

Sales by Auction.

LAND FOR SALE.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 2 o'clock, AT THE OFFICE OF THE

SUBSCRIBER,

THAT valuable FARM situated and being on each side of the Portugal Cove Road, immediately North of Beaver Pond, comprising 28 Acres, being held under a Grant in perpetuity from Government to Mr. J. Bell.

(No Reserve.) JAMES CLIFT, Agent.

April 20.

On SATURDAY next,

At 12 o'clock, ON THE WHARF OF

The Subscriber,

THE BOAT

United Sisters,

Burthen per Register 33 27-94 Tons, with all her Materials.

April 20.

JOHN EALES, Jr.

Desirable TAVERN & PROPERTY FOR SALE

At Portugal Cove,

On WEDNESDAY,

The 10th day of May next, At 12 o'clock, WILL BE SOLD,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

At the Commercial Rooms

AT ST. JOHN'S,

THE fee-simple of that desirable PREMISES at Portugal Cove, the Property of the late Mr. GEORGE GOFF, together with about 4 Acres

Cognac Brandy in hhds., Gin in cases, Stockholm and Coal Tar, Pitch, Cordage, Oakum and Spun yarn, Starch and Blue, Hyson and Gunpowder Teas in small packages, Boot Legs, Upper and Sole Leather, Iron (assorted), Nails (assorted), Iron Hoops, Pipes in boxes, London Mould Candles, Barclay and Perkins's Porter, Sherry Wine in Qr.-casks, Lime in casks,

Together with a general assortment of SLOP GOODS, suitable for the Seal Fishery. January 19.

New Provisions, &c.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

IS NOW LANDING

The Cargo of the COLUMBIAN PACKET, from Hamburg,

WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE

At reduced Prices—Viz:

- 200 BARRELS Prime Mess Pork
200 Firkins new Butter (Holstein) for family use
300 Barrels Superfine Flour
50 Do. Extra do. for Pastry
100 Do. fresh Oatmeal
175 Bags superfine Cabin Biscuit
75 Do. fine do. do.
1000 Do. Good Common do.
50 Coils assorted Cordage
600 Pair Yarn Hose
50 Pair Deck Boots
A few Kegs Tongues, Pickled Rounds Beef and Smoked ditto.

Also,

Per BLANDFORD and CHERUB, from London,

- 3 Pipes and 20 hhds. Cognac Brandy, (Martell's brand) warranted of the very best quality
40 Hhds. Bordeaux ditto, (Dumon Frere's brand)
20 Do. Pale Skiedam Geneva
400 Boxes best London Tallow Candles, Mould's and Dip's
20 Do. Imperial Wax do.
50 Do. Hard Yellow Soap

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF London Butt Leather, Calf Skins, Kips, Basils and Boot Legs (block'd)

- 1000 Doz. Paste and Liquid Blacking
40 Casks gold-colored Sherry Wine, 3 doz. each
6 Qr.-casks and 20 cases prime old Port
100 Dozen London Brown Stout
100 Do. Pale Burton Ale, &c. &c.

N. B.—Connoisseurs can be accommodated with a few gallons of Genuine COGNAC and HOLLANDS—perfect Cordials.

THE



Blandford

THURSDAY April 20, 1837.

Sixpence.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 11.

THE BREVET.

Mr. HUME said, his object was to bring before the house the mode of promotion in the army, navy, and marine forces, with a view to show the great inequality which existed, and the injustice alleged to have taken place in the late promotions. He did not think it would be for the interest of the country to add a single officer to the present force; but he had documents in his possession setting forth the gross partiality in the late brevet. He did not wish to trust to these statements, and the only way was to give him the returns which he moved. He understood the objection was, that they would be unable to give a return showing the services of every individual—that is, the date of his entering the army, and the number of years for which he had served, either on full or half-pay. If he got these returns, he thought he could make out a case, showing that the public money had been misapplied, and that great partiality existed. He was of opinion that public services, not private favour, should regulate all promotions in the various departments of the state.

Lord HOWICK said, in answer to the question of the hon. gentleman, that he had to inform him that there was not the slightest objection to lay before the house all the returns moved for, as the same was consistent with the carrying on of the public business in that department with which he was connected. There was a great variety of returns, but he thought many of them were a mere repetition of the reports already laid upon the table. The hon. Member had asked for returns of the services of all those officers who had been, and who had not been, promoted. Now let the house consider what a task was by such a motion imposed upon the War-office. There were 450 officers of the line promoted—119 of the artillery, and 16 of the marines—the total being 585. Some of these had entered into the army so far back as the year 1774 or 1775, and it would require a search through all the commissions to obtain the required facts; and even after all that labour, it would not be a fair representation of the service of the officer, as it would not show the service on staff; and every hon. member acquainted with the army must know that during the war some of the most efficient services were performed by officers on staff. With respect to a return of the service at home and abroad, it would require an investigation of all the regimental books, and five or six years would scarce suffice for that purpose. (Hear, hear.) He would further contend that the information asked was not requisite because if the hon. member wished to prove that brevet promotion was not guided by length of service, he (Lord Howick) would admit that it was solely an exclusively guided seniority. (Hear, hear.) Instead of requiring all these returns in detail, if the hon. member had asked for the regulation under which brevet promotion was given, there would not be the smallest difficulty in complying with it. But he (Lord Howick) would feel it his duty to object to a greater part of these terms. He was ready to grant all the information that bore upon the present question; but it was quite evident that these returns could not be compiled without great trouble and expense.

Mr. HUME admitted there might be some difficulty in obtaining a return of the services abroad and at home, but there could be no difficulty, in his opinion, in obtaining a return of the length of service of full and half pay in the aggregate. It was impossible, without all these returns, to make out his case as to whether the government had acted agreeably to the regulations that existed or not; and if they had so acted, then the question would arise whether these regulations ought not to be altered. Unless he had full information, it was evident to every one he could not make out his case, or distinguish whether the representations made to him were correct or not. The noble lord said there were 585 promotions. Was not this enough to induce the people to call for full enquiry, when they would be required to advance money to pay those officers? Was it not enough to render it incumbent on the government to allow those returns, in order that the public might know whether those promotions were fit and proper? If the services of the persons promoted were such as to entitle them

to promotion, the people would not complain; but if the return proved partiality in the selection, then it was fit and proper that that house should inquire into these cases, and if they could not correct the evils, they might at least take precautions against them in future. The number of persons who had been promoted was a reason for requiring a full return. The noble lord said that they were not promoted on account of their merit. It then became a serious question whether men should be promoted without any merit? (Hear, hear.) He must say that he thought it impossible to prove the existence of abuses without these documents. As to the expense of clerks, what was the expense of a few clerks compared with the expense which the country would have to pay in consequence of these promotions? If the Horse Guards, who were very well paid, did not keep a list of the services of all officers, they did not do their duty. (Hear, hear.) There was no other department that could not tell the services of every man that received the pay of the country. He was prepared to dispute the legality of the payment to these officers, when the proper time came, and to show that the privilege of the brevet had been exercised improperly. He hoped that the government would not stand in the way of the information he sought. He would then move for the three first returns, to which there was no objection, and then they might clear away with the others.

Sir G. SINCLAIR wished to ask why one officer (whose name did not transpire) had been omitted from the brevet?

Lord HOWICK said he was a general officer, and that under the act of parliament which regulated these matters he could not be raised to regimental rank.

The three first returns were then agreed to. Mr. HUME then moved for returns showing the length of time each officer had served, whether abroad or at home, to the aggregate amount of their full and half-pay.

Lord HOWICK felt it his duty to object to the motion of the hon. member. Was it right to introduce the present mode of proceeding because the hon. gentleman had imagined there was something wrong with respect to some individuals? Was it right that every officer should be dragged forward? Let the hon. member bring forward the individual cases, and then answers might be given to them. He did not think a fishing motion of this description was a mode of proceeding advantageous to the house. (Hear.)

Mr. HUME said that he had in the first instance put the individual cases he had referred to in the resolution, but the head of the department having informed him it was unfair to single out individuals he made it general. He thought that the best and fairest plan was to have the services of all. It was a most extraordinary circumstance that the Secretary at War and the individual at the head of the Ordnance Department could not tell how long any of their officers had served.

Lord HOWICK observed that he had said no such thing; he could tell how long any officer had served; but the difficulty was in dealing with all. There was a great deal of difference between making out returns for two officers and 500. It was the great number that made the difficulty.

The Earl of DARLINGTON said the returns were so voluminous that it would require months to complete them, besides the employment of more than 100 additional clerks. He believed there was less favour in the British army than in any other service in the world. (Loud cries of hear.)

Sir J. WROTTESEY was one of the committee of that house which had investigated the system of promotion by brevet. He had narrowly scrutinized the mode by which colonels were promoted to the rank of major-generals, and he found there were 10 or 20 times more major-generals than the service of that country required. There were no less than forty officers holding that rank, and of these only nine were on service.

Sir H. HARDINGE wished to know whether there was any objection to a return, showing the reductions that had been made in the army since the peace. (Hear, hear.)

Lord HOWICK was understood to make no objection to such a return.

Sir J. ELLEY wished to know why the name of General Thornton had been introduced into this return by the hon. member for Middlesex? Why had the member for Middlesex brought this individ-

ual case forward? He would tell the house why the name of General Thornton was so prominently brought forward. (Hear, hear.) It was because he was a loyal, faithful, and affectionate servant of his Sovereign.

Mr. HUME.—Who is not? Sir J. ELLEY.—Joseph Hume, I should think. Mr. HUME.—If ever there was an untruth that is one. (Cries of hear, hear, and order.)

The CHAIRMAN rose and made some observations which were inaudible.

Mr. HUME.—I beg to say that no member of this house has a right to say that another member is disloyal to his Sovereign. (Hear, hear.) Those were the words used by the hon. and gallant member.

The SPEAKER said that the hon. and gallant member had made use of language which he ought not to have used, and which he was sure the hon. and gallant member would recal.

The returns were then agreed to. Mr. HUME then moved for a return of the number of officers in the army of each rank who had not been promoted by brevet since the 1st January, 1837.

Lord HOWICK had no objection to the returns, leaving out the words "although senior to those promoted by brevet."

Mr. HUME said the object he had in view was to show that men of twenty or thirty years' service were passed over, while others, who had not done half the duty they had were promoted.

Lord HOWICK denied that the merits of any man had been overlooked. The next return would give him all the details he required (hear) and therefore he could not assent to the return but in the manner he had stated.

Mr. HUME said that the return in the shape proposed by the noble lord was no return at all, and therefore he should withdraw it.

The next return for a copy of all warrants respecting brevet promotions was agreed to, as was the next relative to the officers of the royal navy, with the alteration only of from the 1st to the 10th of January.

Mr. HUME then moved for a return of all midshipmen and officers of the royal navy, distinguishing those on full and half-pay.

Mr. WOOD objected to the return in its present shape. If the hon. member chose to take it in the same manner as the Army return, he had no objection.

Mr. Hume could not consent to receive it in that way.

Mr. WOOD objected to the returns on account of the time it would take to make them out.

A discussion ensued, in which Captain Pechell, Sir Edward Codrington, Captain Gordon, and Mr. Bannerman took part.

Mr. Hume said he would make this fair proposal. He would send his own clerk to the Admiralty (a laugh), and at his own expense, in 14 days, make out the returns he asked for. (Laughter.) The regulations at the Admiralty were the most objectionable, and if not altered would ruin the navy. He was quite willing to pay the expenses of making out the returns, and therefore he did not think the Chancellor of the Exchequer could oppose him.

After a desultory conversation, strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the house divided, when there appeared—For the return, 17; against it, 68; majority against the return, 49.

Some of the other returns were agreed to, and others refused, without a division.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.—An address signed by 250,000 of the people of Ireland, was presented to the King at the levee, on Wednesday, expressive of their desire for municipal reform—a practical refutation this of Lord Stanley's assertion on the 20th ult., that the people of that country take no interest in the question of extending municipal rights to them.

PORT OF LIVERPOOL.—Number of vessels, with their amount of Tonnage, entered inwards at the Custom-house, from the 25th of January to the 24th of February, 1833, viz., 989 British vessels, 112,244 tons; 86 Foreign, 30,699 tons; total, 1,075 vessels, 142,943 tons. Same time last year—903 vessels, 127,273 tons; increase, 172 vessels, 15,670 tons.

United States.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The inauguration of the new President, VAN BUREN, took place at Washington on the 4th March last. Previous to taking the oath of office the President addressed the assembled Senate and House of Representatives in the following INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulfil, to accompany the first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide me in performing it, and an expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast. In imitating their example, I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiors, it is our happiness to believe, are not found on the executive calendar of any country. Among them we recognize the earliest and firmest pillars of the republic; those by whom our national independence was first declared; him who, above all others, contributed to establish it on the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect and patriotism constructed, improved, and perfected the inestimable institutions under which we live. If such men, in the position I now occupy, felt themselves overwhelmed by a sense of gratitude for this, the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their inability adequately to discharge the duties of an office so difficult and exalted, how much more must these considerations affect one, who can rely on no such claims for favour or forbearance. Unlike all who have preceded me, the revolution, that gave us existence as one people, was achieved at the period of my birth; and, whilst I contemplate with grateful reverence that memorable event, I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same kind and partial hand.

So sensibly, fellow citizens, do these circumstances press themselves upon me, that I should not dare to enter upon my path of duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be associated with me in the various and co-ordinate branches of the Government; did I not repose, with unwavering reliance, on the patriotism, the intelligence, and the kindness, of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly labouring in their cause; and, above all, did I not permit myself humbly to hope for the sustaining support of an ever watchful and beneficent Providence.

To the confidence and consolation derived from these sources, it would be ungrateful not to add those which spring from our present fortunate condition. Though not altogether exempt from embarrassments that disturb our tranquility at home and threaten it abroad, yet, in all the attributes of a great, happy and flourishing people, we stand without a parallel in the world. Abroad, we enjoy the respect, and, with scarcely an exception, the friendship of every nation; at home, while our Government quietly, but efficiently, performs the sole legitimate end of political institutions, in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, we present an aggregate of human prosperity surely not elsewhere to be found.

How imperious, then, is the obligation imposed upon every citizen, in his own sphere of action, whether limited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things so singularly happy. All the lessons of history and experience must be lost upon us, if we are content to trust alone to the peculiar advantages we happen to possess. Position and climate, and the bounteous resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand—even the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people—will avail us nothing, if we fail sacredly to uphold those political institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed, with reference to every circumstance that could preserve, or might endanger, the blessings we enjoy. The thoughtful framers of our constitution legislated for our country as they found it. Looking upon it with the eyes of statesmen and of patriots, they saw all the sources of rapid and wonderful prosperity; but they saw also that various habits, opinions and institutions, peculiar to the various portions of so vast a region, were deeply fixed. Distinct sovereignties were in actual existence, whose cordial union was essential to the welfare and happiness of all. Between many of them there was, at least to some extent, a real diversity of interests, liable to be exaggerated through sinister designs; they differed in size, in population, in wealth and in actual and prospective resources and power; they varied in the character of their industry and staple productions; and in some existed domestic institutions, which, unwisely disturbed, might endanger the harmony of the whole. Most carefully were all these circumstances weighed, and the foundations of the new government laid upon principles of reciprocal concession and equitable compromise. The jealousies which the smaller States might entertain of the rest, were allayed by a rule of representation, confessedly unequal at the time, and designed forever to remain so. A natural fear that the broad scope of general legislation might bear upon and unwisely control particular interest, was counteracted by limits strictly drawn around the action of the federal authority; and to the people and the States was left unimpaired their sovereign power over the innumerable subjects embraced in the internal government of a just republic, excepting such only as necessarily appertain to the concerns of the whole confederacy, or its intercourse, as a united community, with the other nations of the world.

This provident forecast has been verified by time. Half a century, teeming with extraordinary events, and elsewhere producing astonishing results, has passed along; but on our institutions it has left no injurious mark. From a small community, we have risen to a people powerful in numbers and in strength; but with our increase has gone, hand in hand, the progress of just principles; the privileges, civil and religious, of the humblest individual, are still sacredly protected at home; and while the valor and fortitude of our people have removed from us the slightest apprehension of foreign power, they have not yet induced us, in a single instance, to forget what is right. Our commerce has been extended to the remotest nations; the value, and even nature of our productions has been greatly changed; a wide difference has arisen in the relative wealth and resources of every portion of our country; yet the spirit of mutual regard, and of faithful adherence to existing compacts, has continued to prevail in our councils, and never long been absent from our conduct. We have learned by experience a fruitful lesson; that

an implicit and undeviating adherence to the principles on which we set out, can carry us prosperously onward through all the conflicts of circumstances, and the vicissitudes inseparable from the lapse of years.

In justly balancing the powers of the Federal and State authorities, difficulties nearly insurmountable arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were inevitable. Amid these, it was scarcely believed possible that a scheme of government, so complex in construction, could remain uninjured.—From time to time embarrassments have certainly occurred; but how just is the confidence of future safety imparted by the knowledge that each in succession has been happily removed. Overlooking partial and temporary evils as inseparable from the practical operation of all human institutions, and looking only to the general result, every patriot has reason to be satisfied. While the Federal Government has successfully performed its appropriate functions in relation to foreign affairs, and concerns evidently national, that of every State has remarkably improved in protecting local interests and individual welfare; and if the vibrations of authority have occasionally tended too much towards one or the other, it is unquestionably certain that the ultimate operation of the entire system has been to strengthen all the existing institutions, and to elevate our whole country in prosperity and renown.

The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disorder supposed to lurk in our political condition, was the institution of domestic slavery. Our forefathers were deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinister foreboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquillity of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and the patriotism of their course; it is evidence not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassments from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty and danger. Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included? Amidst the violence of exciting passions, this generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded, and, standing as I now do before my countrymen in this high place of honor and trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it, and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that will be candidly weighed and understood. At least they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was gratified, "I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists." I submitted also to my fellow citizens, with fulness, and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe that they have been approved, and are confided in, by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive any constitutional sanction. These opinions have been adopted in the firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the republic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expeditious, honorable, and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed; and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid and the hopes of the wicked for the destruction of our Government are again destined to be disappointed.—Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have occurred; terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard of the consequences of their conduct has exposed individuals to popular indignation; but neither masses of the people, nor sections of the country, have been swerved from the devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Such attempts at dangerous agitation may periodically return, but with each the object will be better understood. That predominant affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits; that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body; will always be at hand to resist and control every effort, foreign or domestic, which aims, or would lead, to overthrow our institutions.

To enter, on this occasion, into a further or more minute exposition of my views on the various questions of domestic policy, would be as obtrusive as it is probably unexpected.—Before the suffrages of my countrymen were conferred upon me, I submitted them with great precision, my opinions on all the most prominent of these subjects. Those opinions I shall endeavour to carry out with my utmost ability.

Our course of foreign policy has been so uniform and intelligible, as to constitute a rule of executive conduct which leaves little to my discretion, unless, indeed, I were willing to run counter to the lights of experience, and the known opinions of my constituents. We sedulously cultivate the friendship of all nations, as the condition most compatible with our welfare, and the principles of our Government. We decline alliances, as adverse to our peace. We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received. We endeavour to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity; promptly avowing our objects; and seeking to establish that mutual frankness which is as beneficial in nations as in men. We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right, to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries; regarding them, in the actual state, as social communities, and preserving a strict neutrality in all their controversies. Well knowing the tried valor of our people, and our exhaustless resources, we neither anticipate nor fear any designed aggression; and in consciousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination, never to permit an invasion of our rights, without punishment or redress.

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assem-

bled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myself that I will faithfully execute the office I am about to fill, I bring with me a settled purpose to maintain the instructions of my country, which, I trust will atone for the errors I commit.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice confided to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But, united as I have been in his counsels, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path. For him, I but express with my own, the wishes of all—that he may yet long live to enjoy the brilliant evening of his well-spent life; and, for myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to serve my country, I throw myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness. Beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Being, whose strengthening support I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with honors and with length of days; may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace.

(From the Cork Southern Reporter, March 23.)

DEFEAT OF GENERAL EVANS IN SPAIN—PERILOUS POSITION OF THE LEGION.

The intelligence brought by the London Mail of Monday, the 20th, is of painful interest. General Evans, after having so gallantly advanced on the 10th instant from St. Sebastian and taken some strong positions from the Carlists—part of, what he was led to believe, a combined operation with Espartero and Saarsfield, has been obliged to retreat, and it is said with great loss. Neither of these Generals made any movement to support him, one being prevented by "snow storms," and the other by some unexplained cause. It is more likely that treachery produced their inactivity—at least it is unreservedly imputed to them in the accounts which reached London on Monday of the disastrous intelligence.

We apprehend it was in reference to the perilous position in which General Evans and his army may be soon placed, that Sir John Elley put a question to Lord John-Russell in the House of Commons on Monday night—whether Ministers were prepared with any measure to relieve the Legion. No person, he said, in the United Kingdom would object to any expense that may be incurred in so laudable an object. Sir Henry Hardinge, also, expressed a hope that Government would take immediate steps on the subject. Lord John replied that it was impossible for him in the present state of affairs to give a direct or positive answer to the question.

THE FUNDS—MONEY MARKET.—City, Monday.—We are inundated with unfavourable news from all sides this morning. The letters from the manufacturing districts report that some of the masters have begun to discharge part of their operatives, as they consider the present prospect too gloomy to warrant them in working without orders. In Liverpool the price of cotton is $\frac{1}{2}$ d to $\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb. lower for American qualities, but some letters state that it has been sold at a decline of 1d to $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb., so great is the necessity of some holders; and even at this reduction it was impossible to sell largely. One house in the cotton trade was obliged to suspend payment; their debts amount to fifty thousand pounds. They further state that a deputation of merchants of Liverpool had come up to London for the purpose of urging upon the Bank of England the expediency of rendering some effectual assistance to the trading classes by advances upon goods or otherwise. Here affairs are not in a satisfactory state; it is very positively asserted that some of the American Houses are applying to the Bank for accommodation; but, however, the fact of their doing so proves that they must have good securities to offer in exchange.—There is a report that British troops are to be sent out to Spain.

The Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) April 20, 1837.

It is gratifying to us to have it in our power to announce the arrival of six sealing vessels last evening—all well fitted—the Charlotte, Furneaux—the Superb, Gordon—the Clydesdale, Hearn—the Mary Jane, Prior—and two Brigs belonging to Brigus. The reports, however, brought by these vessels of the boisterous weather experienced throughout the spring, as well as of several losses, appear to induce a general belief that the result of the voyage will be unfavorable.

(From the Royal Gazette of Tuesday last.)

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Persons to be RETURNING OFFICERS for the several Districts of the Colony at the approaching General Election of Members of the House of Assembly—viz.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| St. John's, | John Shea |
| Conception Bay, | Robert John Pinsent |
| Trinity Bay | Benjamin Sweetland |
| Bonavista | Samson Miffien |
| Fogo | John Peyton |
| Ferryland, | Robert Carter |
| Placentia & St. Mary's | Frs. L. Bradshaw |
| Burin, | William Hooper |
| Fortune Bay, | Thomas E. Gaden. |

ARRIVALS.—In the *Madonna*, from Greenock, Mr. M'LEA, Mr. MAKELLAR, and Mr. JACKSON.

A letter from Lisbon under date the 21st March, says—

"There were yesterday discussions at the Cortes on the new tariff, and notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, we fear that a trial will be made of it by putting it in force next month; but if this do take place, there must be immediate and important alterations made in it to make it meet the wants of the country, and England may in the meantime adopt some plan that may lead the Portuguese to a sense of their true interest."

Shipping Intelligence.

Custom-House
Port of St. John's

- VESELS (ENTERED.)
- April 14.—Brigantine Devonshire, Wainwright, Grenada; 80 puns rum, 26 puns molasses, and sundries. Brig Icen, Steele, Demerara; 120 puns molasses, 50 puns rum, 10 hds sugar.
 - Brig Alarm, Roallings, Hamburg; 1200 bls flour, 1300 bags bread, 290 firkins butter, 140 bls pork &c
 - 15.—Brig Caledonia, Greig, Lisbon; 100 tons salt, &c. Brig Euphemia, M'Gaw, Demerara; ballast. Brigantine Trusty, Wills, Newport; 120 tons coal. Brig Garland, Hayward, London; 170 coils cordage, 40 bags coffee, 83 bags nails, and sundries. Brig George IV., Wakeham, Bristol; 300 bags nails, and sundry merchandise.
 - 17.—Brig Mermaid, Morey, Cadiz; 80 tons salt. Schooner President, Odell, Halifax; 30 puns molasses, 90 hds. porter and ale, 100 firkins butter, 80,000 shingles.
 - Brig Borealis, Birnie, Cadiz; 160 tons salt, 40 qr. casks wine, 20 boxes raisins.
 - Brigantine Vestal, Clunn, Demerara; 30 puns rum, 80 puns molasses.
 - 18.—Brig Salina, Hayes, Barbados; 100 puns molasses, 19 bls. sugar.
 - 19.—Brig Britannia, Henderson, Greenock; 100 kegs paint, 70 tons salt, 20 kegs gunpowder, 80 bls pitch and tar, and sundry merchandise.

- VESELS (LOADING.)
- April 13.—Reform, Knight, Madeira.
 - 14.—Mary Ann, Tucker, Europe—(at Petty Harbor) Daniel, Steer, Europe—(at Petty Harbor.) Scotia, Caldwell, Brazils. Paget, Brophay, St. Vincent. Falcon, Hule, Brazils.
 - 18.—Providentia, Hoar, Europe. Carteretta, Warren, Brazils. Devonshire; Wainwright, West Indies. Terra Nova, Barclay, Portugal.
 - 19.—Brig Sophia, Humphreys, Rio Janeiro. Brigantine Vestal, Clunn, West Indies. Schr. Thomas Seon, Pitts, West Indies. Schr. Emma, Silly, West Indies.

- VESELS (CLEARED.)
- April 14.—Brig Pictou, Knox, Miramichi; ballast. Barque Manchester, Roddock, Pernambuco; 2257 qtls. fish.
 - Brig Hebe, Marshall, Lisbon; 2800 qtls. fish.
 - 15.—Brig Douglstown, M'Kenzie, Viana; 2500 qtls. fish.
 - 18.—Brig Neptune, Parker, Oporto; 3200 qtls. fish. Brig Mary, M'Lauren, Lisbon; 3400 qtls. fish.
 - 19.—Brig Scotia, Caldwell, Brazils; 2200 qtls. fish. Brig Lavinia, Wylie, Demerara; 2540 qtls. fish. Brig Icen, Steele, Oporto; 3000 qtls. fish. Schr. Providentia, Hoar, Lisbon; 1900 qtls. fish.

Sales by Auction.

LAND FOR SALE.

THIS DAY,
(Thursday) At 2 o'clock,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
SUBSCRIBER,

THAT valuable FARM situated and being on each side of the *Portugal Cove Road*, immediately North of *Beaver Pond*, comprising 28 Acres, being held under a Grant in perpetuity from Government to Mr. J. Bell.

(No. Reserve.)
JAMES CLIFT, Agent.

April 20.

On SATURDAY next,

At 12 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
The Subscriber,
THE BOAT
United Sisters,

Burthen per Register 33 27-94 Tons, with all her Materials.

April 20. JOHN EALES, Jr.

Desirable TAVERN & PROPERTY.
FOR SALE

At *Portugal Cove*,

On WEDNESDAY,

The 10th day of May next, At 12 o'clock,
WILL BE SOLD,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

At the Commercial Rooms
AT ST. JOHN'S,

THE fee-simple of that desirable PREMISES at *Portugal Cove*, the Property of the late Mr. GEORGE GOFF, together with about 4 Acres of cleared LAND adjacent.—Further particulars will be made known on application to the subscriber.

By order of the Mortgage Trustee,
J. BOYD,
Broker.

April 20.

Notices.

COMMISSARIAT,
Newfoundland, 20th April, 1837.

TENDERS in Triplicate will be received by the Deputy-Commissary-General on WEDNESDAY, the 17th May next, until One o'Clock, P. M., from Persons willing to enter into a Contract agreeably to certain conditions which may be seen at this Office, for Supplying

FRESH BEEF,

for the use of His Majesty's Troops and others in this Island, for 12 months, from the 1st August 1837, to the 31st July, 1838, at five days issue per week.

The Tenders must specify the price per pound in sterling, in figures and in words at length, and to be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons (such as may be approved of by the Senior Commissariat Officer) engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the Penal sum of £800 for the fulfilment of the Contract.

Payment will be made at this office monthly in British Silver, or in Dollars at 4s. 4d., with a reservation of a power on the part of this department to pay in Bills at 30 days sight at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. sterling due on the Contract.

District of St. John's,
Newfoundland.

I, JOHN SHEA, do hereby give Notice, that in pursuance and execution of a certain writ of our Lord the King, to me directed, for the Election of Three Members, to serve in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEWFOUNDLAND for the District of St. JOHN'S, I, the RETURNING OFFICER above-named, shall proceed to the said ELECTION at St. JOHN'S in the said District, at the hour of 10 o'clock of the Forenoon of MONDAY the 8th day of May now next ensuing, and continue the said Election there, until SATURDAY, the 13th day of the same month, inclusive: And the said Election will be further holden within the said District at the Places and on the Days hereunder specified, unless the Members so to be elected, as aforesaid, shall be duly elected and returned in such wise that the same Election shall be determined without taking the Polls at all or any of the said following Places—

At TORBAY on MONDAY, the 15th, and TUESDAY, the 16th days of May, aforesaid.
At PORTUGAL COVE on THURSDAY, the 18th, and FRIDAY, the 19th days of May, aforesaid.

Hours of Polling from 10 until 4 o'clock, each day.

JOHN SHEA,
Returning Officer

St. John's, April 13th, 1837.

Amateur Theatre.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor)

[FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.]

(The last for the Season.)

On FRIDAY EVENING, the 28th April
WILL BE PERFORMED,

That celebrated and much-admired Melo-drama of

Rob Roy,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Entertaining Songs.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. Perchard & Boag's Boxes, 3s. Pit, 2s.

Doors to be opened at half past six; performance to commence at seven precisely.

April 20.

On Sale

JUST IMPORTED,
AND FOR SALE

BY

Lawrence O'Brien,

250 Barrels prime Hamburg and Irish Pork
300 Ditto Superfine and Fine Flour
150 Firkins Hamburg and Irish Butter
Bread, good common and fine
100 Kegs Paint, White, Black and Green
8 Hhds. Linseed Oil, boiled and raw
100 Bags assorted Nails
20 Tons assorted Iron, and Iron Hoops
100 Coils Cordage from 1-2 to 6-Inch.
Oakum, Spun Yarn, Marline and Hawse-line
90 Pieces Canvas, best East Coker double thread from No. 1 to 7

Bohea and Congou Teas, in Chests
Boots and Shoes, in Casks
Window Glass in boxes, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, and 12 by 14
Boiling and Bake Pots, from 1-2 to 10 galls.
London Mould and Dipped Candles
Ditto Wax Candles, 2s. per pound
Earthenware in Crates
Coopers Rushes, Chalk
A large assortment of Hardware and

Manufactured Goods;

A few cases Sparkling

CHAMPAGNE.

April 20.

NOW LANDING.

From the WEST INDIES—

Rum, Sugar and Molasses,

And from Hamburg—

Flour, Pork, Butter, Beef and Bread.

IN STORE—

Carolina RICE, Leaf TOBACCO, States FLOUR,
TAR, &c. &c.

On Sale for Fish Payment,

BY
J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

April 20.

LAND For Sale.

100 ACRES on the NORTH side of Windsor Lake, bounded on the South by the *Portugal Cove Road*; and, 100 Acres on the SOUTH side of Windsor Lake, and bounded on the North by said Lake.

For Further Particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. BLAND & TOBIN.
March 16.

BY

BLAND & TOBIN,

100 Barrels prime Irish PORK, per Blandford from Cork.

And of former Importations,

40 Puncheons RUM
40 Ditto MOLASSES
30 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR
100 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER.
February 16.

NOTICE.

DESERTED from the service of the Subscriber, on Tuesday Morning last, WILLIAM COSTELLO, an apprentice, a native of Petty Harbor, aged about 16 years. Any person found harboring or employing the said Deserter, after this public notice, will be prosecuted according to Law.

RICHARD POWER.

Petty Harbor, 3rd April 1837.

On Sale

HUNTERS & Co.

200 Barrels Irish Pork
150 Ditto Hamburg ditto
100 Ditto superfine Flour
100 Firkins Irish Butter
150 Ditto Hamburg ditto
1000 Barrels best Seed Potatoes (Cork crops)
50 Puncheons Rum
60 Ditto Molasses
100 Kegs Paint—white, black, green, sky blue, yellow, and red.

ALSO,
20 Hogsheads Sugar
100 Barrels ditto
10 Pipes
10 Hhds. and } Vidonia Wines.
20 Qr.-casks }

An excellent assortment of

Manufactured Goods.

Lately imported from London, the greater part of which are now ready for inspection.

ALSO,
10 Hhds. Halifax PORTER,
25 Dozen London BROWN STOUT, in Cases 2½ and 3 dozen each—highly recommended.
April 13.

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig SOPHIA,

CONSISTING OF

94 Puncheons best Porto Rico MOLASSES
100 Boxes fine SUGAR
6 Barrels HONEY.

April 13.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE, BY

J. & J. KENT,

300 Tierces Strangman's PORTER,
110 Barrels Irish PORK, of a superior quality,
120 Boxes best English SOAP,
500 Bushels Seed OATS,
100 Hides best Dublin BUTT,
400 Barrels Seed POTATOES,
20 Chests Bohea TEA,
20 Ditto Congo Ditto,
25 Ditto Twankey Ditto,
250 Pair Men's Strong SHOES.
April 13.

JUST LANDED

AND FOR SALE, BY

JOHN CUSACK.

106 Chests Congo and Hyson-Skin

TEAS,

Per *Providentia* from London;

ALSO,

Per *Leander*, from Cork,

50 Firkins prime BUTTER,
50 Hides Rounded SOLE LEATHER.
Fish taken in payment.

April 13—6

FOR SALE.

On moderate terms,

BY

EWEN STABB,

500 Barrels prime Pork
500 Ditto Fine and Superfine Flour
50 Ditto Oatmeal
500 Firkins Butter
10 M. Bricks
Calf Skins, Sole Leather, &c. &c.

For Charter.

The British built, Coppered Brig



LIVELY,

147 Tons Register.

April 13.

Barque Manchester from LIVERPOOL.

T. & J. Brocklebank,

OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the *Manchester*, for Fish in September next, VIZ:

130 BAGS Bread
500 Barrels Superfine Copenhagen Flour
200 Bls. Prime Mess Pork
100 Ditto ditto ditto Beef
200 Firkins first Quality Butter
175 Chests Tea
200 Bags Shot
80 Quarter Barrels Gunpowder
50 Boxes Soap, in Boxes of 2 cwt. each
5 Hhds. Brandy
50 Boxes Candles
21 Barrels Sugar

April 6.

On Sale.

JUST ARRIVED,

Ex REFORM from London,

AND FOR SALE

BY

J. B. BIDE & CO.,

260 Packages Bohea TEA
70 Ditto Congo ditto
12 Ditto Twankey ditto

With part of their Spring Stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Now ready for inspection.

AND OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,

15 Casks LOAF SUGAR
10 Qr.-Casks PORT WINE, @ 110s.
150 Barrels excellent English POTATOES
10 Gross WINE BOTTLES
LIME in casks of various sizes
12 Reams PRINTING NEWS.

April 6

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS RECEIVED,

Per EMMA and PICTOU from Waterford,

25 Tons Seed Potatoes, cheap from the vessel
171 Tierces } Porter and XX Ale
6 Hhds. }
40 Half-Tierces }
2 Puns. best Cork Whiskey
50 Barrels and 50 Half-barrels Mess Pork
4 Hhds. Bacon and Hams
14 Ditto containing 300 bushels Seed Oats
90 Hides Dublin Sole Leather
2 Bales Basils & Calf Skins
2 Ditto Spun Hemp
20 Boxes Tobacco Pipes
20 Feather Beds

Ex the REFORM from London,

24 Dozen Kip & Calf Skins
8 Hogsheads Cognac Brandy
4 Ditto Geneva
2 Ditto Linseed Oil

ALSO, ON HAND,

20 Chests Hyson Skin & Bohea Teas
30 Dozen Shoe Brushes
Shore Fish taken in Payment.

For Charter.



EMMA,

WM. FLINN, MASTER;

109 Tons Register, will stow about 1900 qtls. fish in Bulk.

JOHN CUSACK.

April 6.

Cordage.

20 Tons Assorted CORDAGE.

Viz—

Hawser-Laid from 1 to 6 inch
Shroud-Laid from 6 thread Ratline to 6 inch
House-line, Hambroline, Marline, & Spun yarn
1 and 1½ inch White Rope
9 and 10 inch Banking Cables

For Sale by

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

February 16.

To be Let.

For such a term as may be agreed upon, and possession given immediately—

THOSE extensive and valuable PREMISES situate on the South Side of this Harbour, lately the property of RICHARD WOOD, Esq., of Bermuda. The water-side extends from East to West 250 feet.—The STORE upon the premises admeasures 106 feet long by 35 feet broad—and the DWELLING HOUSE 25 feet long by 18 feet broad—the almost unlimited extent of flake room, and the convenience of the position, render it a desirable situation for the purposes of the fisheries and general trade of the Island.

Apply to

April 6. Mr. ROBINSON.

For one Year, or a term as may be agreed on, and possession given on the 1st May next—

THAT Excellent DWELLING-HOUSE on the South Side of Duckworth-Street, at the corner of the cross street near the School of the Newfoundland Society, containing a Shop, Parlour, and several Bed-Rooms. The House is in good repair and well situated for business.—For further particulars apply at the House to

REBECCA PICCOT.

March 30.

For such term of years as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given—

THAT very convenient and eligibly-situated DWELLING-HOUSE, late in the occupancy of Dr. SHEA;

ALSO,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

The DWELLING-HOUSE at present in the occupancy of Mr. Solicitor-General EMERSON.—For further particulars apply to

DR. SAMUEL CARSON.

February 23.



WHAT IS TIME?

I ask'd an aged man, a man of cares,
Wrinkled, and curved, and white with hoary hairs;
"Time is the warp of life," he said, "Oh tell!
The young, the fair, the gay, to wear it well!"
I asked the ancient, venerable dead,
Sages who wrote, and warriors who bled;
From the cold grave a hollow murmur flow'd,
"Time sow'd the seed, we reap in this abode!"
I ask'd a dying sinner, ere the tide
Of life had left his veins—"Time!" he replied;
"I've lost it! Ah the treasure!"—and he died.
I ask'd the golden sun and silver spheres,
Those bright chronometers of days and years;
They answer'd, "Time is but a meteor glare;"
And bade us for Eternity prepare.
I ask'd the seasons, in their annual round
Which beautify or desolate the ground;
And they replied, (no oracle more wise)
"Tis folly's blank, and wisdom's highest prize!"
I ask'd a spirit lost, but oh, the shriek
That pierc'd my soul! I shudder while I speak!
It cried, "a particle! a speck! a mite
Of endless years, duration infinite!"
Of things inanimate, my dial I
Consulted, and it made me this reply—
"Time is the season fair of living well,
The path of glory, or the path of hell."
I ask'd my Bible, and methinks it said,
"Time is the present hour, the past is fled;
Live! live to-day! to-morrow—never yet
On any human being rose or set."
I ask'd old Father Time himself at last;
But in a moment he flew swiftly past—
His chariot was a cloud, the viewless wind
His noiseless steeds which left no trace behind.
I ask'd the mighty angel, who shall stand
One foot on sea, and one on solid land;
"By Heaven," he cried, I swear the mystery's o'er;
"Time was," he cried, "but Time shall be no more!"

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEB. 13.

POOR-LAWS (IRELAND.)

Lord John Russel moved for leave to bring in a bill for the introduction of a system of Poor Laws into Ireland. His Lordship commenced thus:—It appears from the testimony both of theory and experience that when a country is overrun by numbers of marauders and mendicants having no means of subsistence, the introduction of poor-laws serves several very important objects. (Hear, hear.) In the first place a poor-law acts as a measure of peace—(hear)—enabling the country to prohibit those vagrant occupations which are so often connected with outrage, by offering a subterfuge to those who rely on such means for subsistence. It is an injustice to the common sense of mankind when a person or family are unable to obtain the means of subsistence, to say that they shall not go about the country to endeavour to obtain from charity that which circumstances have denied to them. But when once you can say, here are the means of subsistence, you can say on the other hand, you shall no longer infest the country in a manner injurious to its peace, and favourable to the impostor. (Hear, hear.) A poor-law is of itself a great promoter of social concord, showing a disposition in the state and in the community at large to attend to the welfare of all classes. It is of use, also, inasmuch as it interests, more especially the landowner and persons of property in the country, in the welfare of their tenants and their neighbours. He then proceeded to detail in a succinct manner the principles and the main provisions of the proposed enactment. He first took a rapid glance at the history of this country from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of Elizabeth inclusive, in order to show the enormous amount of evil to be remedied by the two laws passed in Elizabeth's reign for the relief of the poor. He said that in Scotland the principle of the 14th of Elizabeth was adopted, with the exception of that part of it which entitled the able-bodied to relief. From this limitation he dissented, conceiving that the able-bodied, when unable to obtain employment, were as much objects of relief as the aged, the infirm, or the maimed. In fact the abuse of the act grew up in the last century, when all claimed and received relief, the idle and profligate as well as the distressed and unfortunate. The principle of the bill, then, is that of the act of Elizabeth, and is to give indoor relief to the decrepid, destitute, poor, &c.; but as to the working of it, settlement is to be no guidance; for eventually there are to be 100 poor houses in Ireland, and these are to receive all the poor. There is to be a rate throughout Ireland, half to be paid by the landlord, half by the tenant; but the system is to be begun by the erection of ten or more poor houses, according to the discretion of the poor-law commissioners, for they (with addition to the board if requisite) are to carry the plan into effect. Holders of tenements under £5 a year to be altogether exempt from the rate, as they are not to be allowed to vote on the election of guardians. When the property of the rate-payer exceeds a certain amount, it is proposed to allow him a plurality of votes. The noble Lord stated that the support of the mendicants falls now almost exclusively upon the middle and more humble classes, and that these, the small farmers and cottiers, contribute in food for the relief of the beggars between £700,000 and a

million sterling annually. His lordship calculated that sufficient remedy would be supplied by the erection eventually of 100 poor houses, the country being divided into 100 districts; that there were not to be more than 800 paupers in each poor house; and that the cost would not exceed £300,000 a year. It is also proposed that the English poor-law commissioners shall be the commissioners for Ireland also, their number to be necessarily increased for this purpose by one, and one or two of them to reside in Dublin. The board of guardians are to be elected every year. The first electors to be the county cess-payers; all future elections to be made by the rate-payers. In the proposed measure there is no allusion to bastardy or apprenticeship. But it proposes to place the existing charitable institutions under the direction of the commissioners.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN thought there ought to be a resident board of commissioners.—Mr. SHAW said that he should throw no obstacle in the way of the development of the Government plans.—O'CONNOR DON spoke to the like effect.—Mr. O'CONNELL, after having asked some questions as to the details of the measure, said that though he did not think the plan and expectations of the Government would be realized, he would lend his aid to perfect the measure.—Sir R. PEEL said that he should not throw any opposition in the way of the proposition; that the ministers deserved thanks for bringing forward the subject; and that he should render such aid as he could.—Lord STANLEY spoke to the like effect—at the same time he thought that without some decision on the question of settlement, it might become very onerous to the rate-payers. Were all the destitute poor who might be landed in Dublin to be entitled to relief? However the details would more properly come hereafter. He considered that the rents of Ireland were capable of considerable and beneficial alteration, not for the landlord only, but to the tenant; and he thought that this measure would tend greatly to the amendment of such part of the system. He did not consider this a party question—but one which every hon. member would feel that he ought to do his utmost to render the measure perfect. He should wait to see how far there could be secured compulsory relief without any law of settlement; but if there were to be compulsory relief, how could they avoid fixing it on some particular fund. The immediate evil of Ireland was its vagrancy—and to prevent the rush to particular poor houses, and to cure vagrancy, how could they evade a law of settlement? But he should wait to see what the government would propose.

Mr. RICHARDS expressed his approbation of the measure, the great merit of which he considered would be, to cure gradually but effectually the disposition to mendicancy which was the great curse and bane of Ireland.—The motion was acquiesced in, and leave given of course to bring in the bill.

On the 16th, the Committee of Privileges, to which had been referred two letters—one from Mr. Lechmere Charlton, the member for Ludlow, claiming the protection of the House; the other from the Lord Chancellor, informing the House that he had issued his warrant for the apprehension of the Hon. Member, for a contempt of the High Court of Chancery—was brought up by Mr. Wynne, the chairman. The Committee, after reviewing the privileges of the members of the legislature, and citing the various precedents upon which they relied for them, expressed themselves of opinion that Mr. Lechmere Charlton was not protected by his privileges as a Member of the House of Commons, under all the circumstances of the case. The Hon. Gentleman therefore remains in gaol, until he purges himself from the contempt.

THE FOREIGN SIBYL AND THE BRITISH STATESMEN.

(From the Court Journal.)

"For it is not the past alone that has its ghosts: each event to come has also its specter—its shade; when the hour arrives, life enters it, the shadow becomes corporeal, and walks the world. Thus, in the land beyond the grave, are ever two impalpable and spectral hosts, the things to be, the things that have been."—GODOLPHIN.

At Paris, during the early part of the year 1827, and the autumn of 1828 and 1829, resided a lady, whose pretensions and performances caused no slight sensation among the novelty seeking coteries of that gay capital. Madame du Framband was a woman advanced in years, plain in appearance, and grave in address. She spoke in the tone and diction of one who had been accustomed to move in the higher grade of society: but of her descent, connexions, plans, and resources, no one seemed able to glean the slightest information. She professed to unveil the future; and though her fee was gold and though she saw those only who waited upon her with a formal introduction from a previous client, the equipages that were found loitering near her spacious dwelling in Rue de la Paix chez la Barriere du Roule contained half the beauty and *haut ton* of Paris.

And yet the information she gave was partial, and related to two epochs only in the life of those who consulted her—death and marriage. She would place before you the lively scene and gay appendages of the one; and the languor, gloom, and restlessness of the other. On neither spectacle was it her custom to offer one single syllable of remark. She left her visitant to draw his own moral from the scene.

Among the strangers in Paris at that period were two Englishmen of great though opposite talent—both ambitious men—each idolized by his respective party—each the sworn champion of a

certain set of opinions—both high in the favour of the Sovereign whom they served, and aspiring to the highest rewards which talent and energy could win. They heard from fifty fair tongues the fame of Madame du Framband; and as a mere whim of the moment—an impromptu extravaganza—they resolved to visit the mystic in disguise, and test her pretensions. They were described in the note of introduction which they presented as "two American gentlemen, whose stay in Paris must be, under any circumstances, short; whose errand there was some commercial speculation; the issue of which might recal them to Philadelphia at a few hours' notice. They entreated, therefore, the favour of an immediate audience."

It was granted at once. She received them, as was her wont, in silence. But upon the first who entered her apartment (the younger and by far the more intellectual-looking of the two) she gazed long and earnestly.

"You are married, and have two sons and a daughter," was the off-hand declaration with which she met his bow, "the scene of your nuptials, therefore, you cannot well have forgotten! That of your demise is the spectacle which I presume you wish to have brought before you?"

"You anticipate me, Madam," was the reply; but such is undoubtedly the object of my present visit."

"And you, sir," said she, turning to his companion, "are married, but childless! Do you wish to gaze upon the closing scene of your busy life? Perhaps," added she, with more of interest and feeling than she generally exhibited, "you will abandon your intention? Re-consider it."

"By no means: the ordeal which is gaily courted by my companion, I would also brave."

"Have you firmness and resolution? Have you nerve to gaze upon a harrowing spectacle?"

"Without it ought I to have come hither?"

"I am answered. Follow me."

She led the way, and she spoke, out of the apartment, and the Englishmen followed her. They crossed a small low passage; passed through a narrow portal; and found themselves in a hall of very considerable extent. It was paved with black marble, and decorated at each end with four slender pillars of the same material. In the centre rose a very large jet black basin filled with dark water to a considerable depth. A cupola or lantern admitted a tempered light from above; and the deep basin was so placed that whatever daylight the dome admitted fell full upon it. But despite of the noble proportions of the hall, and the lightness of the pillars, and the fairy tracery of the cupola, there was an air of gloom over the whole apartment. It seemed a fitting scene to communicate tidings of approaching sorrow, separation, silence, death.

"Look on this dark water," said their conductress, "it shall speak to you of future. If death be at a distance, it will sink some feet in every second that you gaze upon it. If your parting hour approaches, it will rise rapidly; and, if the very last sands in life's hour glass be running will mount till it be checked only by the margin. If death shall approach you in the guise of violence, the water will instantly bubble up. If caused by accident, it will change colour once, twice, thrice,—fast as the hues of the rainbow melt into each other and vanish, even while you gaze on them. If death overtake you by gradual decay, and in the common course of nature, other than a gentle ripple over its surface, no change will the still water know or tell. You understand me?"

"I do."
"Fully? Approach, then. Gaze steadfastly on that dark surface, and it shall mirror to thee, fully and faithfully, the future."

The calmer, and graver, and sadder of the two advanced slowly to the margin with a look of mingled curiosity and incredulity which sat strangely on his heavy, massive features. In an instant the water rose at least two feet; changed colour rapidly and evidently more than once, and then became dark and motionless as before.

"Ah! not far distant—and by accident?"

The Sibyl made no reply, but merely motioned him by a gesture to gaze on. He did so: and as he looked he beheld a mimic representation of a scene of great confusion. Countless multitudes were assembled—there was running to and fro—horsemen were riding in all directions—the spectators were conversing eagerly with each other, and deep dismay sat on many a countenance. This faded from the surface, and there was presented to him a small room in what appeared to be a road side inn. Three or more individuals it contained, to whose persons he was a perfect stranger. But there was one present whose features he instantly recognized—one who was ever dear to him—his wife. Her countenance was calm, but there was stamped on it deep and indescribable distress. Propped up with pillows in the fore-ground was a figure which his features told him was himself. The eye was wandering and restless. Every feature bore the impress of intense agony; and the face was overspread with that cold grey tint which so surely foretells impending dissolution. He looked at it steadily for a few seconds. A sort of mist seemed to come over his vision. He withdrew his gaze for an instant from the fountain, and when he again resumed his observation, the painful scene had wholly disappeared. His inquiring look of astonishment and emotion the Sibyl returned with indifference. The agitation manifested in his countenance was strangely contrasted by the fixed, rigid expression of hers. His appeared a painful struggle with conflicting feelings; her countenance wore its usual air of cold and impassive indifference.

"That I should see her—that she should be so clearly, accurately and faithfully portrayed, is most bewildering!"

"What! it's past a joke?" said the younger of the two, advancing gaily towards the fountain, "The answer of the oracle is not palatable, eh? Take your favourite poet's advice henceforth:

— Quid sit futurum Cras
Fuge querere.

But now of me and to me, what says the future? The water rose a few inches and then became stationary. On its surface next appeared a small chamber, insignificant in its dimensions—scanty in its accommodations—meagre in its furniture—and altogether humble in its comforts and appointments. Gardens seemed to stretch around it; and on the mantel-piece he remarked a small bronze clock of singular shape.

"Charles, as I live!" he exclaimed, as his eye rested on the lineaments of a youth, who was holding the hand of a sick person, in the full vigour of life, but evidently racked with bodily agony. "The other figure I conceive to be that," said he, after a pause, "of Charles's dying father. 'Tis a painful spectacle," he continued, turning from the fountain, "and I know not what benefit is to be derived from a lengthened contemplation of it. Come the day wears. We will leave this singular and certainly puzzling exhibition."

He took his friend's arm as he spoke, and advanced to tender his parting devoirs to the mystic, and with them her fee. The first she returned coldly—the latter she peremptorily refused, "I am already remunerated," was her startling declaration. "Sufficient honour for me if I have administered to the amusement—the passing amusement—the bitter emphasis placed on this last word conveyed a meaning which those whom she addressed seemed to feel and shrink from—"of two such distinguished state servants of his Britannic Majesty as Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Canning!"

Again, with exquisite mockery, she curtsied still deeper and more deferentially than before, and ere they could recover from their surprise, left them.

PICTURE OF AN IRISHMAN.—An Irishman is a man with two ideas; no better than one; to wit, a right one and a wrong one, between which, like two stools, his wit comes constantly to the ground. Thus it is as natural for him to blunder as to breathe; his sign is Taurus, for he is constantly uttering dilemmas with horns to them. Verily, the expertest matador of Seville would be sorely tasked to encounter all the bulls which come out of his mouth. Hence he is a Catholic by nationality; for the Pope makes bulls likewise, and is therefore a mere Irishman born at Rome. For the rest of his religion, he confesses at least nine of the seven mortal sins; and, above all, Sabbath breaking, by which he understands eating flesh of a Friday. In his politics he is commonly a partisan; his main aversion being a trimmer, or, as he describeth him, a man who sits at both sides of the House at once. He holds the Emerald Isle to be the brightest ruby in the British crown, and recommends England and Ireland to unite in repealing the Union.—He hath a scheme for reducing tithes from a tenth to a fifth; and another for furthering the education of the poor by means of Sunday schools twice a-week. In hospitality he is prince-like; for he giveth all he hath, though it be but a potato. "It is not much," he saith, "but you are as welcome to it as the flowers in May, if it was twice as little." In amicality, he will stick to his friend so long as he hath a stick to do it withal; for he is not so much a member of the club, as a club is a member of him; to wit, his shillelagh, which, as it cannot write written hand, makes always its mark. To see him in his glory, as the *fidus Achates* of all mankind, you must behold him at the fair of Donnybrook, where the heads look up at the cudgels, like a Scottish man at an audacious acquaintance, when he says unto him, "Come gie's yer cracks!" Next to Donnybrook, his delight is a duel, or pistol-duel; wherein he prefers to play first rather than second; but he takes it amiss if there be not a hit, even on his own side. Rather than fail of a challenge, he would call out a deaf man to bawl in his ear; nay, he hath been known, for want of other satisfaction, to fly to self-satisfaction, by blowing out his own proper brains. Hence war, which is the multiplication of a duel, is quite his element; only that he is far more fierce in multifarious fight, his last threat to his enemy being that he will "Cut off his head, and throw it in his face." In love, his flame is like unto a kitchen fire, which requireth a wide range; for he is a sexagenarian, or in love with some sixty of the sex at once. Yet, for all this special license, he doth not incline to marry; for "it is better," he saith, "to be a walking with a darling jewel of a girl, by the sweet light of the young May moon, in the beautiful groves of Blarney, than to be the man in the honey-moon, looking about for himself with a lantern." Sometimes, however, he will hunt a fortune, by way of chance, but he is apt to outrun it as well as his own; whereupon he betakes himself to pottem, which consoles him for his single blessedness, by making it seem double. To conclude, he ends as he had lived, with spirit; for, taking a drop of the creature, he dies like a creature of the drop; to wit, in a rope—for why? as he saith, "It is better to hang than be dependent."—Hood's Comic Annual.