



Newfoundlander

No. 515.

THURSDAY June 8, 1837.

Sixpence.

On Sale

West of England Goods

BULLY, JOB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per PHOENIX from Bridport, SELINA from Torquay, and by previous arrivals—

- 2 Cod Seines 55 by 85
- 2 Ditto ditto 50 by 70
- 1 Caplin ditto 20 by 35
- 2 Ditto ditto 24 by 41
- 2 Ditto ditto 24 by 43
- Long Shore Lines in Bales of 25 dozen each
- Herring, Mackerel, and Cast Nets
- Twines of all kinds

150 Pair Fishing and Deck Boots
2000 Pair Men's, Women's, & Boys' Shoes, assorted in different sized Packages.

The above will be sold cheap for Fish payment in the Fall.

May 25.

RICHARD FOGARTY,

OF WATERFORD,
OFFERS FOR SALE,

At the Stores of Mr. TIMOTHY HOGAN,

120 Barrels, and 200 Half-Barrels

Prime Irish
PORK.

May 25.

G. & R. CLAPP

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per Jane & Susan, and Devon,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms, for Fish, Oil, or Cash,

COD SEINES, 85 by 55—70 by 50
CAPLIN SEINES, 40 by 24—37 by 24
35 by 24—30 by 20

LANCE BUNTS, 22 and 24 Feet deep, 6 Leaves
SALMON NETS 30 by 35—40 by 45—40 by 50
40 by 60—45 by 45—50 by 60

COD NETS, 52 by 60—CAST NETS
Herring Nets, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60 rans
COD BAGS, 10, 15, 20, 30 Qtls.

Bank, St. Peter's, Longshore, Sed and Jigger
LINES,

Seal, Salmon Trawl, Salmon, Caplin, Genging,
Herring, Sewing and Sail Twine

HOOKS, Barrels, Splitting Knives, &c.

ALE of prime quality, in hhds. and barrels

ALSO, ON HAND,
Cognac BRANDY, in hhds. and puns.

Port, Sherry, Bronte Madeira and Claret WINE,
in bottles, qr.-casks, and hhds.

Tea in qr.-chests, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli

Scheidam Hollands in cases contg. 1 doz. bottles

Cordage, White Lead, Black, Green, Red and
Yellow Paint

Handspikes, Cotton Shirts,
Flushing Jackets, Great Coats,

Deck BOOTS, Men's, Women's and Children's
SHOES

Mould and Dipped Candles.

May 18.

LANDING,

Ex Schooner LADY, from HALIFAX,

43 Puns. Molasses,

7 Hogsheads Sugar,

Both of very superior quality,

FOR SALE BY

BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.

May 18.

A SECOND HAND

PIANO FORTE.

Apply at the Newfoundlander Office.

May 25.

On Sale

Matthew Stewart & Co.

(On the Premises lately occupied by STEWARD
& CHEETHAM)

105 HOGSHEADS Halifax and Picton
PORTER and ALE

10 Barrels BEEF

300 Barrels good Seed POTATOES

200 Bushels ditto OATS

120 Tons SCANTLING and BALK

30 M. 1 1/2 and 3-inch Spruce PLANK

80 M. SHINGLES

SPARS, Hardwood BALK and PLANK.

May 4.

By the Subscriber,

AT HIS

Grocery, Wine, & Spirit Stores,

King's Road,

20 QR.-CHESTS Young Hyson, Hyson,
Hyson Skia, Twankey, Souchong,
Congo, and Bohea

TEAS,

Irish and Halifax Porter

Brandy, Rum, Gin

Port, Red, and White Wine

Soap, Candles

Pork, Butter

Oatmeal, Pearl Barley

Loaf Sugar, Brown Sugar

Coffee, Chocolate

Peas, Rice, Spices

Honey, Raisins

Window Glass, Whiting

Glazed Hats

Earthenware, Glassware

A large assortment of Combs

Leaf and Negrohead Tobacco

Pipes, Sauff

Starch, Blue

And a variety of other Articles, all of the best
quality and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY.

April 27.

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.

April 13.

JUST ARRIVED,

Ex REFORM from London,

AND FOR SALE

BY

MCBBIDE & KEBB,

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

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.

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,

2 Dozen London BROWN STOUT, in Cases 2 1/2

and 3 dozen each—highly recommended.

April 13.

Barque Manchester from LIVERPOOL.

T. & J. Brocklebank,

OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the Manchester, for Fish in Sep-
tember 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.

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 Hawseline

90 Pieces Canvas, best East Coker double three
from No. 1 to 7

Bohea and Congou Teas, in Chests

Boots and Shoes, in Casks

Window Glasses 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.

On Sale.

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.

Swallow from BRAZIL.

HER CARGO CONSISTING OF

73 Barrels } each about 2cwt. of White Sugar

256 Bags } each about 2cwt. of White Sugar

62 Barrels Brown Ditto

25 Pipes Rum

78 Casks Molasses

Is now landing and for Sale by

April 27.

NEWMAN & Co.

Notice.

To be Ruffled for

AT

Messrs. PERCHARD & BOAG'S

AS SOON AS THE LIST IS FILLED UP—

(55 Tickets at 20s. each.)

A Box containing the following Articles of the
best quality, viz.

1 Dozen Silver Table Spoons

1 Ditto ditto ditto Forks

1 Ditto ditto Dessert Spoons

1 Ditto ditto ditto Forks

1 Gravy Spoon

1 Dozen balanced, Ivory handled, Dinner Knives
and Forks

1 Dozen ditto ditto Dessert ditto ditto

1 Pair Dinner Carvers to match

1 Pair Poultry ditto ditto

The Box is of oak, with patent lock, and distinct
partitions for the different Articles.

April 27.

To be Let.

For such a term as may be agreed upon, and pos-
session 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

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.

BRIGUS PACKET.

The New fast-sailing, Coppered Cutter

ARIEL,

Is now plying between Brigus and

Portugal Cove, leaving Brigus at

9 o'clock on the mornings of Mon-
day, Wednesday and Friday, and Portugal Cove

at 12 o'clock on the intermediate days.

FARES,

After Cabin Passengers.....7s. 6d.

Fore Cabin Ditto.....5s. 0d.

Children over 3 years, half price

Single Letters.....0s. 7d.

Double Ditto.....1s. 2d.

Fish Market Letters.....0s. 3d.

Packages in proportion.

The Proprietors will not be accountable for

money or property put on board.

Letter Box at the Shop of Mr. ALEXANDER

M'IVER, Stationer, Water Street, St. John's.

JOHN LEAMON,

May 18.

Agent.

LONDON, MAY 2

The French papers are chiefly occupied with discussions in the Chamber of Deputies on 'the African question,' as it is called, the additional allowance to the Duke of Orleans in consequence of his marriage, the dower to the Queen of the Belgians, and the trial of Meunier and his accomplices. The African debate was signalized by an energetic speech from M. Thiers; who advised that France should restrict her possessions to Algiers, Bona, and Oran, with a view, not to the establishment of an empire in Africa, but to the command of the Mediterranean, which, in the event of a war, would, he said, be of immense importance to France. The Duke of Orleans is to have £100,000, and his wife £12,000 a year. The lady is to arrive in Paris on the 26th of May, and the marriage is to take place at Fontainebleau on the 5th of June. The dower of the Queen of the Belgians is to be £25,000; which on Thursday the Chamber voted by an overwhelming majority—there being 239 votes for the donation, and only 140 against it. The opposition journals loudly exclaim against the prodigality of the deputies in disposing of the property of their constituents. The trial of Meunier, which seems to have excited very little interest, was brought to a close on Tuesday. Meunier was found guilty, and sentenced to be put to death as a parricide. Lavaux and Lacaze were acquitted. Lavaux had in fact been found guilty, by a vote of 67 to 65; but the law requires a majority of five-eighths of the peers present, and so he escaped. Almost everybody believes Meunier to be insane. When he was told that the peers had condemned him, he exhibited not the least emotion; but was thrown into a paroxysm of rage when informed of the acquittal of Lavaux and Lacaze, whom he declared to be his instigators. The Paris papers of Thursday mention that Louis Philip has commuted the sentence of Meunier from death to 'deportation;' the criminal will probably be shipped off to the French Botany Bay, the Isle of Bourbon. The King of the French has thus begun that course of sparing the lives of his assailants in which, we hope, he will find his best security.—According to the *Journal du Commerce*, great distress begins to prevail in Alsace. The cotton manufacture is there overdone, and the manufacturers, who are said to live on the best terms with their workmen, talk, in conjunction with them, of stopping their mills for a season, or of limiting the hours of work. At Lyons, however, though trade was still very languid, it had revived to some extent.

Letters from Rome of the 11th April announce the death of Cardinal Weld, on the previous day, at the age of 64 years. "His Eminence" was the only Englishman who has worn the scarlet hat for a very considerable time.

POLAND.—(Extract of a letter of the 6th inst., from Warsaw):—"A remarkable event has just occurred in our country. The Emperor Nicholas, not content with establishing a system of noblesse, which excludes the pretensions of those who wish to prove their nobility, has ordered that none shall be recognised as nobles whose titles have not been of 200 years' standing.—Those who cannot furnish this proof are to be regarded as belonging to the class of peasants. The nobles of the Palatinate of Kalisch, with the exception of a few aristocrats, have loudly declared that they will not submit a single document to the revision of the Heraldic Committee. This democratic spirit has given great offence to the Imperial Government. The surveillance in the Palatinate of Kalisch and on the frontiers has been doubled, because, it is believed, that the inhabitants of Poland are excited against the Government by letters from the emigrants. In spite of these precautions, the authorities of the Czar will not succeed in eradicating the spirit of democracy, which is too widely spread amongst the Polish nobles, who are always ready to sacrifice every thing for their country and liberty. The Emperor has issued an ordonnance, changing the denomination of the wayvodies of Poland into that of civil governments."

THE INTENTIONS OF THE LORDS.—The Lords have been graciously pleased to suffer the bill for the reform of the Irish corporations, carried by a large majority of the Commons, to be read a second time, Lord Lyndhurst, at the same time, declaring his resolution never to consent to the passing of it. The consideration of the measure is thus agreed to with the pre-determination not to accept it. After the unalterable adverse judgment has been announced comes the show of deliberation. In this instance the Lords have acted upon the prudent rule of Croker, in the Good-Natured Man, who was always ready to listen to reason after he had made up his mind, because in this case, he said, "it could be no harm." Present indications confirm the opinion we expressed a few weeks ago, that by the good generalship of Sir Robert Peel, in making the safety of the sinecure church establishment the ground of denying municipal reform, the Tory lords were placed in such a position that they could not pass the proposed bill, if they would, without discrediting and disgracing their party in the other house. The course pursued last session will be repeated, and the extinction of the Irish corporations voted by the self-styled Conservatives—thus will be again denied, insolently and injuriously, a measure which Lord Melbourne well said "would be but a little to give, and a great deal to withhold." The Lords have evidently resolved to persist in the most violent counsels, and their conduct in this session will in every respect be a repetition of that in the last. We have been assured by the Tories that reformed corporations in Ire-

land would be fatal to the church, but we were not informed of the precise modes in which the municipal privileges would be brought to bear on the establishment. The Duke of Wellington has, however, at last, divulged the secret, in the avowal that his grand objection to the bill is the power given to town-councils of establishing a police, which he hesitated not to describe as a provision "allowing the corporations to raise armed men to carry on war if they think proper, amongst themselves or against the county magistracy." In what a formidable point of view is the watch here presented! As the watch in Irish boroughs would be armed men raised to carry on war, so the watch-houses would correspondingly be fortresses commanding the towns, and overawing the neighbouring country. Who could be a match for such a posse of constables but the Marquis of Waterford, born to grapple with them, and thus the natural counterpoise to the terrible corporations' bill. The mode of disposing of the church in reformed corporations is at last discovered by the Duke of Wellington; the watchmen would take the church up, and what the worst of the Stuarts could not do for Popery would finally be effected by the race of Charleys. What a blessed thing it is to have in the Duke of Wellington a sage who can foresee these unsuspected dangers, who penetrates the terrible capabilities of a constable of the night, discerns the dragon's teeth that may be planted in a watch-house, and the fearful wars that may be waged by the Dogberrys and Vergeses of the sister country. The old question, who is to watch the watchman, is now answered, and we recognise the man in the Duke, who has sprung his rattle against the rebellion of Popish watchmen, with which this corporations' bill was big. The Duke is gifted with a nose for smelling out plots. Horace Walpole observed to an old lady, very fearful of robbers, that there was a strong smell of thieves in her house. The hero of Waterloo tells the old ladies in the upper house that there is a strong smell of armed Popish rebels in the corporations' bill. What an exquisite keenness of apprehension! Perhaps he will reveal, also, the hidden means of mischief in the local powers of paving, lighting, and cleansing the corporate towns. In the Pitt administration a bill was passed for the prevention of smuggling, prohibiting galleys of a certain length of keel, breadth of beam, &c. The plan forbidden was so good a plan, that the smugglers at once adopted it as a model, and had their boats constructed in the French ports precisely according to the measurements prohibited in the act of Parliament, and the Deal boatmen used afterwards gratefully to acknowledge, that "they never knew to build a boat for smuggling till Billy Pitt taught them the way." We hope that the warnings of the Duke of Wellington will not serve in like manner as a lesson in the *moyen parvenir*, and teach the Irish how "to raise armed men to carry on war," by such seemingly harmless and peaceable means as corporations. It will be a sore reproach, indeed, if the Irish should hereafter say that they never knew how to get up a rebellion till the Duke of Wellington showed them the way.—*Examiner*.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE DEPUTATION FROM LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

(From the London Courier, April 15.)
"The negotiation between the Bank of England and the deputation from Liverpool and Manchester has terminated as almost every man of sense believed it would, and knew it ought to terminate. The Bank refused to comply with the wishes of the deputation; and though some discussion took place upon the subject, we are assured that greater unanimity has seldom been witnessed in the Court of Directors than upon this occasion. It was, indeed, quite impossible that it should have been otherwise. The deputies had no case whatever. They attempted, indeed, to make out an analogy between the case of the American houses and their constituents, and then contended that because the Bank assisted the one, she was, in consistency, bound to assist the other. But, in point of fact, the supposed analogy was altogether imaginary. In the case of the American houses, the Bank was called upon by the commercial world, who furnished her with a very large guarantee, to interpose to avert an impending bankruptcy on a gigantic scale, which would have thrown all the commercial and monied affairs of the empire into the greatest confusion, whereas, in the case in question, the Bank was called upon to do what?—to interfere with the natural causes that adjust the price of commodities, by enabling the importers of cotton to withhold it from market! The deputation, we are well convinced, never imagined that such a request would be complied with. If it had the fair presumption—or rather we should say the certainty is—that cotton would have immediately risen 2d or 3d per lb., so that the real effect of the measure would have been to enable the merchants, through the vicious instrumentality of the Bank, to pocket this much at the expense of the manufacturers! And, supposing the Bank had taken such a step, where was she to stop? are the importers of cotton the only losers? What claims have they to consideration more than the importers of tea, silk, indigo, and fifty other articles? But the whole thing is so utterly absurd that it is hardly necessary farther to notice it.
"The deputation, and others in their interest, laid some stress, on the assistance afforded in 1826; but in that year, owing to the prostration of almost all the Banks throughout the country, no loans could be had on any terms, and produce was unsaleable at any price. At present, however, the banks are all in full operation. Money is abundant, and may be had in any quantity by any one who has sufficient security to offer.
"Our principal doubt as to the propriety of the interference of the Bank in the case of the American houses, was founded on an apprehension that the increased issue to which it might lead would depress the exchange and hinder the influx of bullion. It was, however, contended that the discredit was so great that there was little risk of this consequence to be rea-

lized, and we are glad to have to state, that those who took this view of the matter would have been in the right; for, if we are not misinformed, considerable quantities of bullion are now being brought from the continent to the Bank; and it will, no doubt, be the object of the Directors, as it is their duty, and for the interest of the public to do everything in their power to prevent this influx being stopped till the Bank have accumulated a sufficient supply.

The *Courier* being the organ of the Bank, the preceding notification of the refusal of the Banks to aid the Liverpool Houses may be considered certain, and we shall have now to observe what effect it will produce. The *Liverpool Chronicle* of Saturday is silent on the subject, though the refusal of the Bank was known in London on Thursday. The *Manchester Guardian* of the same day seems to have been better informed, and indirectly intimates that the decision will delay the restoration of confidence.

"Confidence in mercantile security and credit (says *The Guardian*) is all that is really wanting. Hitherto this appears to be very little increased; nor will it be, most likely, until it appears quite evident that prices have reached their lowest level. A restoration of confidence is probably all that is requisite; but unless aided by an advance to the merchants from the Bank of England this will probably be long in taking place. The relief derived to this neighbourhood from the surplus funds at present awaiting employment, in the London money circles, can only be slow and distant." The next advances from Liverpool cannot fail to be interesting—we will receive them on Thursday morning.

The Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) June 8, 1837.

The papers by the *Cumberland* furnish us with nothing of interest in addition to what we had before received;—our extracts to-day are consequently from the Journals previously in our possession.

The following are the official returns of the Members to serve in the next General Assembly of this Island:—

- St. John's—Messrs. Carson, Kent, and Morris.
- Conception Bay—Messrs. Brown, Power, M'Carthy, and Godfrey.
- Fortune Bay—Mr. Wm. B. Row.
- Ferryland—Mr. Peter Winsler.
- Placentia—Mr. John V. Nugent.
- St. Mary's—Mr. Patrick Doyle.
- Trinity Bay—Mr. Thomas Fitzgibbon Moore.
- Bonavista Bay—Mr. Hugh A. Emerson.

The Returns for the Districts of *Fogo* and *Burin* have not yet been received.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held on Sunday last, on a view of the body of a man named Kennedy, who while employed in blasting rocks at Gibbet Hill, on Friday, was struck in the head by one of the fragments, and died in consequence of the concussion. Verdict, accidental death.

An inquest was also held yesterday, at Torbay, on the body of a man named Kerravan, who was accidentally drowned at Flat Rock on Friday last.—Verdict accordingly.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Hotspur* from Liverpool, Mr. JAMES DOUGLAS, Mr. CURRIE.—In the *Cumberland*, Capt. PEARL, R. N.

Died, on Monday evening last, after a long illness, Mr. WM. PHIPPARD, late High Constable of this town, aged 60 years. His funeral will take place on Saturday next, at half-past two o'clock.

Shipping Intelligence.



VESELS (ENTERED.)
June 1.—Brig Hope, Symons, Cadiz—280 tons salt.
Brig Hotspur, Steele, Liverpool—250 tons salt, &c.
Brig Zephyr, Love, Cadiz—160 tons salt.
Brig Ardent, Hartgrave, Liverpool—300 tons salt.
Brig Vesper, Hutton, Copenhagen—2000 bags bread, 1000 bls flour, 400 firkins butter.
Brig Edgcombe, Roberts, Liverpool—15 tons salt, 170 boxes soap, 84 chests tea, and sundries.
2.—Schooner Dolphin, Boudrot, Bay Verte—8 M. shingles, 16 head cattle.
Schooner Packet, Graham, Antigonish—34 M. shingles 29 head cattle.
Schooner Ann, Clarke, Halifax—40 puns. rum, &c.
Brig Sicilian, Hore, Lisbon—200 tons salt.
Schooner Elizabeth, Morris, Chemoque—30 M. board. 28 M. shingles.
Schooner Susan, Sellers, Figueira—100 tons salt.
Brig Cambrian, Roper, Liverpool—225 tons salt.
Schooner Albion, M'Kay, Sydney—20 M. shingles.
6.—Ship Cumberland, Power, Liverpool—370 tons salt, 36 tons coal.
7.—Brig Bolton, Mitchell, Copenhagen, via Carbonear—250 bls flour, 100 bls pork, 210 bags bread, and sundry goods for Quebec.

VESELS (LOADING.)
June 2.—Norval, Carmichael, West Indies.
Hebe, Marshall, Britain.
Ranger, Morris, Europe.
Elizabeth, Hicks, West Indies.
Jabez, Davis, West Indies.
Angelique, Muggah, Sydney.
6.—Sir Charles Hamilton, Blake, Bay Verte.
Douglstown, M'Kenzie, Greenock.
Tweed, Robertson Quebec.
Pactolus, Watson, Quebec.
Avalon, Ritchie, West Indies.
Ann, Clarke, West Indies.
7.—Theron, Burdes, Miramachi.
Catherine Ann, Warren, Britain.
Despatch, M'Grath, Halifax.
Neptune, Danell, West Indies.

VESELS (CLEARED.)
June 2.—Brig Blenheim, Hayden, Waterford—1964 qtls fish.

- 3.—Schooner Emily, Cromwell, Halifax—150 hhd. salt.
- Brig Magog, Currie, Quebec—ballast.
- Schooner Mary, Cann, Sydney—30 bls. flour.
- Brig Kingaloch, Stanton, London—84 tons oil, 12,000 seal skins.
- Brig Water Lily, Larkin, Liverpool—84 tons oil.
- Brig Apollo, Rendell, Barbados—1900 qtls fish.
- 5.—Schooner Packet, Graham, Antigonish—30 bags bread.
- Brigantine Charlotte, Goldsworthy, Liverpool—19,000 galls oil.
- 6.—Schooner Dolphin, Boudrot, Bay Verte—80 bls. flour, and sundries.
- Schooner Fame, Figgett, Barbados—1300 qtls fish.
- Brig Angler, Sinclair, Sydney—50 bags bread, 20 bls herrings, and sundries.
- Brig Emblem, Purdy, Miramichi—ballast.
- Brig Blandford, Hutchings, Cork—19,000 galls. oil.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'Clock,

BY

William Firth,

(On the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. A. & J. KERR)—

- 100 Shawls, 20 Doz. Cotton Handkerchiefs
- 30 lbs White and Black Thread
- 6 Umbrellas, 6 Parasols
- 1 Piece Check, 6 pieces White Calico
- 10 lbs Cotton Balls, 2 pieces Imitation Linen
- 12 Pieces Cotton
- 7 Dozen pair Men's Braces
- 2 Dozen Men's Belts
- 1 Piece Mole-skin, 1 piece Bedtick
- 5 Dozen Straw Hats and Bonnets
- 3 Dozen Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs
- 20 Pair Deck Boots, 6 doz. pair Stockings
- 3 Dozen Pair Men's Shoes
- 1 Sofa, 2 Carpets, 1 Chest Drawers
- 1 Deal Table, 17 Indian Boxes
- 36 Cane Seat Chairs, 1 Violin
- Backgammon Board, 1 Silver Watch
- Decanters, Plates, Dishes, Jugs
- Wine Glasses, Salt Cellars
- Tureens, Vegetable Dishes
- Knives and Forks, and sundry other articles.

AFTER WHICH,—

- 200 Bundles Puncheon and Hogshead Hoops
 - 20 Firkins Butter, 6 Casks Vinegar
 - 1 Pipe Rum, 6 Bags Coffee
 - 100 Boxes Segars, 10 Bales Tobacco, and
 - A quantity Fresh GARDEN SEEDS.
- June 8.

THE Sale of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of JAMES J. GRIEVE, Esq., will be continued

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'Clock,

A Pair of Elegant Couches,
Ivory Haft Table Knives and Forks
A quantity Kitchen Ware & Utensils
Kitchen Range.

And, at One o'clock,
Choice Wines,—Viz.,

Port, Madeira, Bucellas, Hock, Claret
A few Bottles Old Grenada
15 Bottles Green Gooseberries:

AFTER WHICH,

The Horse "STAR" gentle in Harness and every way useful
1 Handsome Four Wheel CARRIAGE, Head and Lamps complete
1 Set Harness, 1 Saddle, 1 Sulky, &c. &c.

JAMES CLIFT,
Auctioneer.

June 8.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Bulley, Job & Co.

(To close sales.)

- 5 Boxes Lemons
- 70 Ditto Raisins
- 15 Hhds. Trinidad Sugar
- 60 Cane and Flag bottom Chairs
- 6 Work Tables.

R. PERCHARD,
Auctioneer

June 8.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At 11 o'Clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Robinson, Brooking, Garland, & Co.

- 50 Boxes
 - 100 Half ditto
 - 100 Quarter ditto
 - 2 Casks Figs
 - 20 Bags Rice
 - 5 Pipes White Wine
 - 20 Barrels Sugar
 - 10 Hhds. London Ale
 - 2 Caplin Seines, 35 by 20,
 - 1 Lance ditto, 56 by 28.
- } Raisins

June 8.

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY next,

At One o'clock,

On the Premises,

THE Fee-Simple of that BLOCK of HOUSES in *Duckworth-street*, immediately West of the Dwelling-house of JAMES FERGUS, Esq., consisting of Eight TENEMENTS, together with a Lot of good Building LAND in the rear; there is a constant run of Water at the Eastern boundary, and is a very desirable property for improvement.—For further particulars apply to

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

June 8.

On WEDNESDAY next,

The 14th inst., at 12 o'clock,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

ALL the late MICHAEL DOOLING's Right, Title and Interest for the unexpired term of 35 years, in the premises at *Portugal Cove*, lately in the occupancy of JAMES DOOLING, consisting of, DWELLING HOUSES, GARDENS, FLAKES, OUT HOUSES, &c. together with about 5 Acres of MEADOW LAND at the Western point.—Further particulars will be made known at any time previous to the Sale on application to JOHN FLOOD,

Or to

PERCHARD & BOAG.

June 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The First-class British-built Schr.



FELIZA,

Capt. FOLLETT;—Has room for some GOODS on Freight, and will be dispatched with all convenient speed. Apply to Capt. Follett, or to ROBINSON, BROOKING, GARLAND & Co.

June 8.

FOR LONDON.

To Sail early in June,

The British-built, Coppered and

Copper-fastened

Brig Elizabeth,

Has room for a few Tons of OIL on Freight.—For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain CAMPELL, on board, or at the Office of

HUNTERS & Co.

May 18.

NOTICES



General Commission Business!

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the Public, in general, that he has taken a part of those eligible Water-side Premises lately occupied by Messrs. A. & J. KERR, where he has just commenced business in the above line, and hopes that his long experience and general knowledge of the trade, will ensure him a share of public support.

TERMS LOW.

WILLIAM FIRTH.

N. B.—The Subscriber is now ready to receive GOODS of every description, for Sale, either at Auction or by Private Contract.

June 8.

W. F.

Saddlery and Harness Warehouse, JUST OPENED,

Opposite the Premises of Messrs. BLAND & TOBIN, THE Subscriber begs most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of St. John's and the Outports, that he has commenced business in the above line. From his experience in some of the first Shops in the United Kingdom, and by punctuality and constant personal attendance to business, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

June 8.—3w.

WILLIAM HOGAN.

To Masons and Others!

TENDERS will be received at the Hospital Office (near the Exchange Buildings) until TO-MORROW (Friday) at 2 o'clock, from Persons willing to undertake to BRICKNOG and PLAISTER the new Wards in the HOSPITAL, according to Specifications to be seen at the Office.

ROBERT JOB,

Chairman of the Directors.

June 8.

LANDED at CARBONEAR, in the Stores of Messrs. W. BEMIST & Co., 200 Bags BRAN, mark B. 100 Bags BREAD, mark I. C.

Per Brig Johns, from Hamburg, under my command, deliverable to order at Carbonear, for which no Consignee has yet appeared, part of which must be sold to pay Freight, &c., if not soon applied for.

ROBERT FOX.

Carbonear, June 5, 1837.

On Sale

The Cargo of the VESPER Captain Hutton, from Copenhagen,

2100 Bags Fine and Common BREAD
700 Barrels Superfine FLOUR
400 Ditto PORK
400 Firkins BUTTER.

ALSO,

Ex MARNHULL, Capt. White, from the West Country,

800 Barrels POTATOES
22 Tons Culm COAL
10½ M. BRICK
41 Casks LIME
And Sundries

For Cash,

BY BAIN, JOHNSTON & Co.

June 8.

BY

WILLIAM FIRTH,

60 Firkins

BUTTER,

Selling Cheap.

June 8.

CODNER & JENNINGS

HAVE JUST IMPORTED, AND OFFER FOR SALE,

A Quantity of

Bridport Manufactures,

CONSISTING OF

COD SEINES, 90 by 60, 85 by 60, 80 by 60, 80 by 50, 75 by 50, 70 by 50
Caplin Seines, 75 by 30, 70 by 35, 50 by 28, 36 by 24, 36 by 22, 35 by 20
Herring, Mackerel, and Cast Nets
Cod Bags, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 quintals
Lines and Twines of all descriptions
Bank Lines, Seal Net Twine.

They have also on Hand,

Hamburg superfine and fine Flour
Hamburg Beef of excellent quality
Excellent Table Sherry, at 26 dollars per qr.-cask
A few qr.-casks Prime Sherry, at 80 dollars
Fresh Halifax Porter.

An extensive assortment of

British Staple CORDAGE.

Shoulder Leather, cheap by the bale
Men's and Boys' Deck Boots
Long Fishing Boots
Men's, Women's, and Boys' Shoes, Barvels
Pitch and Tar, Oakum, Nails, Pig Lead
White, Black, Green and Red Paint
Linseed Oil, and Spirits Turpentine
Raw Turpentine
Mould and Dipped Candles
Soap, Red Ochre
Black and Bright Varnish;

Together with a variety of FANCY and other

SHOP GOODS,

Recently Imported.

ALSO,

5 Tons assorted NAILS.

Per SARAH from Bristol,

June 1.

Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

From the Brigantine FAME, Capt. Figgitt, from Barbados.

98 Puncheons MOLASSES
43 Barrels } FINE SUGAR.
1 Tierce }

And for Sale on accommodating Terms.

June 1.

Havana Cigars.

FOR SALE IN BOND, At Cost and Charges,

40 M. Superior CIGARS,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM HAVANA.

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

June 1.

Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

From the JULIA, from Liverpool, AND OFFER FOR SALE,

2 PIPES } Prime Bronté Madeira
10 Hogsheads } WINE.
40 Qr.-Casks }

June 1.

On Sale

EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF Manufactured Goods

SELLING OFF

AT REDUCED PRICES!

R. O'DWYER & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

By several Vessels,

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

FROM LONDON AND MANCHESTER;

Being purchased for CASH, they are enabled to offer them at a very low figure.

ALSO,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

12 Cases of "CHRISTY'S"

LONDON HATS,

AND

30 Cases of

BONNETS,

(FOSTER & LAPOULLS of London)

CONSISTING OF

A large variety of Women's, Girls, and Children's Tasean, Straw and Fancy BONNETS, which will be Sold off at First Cost and Charges.

And of former Importations,

London Refined SUGAR, in 6lb Loaves,
Wicklow HAMS from 5 to 7 lbs,
SOAP, STARCH,
Tipped and plain PIPES,
Ginger-Bear BOTTLES,
Basket SALT, &c. &c.

June 1.—3w.

RICHARD HOWLEY

HAS RECENTLY IMPORTED

Per Charles and Eliza, from London, Julia and Convivial, from Liverpool, Sarah, from Bristol, and Abeona, from Teignmouth—Viz.,

MOULD and Dipt Candles
Paste Blacking
Nails, all Sizes, Hardware, assorted
Witney Coatings, low by the Piece
Witney Blankets, various sizes
Extra-heavy Double Mill'd Ditto 11 and 12-4
Lines, Twines, Nets, Lance Bunts, &c.

ALSO, ON HAND

Brandy and Geneva, in Bond
Port and Sherry Wine, wood and bottle
Calf Skins, Kips, Sole Leather
Bottled Ale and Porter
Green Paint, in 7lb packages
Pitch, Tar, Cordage, Oakum
Pork, Butter, Flour, &c. &c.

N. B.—Customers (as usual) can be supplied with Brandy and Hollands, in small lots—Genuine.
June 1.

BY

ROBINSON, BROOKING, GARLAND & Co.

Just received per SCIENCE, from Hamburg,

2000 Bags BREAD
300 Barrels PORK
300 Firkins BUTTER
250 Barrels Superfine FLOUR
200 Very Fine Westphalia HAMS
50 Barrels Boiling PEASE
50 Ditto Sockholm TAR
10 M. BRICKS.

June 1.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER

500 Barrels Superfine Flour
200 Firkins Butter
50 Barrels Pork
148 Bags Bread

Per ARISTIDES from Hamburg.

120 Casks Porter & XX Ale
30 Barrels Mess Pork
25 Half ditto ditto
5 Hogsheads Basket Salt
23 Hides Dublin Sole Leather
1 Bale Cordovan

Per ESKER and THREE SISTERS from Waterford.

100 Boxes Soap
Per JULIA from Liverpool.

Gin, Brandy, & Whiskey, by the Piece or Gallon.
FISH taken in payment.

JOHN CUSACK.

May 25.—5w.

On Sale.

JUST ARRIVED

Ex EWINS from Hamburg,

1250 Bags BREAD
450 Firkins BUTTER
300 Barrels PORK
200 Barrels Superfine FLOUR
Ex NORVAL fr. Copenhagen,
300 Barrels PORK
300 Ditto Superfine FLOUR
200 Firkins BUTTER
1200 Bags No. 1, 2, & 3 BREAD
OATMEAL, PEASE, TAR & OAKUM
Ex PRICKLE from Halifax,
25 Puncheons MOLASSES.
And on Sale by
BAIN, JOHNSTON & Co.

June 1.

Cod and Caplin Seines of various sizes
Canvas, Nets, Bunts
Lines and Twines of every description
Payable in Fish, Oil, or Cash.

ALSO,

2,000 Pair English Shoes
2,000 Lbs. Butt, Shoulder, & Bellies English Leather

Shoe Thread
Devonshire Cider
Dorsetshire Beer

700 Bottles "SHOUTS" Pickles & Sauces.

DANIEL FOWLER.

May 25.

W. & H. Thomas & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per JULIA, from Liverpool,

THEIR SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS,

Which are now open for Inspection.

ALSO,

Of recent importations,

150 Lbs. fine INDIGO
400 Bls. Hamburg and New-York Pork
300 Ditto prime Beef
100 Firkins Butter
600 Bls. superfine and fine Flour
700 Bags Bread
Sugar in boxes, barrels, and hogsheads
Molasses, Oatmeal, Pease
130 Bags assorted Nails
20 Tons assorted Cordage
20 Coils White Rope
Spun yarn, Oakum, and Hambroline
100 Boxes Chocolate
Leaf Tobacco in hogsheads and bales
Negrohead ditto in kegs
200 Bls. Pitch
Coal Tar, Paints, Linseed Oil
Varnish, Spirits of Turpentine
100 Boxes Soap
100 Ditto Candles
Chain Cables and Topsail Sheets
40 Bags fine Coffee.

May 25.

BY

HUNTERS & CO.

The Cargo of the ANNANDALE, from Prince Edward's Island.

HARDWOOD PLANK

Pine and Spruce BOARD

Hemlock Ditto
Ash BILLETS
50 M. SHINGLES
50 KEGS, 2 gallons each.

May 25.

LANDING,

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION,

AT THE WHARF OF

SAMUEL CODNER.

A Few Barrels Best DEVONSHIRE

POTATOES.

ALSO—

40 Barrels Cider, 15 do. prime Devonshire Ale
60 Boxes Mould and Dipped Candles
133 Dozen Paste Blacking
A few Half Qr.-casks White Wine, and Kegs
Ox Tongues
Hooks, Nets, Lines, Twines, Seines, and articles of like description, in great variety and large quantities,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF Necessary and Useful

MANUFACTURED DRY GOODS,

For the Fishery.

Cheap DECK & FISHING BOOTS &c
May 25.



Doris Corner

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Father of lakes! thy waters bend
Beyond the eagle's utmost view,
When, throned in heaven, he sees thee send
Back to the sky its world of blue.

Boundless and deep the forests weave
Their twilight shade thy borders o'er,
And threatening cliffs like giants heave,
Their rugged forms along thy shore.

Pale Silence, 'mid thy hollow caves,
With listening ear, in sadness broods,
Or startled Echo, o'er thy waves
Sends the hoarse wolf-notes of the woods.

Nor can the light canoes, that glide
Across thy breast like things of air,
Chase from thy lone and level tide
The spell of stillness, reigning there.

Yet round this waste of wood and wave,
Unheard, unseen, a spirit lives,
That breathing o'er each rock and cave,
To all a wild strange aspect gives.

The thunder-river oak, that flings
Its grisly arms athwart the sky,
A sudden, startling image brings
To the lone traveller's kindled eye.

The gnarled and braided boughs that show
Their dim forms in the forest shade,
Like wrestling serpents seem, and throw
Fantastic horrors through the glade.

The very echoes round this shore
Have caught a strange and gibbering tone,
For they have told the war-hoop o'er
Till the wild chorus is their own.

Wave of the wilderness, adieu!
Adieu ye rocks, ye wilds and woods,
Roll on, thou element of blue,
And fill these awful solitudes,

Thou hast no tale to tell of man—
God is thy theme. Ye sounding caves,
Whisper of Him, whose mighty span
Deems as a bubble all your waves!

REPRESENTATION OF WESTMINSTER.

On Monday a meeting of electors and inhabitants of Westminster was held in Covent-garden Market, for the purpose of considering the present state of their representation. On the hustings we observed, among other gentlemen, Mr. Wakley, M. P.; Mr. Elphinstone, M. P.; Mr. Roebuck, M. P.; Mr. Leader, M. P.; Colonel Thomson, M. P.; Admiral Napier, Colonel Jones, Mr. De Veau, Mr. Pouncey, Dr. Wade, &c. &c.—The High Bailiff (Mr. Smedley) opened the proceedings at one o'clock in a brief address. He said he had called the meeting in consequence of a numerous and respectfully signed requisition having been presented to him. He trusted they would afford an impartial hearing to any elector who might offer himself to their consideration. Colonel Jones moved, and Mr. De Veau seconded, resolutions to the effect that Sir F. Burdett be called upon to resign, and that the same call be made upon Colonel Evans, if he should not return by the day mentioned in his letter (the 10th of June.) The resolutions having been agreed to Colonel Jones proposed that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for procuring fit representatives for Westminster. Messrs. Wakley, Roebuck, and others, had come prepared with a candidate, who, it seemed, was prepared with a speech, which Mr. Wakley proposed that he should be allowed to deliver. Notwithstanding the resistance of Colonel Jones, Mr. De Veau and the rest of the rump, Mr. Wakley's proposition was agreed to, and Mr. Leader, the gentleman selected by Mr. Wakley, addressed the meeting. He said—"My political opinions may be summed up in very few words. I am for the many, as opposed to the few—for the people, as opposed to the Peers—for the democracy, as opposed to the Aristocracy. Let the governed many be fully, fairly, and faithfully represented; let the governing few be strictly responsible to the people through their representatives. When such a system is established, then, and not till then, shall we enjoy the blessings of good government. The first step towards this object is to make the House of Commons really represent the wants and wishes and opinions of the people at large. This can only be done by extending the suffrage and by protecting the voter in the exercise of the elective franchise; corruption must be defeated and intimidation crushed by the Vote by Ballot; the duration of Parliament must be limited; all property qualification for members entirely abolished; and that unjust and vexatious penalty inflicted by the rate and tax-paying clauses of the Reform Bill must be removed. In other words, in order to have a House of Commons, such as it ought to be, that is, the House in which the great body of the people is truly represented—we must have another Parliamentary Reform Bill. The two aristocratic parties in the country seem to have come to an agreement that the Reform Bill is to be a final measure as to representative reform. This may suit them very well—the Reform Bill may have done enough or too much for them; but it had not done by any means enough for the people. Now, as the people were no party to this agreement as to the finality of the Reform Bill—as they were deceived, if not betrayed, by those who induced them to take that measure in its present imperfect state—as they are justly very much dissatisfied with its operation, it is time for them to raise their voice, and to demand a bill in which shall be embodied enlarged suffrage, shorter parliaments, abolition of property qualification for members, the repeal of rate and tax-paying clauses, a fair distribution of representation so as to prevent the absurdity of a place

like Harwich, with two hundred electors, having as large a share in the Legislature as Westminster with its 12,000 electors; and last, but not least, the Vote by Ballot. Such a bill would deserve the name of a Reform Bill, and would confer on the people that full representation without which they ought never to rest satisfied. ("What do you think of flogging in the army?" cried a voice from the assembly?) Why, I have voted for its abolition twice, and so I will vote so long as I am a Member of Parliament. What is the great argument against the abolition of that cruel, disgusting and degrading punishment? That our army is composed of such materials that discipline could not be preserved without it. There is a very plain answer to that argument. ("Shoot them," exclaimed some one.) No, I would neither shoot nor flog them; though of the two I must confess that I had rather be shot to death than flogged to death. But I would raise the character of the army by holding out to men who enlist a fair prospect of becoming officers in their turn. Now it is a rarity to see a man raised from the ranks to the situation of an officer; the aristocracy have seized on all the posts of honour and emolument in the army, and have left the toil, and the miserable pittance of the private soldier, and the degrading punishment to the people. Let your army be better paid—let all men who enlist have a chance of promotion to the rank of officer—let none be admitted but men of good conduct, and you will soon have an army of citizen soldiers who will preserve the best discipline without the application of the most inhuman and debasing punishment ever inflicted upon human beings." We are sorry to state, that after professing the above strong principles of reform, Mr. Leader proceeded to offer excuses for that disgusting Whig abomination, the Poor Law Amendment Bill. Mr. Prout moved as a resolution, "That this meeting is of opinion that Mr. Leader is a fit and proper person to represent the City of Westminster in Parliament." (Cheers.) Mr. Elphinstone had great pleasure in seconding the nomination. (Cheers.) The public conduct of Mr. Leader in the House of Commons was well known to the meeting. He had uniformly stood by the people against their enemies, the Tories. He had over and over advocated the interest of the many; and not those of the few—(cheers)—but the meeting had themselves heard the honest expressions of Mr. Leader's opinions from his own mouth; they required no panegyric from him (Mr. Elphinstone). The resolution was agreed to, and after speeches from Mr. Roebuck, Colonel Thompson, Dr. Wade, and Admiral Napier, the meeting separated.—*Weekly Dispatch, April 30.*

SIR F. BURDETT'S RESIGNATION AND LETTER TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

Brighton, April 27.
"Gentlemen,—I have just had transmitted to me by the High Bailiff of Westminster, a resolution, adopted by a public meeting in Covent-garden, of the electors of Westminster, calling upon me to vacate my seat, upon the ground of having lost the confidence of my constituents. This application so far differs from a similar one sent to me a short time since by a meeting of some gentlemen at the British Coffee-house, that it bears the semblance of proceeding from a public meeting of the electors of Westminster; the lion's hide is at least assumed, though the voice may be somewhat different; 'the hands are the hands of Esau,' said the patriarch of old, 'but the voice is the voice of Jacob,' so of this meeting the voice is the voice of the British Coffee-house, and the parties, as far as appears, the same; at any rate, it affords me an opportunity, and I trust a justification, of complying, to use the fashionable slang, with the wants and wishes of this portion of the people; the gauntlet is thrown down thus publicly, and I take it up and accept the challenge thus publicly given. I will apply for the Chiltern-Hundreds, and then call upon the electors of Westminster to declare themselves for or against a zealous supporter and firm adherent, as I have ever been and am, of the laws, institutions, and constitution of England. I should not, however, venture upon this decision, provoked to it as I am, nettled and stung by pismires, was I not satisfied from recent appearances that, no unfair advantage will thereby be given, or can be taken, by any party; all will start fair, and upon equal terms, and the opinions, sentiments, and principles of the electors of Westminster will be clearly manifested, and placed beyond cavil or dispute. I shall offer myself to your support as the supporter of the laws and institutions of the country, as a resolute opposer of all the new-fangled notions, shallow doctrines, and crude projects now afloat. The resolution passed at the late Westminster meeting in Covent-garden, with a common fallacy, makes an assertion, or takes an assertion for a proof, and comes to a conclusion as if it were a fact. It asserts that I have changed my politics, and that I am opposed to all remedies proposed for the correction of abuses in Church and State. The fact is that it is they who make this assertion who have changed, and not I—like men in a ship, who fancy the shore is in motion, instead of themselves.

"Gentlemen, when I was sent to the Tower, what was my motto? It was this—"Hold to the laws." I say so still. 'The Constitution, the whole Constitution, and nothing but the Constitution,' was inscribed on the banner of Reform when we struggled together to obtain it. Under the same banner we shall, I trust, again contend successfully for the support of the laws, institutions, and constitution of England, against an unnatural alliance, an odious yet ludicrous combination of Irish agitators, Popish priests, and paid patriots, operating upon a well-intentioned, I believe, but I am compelled to add, a weak and vacillating administration, whilst the country and the times demand one firm, capable, business-doing, and decided. Believe me, there can be no greater calamity to a country than a weak executive government. These, gentlemen, are, and ever were, my principles, feelings, and opinions. Should you concur in them, you will give me your support in fighting the battle of the constitution; if on the other hand, you do not concur with me in these opinions and principles, you will do well to oppose me with all your energies. For a more determined adherent of old English principles and government, laws and institutions, breathes not his native air.

"I remain, gentlemen, as I ever was, a true-hearted Englishman, and your devoted, faithful, and very humble servant,
"FRANCIS BURDETT."

(From the Weekly Dispatch, April 2.)
The cotton manufacturers of Manchester and Glasgow have made out a strong case for the repeal of the duty on cotton wool, or at least for the allowance of a

drawback of the duty on the exportation of coarse cotton goods. They forcibly show that a million and a half of our population are supported by the cotton manufacture; that half the goods made are exported and sold to foreigners, who pay us twenty millions per annum for them; that the cotton trade furnishes more than one half of the British productions exported to other countries; that in the infancy of this trade we produced only coarse goods, but gradually succeeded in making fabrics exceeding in fineness those of the East Indies; that though our cotton trade has been gradually increasing since the Peace, manufacturers have sprung up in the United States and on the Continent, which already absorb 800,000 bales yearly, being more than equal to three-fourths of the whole quantity manufactured in the United Kingdom; that foreign coarse cotton fabrics meet our own on neutral ground, in all quarters of the world, in considerable quantities and in successful rivalry; that foreign manufacturers pay no tax on the raw material, and that unless our manufacturers are relieved from the tax it will be impossible to withstand the competition to which they are subjected.

This statement presents occasion for gloomy anticipations. We may see, at a glance, that the loss of one half our export trade would bring with it, besides the pauperising of our manufacturing towns, an alarming falling off in the revenue, the laying up of a large portion of our commercial shipping, and the dismissal and dispersion of half our mercantile seamen, on whom England depends for protection in the event of war. We may see in a moment that when it shall happen that foreigners can supply our colonies with goods on lower terms than England, to force our colonists to consume dear English goods and prohibit cheap foreign goods, would amount precisely to exercising that gross tyranny which sanctioned the emancipation of the South Americans from the yoke of Spain. If foreigners now receive and consume half the cotton goods we manufacture, the cessation of that demand would produce a frightful mass of distress amongst the masters and operatives in Manchester and the other great manufacturing towns throughout the kingdom. Hundreds of thousands of men would be thrown out of employ, not transiently, but permanently, nor could they turn their labour into other channels; there would be no want of agricultural labourers, nor of manufacturers of wool, silk, or hardware. The poor men would not be chargeable with "shiftlessness;" it would be impossible for them to shift to other work; they would be doomed to lasting pauperism. In other times the ill-will that might arise from the irksome mode, or the small amount of parochial relief, was concentrated and limited to the vestrymen and overseers of the particular parish, who had absolute power and discretion to make the destitute more or less comfortable; but now, under the new centralizing Poor Law system, the severities which would be exercised on "able-bodied" applicants for relief would exasperate them against the general Government as having the direction and control of the dietary and other workhouse rules. And if, in former periods of distress in the manufacturing districts, where immense bodies of the people are collected together, there have been Luddism and drilling, and some danger of an uncontrollable outbreak, henceforth that danger will be increased tenfold, because the irritation will be directed against the centre of Government, and not against any local authorities. But what do the cotton manufacturers ask the Legislature to do for their protection against foreign competition?—What do they think will enable them to meet their rivals on neutral ground, and avert the train of mischiefs of which we have just taken a forecast—the perpetual loss of employment to the operatives, the distress and inability of the masters to pay heavier poor rates, the falling away of our revenue, shipping, and colonies, and the immensely increased danger of a revolution? Why, they ask no more than the repeal of the tax of a farthing and a fourth part of a farthing per pound (2s 11d per 112lbs.) on cotton wool. It is clear, however, that this is not all that should be done to stave off so much calamity. If we find the cotton manufacturers earnestly and pressingly declaring that an increase of one farthing per pound on the raw material is of vital importance to them, what shall we say of the iniquitous permission given by Lord Althorp and his coadjutors to form Joint Stock Banks, which permission has raised the price of cotton wool from twelve to sixteen farthings per pound? How much more urgent than the repeal of the farthing duty is the utter extinction of those baneful institutions? The manner in which such banks work evil to the public is too plain not to be seen. Give a manufacturer of cotton goods the opportunity of obtaining on credit the use of twice as much capital as he had before, and he will conclude that if he can weave and sell twice as many yards as he did before, he will double his profits and income. He will go into the market and buy twice as much cotton as usual. Give all the cotton dealers in Manchester and Liverpool new and unlimited facilities for obtaining money, and they will all rush into the market, and in the competition to buy, carry up the prices of the commodity 20 or 30 per cent. Give the manufacturers of wool, silk, and of other goods, the like facilities in obtaining accommodation, and the price of the raw material, in those trades, will also advance. This is precisely what occurred as soon as the Bank Charter scheme, with the encouragement to be afforded to Joint Stock Banks was announced in May, 1833. Upland Georgia cotton, which for several years, had been sold at less than 8d. per pound, and had produced only from 5d. to 6d. per pound in January, 1832, and 6d. to 7d. in January, 1833, advanced in August and September, in the latter year, to 11d. per pound, and it has ever since been from 2d. to 4d. per pound dearer than it was in the six years preceding 1833. It will, perhaps, strike the reader as extraordinary that the cotton manufacturers, who complain so anxiously about the detriment they sustain from the tax of a farthing per pound, should not utter one word of reproach against the Joint-stock banking system, which has, to a larger extent, increased the price of the raw material here, while a proportionate increase has not obtained on the Continent, where the curse of such banking has not disturbed the markets. Their silence, however, is explained, when we know that they themselves are the shareholders and the borrowers of these Joint Stock Banks. It is an empty assumption that the extended commerce of the nation requires an extension of the circulation; and that if we cannot increase the precious metals, we must increase the paper-money. If the circulation were sufficient in the past year, a diminution now of one-third of the amount would have a sufficiency if the prices of all commodities were reduced one-third. A cotton-manufacturer, for exam-

ple, would not require so much capital to buy his supply of cotton at 6d. per pound as he now requires to purchase it at 10d.; and the same observation would apply to the wool trade and every other. That the complete and final extinction of the local bank notes would produce a great and permanent fall in the value of all commodities, no one will dispute. This, then, is the remedy we should seek to preserve the vast commercial and manufacturing system of Great Britain. If we hesitate long, the great fabric will be undermined and will soon fall to pieces.

SILK TRADE.—Before we have had time to recover from the shock inflicted on us by the discredit attaching to engagements connected with America, we are likely to be still more depressed by the sacrifices which must unavoidably be made by all parties engaged in the trade to China. It is said that upon the two articles of silk and tea there will be a loss of five millions of money in consequence of the fall in prices during the last six or eight months. When the monopoly of the East India Company ceased, the first adventurers in this trade after it was thrown open having realised immense profits of 50, 80, or 100 per cent. on their importations, the spirit of speculation was so much excited, that the increased purchases in China raised prices there 30 or 40 per cent., whilst the accumulation of goods here has depressed them in a still greater ratio.

Conception-Bay Packets



NORA CREINA PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR AND PORTUGAL-COVE.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours. The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from CARBONEAR on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, positively at 9 o'clock and the Packet-man will leave St. John's on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, in order that the boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock, on each of those days.

TERMS.
Ladies and Gentlemen.....7s. 6d.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
Single Letters.....0s. 6d.
Double ditto.....1s. 0d.
And Packages in proportion.
N. B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all Letters and Packages given him.
Carbonear, April 20, 1837.

EDMUND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious boat, which at a considerable expense, he has fitted out that splendid Packet-boat

ST. PATRICK,

to ply between Carbonear and Portugal Cove; having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies) with two sleeping berths, which will be trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of the respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them general satisfaction.

The ST. PATRICK will leave Carbonear for the Cove, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 9 o'clock, and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; the Packet man will leave St. John's at 8 o'clock on these mornings.

TERMS.
After Cabin Passengers.....7s. 6d.
Fore Cabin Ditto.....5s. 0d.
Single Letters.....0s. 6d.
Double Ditto.....1s. 0d.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight. The owner will not be accountable for any money put on board.
N. B.—Letters for St. John's, &c. received at Mr. Edmund Phelan's, Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kilty's, (Newfoundland Tavern,) and at Mr. John Crute's.
Carbonear, April 20, 1837.

St. John's and Harbour-Grace PACKET.

THE fine fast-sailing, Cutter, the Express, leaves Harbour-Grace, precisely at 9 o'clock, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—This vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for Passengers; all Packages and Letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary fares 7s. 6d., Servants and Children 5s. each. Single letters 6d., Double ditto 1s., and parcels in proportion to their weight.
PERCHARD & BOAG, Agents,
St. John's.
ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent,
Harbour-Grace.
May 11.

Printed and Published every Thursday morning, by WILLIAM RICHARD SHEA, for the Proprietors, at their Printing Office in the rear of Mrs. Firth's Hotel; Duckworth Street.—Terms—Twenty-One Shillings per annum.