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# Newfoundland

No. 518.

THURSDAY, June 29, 1837.

Sixpence.

On Sale

On Sale

On Sale

On Sale.

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  
60 KEGS, 2 gallons each.

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 hogheads  
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 hogheads and bales  
Negrohead ditto in kegs  
200 Bls. Pitch  
Coal Tar, Paints, Lintseed Oil  
Varnish, Spirits of Turpentine  
100 Boxes Soap  
100 Ditto Candles  
Chain Cables and Topsail Sheets  
40 Bags fine Coffee.

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.

LANDING,

Ex Schooner LADY, from HALIFAX,

**43 Puns. Molasses,**  
**7 Hogheads Sugar,**

Both of very superior quality,

FOR SALE BY

**BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.**

May 18.

**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 "Shours" Pickles & Sauces.

DANIEL FOWLER.

May 25.

**West of England Goods**

**BOLLEY, JOB & CO.**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

Per PHENIX 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.

**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.

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.

**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.

A SECOND HAND

**PIANO FORTE.**

Apply at the Newfoundland Office.

May 25.

By the Subscriber,

AT HIS

**Grocery, Wine, & Spirit Stores,**

King's Road,

20 Qr.-CHESTS Young Hyson, Hyson,

Hyson Skin, 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, Snuff

Starb, 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

**McBRIDE & KERR,**

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

BY  
**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 Hogheads 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.

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 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 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.

(From *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine for May*.)

ENGLAND.

**REDUCTION OF TAXATION.**—There being a surplus revenue of about two millions and a half on the year ending 5th April, various projects for its application in the reduction of taxation have been brought forward. Numerous petitions have been sent to Parliament for the repeal of the window-duty; a tax which is not so objectionable in itself—being in some measure of the nature of a property tax—as by the unjust mode of its collection. The tax is not levied in Ireland at all, for what reason it would be difficult to explain. In England, the gross collection is about £1,200,000; in Scotland, between 70 and £80,000. It presses with undue severity on the middle classes. A person who has ten windows pays £1:7s., and for every additional window 8s. 3d. and 8s. 6d. alternately, till the number reaches thirty-nine; he then pays 4s. 1d. for each additional window till the number reaches 100, when another reduction takes place till 180; and only 1s. 6d. for every window above that number. Then all tenants paying less than £200 a-year of rent are exempted; and every farmer contrives to free two rooms from the tax by painting "Dairy" on the door of one, and "Cheese-room" on that of another. In practice, also, clergymen, at least those in the country—however extensive the house they occupy—pay no window-duty. Instead of repealing the tax, a bill should be brought in extending it to Ireland, and making all houses having more than four windows pay 2s. 6d. per window without any exemption or limitation; but, if this cannot be done, and the tax collected fairly, it ought unquestionably to be repealed. The tax on fire insurances—3s. per cent. when the insurance is only 1s. 6d.—is a most pernicious mode of raising revenue; preventing all classes from resorting to insurance so much as they ought, and the lower orders from insuring altogether. There is scarcely a year in which great misery is not occasioned, in every large town, by want of insurance. The gross collection in England is about £1,100,000; in Scotland, £60,000; in Ireland, £30,000. Now that the landowners have exempted the buildings on their farms, and their crops, farm-stock, and implements from all insurance duty, they surely could not object to a reduction of the tax on property of other kinds to one-half its present amount, the more especially as the probability is that the revenue would not be injured by such a reduction. The soap-tax is another exaction by which £800,000 is annually drawn from the people of Great Britain, but from which the Irish are also exempted. This of itself is a sufficient reason for its repeal. That an immense quantity of soap is smuggled from Ireland, as well as made clandestinely in this country, there can be no sort of doubt; and a reduction of the duty, combined with extension of the tax to Ireland, would unquestionably increase instead of diminishing the revenue. But the taxes which most severely press on the middle and working classes, though no motion is made for their repeal, are those on tea and sugar. It is a very moderate family indeed which does not consume thirty-five lbs. of tea and two cwts. of sugar in the year. Taking the duty on the former at 2s. 6d. per lb. we have £4 7 6 And the duty on the latter is 2s. per cwt. 2 14 0

7 1 6  
But, were we allowed to import sugar from the East Indies and foreign colonies, we might have it much cheaper, there being a prohibitory duty on foreign sugar of 63s. a-cwt. We believe that many persons pay more than £7 of tea and sugar tax who occupy houses not assessed for the window-duty; and no one having fewer than twenty-four windows pays so much for window duty.

**MRS. FITZHERBERT.**—The death of this lady has caused quite a sensation among the higher ranks, with whom, as well as with the Court, she seems to have been in habits of great intimacy; and she is said to have been much respected! She was of a very respectable family; and, previous to her notorious connexion with the Prince of Wales, she had been married, so that she could not plead youth and inexperience as an excuse for her profligacy. Her conscience, like that of Henry the Eighth's, was of that peculiar description which required the farce of a marriage between his Royal Highness and her; although she must have known that it was illegal, and totally useless for any purpose. When an application was made to Parliament in 1787 for money to pay the Prince's debts, the Royal Liar instructed Fox to deny the marriage in the most positive manner, not because the connexion was of a disreputable nature, but because the lady was a Catholic. There is much reason to believe that Fox—the idol of the Whigs—knew perfectly that there had been a marriage, and it is even asserted that he was present at it. The connexion, such as it was, only lasted three years; "the illustrious personage" having, we are told, "transferred his affections (!) to Lady Jersey." For her services, Mrs. Fitzherbert had a pension of £8,000 a-year bestowed on her. The whole affair, from first to last, is too precious a specimen of the morality of "our superiors," to be passed over. Why do the Sir Andrew Agnew's overlook such matters? The death of Lady de Lisle, the eldest natural daughter of the King, and a true Tory of the Cumberland school, was, it seems, considered by the Oligarchy so important an event, that the Duchess of Kent is abused by the *Times* for not putting off a dinner party in consequence of it!

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The crisis which so many, and ourselves among the number, a year ago foretold to be inevitably

approaching, is at last at hand, and before it is over we will not be surprised to see results little less disastrous than happened in 1825. Numerous failures have already taken place in Glasgow, Liverpool, and London: the greatest gloom prevails in all the manufacturing districts, and thousands of operatives have been thrown out of employment. If we take a retrospect of our commercial history for the last year or two, we do not think there is any great difficulty in perceiving the immediate cause of the mischief. This is no less than the seventh period of mercantile distress, attended with great destruction of private fortunes, within the last twenty-eight years; for 1809, 1811, 1813, 1817, 1819, and 1825, are all denoted by a black mark in the annals of commerce.

Up till about the month of July last, we had the most flattering accounts of the extraordinary activity of trade, and prosperity in the manufacturing districts. For example, in January 1836, Mr. Pease stated to his constituents, that he was assured, on good authority, that the number of cotton mills building, exceeded in number those in existence, and that there had not for many years been so much activity in the manufacturing districts. Iron rose in four months £3 a-ton, or twenty-five per cent.; lead, for many years a drug, was in a great demand at a highly remunerative price. The prosperity, as it was called, went on increasing, through February, March, April, and May. At Paisley a sufficient number of houses could not be had for the accommodation of the operatives. In the west of England, such was the demand for masons to erect new mills, that their wages rose to 22s. per week, and the same difficulty was found, as at Paisley, to accommodate the weavers. Raw silk, in March and April, rose 25 per cent., and all articles continued to advance. Almost innumerable railroads and other joint-stock companies were projected, and the newspapers, particularly those of the west of England, were filled with prospectuses. Nor was it merely the joint-stock companies in their own district, which the merchants of Liverpool and Manchester stimulated; they were large subscribers to those in every part of the kingdom: for example, they held £480,000 of shares, being more than one third of the stock, of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company. If it is considered that 1835 was a year of great mercantile activity, and that trade was in a prosperous state in 1834, it may naturally be conjectured, that when the declared value of the exports of the first six months of 1836 were 30 per cent higher than those of 1834, and 20 per cent. above those of 1835, there was some reason to apprehend that there was too much activity in trade, and that more goods were manufacturing than were likely to be needed by the consumers; the more especially as the rise in the price of the raw material, and of wages occasioned by competition, naturally raised the price of the manufactured goods, and thus tended to diminish the consumption.

We presume no one will deny that it is possible to manufacture more goods than may be needed, and that, from the circumstance of there being wholesale dealers in manufactured goods—to say nothing of ordinary shop-keepers—who lay in a more than ordinary stock, in the anticipation of a rise of price, it may be some time before it is discovered that there is an over-production. But that discovery must be made, sooner or later; and whenever it is made, goods sink not only by the total amount of what they have risen, but still farther; for every one, expecting prices to fall, allows his stock to get lower than usual, and demand ceasing, the holders, when trading—as most merchants do—beyond their capital, are forced to sell them at any sacrifice, to meet pressing demands. This, of course, lowers prices still farther, and it is impossible to assign any limits to the depression which, under such circumstances, may take place; for every sacrifice, and every bankruptcy, tends to create more. That there was over-trading in the spring of last year, to a great extent, can hardly be doubted, as it has been shewn that some of the houses which have failed had speculation to an amount ten times greater than their capital.

But in all human ills there is ground for consolation. The distress among the mercantile men has kept down the price of grain by preventing speculation, otherwise it would have been much higher than it is. In ordinary times we would, no doubt, suffer afterwards for the present comparative cheapness; but the continuance of the distress, combined with a bad harvest, and nothing else, will repeal the Corn-Laws; and so out, of a great evil may ultimately arise a much greater good.

CONSOLATIONS UNDER A CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

Without the miracle of a sudden and sweeping conversion of Peers and Courtiers to the line of policy dictated by wisdom and justice, the immediate resignation of Lord Melbourne's Ministry must be considered as inevitable. The Whigs cannot go on much longer in the existing state of parties, if they would—and ought not, though they could; and a dissolution of Parliament, in the present situation of the country, can at best only stave off the evil day. The choice of the Melbourne Ministry we consider to be narrowed to the alternative of prompt and dignified resignation—throwing a tremendous responsibility upon their rash and factious successors—or disgraceful downfall, and that at no distant period. The breach is now widened far beyond the application of Lord Ebrington's re-soldering, or Mr. O'Connell's tinkering. If a skillful physician were called to prescribe for a half-maniac, half-idiot peer, and, after an attendance of years, during which he had exhausted every resource of art, science, and philo-

sophy, in a mild treatment, found the case daily becoming more desperate, he would naturally propose more active or coercive remedies. But, if the guardians of the mischievous maniac, putting faith in quacks, protested against the discipline of keepers, straight-waistcoats, and powerful medicine, with a person of such vast hereditary consequence we presume that the physician would have no choice but to withdraw, and leave his unhappy patient to the charlatans who undertake his cure; considering it derogatory to his character and liberal profession to pocket fees where he is tied up from doing service, especially if this were the singular case in which the fees came out of the pocket of third parties, deeply interested in the noble lord either recovering his reason or being made over to those who would speedily do his business in one way or another.

The case of the Government is equally parallel, only that their duty to the third party, the nation, is understated. A third great defeat is impending—for we will not insult the honour of the Administration by for one moment supposing the possibility of their tampering with the inveterate adversary, or submitting to the compromise of but an iota of what is vital in their great measures—and that defeat incurred, they cannot for a day retain office without personal degradation, the forfeiture of self-respect, and the complete loss of that moral influence with the country, to which alone they can safely confide for the renovation of strength. As to the members of the Cabinet individually, we sincerely believe that the prospective fair and honourable occasion of retreat ought to be held a subject of congratulation. They have enjoyed the halcyon period of internal prosperity almost to its close.

It is idle now to inquire for what good purpose the fettered Government has struggled on, session after session. We concede to the Whigs, to the fullest extent, the desire of doing all the good which, as a middle party, they cared to venture, and had the power to accomplish. They have, we acknowledge, displayed admirable forbearance with the Tory party, and exhausted every art of soothing and persuasion. They have even laid themselves open to the charge of truckling and trimming; yet are as far as ever—we say father than ever—from carrying the few Liberal measures to which they are pledged. They have all along been supported by Irish Liberals without qualification or restriction. It was enough that a measure was proposed by the Whigs, to catch their votes; and, if the radical party has not been damaged by the same accommodating policy, many of the Radical Members of Parliament have been injured by alternate forbearance and adherence, which has at times verged upon a compromise of some of the fundamental principles of their political creed. All this would have been overlooked had success attended any one of the great Whig measures. We do not blame their want of success; but we regret the issue; and grumble at fatal, useless delay. We have ever maintained that the middle party has acted as a convenient bulwark, behind which the Tories have skulked, to recruit and concentrate their strength. Their captains may still prefer to lie snug within the Torres Vedras of the Opposition benches; but can acquiescence in this policy be good tactics for Reformers? Notwithstanding the late bravadoing of Sir Robert Peel, the Duke and himself—however loudly the mercenaries may be clamouring for rations and pay—far from being fully prepared. Like men acting under unworthy motives, the Tory leaders shrink in their hearts from what they greedily desire. Their ambition and lust of power are insatiable; but their fears are many. They feel that they are not yet in so much better a condition to hold what they may snatch, than when this Parliament was called into existence, as to make the place they covet by any means secure even for a session. Since, in the progress of good, we must have back the Tories, now is the time, tho' a twelvemonth since might have been better—now, when public difficulties are thickening and their doubts and panic unabated, whatever face they may put upon it. But this seems a period of mutual panic; and the mere party adherents of the Administration have some cause for alarm, though we own that we cannot see why Reformers should participate in the consternation which seems to have seized a portion of the public mind, only because Sir Robert Peel may, for a season, take place of Lord John Russell. The necessary resignation of the Whigs, like every other extreme calamity, is not without attendant consolations. Let us look to some of the more prominent. Sir Robert Peel already hints, that he may grant that Municipal Reform to Ireland which Lord Melbourne has not power to carry. The effrontery of this insinuation, and that regarding the total abolition of the Newspaper Stamp from such a quarter, is, we own, unparalleled. Still "The knave is mine honest friend." Sir Robert Peel is the most convertible of statesmen. A man of spirit in private life has a right to throw a knavish benefactor's benefits back in his face if he choose; but a patriot must look solely to the advantage of his country without being too nice or scrupulous, in these times, about the purity of the quarter whence it comes. The delay of all reforms, the stoppage of all improvements, is another anticipated effect of Tory rule. We demur to this also. And what is the fact? All reforms are delayed—all improvements are arrested. The Tories have said "You shall have no popular measure, save through us;" and we have never seen that the Whigs heartily approve of the only effectual means to break up their power. That—short of revolution—can only be effected by purifying and popularizing the

House of Commons, through extended suffrage and the ballot. And do not the Whigs, as a party, oppose these essential reforms quite as strenuously as the Tories? Ay, and every other Radical measure of reform! It comes to this—that Whigs and Tories alike are opposed to "all organic change;" to every reform deserving the name of constitutional, and to those especially required to render the House of Representatives an independent body, uninfluenced by the Aristocracy, and acting for the entire nation, in all its classes and interests. Both alike oppose touching, with ever so light a hand, that demoralizing, Aristocratic palladium, the Law of Primogeniture. Both alike cleave to a State Church, subversive, by its institutions, of the principles and spread of pure Christianity. Both strenuously defend the worst scandals of privilege—the Pension List, Bishops sitting in the House of Lords, Peers voting by proxy, and many other abuses connected with an irresponsible hereditary Chamber. Thus, in radical or constitutional reforms there is nothing to choose between the parties; and in many administrative reforms, as those of Finance, Police, Local Courts, the Post-Office, the Poor Laws, the Collection of the Revenue, and other subordinate matters, while the Tories, from the affection which the Crown and the Peers bear them, possess more power to effect improvement than the Whigs, they are probably quite as well inclined. Every administration, Whig, Tory, or Radical, must desire popularity—and there are but two ways of attaining it:—gulling and soothing, or administering public affairs so as best to promote the prosperity of the people. Gulling will do no longer. It is no more possible to get up a "Church-in-danger" mob, in our towns, than to make John Bull open his purse by tickling his fancy with the glory and gain of a new Continental war. We are thus neither panic-struck nor in despair at the prospect of Tory accession. The wheel must yet go round and round, before the thread of fate is spun out; and the drag which retards its revolutions is no longer a useful instrument. Ireland is another grand argument for the Whig party degrading themselves, by clinging to office. The alarm about Ireland we consider greatly exaggerated. Discontent there will be; but the Irish people and their leaders are too intelligent, too thoroughly disciplined in the modern tactics of peaceful agitation, to play the game of the Orangemen, by flying into outrage and insurrection, because Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, who carried Catholic Emancipation, have taken turn about with the party from which emanated the Gorgon-headed Coercion Bill. The Irish people are, besides, united by closer and more affectionate ties with the British Reformers than at any former period, and are guarded by our sympathy and strength; but, above all, however it may be with the base local factions, it never can be the interest of any future English Administration to keep alive and perpetuate dissension in Ireland. Let us not be frightened by a bugbear. The party cry of "Ireland will rise in insurrection—the Reform Bill will be destroyed—the English Municipal Bill will be abolished"—may safely be put into the opposite scale, to balance "Church-in-danger" and "No Popery!" The people will keep what they have got—there is little fear of that; and, from the Tories, in their brief reign, may glean something more. Like Lord John Russell, we ought to disdain the false pride of rejecting a good measure, merely because the Tories have proposed it. These are among the crumbs of comfort under the impending, and, we fear, unavoidable calamity of Tory sway. But we have a yet stronger ground of consolation—and one for which we are willing to peril the change—in the hope of seeing all hollow Liberals unmasked; principles paramount, instead of party; good men untrammelled; the sheep separated from the goats; and that compact, united, and energetic Opposition organized in Parliament, which, failing a Liberal and powerful administration, is our next best hope.

[Most English readers are already acquainted with the name of Körner, and with his fervent, heart-breathed aspirations for liberty and "fatherland." This, however, is far from being the sole beauty of his poems; and there are, perhaps, few who more completely adapt the tone of their verses, if we may so speak, to the subject in hand. The few following lines breathe, in the original, the very essence of quiet and repose: how far that tone has been preserved in a translation, (almost literal, and in the same metre,) is for the reader to judge.]

Evening sweet!  
Which all the weary love to greet;  
Quietly day comes to its end,  
Sweetly rests the toil-worn hand,  
Till morn again the eye shall meet.  
Evening sweet!

Come to sleep!  
O'er weary eyes let slumber creep!  
In silence all our streets now lie,  
And solemn sounds the watchman's cry:  
Listen all night's challenge deep!  
Come to sleep!

Slumber light!  
Dream of your paradise to night!  
Whom anxious love has robbed of rest,  
With bright dreams may your sleep be blest,  
As if your loved ones met your sight!  
Slumber light!

Evening sweet!  
Sleep, till day your eye shall greet!  
Sleep, till morning fresh and fair  
Rise with new light, new toils, new care!  
Our Father watches! Rest is meet!  
Evening sweet!

The Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) June 29, 1837.

To Correspondents.—We must beg to decline inserting a letter signed "L." which was sent to us last evening, and we are rather surprised that the impropriety of laying such a communication before the public did not suggest itself to the author.

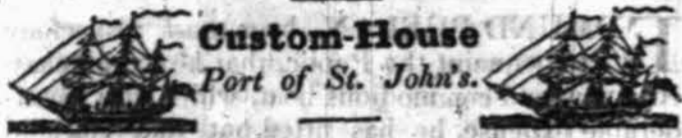
Monday next, the 3d July, is the day fixed on for the opening of the Legislature.

Arrivals.—In the *Coquette*, from Halifax, Mr. Yates. From the West Indies, Depy. Asst. Com. Gen. Milray.

Departures.—In the *Sarah*, for Cork, Mr. Cusack. In the *Ranger*, for Cork, Mrs. Good, Miss Fowler, Mr. W. Langley, Mr. J. Ryan, Mr. Wright.—In the *Catherine Ann* for Cork, Mr. C. Alsop.—In the *Eling*, for Cork, Mr. Garland Garden, Mr. T. Morry.

Died, at Brigus, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, after a few days illness, ROBERT DOXIE, Esq., Surgeon, a native of Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire (Scotland), aged 28 years.

Shipping Intelligence.



Custom-House

Port of St. John's

VESSELS (ENTERED.)

- June 22.—Schooner *Isabella*, Kennedy, Novascotia—40 M. shingles, 37 hds. porter.
- Brigantine *Coquette*, Wingard, Bermuda and Halifax—ballast.
- Schooner *Mayflower*, Lock, Hamburg—200 bls pork, 200 bags wheat, 143 bags bread.
- Brig *Visiter*, Liscombe, Liverpool—40 tons coal, 15 puns rum, 50 firkins butter, and sundry merchandise.
- Brig *Mary Isabella*, Davidson, Hamburg—900 bls flour, 3000 bags bread, and sundries.
- Schooner *Collector*, Phelan, Sydney—40 tons coal.
- Schooner *Hope*, Sanderson, P. E. Island—17 head cattle.
- Schooner *Ben*, Forest, Boston—40 hds. molasses, 50 bls. tar, 20 hds. sugar, and sundries.
- Schooner *Nimrod*, Barron, Sydney—100 tons coal.
- Brig *Lady of the Lake*, Taylor, Cape Breton—108 chalds. coal.
- Schooner *St. Patrick*, Whelan, Cape Breton—80 tons coal.
- Schooner *Clarinda*, Anderson, P. E. Island—90 M. shingles, 11 M. board.
- Schooner *Herald*, Coyle, P. E. Island—40 M. board and plank.
- Schooner *Harmony*, Martin, Sydney—100 chalds. coal.
- Schooner *United Brothers*, Hayden, New Brunswick—24 M. board, 20 M. shingles.
- Schooner *Malvina*, Geran, Cape Breton—84 chalds. coal.
- 23.—Schooner *Annandale*, Walsh, P. E. Island—30 M. feet board, 20 M. shingles.
- Schooner *Mary*, M'Neil, Novascotia—50 M. feet lumber, 40 M. shingles.
- Schooner *John & Horatio*, Dwyer, Bridgeport—80 tons coal.
- Brigantine *Daniel O'Connell*, Phoran, Bridgeport—73 chalds. coal.
- 24.—Brigantine *Devonshire*, Wainwright, Grenada—100 puns rum, 40 puns molasses.
- Brigantine *Sir Stephen Chapman*, Hunt, Demerara—80 puns rum, 40 puns molasses, 20 bls sugar.
- Schooner *President*, Odell, Bridgeport—56 tons coal.
- Brig *Diamond*, Stanley, St. Vincent—100 puns molasses, 30 hds. sugar.
- Schooner *Alexander*, Keating, Novascotia—30 M. lumber.
- Brig *Hazlebrig*, Ritzema, Cadiz—380 tons salt.
- 26.—Brig *Mary*, Cummings, Thomson, New Castle—230 tons coal, and sundries.
- Schooner *Janet Grant*, Simpson, New York—100 hds sugar, 160 bags coffee, 68 boxes raisins, &c.
- Schooner *Trial*, Roberts, Miramichi—40 M. board, 20 M. shingles.
- Schooner *Richard Smith*, Moore, Cape Breton—20 M. lumber, 45 M. shingles.
- Schooner *Priscilla*, Sutherland, P. E. Island—30 M. board, 20 M. shingles.
- Schooner *Pearl*, Avery, Figueira—28 sacks walnuts, 90 tons salt.
- Schooner *Enterprise*, Simpson, Bay Verte—38 M. board 13 M. shingles.
- 28.—Schooner *Success*, Deagle, Cape Breton—20 head cattle, 40 sheep.

VESSELS (LOADING.)

- June 22.—Caledonia, Greig, Greenock.
- Betha, Stirling, Barbados.
- 24.—Marnhull, White, Figueira.
- 26.—Hope, Saunders, P. E. Island.
- Isabella, Kennedy, Pictou.
- Britannia, Burke, Greenock.
- 27.—Grasshopper, Landries, Halifax.
- Devonshire, Wainwright, West Indies.
- Mary Jane, Butt, Cork.
- Herald, Doyle, P. E. Island.
- 28.—Annandale, Walsh, P. E. Island.
- Coquette, Wingood, West Indies.
- Diamond, Diamond, St. Vincent.

VESSELS (CLEARED.)

- June 23.—Schooner *Elizabeth*, Morris, Bay Verte—60 bls flour.
- Ship *Cumberland*, Power, Quebec—ballast.
- Brig *Sarah*, Sharp, Cork—24,000 galls oil.
- 24.—Brig *Catherine Ann*, Warner, Cork—21,000 galls oil, 1000 seal skins.
- Brig *Aristides*, Hart, Pernambuco—2600 qtls fish, 32 drums potatoes.
- Schooner *Sarah*, M'Grath, Sydney—ballast.
- 26.—Schooner *Eling*, Luens, Cork—20,000 galls oil, &c.
- 27.—Brig *Mary*, M'Lauren, Bahia—2000 qtls fish.
- Brig *Avalon*, Ritchie, Demerara—2000 qtls fish, 100 bls flour.
- 28.—Schooner *Ben*, Forest, Cape Breton—ballast.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,

BY

JAMES CLIFT,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

The Property of a Gentleman about to leave the Island.

- 1 Piano Forte
- 1 Capital Sofa, stuffed all round with Feathers
- 1 Cuckoo Clock, English make, and warranted to keep good time
- 1 Gardevin, 2 Bronze Figures
- 1 Set Dinner Ware
- 1 Breakfast Set, 3 Trays
- 1 Easy Chair
- 1 Chest Drawers
- 3 Bedsteads, 3 Feather Beds
- A quantity Bed Linen
- 1 Dressing Glass and Table
- Fender and Fire Irons
- 1 Plate Warmer
- 1 Set Dish Covers
- 6 Chairs, 2 Tables, 1 Dresser

On Sale

HUNTERS & Co.

100 M. Merchantable Pine and Spruce Inch BOARD

- 100 M. Merchantable Shingles
- 20 M. 2 and 3 Inch Pine Plank
- 10 M. 3 inch Hemlock ditto
- 10 M. Hardwood Plank, 1 1/2 to 3 inch
- 20 Spars, from 10 to 16 inch
- 5 M. Superior Clapboard

Imported by sundry Vessels from Miramichi and P. E. Island.

June 29.

At Our usual Reduced Prices, WE OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig DEVONSHIRE, CONSISTING OF 150 Puncheons of

RUM and MOLASSES,

To those with whom we have open Accounts, or in Barter for Fish.

J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

June 29.

BLAND & TOBIN,

150 PUNS. Choice Molasses

- 30 Hogsheads
- 40 Barrels
- 100 Boxes

SUGAR

- 6 Bags Coffee
- Irish and Halifax Porter and Ale
- Spermaceti Candles
- Mould and Dipped do.
- Soap, Basket Salt
- Feather Beds, Sole Leather
- Lumber, &c. &c.

A QUANTITY FRENCH AND OTHER

WINE S,

—CONSISTING OF—

- BURGUNDY,
- CHAMPAGNE,
- CALCAVELLA,
- BUCELLAS,
- VIN DE GRAVE,
- SAUTERNE,
- HOCK,
- OLD MOUNTAIN,
- MADEIRA,
- CLARET.

In Cases of Three Dozen each.

June 29.

40,000 SUPERIOR CIGARS, Per Sophia, FOR SALE BY W. L. WHITE.

June 29.

Recently Imported AND FOR SALE

BY

JOHN RYAN,

Ex KELYD CASTLE and ARISTIDES, from Hamburg,

- PORK Prime Mess in Bls. and Half-bls.
- BREAD, good, common and fine
- FLOUR, fine and superfine
- BUTTER, first quality Holstein.

Ex Brig SARAH from Bristol,

Bolt, Bar and Sheet IRON

- Bolt COPPER
- NAILS (assorted sizes)
- BLACK LEAD, LINSEED OIL
- SPIRITS TURPENTINE
- Stockholm and Coal TAR
- PITCH, No. CANVASS
- LINES and TWINES
- CORDAGE, OAKUM
- LOAF SUGAR in Casks
- CURRENTS in Casks
- Guinness' Bottled PORTER, (very superior)
- Bottled ALE in packages of 3 dozen
- SHERRY WINE in qr.-casks
- COGNAC BRANDY, SOAP
- Mold and Dipped CANDLES
- REGISTER STOVES, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Ex EDGECOMB, CONVIVIAL, and others, An extensive and general assortment of Manufactured and other

GOODS, Newest Fashions.

June 15.

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 Calm COAL
- 10 1/2 M. BRICK
- 41 Casks LIME
- And Sundries

For Cash,

BY BAIN, JOHNSTON & Co.

June 8.

Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING From the JULIA, from Liverpool, AND OFFER FOR SALE,

- 2 PIPES } Prime Brontè Madeira
- 10 Hogsheads } WINE.
- 40 Qr.-Casks } June 1.

JUST ARRIVED

Ex EWINS from Hamburg,

- 1250 Bags BREAD
- 450 Firkins BUTTER
- 300 Barrels PORK
- 200 Barrels Superfine FLOUR
- Ex NORVAL from 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.

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.

RICHARD HOWLEY HAS RECENTLY IMPORTED

Per Charles and Eliza, from London, Julia and Convivial, from Liverpool, Sarah, from Bristol, and Aboona, 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.

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 Stockholm TAR
- 10 M. BRICKS.

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.



Poets Corner

SONNETS

TO THE AUTHOR OF "PARACELsus."

I.

Thy brow is calm, young Poet—pale and clear  
As a moon-lighted statue. I might deem  
I but behold thy pictured semblance near,—  
And yet I did behold thee in no dream!  
Unmoyed, unheeding as thine eyes appear,  
Quiet and shaded like an unshined stream,  
Those very eyes may often flash and beam  
With thought intense, or melt in feeling's tear,  
As genius lights them with a ray divine.  
Methinks, when in deep solitude I pore  
Over the wonders of thy mind's rich store,  
That I am glad thou didst not smile and speak  
With common smiles and words, and rudely break  
The Poet's image in my Paney's shrine.

II.

He hath the quiet and calm look of one,  
Who is assured in genius too intense  
For doubt of its own power,—yet with the sense  
Of youth, not weakness,—like green fruit in Spring  
Telling rich Autumn's promise.—tempering  
All thoughts of pride, he knows what he hath done,  
Compared with the dim thrill of what shall be  
When glorious visions find reality,  
Is like an echo gone before,—a tone  
When instruments would prove their harmony  
Before the strain begins,—a rain-drop lone  
From the storm-laden cloud. Unconsciously,  
Perchance, his musing spirit is the guest  
Of future ages, who shall prize him best.

THE CREDITOR.

It has been remarked by a living writer, a moralist as well as a wit, that it is most absurdly the custom among all ranks to designate the debtor, the "poor debtor," and the "unfortunate debtor," while, by equally general consent, the creditor is styled the "grasping," the "hard-hearted," and the "relentless." We gratefully pay in an instalment to the stock of proof, that the creditor is herein infamously libelled, whether the debtor be rightfully designated or not.

We have seen many creditors; we have met them often in life—by accident seldom by appointment, for appointments with creditors are rarely kept. And of them all, without exception, we can honestly declare that they were fellows truly worthy of giving credit—kind, sensible, polite souls, whose books it was quite a pleasure to remain in. It is really a pity to pay such people—you deprive them thereby of so many opportunities of showing their excellent qualities, and their continued claims upon your custom. Payment can only be completely justified by being coupled with a condition that you immediately run a much larger score, and take longer time. To offer them ready money is to narrow their chances of doing that which they were expressly sent into the world to do.

Such creditors have we seen, and few of any other class. Now and then you may find a "hard hearted creditor," one whom a long course of prosperity has petrified—whom singular good fortune in collecting his debts easily has rendered impatient to the exception; you may stumble occasionally on a "relentless" creditor—one who would rather receive a small part of his account than fifty excuses—who has no taste for ingenious evasions—who actually expects you not merely to make a promise, but to keep it—who stupidly supposes that you are to pay him because the money is due, and who then proceeds to what he calls proceedings against you. But, depend upon it, if you ever come into collision with such a burlesque of a man of business, you will find him young in trade, inexperienced in the art of dunning, and unused to giving credit. He knows nothing of the duties of a creditor, and your best plan will be to pay him at once, and have done with him—getting his receipt, and having it framed and glazed—unless you like to keep out of his way until he gets more versed in his calling, and sees the absurdity of his applications.

But out of the way of the creditor who knows himself, and who deserves the distinction of having a round of debtors, you never can have occasion to get. Never avoid him if you wish to spare him the trouble of writing a receipt. Perhaps you, like Romeo—

"—do remember an apothecary,  
And hereabout he dwells."

But is that a reason why you should skulk past his door on the other side of the way, or drive down a turning to evade him, instead of nodding at him as you pass, as though you knew his worth and put trust in him as an honest fellow? If you see your creditor at a distance, walk boldly up to him, and as you go by, hope his rheumatism is better; if he be about to stop you, seem to stop him, and, before he can remind you that you faithfully pro-

mised to pay him three weeks ago, hint to him that he has neglected sending in your account, and that you must have it by the twenty fifth of next month. Tell him to call for the amount on that day. You need not be not at home, for he won't come. We have said that appointments with creditors are seldom kept;—it is the fault we do not hesitate to say so, it is the fault of the creditor—he thinks it hardly worth while to attend. Some years ago punctuality was exceedingly prevalent amongst all classes of duns—they knocked as the clock struck; you were sure of their visit if they promised to call. But the system has changed with the times; and you may now desire your bill or to call at twelve on Tuesday, with a perfect reliance on his non-attendance, unless you want, not to diminish, but to lengthen his account, by another order. People used to feel quite happy when they discovered a creditor who was content with calling once a day—a patient, civil creature, who was satisfied with knocking, till he was tired—a fine fellow of the come-again school; but now, in such a case, your thoughts would recur to a horse-whip, or the police; the most moderate course you could take would be to address a letter of complaint to the "Morning Herald."

Lest it should be thought by somebody who has happened to meet with a hard-hearted creditor in his life, that compassionate creditors are scarce, we shall establish the existence of this class, by introducing a specimen of a set still further removed from the "grasping" and "relentless" few. Our specimen is the most diffident and gentle-minded creature living—he is therefore marked out for a creditor; and he is one, in fifty places which he scrupulously avoids. He takes a thousand times more pains to get out of the way of a debtor, than some people foolishly take to escape the glance of a creditor. He would not meet a man who owes him money for the world, lest it should be voluntarily tendered, or he should be supposed capable of asking for it. Twice only has he been wrought upon to do this—we played the lever in both cases. In the first, knowing his timid and irresolute character, we urged him to apply for payment of a considerable sum which had been long due, and only wanted asking for. To call would be better than to write—but he would write. One morning he astonished us by a specific and decided announcement—we could hardly believe. "Well, I've written to Tomlinson." He received in return thousands of compliments and congratulations on his nerve and resolution—he had done wonders, and the thing seemed settled. But three weeks after this, we were again startled by the same announcement—"Well, I've written to Tomlinson!" "Written! Why you had written three weeks ago." "Yes," was the explanation, "Yes, I know, and so I did—but I did not send the letter!" To write that letter was a giant effort; to put it into the post required three week's thought, self-communion, composure and deliberation.

Pen and ink applications were evidently hopeless. He must be screwed up, for once at any rate, to a personal visit; and on another debtor of his, one not likely to pay unsolicited, we boldly determined he should call—yes, actually knock at the door, enter the family apartment, and ask for his money. Well, he would call—next week. No, he must resolve on going at once. Well, he would go—the next day, or the day after. No, he must start that very morning, nay, that very moment. His hat and gloves were brought, and go he must. "By heavens!" he muttered, as he felt his resolution forming under the influence of a will not his own, and his limbs obeying the impulse of a mind quite made up, but not belonging to him, "by heavens, B—, you're a fiend." But he was moved slowly forward—coaxed one half of the way, and dragged the other half. Still he did go on. The point of destination is in sight—yes, that is the street; but to get him to turn down it is a task exquisitely delicate, and difficult exceedingly. Compared with him, a pig is the most tractable of creatures. At last, however, the corner is turned—the house is before us—and with a step the most faltering and reluctant he advances towards that "debtor's door," as though a rope were round his neck and eternity awaited him at the threshold. Fifty excuses are offered and rejected, fifty reasons why writing would be better. He will pledge himself to despatch a letter before he dines—he will be quite peremptory in his tone and absolutely request payment whenever it may be perfectly convenient. The very verge of the door-step. One effort more and his foot is upon it. We relieve him from the task of knocking; a loud rap shakes his soul, and he feels as though his fetters are being knocked off—that his time has come. Conscious that he cannot now escape we leave him to his fate, and retire to a print-shop window a little way off, to wait the issue of his first "stand and deliver" to a debtor. Short was the interval allowed us for speculation upon the result. We turned round to see that he had safely entered, and perceived him just descending the steps with a face lit up with satisfaction and a sense of having discharged his duty. Another moment, and down the street he came with elasticity in his tread, and pleasure in the very palms of his hands as he rubbed them together. What could this portend? "It's all right," he cried, as he approached. All right?—Could he have asked for the three hundred pounds, and receive the sum, or even a promise, in that brief space of time? it could not be possible. "It's all right," he repeated. "What's all right? Have you got the money?" "No," exclaimed the happy, "the more, oh! far more than contented creditor, 'it's all right—he's out of town!'"

Sceptical reader, there is even such a creditor as this in the world; and millions of others, we doubt not, worthy of associating with him, people this world of trust. Before you revile the creditor, and defame him as hard-hearted, think upon what you owe him, how long it has been due, how much he may want, and how seldom he has asked. Look around you, and say if you do not see among your acquaintances many in whom the repugnance to ask for what is due to them is almost unconquerable; who could almost beg, who have been known to borrow, rather than assume the mean, cold character of a dun. The unwilling to ask is quite as numerous a class as the unwilling to pay. Inquire of that man who traces what he calls his irretrievable ruin to the obstinate folly or the revengeful persecution of his creditors, whether the mischief did not originate in the spite or stupidity of one, and whether he had not experienced lenity and good-nature from the rest. The creditor is an injured angel, let ingratitude per contra the account as it may. The three grand virtues are his in turn; he commences in faith; that gone, he rests long in hope; and that departed, he is contented to have been a dispenser of charity. His life is spent in paying compliments to human nature, that pays not him in return. He gives his fellow creatures credit for honesty; let them give him credit—for generosity.

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 he 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.

- Fore 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.

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 Monday, 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,  
Agent.

May 18.

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, Dockworth Street.—Terms—Twenty One Shillings per annum.