace

October 9, 1839.

THE BRIG

Whit or Miss,

Barthen 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.

Harbour Grace,

Oct. 16, 1839

Indentures

FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper.

We have thought it might gratify many of our readers to reprint, at this moment, the following well known and beautiful lines of Cowper, written on his receiving the accounts of the loss of the *Royal George*, in August, 1782.

Toll for the brave!
The brave that are no more!
All sunk beneath the wave,
Fast by their native shore!

Eight hundred of the brave,
Whose courage well was tried,
Had made the vessel heel,
And laid her on her side;

A land breeze shook the shrouds,
And she was averset;
Down went the *Royal George*,
With all her crew complete.

Toll for the brave!
Brave Kempenfelt is gone;
His last seafight is fought;
His work of glory done.

It was not in the battle;
No tempest gave the shock;
She sprang no fatal leak;
She ran upon no rock.

His sword was in its sheath;
His finger held the pen,
When Kempenfelt went down,
With twice four hundred men.

Weigh the vessel up,
Once dreaded by our foes;
And mingle with our cup,
The tear that England owes.

Her timbers yet are sound,
And she may float again,
Full charged with England's thunder,
And plough the distant main.

But Kempenfelt is gone,
His victories are o'er;
And he and his eight hundred,
Shall plough the wave no more.

Every thing which tends to discompose or agitate the mind, whether it be excessive sorrow, rage or fear, envy or revenge, love or despair—in short, whatever acts violently on our mental faculties, tends to injure the health.

Pathorus gave this excellent precept:—Choose always the way that seems best how rough soever it may be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable.

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

Large Cake.—The largest Cake in the World was exhibited at the late Mechanics' Fair in Boston. It weighed nearly three thousand pounds—was two feet high, and measured nineteen feet nine inches in circumference. The names of the 13 old States of the Union with their arms, were emblazoned around the edge, in beautiful frost work.

Wonderful Memory.—Mrs. Hemans, on one occasion, to satisfy the incredulity of one of her brothers, learned by heart, having never read it before, the whole of Heber's poem of Europe, in one hour and 20 minutes, and repeated it without a single mistake or moment's hesitation. The length of this poem is four hundred and twenty lines.

Following up Swift's idea that all things are governed by the word *LED*, it may be said that a letter and an old sailor are sealed—a young lover and a bad politician are misled—penniless candies and pretty women are tickled—leather beds and alderman's nose are rumpled—little girls and cabbages are boiled—while gentlemen selecting wives, like oysters and onions, salmon, and sour-kraut, little cucumbers, &c. are pickled for certain.

In Queen Elizabeth's time, according to Hollingshead, there were very few chimneys in England, even in capital towns; the fire was laid to the wall, and the smoke issued out at the roof, or door or window. The houses were covered over with clay, and all the utensils and furniture were of wood.—The people slept on straw pallets, with a log of wood for a pillow.

Go not to bed till you are wiser than when you arose; for observation, experience and reflection, the elements of wisdom, are the property of all those who like to enjoy them.

RECEIPTS, &c.

Those who make candles will find it a great improvement to steep the wicks in lime-water and saltpetre, and dry them. The flame is clearer, and the tallow will not run.

Britannia ware should be first rubbed gently with a woollen cloth and sweet oil; then washed in warm suds and rubbed with soft leather and whitening.—Thus treated, it will retain its beauty to the last.

New iron should be gradually heated at first; after it has become inured to the heat, it is not so likely to crack.

It is a good plan to put new earthenware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it boils—then cool again.—Brown earthenware, particularly, may be toughened in this way. A handful of rye or wheat bran thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing, so that it will not be destroyed by acid or salt.

Clean a brass kettle before using it for cooking, with salt and vinegar.

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they will wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads.

Woolens should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed. Luke warm water shrinks them.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woolens. Wrap them in good strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woolens.

Brass and iron should be cleaned, done up in papers, and put in a dry place during summer.

It is easy to have a supply of horse-radish all the winter. Have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, put it in bottles, fill it with vinegar, and keep it corked tight.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO OF KNEEB'S CONGREGATION.—How d'ye, broder?—So so, me tank ye; how you bin dis long time?—Quite well, tank you. How you pass you time now, broder?—Oh! me no pass me time at all, broder; me cook up me foot, so let time pass himself.

Old Legislation.—An antiquarian friend has directed our attention to the following extract from an act of the Scottish Parliament, passed in the reign of Queen Margaret, 1288. We do not know whether he wishes it to be re-enacted, and to have full effect during the reign of our present Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria:—"It is statut and ordainit, their during the reine of her maist blisist Majestic, ilk maiden ladye, of bath highe and lowe estate, sail hae libertie to bespeak ye man she lykis; albeit, gif he refusa to tak hir till be his wife, he sail be mulctit in ye sume of ane hundredth pundis, or less, as his estate may be; excepte and alwas gift he can mek it appear that he is betrothit to anither woman, that then he sail be free." *Dundee Paper.*

A JEW DE MOT.—Somebody asked a wealthy Jew to take venison. "No," said the capitalist, "I never eat wenshen; I don't tink it so coot as mutton." "Oh," said his friend, "I wonder at your saying so; if venison is not better than mutton, why does venison cost so much more?" "Vy? I will tell you vy; in dish, vorld de people always preferah vat ish deer to vat is sheep."

FINE TIMES.—There were three hundred and forty applications for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, at the commencement of the present session of the Court in Philadelphia.

THE MILKY WAY.—There are not wanting natural districts in the heavens which offer great peculiarities of character and strike every observer; such is the milky way, that great luminous band which stretches every evening across the sky from horizon to horizon, and which when traced with diligence and mapped down is found to form a zone completely encircling the whole sphere almost in a great circle, which is neither an hour circle nor coincident with any other of our astronomical grammata.—It is divided in one part of its course, sending off a kind of branch, which unites again with the main body after this remarkable belt has maintained from the earliest ages the same relative situation among the stars; and when examined through powerful telescopes is found (wonderful to relate) to consist entirely of stars scattered by millions like glittering dust on the black ground of the general heavens.—*Sir J. Herschell's Astronomy.*

AN EXPLANATION.—"Come, my friend, tip us the rhino." "What's the rhino?" "Why, out with the dust." "I don't understand." "Why, post the pony." "Yes, shell out." Really, I am at a loss. "Why, fork up." Inexplicable. "Zounds, man, cash down."

On Sale

Just Landed
Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munden, Master,
FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK
Bread
Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Butter.

Also,
15 Tuns BLUBBER.
For Sale by
THOMAS GAMBLE.
Carbonear,
June 9, 1839.

ON 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.

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 BASS,
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 the character of her character and experienced safety is already well established for speed and 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 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 for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specials or other monies sent by this conveyance.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
RICHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. JOHN'S
Harbour Grace, May, 1839.

Best Cabin
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 CRINA* 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
Double do
And PACKAGES in proportion
N. B.—**JAMES DOYLE** will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.
Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

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

TERMS.
After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d.
Double, Do. 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size of weight.
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N. B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kiely's (*Newfoundland Tavern*).
Mr. John Cruet's.
Carbonear,
June 4, 1838.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.
A **PIECE** of ground situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on EAST by the House of the late captain STARR, 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 his Pappos.