

# THE WEEKLY HERALD

AND

## Conception-Bay General Advertiser

Vol. 5.

WEDNESDAY, November 11, 1846.

No. 210.

### PROVISIONS & C.

**JUST IMPORTED**

Per Brig *Clutha* from BALTIMORE

AND

**ON SALE**

**CHEAP**

For CASH, OIL, or FISH,

800 Barrels Superfine FLOUR  
200 ditto Prime PORK  
100 ditto BEEF  
100 ditto PITCH & TAR  
8,000 Oak Puncheon STAVES,

Together with their usual Stock of all other

**GOODS**

SUITED FOR THE

**SEASON**

**Punton & Munn.**

Harbor Grace,  
Aug. 19.

**FOR SALE.**

BY THE

**SUBSCRIBER,**

The Cargo of the Brig *WATERLILY,*

from MIRIMICHI,

**21,000 ft. 2 and 3 in.**

PINE, SPRUCE, & HARDWOOD

**PLANK,**

**35,000 ft. Pine and Spruce BOARD**

**8,000 do. Scantling**

3 inches by 6,

**10 1-2 Tons do**

**4 do Birch Timber**

**12 Spars 10 12,**

14, 16, & 18 inches,

**20 M. Shingles,**

And per Schr. *James* from SYDNEY

**100 Tons Best**

WHITE ASH

**COAL.**

**Henry Hooper.**

Sept. 16, 1846.

**ON SALE.**

BY THE

**Subscribers,**

The Cargo of the Brig *Enma*, Capt.

STENSON, 5 days from BUCTOCHE,

82 Pieces HEMLOCK, PINE &

SPRUCE BALK

18 M 3 Inch SPRUCE DEAL

22 do PINE BOARD

65 do Superior SHINGLES

**Punton & Munn.**

Harbour Grace,

26th August, 1846

### CONCEPTION BAY

TO WIT!!

**Just Received**

Ex *John & Mary*, from LONDON

*Cordelia*, from GREENOCK, and

*Cleanore*, from LIVEPOOL,

AND

**FOR SALE**

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS  
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT  
OF BRITISH

**Manufactured GOODS**

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE

AND

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

ALSO

4 CHESTS SUPERIOR

Congo & Souchong TEA

4 Cwt. Double Refined SUGAR—4,  
6, and 10lb Leaves.

All which will be Sold very Low for CASH

R. & RUTHERFORD.

*Sign of Golden Fleece.*

St. John's, September 16.

**NEW GOODS**

—0—

**JUST RECEIVED**

BY

**THE SUBSCRIBERS.**

Per *Harriet*, from LIVERPOOL, a

great proportion of their

**FALL STOCK**

OF

**British Manufactured**

**GOODS**

which comprises every article suitable  
for the coming season.

**ALSO**

BY THE SAME VESSEL

150 Chests Superior Congo

**TEA,**

Currants, Pepper, Soap, Gandles, Pipes

Starch, Mustard, Pimento,

Earthenware in well assorted

Crates.

And a large and varied assort-

ment of

**STORE GOODS,**

BOWRING BROTHERS

St. John's, Sept. 3.

**NOTICE.**

**Mrs. Eison** would

Let for such term of years

as may be agreed on all that

eligible and commodious dwell-

ing House forming her pre-

sent residence at Carbonar.

It is in good repair—is de-

lightfully situated—and has

ample garden and meadow

grounds attached.

September 30.

### LOCAL.

The following address was presented a few days since by the parishioners of St. Peter's Church, Twillingate, to JOHN SLADE Esq., M.G.A.

Twillingate, Oct. 20, 1846.

To JOHN SLADE, Esq.

SIR,—As you will shortly leave this settlement for your native land, we, the Minister and Members of the Church, wish publicly to express to you our sentiments of gratitude for the interest you have at all times manifested in the progress of that building which has been lately erected, and in which we are privileged to worship the God of our Fathers, according to the usages of the Church of England. That building, towards which we turn with reverence and affection, and in which we trust spiritual sacrifices are offered up to God, acceptable to Him through Christ Jesus, has been completed chiefly by the united efforts of the inhabitants, among whom we number them for this district in the House of Assembly. Be assured, Sir, it is with no dissembled tongue that we express to you our thanks for the many donations received from you, both during the erection of this Church, as well as after its completion; and your last donation of those handsome Tablets, on which are engraven the holy law of God, the necessary belief of the Church universal, and the Lord's Prayer, will be a lasting memento of your kindness, when, perhaps, your other favours may be long forgotten. If we feel proud that, in this Northern settlement, excluded for nearly the greatest part of the year from all intercourse with the world, such a building has been erected and dedicated to God, so remarkable for its neatness and for its internal appearance, let it not be thought that in admiring the building, we remember not in whose honour it was raised.

If David when he resolved to make a sacrifice worthy of a King, that its magnificence might be conspicuous, and this, too, with approbation of Jehovah, can we do wrong in imitating his example, in attempting to erect a building at some little sacrifice to our comforts, suitable to the sacred purpose for which it was intended? Why should God's house be inferior to the dwellings of men?—why should it be less furnished with what might render it comfortable and decent for the worshippers of God?

If God should permit you to return to the land of your birth in safety, we beg you to convey our thanks to the firm of Messrs. William Cox & Co., and of Messrs. John Slade & Co., for their respective donations of £50;—and we trust that that they will always look with paternal regard to this settlement, in whose prosperity they have been, and still are, so greatly interested; and that their helping hand will always be extended when the welfare of the Church requires assistance.

We beg you, at the same time, to convey to your respected Father how sensible we are of his good wishes for the Church, and particularly our expression of thanks for his handsome donation of a Communion Service of pure silver, to be used when the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered in the Church of Saint Peter.

On your departure from these shores, our best wishes will accompany you, for your health and your safety; and we hope and pray, that in all your travels, by land or by sea, you may be preserved by the kind Providence of God; and that you, and all of us, being the daily recipients of His goodness, may be inclined and able, by His grace, to serve Him through Christ Jesus, in righteousness and true holiness, all the days of our lives.

(Signed)  
THOMAS BOONE, Minister.  
JOHN PEYTON Churchwardens.  
CHAS. EDMONDS }  
And 253 Church-members.

### REPLY.

To the Minister, Churchwardens, and Members of the Church of England, Twillingate.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIRS,

Your highly complimentary letter of the 20th October, in which you express your thanks to me for any interest that I have taken in the erection of the building which has lately been completed and set apart for the worship of God, according to the usages of the Established Church of England, deserves my warmest thanks, which I most sincerely tender.

I have always considered it as a privilege I enjoyed in co-operating with the Minister and Churchwardens of Twillingate, in carrying out the views of the inhabitants in general, in the erection of a Church; and interested as I am in the welfare of this settlement, I cannot but feel proud in seeing a building erected and set apart for Divine worship, of the same description as that which has just been completed in Twillingate, dedicated to St. Peter,—a building that does infinite credit to the inhabitants, both as regards its internal and external appearance.

I shall not forget, Gentlemen, to convey your thanks to the firm of Messrs. Wm. Cox & Co., and to that of Messrs. John Slade & Co., for their donation; and I hesitate not in stating that I feel confident that all parties interested in these two firms will always feel it not only a duty but a privilege to render any assistance when the welfare of our Church requires it.

I shall also convey to Mr. Robert Slade the thanks of the Minister, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants in general, for his present of a service of Communion plate.

In conclusion, Rev. Sir, Messrs. Churchwardens, and Gentlemen, I thank you for your good wishes for my safe arrival in my native land, and for my future health and happiness; and I beg leave, most sincerely, to assure you that although I shall be absent from this district for some short time, I shall have a strong regard for its prosperity, and feel happy at all times to assist in carrying out any measure for the future benefit of this settlement.

I am, Reverend and Dear Sirs,  
Your's truly and respectfully,  
(Signed) JOHN SLADE.  
Twillingate, 21st Oct., 1846.

### FOREIGN.

**EARTHQUAKE IN TUSCANY.**

MARSEILLES, August 12.

By the *Virgile*, just arrived from Naples and the Italian coast, we learn that on Friday, the 14th inst., a most violent earthquake was felt in Tuscany. The village of Orciano, about twenty miles from Leghorn, has suffered considerably; of 120 houses, only two remain standing; 59 persons were killed and 65 wounded. Most of the houses at Leghorn have large cracks in the walls. The flags of the pavements were raised, but closed again immediately. The event caused great anxiety at Leghorn, and the people took the precaution of sleeping in the fields outside the town. At Pisa, the Church of St. Michael was thrown down. An hour previous the church was crowded, and the door was scarcely closed when the roof fell in.—The shock lasted for three seconds, and was followed by a muffled and awful sound, like the report of distant cannon, and people staggered in the streets.

A letter from Leghorn, on the 17th says,—“Our town has just been thrown into great alarm by an earthquake.” On the 14th, at ten minutes to one p.m.; the first shock was felt, preceded by a rumbling noise. The shock lasted seven or eight seconds. The oscillations seemed to be at first perpendicular, as if the ground was raised in a direction south-east to north-west. The inclination of the houses was such at that moment that it was difficult to stand up.

light in them, and the cracking of the walls and beams warned the inhabitants, who rushed into the streets. In the country the effects were more disastrous, principally in the Maremma, where ancient traces of violent eruptions are numerous.

Whole villages were destroyed in the districts of Taulia, Lorenzina, and Orciano. At Volterra a state prison fell in, burying some of the prisoners in the ruins. The number of lives lost is estimated at 38, and 140 wounded, some dangerously. Various natural phenomena occurred. Near Lorenzina and at Thetona muddy and boiling water issued from the earth, a lake was formed in a hollow. All the villas on the hills near Pisa have suffered considerably. For the four last days the ground has not ceased to shake at intervals. In the present shaken state of the houses, another powerful shock would be the ruin of Leghorn. Part of the population has left the town. Others live in tents, or have sought refuge in boats.

FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—The Friend publishes some interesting documents on the subject of the difficulties between the French and Queen Pomare.

More fighting had taken place between the French and the natives, and on one occasion, while the American whale ship Peravian, Capt. Brown, was lying at Papeete, a company of the natives rushed into the barracks of the French, killed several soldiers, and for a few moments held possession, but were soon driven out; and near the beach there was an engagement between several hundred of the French soldiers and about 150 natives securely fortified; but numbers were killed on each side.

The natives had driven the French from their position at Point Venus. Among the natives is an Italian, who inspires them with great courage, so that they are represented as by no means wanting in bravery. On several occasions the foreign population had fled on board the ships in the harbor for security. The country is in the hands of the natives, and of course all the provisions, and the French, it was said, would be starved or die of scarcity if no relief was afforded them.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—The sea, at a short distance from the coast here, has presented some remarkable appearances during the present week. On Tuesday last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, about low water, the sea, for about thirty yards from the shore, and along the coast from the Cove to the bay of Nigg, appeared of a purple colour, and continued to darken as the afternoon advanced. Our informant, who, with a large number of fishermen, observed the appearance, thinking it might arise from any reflection of the sky, went out in a boat and examined the water. To his astonishment, he found the boat actually in a sea of purple, and the water of a glutinous nature, containing so much colouring matter that it actually dyed red whatever object it touched. No effluvia could be perceived arising from the water. As the tide rose, the coloured water packed closer in shore, and continued to become darker and darker. Next afternoon the same appearances were observed to occur, but not to such an extent. We wish some of our scientific friends would afford us a clue to the cause of this phenomenon. Nothing of the kind seems to have ever been observed in this quarter before, although, perhaps, in other places such appearances may have been witnessed. We may state that, on Monday, the fishermen between this and the Cove observed the sea, at about seventy or eighty yards from the shore, breaking out in dark spots, which may be supposed to have multiplied and magnified till they presented the appearance above mentioned. —*Aberdeen Herald.*

THE COMMERCE OF EUROPE.—The *Austrian Lloyd's*, in an article founded upon official documents gives the following summary of the foreign commerce of Europe: The European mercantile marine, without including the coasting trade, comprehends 260,000 vessels, measuring in all 33,493,000 tons. The total value of the merchandise they carry is estimated at 11,935,765,000 francs. The proportions per cent. which each of the different states of Europe bears in

this total value are as follows:—England 51.3-46, France 13.3-5, Holland 5.7-9, Hamburg 4.5, Russia 3.8-9, Sardinia 3.1-6, Belgium 2.1-5, Prussia 2.1-9, Austria 1.4-5, the Two Sicilies 1, Sweden and Norway 1.1-5, Tuscany 1.1-9, Denmark 1.1-4.5, Bremen 1, Portugal 8-9, Spain 14-15, and all the other states six per cent. The result is that the trade of France and Belgium, taken altogether, is equal in value to that of Germany and Holland united—that is to say, that each represents 15.4-5 of the total. The four taken together represent about 3-5 of the trade of England.

At the General Scientific Congress lately held at Marseilles, the subject of the cultivation of rice in the salt marshes on the banks of the Rhone was discussed, and it was proved that rice would thrive as well in that locality as it does in Italy. Samples were produced which had been grown at Mandrac, near Narbonne, where a trial on a large scale had been made, and which, notwithstanding the difficulties attendant on a new undertaking, would, it was thought, yield a profit of fifty per cent. to the proprietors.

CHOLERA AMONG HORSES.—The distemper among horses in King's, Queen's and Suffolk counties, L. I., should occupy the attention of the learned and scientific in such matters as the horse is the most noble and useful of animals, and merits more than usual interest. Among farmers livery stable men, &c., the question is, "how many new cases to-day?" On Tuesday last, twenty horses died at Flatbush, Flatlands and Gravesend, and every day finds new victims. Owners of valuable horses are bringing them over to the city, and it is apprehended that the disease is contagious. Milkmen are losing their animals, and those familiar with the diseases of horses cannot account for it, and do not know how to treat it. The disease it is ascertained, has steadily progressed Westward, and not Eastward. Hence, the people call it cholera. It rages at Rockaway, but horses are healthy at Babylon and Montauk Point. The difficulty in accounting for the disease is, that post mortem examinations exhibit the head and stomach perfectly natural and sound. We hope the agricultural societies will take up this important matter, and trace the disease to a correct source. We observe by our late advices from Europe that numbers of the cattle belonging to the Queen and Prince Albert, at their farms in the neighbourhood of Windsor, have recently perished of an epidemic.

MR. T. S. DUNCOMBE AND HIS ORATORY.—The secret of his influence seems to be the imperturbable good humour with which he conducts a case, the ease and loquacity with which he will deliver the most violent diatribes, the cool assurance with which he will advance to the attack, and work up what shall seem to be a most overwhelming case out of very slender materials. There is always a waggish glance of the eye, and a smile lurking about the lip, which seem to say, "Of course, you know that this is all acting; but I am not talking to you, except to show my own smartness. I am talking to the people out of doors, who, when they read the reports to-morrow, will believe all these charges as so much gospel." And, strange to say, it is this levity which makes the House endure with complacency what would otherwise be extremely offensive; for, in the course of these clap-trap speeches, Mr. Duncombe will often go great lengths, will make charges and use language scarcely permissible in any society of honourable men, but will urge them with so provoking an impudence, such a half-jocular semblance of earnestness and indignation, that an indefinite sense of amusement will take the place of what would otherwise be sometimes very like disgust. One or two hardy speakers, confident in their own powers, and, above all, in their own innocence, have at times essayed to unmask this assumed public virtue, have met the honourable member in his own vein, treating the whole affair as a got up thing for electioneering purposes. But they found they had a dangerous customer to deal with, that Mr. D. would only be jocular when it suited himself; and they have been suddenly astonished to find themselves put out of court by a well-feigned semblance of

indignation that the wrongs of the people should be treated with disrespect, and this, too, from the man whose public life has been a practical mockery of the functions of a representative! Mr. D. deserves the credit of displaying great ability as a speaker. As a mere debater, he is one of the best in the House. There are few speakers who can so soon, and so thoroughly, grasp the points of a case, or who have so happy a mode of so putting them as to make their full force and effect apparent. He is also extremely powerful in reply, another evidence of great ability as a debater. He has a most agreeable delivery, free, graceful, and unaffected, except when acting a part, and, altogether, a most winning manner as a speaker. He has also great powers of humour, especially in a bantering style, which is very annoying to officials, who fret and smart under innuendoes and aspersions which they are precluded from directly noticing. He seldom says any decidedly witty thing which will bear quotation, but, by odd contrasts and groupings of ideas, and a way he has of hammering incessantly at the ridiculous side of any question, he continues to keep the House in a state of continual risibility when he is on his legs.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

CULTURE OF SILK IN ENGLAND.—Some proposals have recently been made to introduce the culture of silk for sale into England, and especially into the counties of Devon and Cornwall, which the mildness of their climate is thought to render peculiarly suitable for that branch of industry. Mr. Hodson, of Truro, has published a letter in which he details the results of his own experience. He states that during the last two summers he has kept a considerable number of worms, which have regularly spun their cocoons, and have produced silk fully equal, in opinion of Spitalfields manufacturers, to the best Italian silk, while the amount of produce was rather above the usual foreign average. Mr. Hodson then gives estimates of the expenses attendant upon the rearing of silk-worms, including rent of land, cost of planting mulberry trees, attendance, &c., and calculates that the cost of producing a pound of cocoons worth 2s. would not exceed 6d.

SIGNOR SIVORI THE VIOLINIST.—To describe the performance of Signor Sivori, is a thing impossible. To afford some idea of it, is almost so. Words are too poor, we might say too unsympathising, to tell of the ravishing melody that gushes from the ungraceful instrument, like a musical rivulet from a rude rock; or to describe all the wild, wayward, unearthly tones, that cry, or moan, or shriek, in obedience to the spirit that conjures them into momentary being. We could not follow all the strange transitions, the inconceivable execution, the exquisite delicacy, and the matchless power of him who wields the instrument, and endows it with a hundred tongues. Could we believe in the transmigration of souls, we might say that the soul of Paganini lived on earth but under another form. Not believing in it, we are content with asserting, what we feel convinced no man will deny, that the mantle of the immortal teacher has descended on the shoulders of the pupil. Unlike the dead master, the living pupil is rather *petit*, and positively graceful; with pleasing features, intellectual expression, and fine, dark, speaking eye. Paganini appeared before this world like one who had held communion with the beings of another—like some fleshless magician, who had bartered his soul for matchless art. Sivori, on the contrary, is one of ourselves, the eye alone indicative of the genius that animates.—*Cork Examiner.*

CAPITAL PEACE ARGUMENT.—At the Sheffield Free-Trade meeting, on Wednesday week, Colonel Thompson said—"Wit in these times has taken a stride, in power, and wit is only wisdom in disguise. The Society of Friends, have a quiet but caustic wit of their own; and one of their members at Bristol has best expressed the truth. On occasion of some disturbance there, the yeomanry were turning out in arms; and as one of them was setting out, his Quaker partner said to him, 'John take care thou dost not cut down any of our customers.' That is the principle which will win; the world will be much less willing than it has been to cut down one another's customers."

CAPTURE OF A BRAZILIAN SCHOONER.—On the 17th a new capture arrived at Brest—the Brazilian schooner the Trovohada, under the charge of a lieutenant. She was captured on the 18th of June last, near the mouth of the Congo, accused of piracy. The *Courier du Havre* asserts that the Brazilian minister at Paris, in compliance with orders from his government, had sent an energetic note to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that a reply was sent that as the Council of State was occupied with it the government could not interfere.

IRELAND.—Turning from the famine reports, the Irish papers are filled with the sayings and doings of the Repealers and their opponents, the "Young Irelanders." We alluded to the scene that had taken place a short time ago. Since then another meeting has been held, at which the Liberator's friends endeavoured to manage business in a hole-and-corner style, and thereby passed their vote of confidence in Mr. O'Connell. The description given of this meeting, even in the liberal papers, is anything but satisfactory. If we are to credit these journals, there was an evident desire to prevent the Young Ireland party from taking any part in the business, and cushioning the free discussion of those differences which exist between the two sections of Repealers. The Young Ireland party held a meeting in Dublin, on Sunday last, but unsuccessful, as the moral-force men carried all their own way, and succeeded in carrying a vote of confidence in the learned member for Cork. Mr. O'Connell has not returned from Derrynane. The last two weeks has brought him epistles to Mr. Ray, which have been read at the meetings of the Repeal Association on 21st and 28th ult. The chief topic in his letters is in reference to the distress of the labouring classes throughout the kingdom. The meetings on the days mentioned have been thinly attended, and the speeches insipid and unattractive. The rent for the two weeks ending Sept. 28, amounted to about £150—a pretty fair sum to be collected from a people said to be on the borders of starvation. Mr. Smith O'Brien has been restored to the commission of the peace: a correspondence has passed between him and Mr. Brady, Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

The Weekly Herald.

WEDNESDAY, November 11, 1846.

We understand that the Hon. Judge ARCHIBALD paid a visit last week to the Grammar School of this town, and that his Lordship was pleased to express himself highly gratified with the progress of the students and the admirable manner in which the affairs of the institution are conducted throughout. We believe a very considerable proportion of the School is now composed of young gentlemen from St. John's. Upon the whole, we consider it no vain boast to assert, with the intelligent Chairman of the Board of Directors, that, in so far as secular learning is concerned, "the Harbour Grace Grammar School is a model for all similar establishments throughout British America".

At a meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society held on the 6th July last, it was resolved, that 250 Bibles and 750 Testaments be sent to the Auxiliary Society in St. John's, for distribution among such as had lost their copies of the scriptures by the late calamitous fire.

The Phoenix Insurance Office expresses its willingness to underwrite small amounts (not to exceed £1000 in any one case) on the temporary stores and other erections in St. John's. *Premium 8 guineas per cent.*

We extract the following from the *Liverpool Mail* of 3rd ult. The celebrated artist (Mr. Illidge) whose paint-

ings are so favourably noticed in the subjoined paragraph, is, we believe, a brother-in-law to Mrs. Ridley of this town.

“Mr. Illidge, removed hence to London as a more extended field for the exercise of his talents, has several good pictures in the exhibition: No. 1, “Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M. P.” painted to commemorate the stone-laying at the Birkenhead Docks, was considered one of the best portraits—if not the best—in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, and was said to be equal to Gainsborough, by Haydon, and other artists. No. 324, “Contemplation,” an accurate likeness of a female relative of the artist, was also greatly admired at the Royal Academy, and is perhaps one of the most classical and elegant among modern portraits. The shawl is very cleverly elaborated. No. 246, “Mrs. R. B. Barton,” is a good picture, the figure lady-like, and the painting true in effect. No. 335, “George Wilbraham, Esq.,” is an aristocratic head of a fine old Cheshire squire, and exceedingly faithful as a portrait. No. —, “Quiet as a Nun, breathless in adoration,” shews fine character, full of poetic feeling, and the effect of light and shade is fascinating. There is an excellent engraving by G. R. Ward, No. —, in the exhibition, from Mr. Illidge’s portrait of Mackenzie; the great French railway contractor, in admiration of which, as our readers will remember, the Parisians, last December, presented Mrs. Illidge with a splendid and valuable bracelet, and feted the artist with a public breakfast.”

**BIRTHS.**

At Port-de-Grave, on Saturday last, Mrs. John Wilcox, of a daughter.

At St. John’s, On Tuesday week, the Lady of the Hon. J. Crowley, of a daughter.

**SHIP NEWS.**

**PORT OF HARBOUR GRACE ENTERED.**

- Nov. 2.—William, Green, Sydney, coal.—D. Green.—(Omitted in our last.)
- 5.—Sylvanus, Poyer, Baltimore, provisions.—Ridley, Harrison & Co.
- 6.—Rose, Munn, Cadiz, salt; 56 days.—Punton & Munn.

R. & J. S. RUTHERFORD.

*Have Received*

From LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW and HAMBURGH,

Per *John & Mary, Cynthia, Creamore, Cordelia, Warrior, Harriet, Triumvirate, Margaret, Gipsy, Phoenix, Mary Hounsell, Eurydice and Barkhill,*

**THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF**

**GROCERIES**

AND

**MANUFACTURED GOODS**

—Consisting of—

- 70 Chests best TEAS
- 20 Hogsheads LOAF SUGAR
- 400 Boxes SOAP
- 80 Do. CANDLES
- 6 Carrotells CURRANTS
- 30 Bags COFFEE

And every other article in the Grocery Trade.

20 Puncheons Best English

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

With a complete and well selected Stock of

MANUFACTURED GOODS,

—ALSO—

A nice lot of Kip and Calf SKINS HEMP and FLAX, well worthy the notice of Shoemakers.

All of which they are selling very cheap

FOR CASH ONLY.

Golden Fleece,

St. John’s October 31.

**Auction! Auction!!**

— 00 —

On Saturday next, the 7th instant.

At 11 O’CLOCK IN THE FORENOON

will be sold by

**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

on the premises, and continue every day at the same hour till the whole of the

STOCK OF

**SHOP & STORE**

**GOODS,**

Belonging to the Estate of the late PETER BROWN, be disposed of, together with the following Vessels and Boats, which are well found in sails, rigging, &c.—

VIZ:

The fine new Brigantine



**RANGER,**

of the Burthen of 123 Tons, n. m.

The fine new Brigantine



**LIBERATOR,**

of the Burthen of 76 Tons, n. m.

The Schooner



**HARRIET,**

of the Burthen of 61 Tons, n. m.

Two Large



**BOATS,**

(nearly new.)

ALSO,

The Interest of the

**Waterside Premises,**

Of the Unexpired Term of 29 years from the 1st July last,

—COMPRISING:—

DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, OFFICE, STORE, CELLARS, OIL VAT, WHARF, AND A GARDEN IN FRONT.

—ALSO—

A Valuable and highly cultivated piece of

**LAND,**

adjoining the Premises of Garland C. GADEN, Esq.

A three month’s note will be taken from approved purchasers for any sum over £30.

For particulars of the Shop and Store Goods see Posters.

By order of the Executors,

THOMAS POWER, Auctioneer

Harbour Grace, Nov. 3.

**Recently Imported,**

Per Schr. *Ocean Queen* from BALTIMORE,

AND ON SALE,

**100 Casks very Superior**

**BUTTER,**

PUNTON & MUNN.

Sep. 16.

**GOOD TEAS**

Are the best and cheapest in the end, both to the consumer and purchaser, and those who like GOOD TEA must pay Two Shillings and Sixpence per pound for it. The number of families who at this season of the year make a practice to supply themselves with some good Tea, should lay out their money where they can obtain the best value.

Present Prices of Tea which can be recommended to any family:—

- Black Tea 2s. 6d. & 3s. 4 lb.
- Green Tea 3s. 4s. 5s. & 6. 4 lb.

The only proof of Tea, is the drinking. Try the Tea sold at 2s. 6d. 4 lb. by us, and then say whether cheapness and excellence are not combined,

The Tea at 1s. 3d. 4 lb. pays the same duty as the best Imperial at 6s. 4 lb., but the Teas that can be recommended are the only sorts imported by

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.

*GOLDEN FLEECE,*

Harbour Grace, Oct. 28.

CHEAP NEW GOODS FOR CASH.

THE Subscribers beg most respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have received *Ex Cordelia* from SCOTLAND, and *Creamore* from ENGLAND, a portion of their

**FALL GOODS**

which have been carefully and judiciously selected in the best markets, by one of their Firm, and can be sold at prices UNPRECEDENTED IN THIS LAND.

But the Buyer being the best judge of a good article for the money, comparison is requested.

—ALSO—

*Ex John and Mary,* from LONDON,

**SOUCHONG AND CONGO**

**TEAS,**

**LONDON Double Refined LOAF SUGAR.**

AND OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS

Very Bright Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Soap, and

**GROCERIES IN GENERAL.**

EXPECTED HOURLY

Per Barque *MARGARET* from LONDON.

An additional supply of their well known TEAS, consisting of Imperial, Old & Young Hyson, Souchong, Congo, and Twankey; Currants, Soap, Candles, &c., &c.

One Price only,

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS. *Golden Fleece,* Harbour Grace, Sept. 23.

HARBOUR GRACE LIME KILN

The SUBSCRIBERS have made such arrangements as will enable them to supply Roach and Slack Lime, fresh from the Kiln, in any quantity, of the best description, and at the most reasonable prices.

PUNTON & MUNN.

Sept. 16.

The *Industriel Calaisien* reports a royal marriage: the daughter of the Queen of Madagascar has lately espoused a Frenchman, M. Maxime Lepellier—who is the possessor not only of a Princess, but of one of the largest beef-salting establishments in the country.

GREAT BARGAINS OF NEW GOODS

**JUST RECEIVED**

Per *Mercury* and *Sabina* from LIVERPOOL.

**JAMES HANRAHAN**

BEGS to announce to his numerous customers in Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and the Bay in general that he has now received a large importation of English, Scotch, and French

**Manufactured**

**GOODS**

Comprising an extensive assortment of London Fine Goods, selected by a most experienced buyer expressly for his establishment at Harbor Grace, which enables him to compete with any House even in St. John’s.

His Stock comprises an excellent assortment of

Broad Cloths, Pilot do., Beaver do. Coating, Victoria Waterproof Cloaking French Merinoes, Figured Saxonies Orleans, Albert & Victoria Cloths French Saxe Coburg & Queen’s Cloths Welsh & English flannels Printed Cotton Shirtings, Calicoes Woollen ware of every description Gentlemen’s beaver & silks Hats Children’s gold band Caps Upper & Sole Leather, Boots & Shoes

He now offers his Teas fully Ten Cent under any House here, warranted to be of the very best description and Quality.

Hyson, Souchong, Sinchong, & Congo. Molasses by wholesail and retail 200 boxes of Soap,

Hardware of every description, and Window Glass all sizes.

The depressed state of the market and the judicious purchases that have been made for him will not only enable him to compete with any house in the Island, but also to undersell them; he is also in daily expectation of Bread, Flour, Pork & Butter, which he will also sell unusually low.

In order to convince his Customers that his Goods are expressly selected for his own establishment, J. H. begs to direct their attention to the label on each article which contains these words— “Manufactured for James Hanrahan, Harbor Grace.”

October 14.

**The Subscribers**

**OFFER FOR SALE**

The Cargo of the *Alert* 30 days from COPENHAGEN,

— Consisting of —

1800 Bags No. 1. 2. & 3. BREAD

1 M. Yellow BRICK

—ALSO—

*Ex Galnare,* just arrived in 12 days from NEW YORK,

750 Bls. Superfine FLOUR (Choice Brand)

200 do. City Inspected PORK

50 do. do. BEEF

350 Casks GOSHEN BUTTER

6 Tierces Carolina RICE

10 Casks Negrohead TOBACCO

50 Bls. Prime APPLES (Greenings, Russets, and Pippins)

Cheap for CASH or PRODUCE.

**Punton & Munn.**

October 7.

FATHER MATHEW.

The Editor of the Lowell Courier gives the following account of a visit at Father Mathew's residence at Cork.

"He lives in a back, out-of-the-way portion of the city, up a narrow street amidst the poor of his country, to whom he has been the greatest of benefactors. As we stopped at the door, we saw Father Mathew in the front room in the second story. I knew it was he by the strong resemblance which he bears to the engravings of him which I have seen in America. He came down himself, and when we announced ourselves as strangers from America, he gave us a warm welcome to his humble dwelling. We followed him up into the room where we had first seen him. It was a small room; a round centre table stood in the middle of the floor, on which were laid the tea service and some fine strawberries. We were entreated to sit down and take some of the delicious fruit and a cup of tea with him. There were two or three fine paintings of a religious character hanging on the walls; a side board and a half dozen chairs completed the furniture of the room. Father Mathew is a short, thick-set, yet finely formed man with a well developed head; his hair is dark brown, and his eye blue and sparkling. The whole expression of his face is pleasing, and his manners are those of a well bred kind-hearted gentleman. We conversed chiefly upon matters relating to the temperance cause, and he related many facts, showing the great progress the cause had made in Ireland. He expressed a deep interest in the welfare of his countrymen in America and hoped they would abstain from strong drinks in their new homes, and become good and virtuous citizens. It was his intention to have visited America a year or two ago but did not on account of the troubles which had arisen there between a portion of the native citizens and the Irish people. He thought that while these unhappy differences existed, his visit would have done more harm than good, as it might have been attributed to motives of a political or religious character. He expressed a strong hope that these differences would soon be forgotten, and a brighter day arise when men of all countries and creeds would work together to rid the world of the sins of intemperance. We passed a pleasant hour with this world-renowned apostle of temperance, one who has laboured with a zeal and with a success of which the world knows no parallel. On taking leave, he gave me a number of tracts and circulars relating to the subject of temperance, and which I have safely deposited in my trunk to take home with me to America. Father Mathew was clad in a black frock coat, standing collar, and single breasted, black knee breeches, black vest, a white cravat, minus a shirt collar. He does not appear to be more than forty five years of age, and is, I should judge, in excellent health. He spoke of his cemetery, and hoped we should find time to visit it. (It is about a mile from the city, and a gentleman who has been there said it is one of the most beautiful places he had ever seen.) I shall long remember the pleasant hour I passed with Father Mathew."

Who would believe it, that a woman without modesty resembles the sun: yet so it is, for both hurt the eyes.

LINDLEY MURRAY.—This celebrated grammarian was an American by birth, and, having acquired a fortune by mercantile pursuits, he came to reside in England, in 1784-5 for the benefit of his health. It was not till the period of his residence in England that he became an author. Though he was confined to the house almost the whole of that time by bodily indispositions, his mind was active and vigorous. To prevent that tedium and irritability which bodily infirmity generally occasions, and also with a view of being useful to others, he wrote and published a work entitled "The Power of Religion on the Mind." It appeared anonymously, and his object in publishing it was purely benevolent. He distributed five hundred copies gratis amongst the inhabitants of York and its vicinity. The publication was well received.—When it reached the sixth edition, he enlarged the work and put his name to it. After this he disposed of the copyright without any pecuniary recompense, to an influential bookseller in London, and under his auspices it gained an extensive circulation. As he never contemplated any pecuniary advantage by the publication, but simply the benefit of others, it was peculiarly gratifying to him to receive from various quarters testimonials of approbation, and assurances of the advantages which had been derived from its perusal. This was to him a source of great delight. Often did he express his thankfulness to the Author of his being that he had been the instrument even in a small degree, of disseminating incitement to a pious and virtuous course of life. His second publication was his "Grammar of the English Language." This work, which gained such celebrity, was completed in less than a year. It was commenced in the spring of 1794, and published in the spring of 1795. He was induced to write it by some of his friends, who had established a school for young females in York.—The number of copies sold of "The Abridgement of the Grammar," which appeared in 1795, has exceeded a million. The great success which attended these publications together with the beneficial influence it had upon his mind, induced him to publish several other works. In the year that he published the Abridgement of the Grammar he published the "Exercises and Key," Shortly after there appeared the "English Reader," and the "Introduction to the Reader," works which soon obtained an extensive circulation in the schools in Britain as well as in America. Between the years 1802 and 1807 he published two French volumes, and a spelling book for the use of seminaries. In addition to these works, for which he is chiefly celebrated he wrote a short treatise "On the Duty and Benefit of a Daily Perusal of the Holy Scriptures," and edited "A Selection from Bishop Horne's Commentary on the Psalms." The copyrights of all these works were sold to one of the first publishing houses in London, with the exception of the "Duty and Benefit of a Daily Perusal of the Holy Scriptures," and the "Power of Religion," which were presented to the booksellers without any pecuniary compensation. The sum which he received for the whole scarcely amounted to £3,000.

HOW TO CURE A SICK WIFE.—At Preston there lives a small grocer whose wife has been for years threatening to die. Upon his return home, the other day, the following dialogue ensued between the dying one and her disconsolate mate:—"Jane, dear," said the husband, "art thou any better?" "No, William, dear, I dinna think I am." "Well, Jane, its loikly our time is short in this world together." "Ah, William, I think that's the case." "Well, Jane, I never did deceive you, and I will not now. I met wi woman to-day at Brotherton just like thee, and I towd her thou was ill, and loikly to die, and she would gist suit me; and him said as soon as thee was dead I would let her know and her ad ha me." Jane whose original strength appeared to have been restored by the last statement, raised herself from the bed, and, with Stentorian voice, exclaimed, "I shan't die, to suit you or nother," and, saying the action to the word, dressed herself, set about her business, and has not since uttered one complaint of ill health.

THE SUNNY HOURS OF YOUTH.

Sun and shade, clear weather and cloudy, brightness and darkness often in quick succession, make up life's changes and alternations on our journey from the cradle to the coffin. The season of youth is, perhaps, the one of most enjoyment and the greatest freedom from harrassing cares. The season of youth is a precious season, it is the bright morning of life. It is the seed-time of all future existence.

The hours of youth are sunny hours. Youth is the warm, glowing season in the day of life, that calls most especially to diligence and exertion. There is much to be done which can never be done so well at any other time, much indeed that must be done then or never.

There is much to be done for the mind. Knowledge must be sought, the memory must be strengthened, reflection must be encouraged. If the sunny hours of youth are allowed to pass away unimproved, it will be a source of shame and regret, degradation, and loss, in manhood, and old age. Oh, the value of the sunny hours of youth! If you would be intelligent in manhood, be diligent in youth; if you would be honoured and useful by-and-by, be active now. Sunny hours, do not always last, nor will the opportunities of improvement you now enjoy be always yours. To your present hours of leisure and study must soon succeed hours of work and anxiety, and you will then look back with regret if you are not diligent in the sunny hours of youth.

There is much important work also to be done for the heart, and this can never be done so happily and effectually as in youth. Our nature is fallen and corrupt, and even in the young heart are to be found the evil seeds of self-will, and cruelty, and falsehood, and a thousand others, which will grow with the growth, and strengthen with the strength, unless they are checked and rooted up. For this purpose the help of God must be sought, that humility may take the place of pride, truth that of falsehood, and the heart be filled with love to God and man. This is a great work, and can never be begun too soon; we may be sure "the flower when offered in the bud" is the most acceptable sacrifice.

VOLTAIRE'S NURSE.—Some years ago an individual well known and highly respected in the religious world narrated in my hearing the following incident. In early life, while with a college companion he was making a tour on the Continent, at Paris his friend was seized with an alarming illness. A physician of great celebrity was immediately summoned, who stated that the case was a critical one, and that much would depend on a minute attention to his directions. As there was no one at hand upon whom they could place much reliance, he was requested to recommend some confidential and experienced nurse. He mentioned one, but added "You may think yourself happy indeed should you be able to secure her services; but she is so much in request among the higher circles here, that there is little chance of finding her disengaged." The narrator at once ordered his carriage, went to her residence and much to his satisfaction found her at home. He briefly stated his errand, and requested her immediate attendance. "But before I consent to accompany you, permit me, Sir," she said, "to ask you a singular question. Is your friend a Christian?" "Yes," he replied, "indeed he is,—a Christian in the best and highest sense of the term, a man who lives in the fear of God. But I should like to know your reason for such an inquiry." "Sir," she answered, "I was the nurse that attended Voltaire in his last illness, and, for all the wealth of Europe, I would never see another infidel die."

MILLTIA FINES.—Over 4,300 persons have paid up their commutation to John Stewart, Esq., the receiver of city taxes, making a round sum of 3,025 dollars. The 1st of November will be the last day to pay in, and over 1000 more are expected to pay their commutation fines. This sum is paid very cheerfully, and makes a great increase to the city revenue. The new law is a great boon in comparison with the old system under Joe Gillick and his satellites, and at present works well. American Paper.

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