



Printed and Published by S. Johns, at the Duckworth Street.

Newfoundland

No. 525.

THURSDAY, August 17, 1837.

Sixpence.

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 **Coveat** 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 Kielty'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.

A SECOND HAND PIANO FORTE.

Apply at the *Newfoundland Office*.
May 25.

On Sale

Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co.

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

- 2 PIPES
 - 10 Hogsheads
 - 40 Qr.-Casks
- Prime Bronté Madeira
WINE,
June 1.

West of England Goods

BULLEY, JOB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per *PROXIMA* 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.

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

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.

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.

BY

JAMES FERGUS & CO.

- 100 Puns. Choice Retailing MOLASSES
- 40 Hogsheads SUGAR

Ex *LOTTERY* from *Porto Rico*.
Negrohead TOBACCO, first quality, a very superior article

- 1 Case Fishing BOOTS
- Ex *SIR THOMAS DUCKWORTH* from *Bermuda*:
High Proof Demerary RUM
Fine ditto SUGAR
Excellent ditto MOLASSES

Ex *BETHEA* from *Demerary*.
ALSO, IN STORE,
Prime Mess BEEF, PORK, RICE.

July 6.

WESTMINSTER'S GLORY.—Walter Scott appears to have shrewdly penetrated the character of Sir Francis Burdett. In a letter to Mr. George Ellis, published in Mr. Lockhart's work, he says, "No lover was ever so jealous of his mistress as Sir Francis is of mob popularity—witness the fate of Paull, Tierney, even Wardle; in short, of whomsoever presumed to rival the brazen image whom the mob of Westminster has set up." This observation gives the key to the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett. He was jealous of O'Connell; he strove to get him into place, and failing in that, next he attempted to destroy him, and failing in that also, and finding that the rival could not be disposed of, he broke with the mistress, and threw himself into the arms of her enemy. The cause which this man loves, is the cause in which he may appear of importance. He has no attachment to principles, unless they serve as a pedestal to raise him to public view; if they overtop him, he sets about pulling them down. His master-passion is the love of notoriety, but notoriety in these times is a thing that can only be procured by strenuous and persevering toil, or by the shortcut of flagrant dishonesty, and Sir Francis Burdett is not the man to labour for what he craves while there is an easier mode of obtaining it. To have kept his once high position as a popular chief he must have passed days and nights in labour which he has given to self-indulgence, but he could make himself the talk of the world by apostatizing as he sat in his easy chair. But what is to come after this? His vanity is now on its last crutches, and what will be its resources when these supporters are worn out, as they soon will be.

The unscrupulous character of Sir Francis was also penetrated by Walter Scott, who, in another letter, describes the Burdettites as "men, who rather than want combustibles, will fetch brimstone from hell." That Sir Francis's present arsenal is the place where all the implements for the war against truth are stored, is sufficiently obvious in his arguments against the Church Rates Bill. The Burdettites are now the Tories, and in their endeavour to deceive upon every question, and their endeavours to throw the country into commotion by misrepresentations of the Poor-Law, they certainly bear out Scott's character of Burdettites, and show that rather than want combustibles they will fetch brimstone from the infernal regions.—*Examiner*.

LAW OF COPYRIGHT.—Mr. Sergeant Talfourd has obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to property in the nature of copyright in books, musical compositions, acted dramas, pictures, and engravings; to provide remedies for the violation thereof, and to extend the term of its duration to sixty years, to be computed from the death of the author.

Mr. Talfourd observed: "A competent tribunal will still be wanting. Its establishment is beyond the scope of my intention or my power; but I feel that complete justice will not be done to literature and art until a mode shall be adopted for a cheap and summary vindication of their injuries before parties better qualified to determine it than our judges or juries."

Mr. Talfourd vindicated the right of genius to the profits of its fruits in a speech of the most generous sentiment, and splendid eloquence. The effects of the existing law he thus described:

"There is something peculiarly unjust in bounding the time of an author's property by that of his natural life. It denies to age and experience the probable reward it permits to youth—to youth, sufficiently full of hope and joy, to slight its promises! It gives a bounty to haste, and informs the laborious student, who would wear away his life to complete some work which 'the world would not willingly let die,' that the more of his life he devotes to its perfection, the more limited shall be his interest in the fruits. It stops the progress of remuneration at the moment when it is most needed, and when nature would turn the fate of the dead into the means of provision for survivors. At the moment when his name is invested with the solemn interest of the grave—when his eccentricities or frailties excite a shrug no longer—when the last seal is set upon his earthly course, and his works assume their place among the classics of his country, your law says his works shall become our own public property, and you will requite him by

seizing on the patrimony of his children. We blame the errors and excesses of genius, and we leave them, justly leave them, for the most part, to the consequences of their mingled nature; but if genius, in assertion of its diviner alliances, produce larger returns when the course of its frail possessor is spent, why is the public to insult his descendants with their alms and their pity? What right have we to moralise over the excesses of a Burus, and insult his memory by charitable honours, while we are taking the benefit of his premature death, in the expiration of his copyright, and consequent deduction of some paltry sum from the price of his works? Or, to advert to a case in which the highest intellectual powers were associated with the noblest moral excellence, what right have we to take credit to ourselves for a poor and ineffectual subscription to rescue Abbotsford for the family of its great author, while we insist on appropriating even now the profits of his earlier poems to ourselves, and anticipate the time when, in a few years, his novels will be ours without re-charge to enjoy, and every one's to copy, to emulate, and to garble? This is the case of one whom kings and people delighted to honour; but look on another picture, that of a man of genius and integrity, who had received all the insults and injuries from his contemporaries, and obtains nothing from posterity but a name—look at Daniel de Foe! recollect him pilloried—bankrupt—wearing away his life to pay his creditors in full, and dying in the struggle;—and his works live, imitated, corrupted, yet casting off the stains, not by protection of law, but by their own pure essence. Had every school-boy, whose young imagination has been prompted by his great work, and whose heart has learned to beat in the strange yet familiar solitude he created, given the halfpenny to the statute of Anne, there would have been no need of a provision for his children—no need for a subscription for a statue to his memory."

The whole of Mr. Talfourd's speech was a masterpiece, and a display of eloquence of the highest order.—*Examiner*.

UPPER CANADA.—The Legislature had appointed a committee on the Bank business. A bill, before the House, and which was expected to pass, allowed the Banks to redeem about one-fifth of their notes in specie, and four-fifths in Provincial Debentures. Returns had been made of statements of the affairs of the U. Canada Banks; by these it appeared that the notes in circulation amounted to £300,000, and the debts due to the Banks to £900,000, showing a balance of £600,000 in favour of the Banks. One Bill, brought in by a Committee of the House, provided Loans for carrying on the public works, by debentures for sums not less than £12 10s., which debenture should bear five per cent interest payable in the city of London, and be redeemable in 20 years from the date of the Bill. The answer to the speech of Sir F. Head was an echo of that document; all seems to go on smoothly.—*Acadian Telegraph*, July 21.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.—Business commenced on July 7. The House resolved to employ a reporter for the Session. Beside passing the Civil list Bill, the Assembly had furthered, a Bill to amend the Quit Rent Act,—a Bill to provide for the travelling expenses of the Judges,—a Bill to enable the Bank of North America, to sue and be sued, in the name of the Manager or one of the Directors,—a Bill to restrain and limit the issue of private Bank notes, &c.,—a Bill to facilitate the recovery of lands, &c., from tenants, in certain cases,—a Bill relating to Steam Boats,—a Bill to incorporate the St. Stephens Bank Company, and a Bill to incorporate the St. John Mill and Manufacturing Company.—*Id.*

The *Melville*, Admiral Sir Peter Halkett, sailed on Wednesday. She presented a splendid appearance, running a short distance from the wharves, with a free westerly breeze. She was repeatedly cheered by groups of townspeople, her band playing 'Auld Lang Syne.' She was saluted from George's Island, and returned the salute in beautiful style. When the *Melville* had left the harbour, Sir Peter's successor, Sir Charles Paget, was saluted by the batteries as the Chief of the Station.—*Id.*

(From English dates, July 6.)

AN ADDRESS.

(From the *Constitutional*.)

The *Constitutional* makes its appearance this morning for the last time. The mourning border which it so recently put on was but the shadow of the coming event; and the black margin is this day worn with a double significance. We can estimate the feeling of the gentleman who once walked at his own funeral.

This journal has been in existence for upwards of nine months. It was started at what seemed to some to be an auspicious period; the newspaper stamp duty being reduced on the day of its appearance. That this change did not promise any material advantage, in the opinion of the political conductor of the *Constitutional*, was evident from his opening article, in which the fatal influence of the penny stamp was predicted and exposed. Still there appeared at the time a fair chance of accomplishing what had been held to be impracticable—the establishment of an entirely independent, a thoroughly Radical morning newspaper—a journal that should aim not merely at gratifying the tastes of the few, but at advocating the interests of all—that should be free from party bias, and bent only on advancing the welfare and the liberties of the people.

This hope has proved a forlorn one. Why? The adverse circumstances have been various. In the philosophy of ill-luck it may be laid down as a principle, that every point of discouragement tends to one common centre of defeat. When the fates do concur in one's discomfiture their unanimity is wonderful. So has it happened in the case of the *Constitutional*. In the first place, a delay of some months, consequent upon the postponement of the newspaper stamp reduction, operated disadvantageously on the minds of many who were originally parties to the enterprise; in the next, the majority of those who remained faithful were wholly inexperienced in the art and mystery of the practical working of an important daily journal; in the third, and consequent upon the other two, there was the want of those abundant means, and of that wise application of resources, without which no efficient organ of the interests of any class of men—to say nothing of the interests of that first and greatest class whose welfare has been our dearest aim and most constant object—can be successfully established. Then came further misgivings on the part of friends, and the delusive undertakings of friends in disguise. Then came the *I will if you will* of the Radical leaders, which, of course, ended, according to the old English interpretation, in *We will not*. Much advice was subscribed, and little money. Everybody admitted that the *Constitutional* was essential to the well-being of the Radical cause, and very generous and eloquent were the suggestions for its improvement. It was frankly owned that the opportunity once lost might never occur again, but nobody stepped forward to convert that opportunity into a golden one. Many could not, more would not, and a few only performed in a very partial degree the duty which was acknowledged to be imperative upon all. Reported speeches were plentiful, and supplies scanty. The result was, that means were wanting—notwithstanding the chivalrous devotion of one gentleman whom it would be our pride, were we permitted, to name—to render the radical journal an efficient and comprehensive vehicle for news, so as to adapt it to the wants of the classes on whose support it was dependant. It was increased to a size more than ample, had it been duly filled—yet it did not contain what was required. It incurred expenses for Parliamentary reports, which the sense of justice, or the notions of practical wisdom, of its Parliamentary friends, did not recompense; it ventured upon an expenditure for a foreign express (an exactly equal expense being shared among its five morning contemporaries, who excluded it from their arrangements) which its Radical readers could not immediately appreciate. In short, a sign of spirit only tended to dissipate those who should have been encouraged by the display; and in the mean time the necessary means of making, not merely the character, but the existence of the paper known among the Radical classes in all parts of the Kingdom, were diminished to an unavailing heap. Then came the general want of confidence, that cessation of the essential spring and impulse of enterprise, which such a state of things must necessarily induce; and finally, a resolution on the part of the few on whom the active duties had indecently been allowed to devolve, to discontinue the difficult, but not, they hope, the inglorious struggle.

In this hope, the Editor of the *Constitutional* anxiously participates. For himself and all who have shared his labours, he may be permitted to entertain some slight trust, that the struggle has not been utterly inglorious, as he is persuaded it has not been absolutely fruitless. He has only intruded upon the reader explanations which some may think superfluous or indelicate, with the view of vindicating from all suspicion of weakness the great cause of Radicalism, which this journal has consistently, although feebly, supported. If the *Constitutional* have rendered no service to its cause while living, its conductors would fain prevent it from injuring that cause in dying. The failure of this journal must not be mistaken for the symptom of a want of Radical spirit in the country. We have frankly stated to what the discomfiture is attributable. The field is in the possession of the monopolists who flourished during the old stamp laws. The Millions are sufficiently wealthy, but not sufficiently combined, to establish

a paper inculcating their own creed against such practised and powerful competitors; they are not wanting in spirit, but in system, while too many of those who dictate to them are wanting in both. That others will follow in our steps, and succeed better, we are assured—that this will be done speedily, we believe—and happy should we feel if to this we could add a hope, that our own example and our own exertions had hastened on the day, whose dawn shall be brightened indeed by the rise of a Radical journal, destined to endure, as the advocate and representative of all who, in Parliament, can boast but of slender advocacy and no direct representation.

Is it necessary to prolong this leave-taking? If we write a long farewell, it is only because we have not leisure to frame a short one. Our chief aim is to warn both Whig and Tory that their joy over a Radical failure is in danger of being speedily followed by a lamentation over Radical triumphs. We have lived to see many a "crisis," but the present is most pregnant with good omen for the people. We stand upon a point whence the quiet and stormy past is contrasted with the streaks of clear light that break through the future and promise a fair day. Property will yet be safe—safer than it has ever been, for Labour will have her reward; and it will then need fewer of those guards in which so much of danger and mischief are invariably centered.

The Editor of the *Constitutional* may perhaps be pardoned for adverting to a promise which he has with unceasing care endeavoured to fulfil. The *Constitutional*, Radical though it be, and therefore vulgarized in the eyes of the artificially refined among both parties in the state, has adopted and adhered to a mode of political warfare, not less polite and civilized, it is hoped, than that of its more influential and accomplished contemporaries. It will be something if we have helped to show, that Radical politics may be written without rudeness, and that the interests of the working classes may be advocated in language, less brutally insulting than that which is too much in favour with their oppressors. If we could hope for a good word it would be this—that we "have done our spiring gently," and have called things by their right names without nicknaming those who have miscalculated them.

To many men of honour and station out of Parliament we owe various obligations, and are grateful; to several of our contemporaries, some of them our opponents, we are indebted for much courtesy, and gladly acknowledge it; to our readers and correspondents, especially, our truest and most fervent thanks are due, for extreme indulgence and generous consideration, under circumstances of deficiency which, allowing of no explanation, seemed to admit of no excuse.

Our best wishes may be comprised in two cordial ones:—To the young QUEEN, a long reign and a merry one; to the People—the Franchise, with Lord DURHAM for a minister.

Degradation of a French Officer.—We learn from Rennes, that the commuted punishment of Lieut Severac, for having drawn his sword in the mess-room on a superior officer, having entailed on him that of military degradation, the ceremony took place on the 24th instant, in presence of all the troops of the garrison and a vast concourse of people. Severac saw his epaulets torn off, and his sabre broken, with an air of the most perfect resignation. The sub-officer whose duty it was to perform the task evinced much more emotion than Severac himself. He was afterwards reconducted to prison. There is a report that some officers of the garrison caused weapons to be placed within his reach, in order that he might by his own hand escape the disgraceful ordeal which awaited him; but either the report is false, or he did not choose to avail himself of them.

Dissolution of Parliament.—It is now calculated that the business of Parliament—at least, all that will be pressed this session—will be gone through by the 14th or 15th of July; the prorogation will take place a day or two afterwards; at all events, it is stated in well-informed quarters, that the dissolution will take place on the 20th of July. It is also very confidently stated that the new Parliament will be re-assembled, agreeably to the date of the writ, namely, forty days after the dissolution of the Parliament, and the issuing of the requisite writs.

Westminster.—Both Colonel Evans and Mr. Leader will be candidates on the Liberal side. It is thought Sir Francis Burdett, satisfied with his victory over "the pismires" (his own elegant words), will retire from the representation, in preference to being turned out, the certainty of which no one is more aware of than himself. If he does come forward, however, it will be in his true colours as a Tory, in coalition with one about whom there can be no mistake—Sir George Murray. The electors therefore have a very plain and simple duty to discharge, viz., record their votes for or against reform and the Crown. A resolution has been passed by the reform association to support General Evans and Mr. Leader. The gallant General addressed the meeting on the subject of his absence, and the reason why the Legion he commanded had met with so little success, which he attributed to the disagreement of parties at Madrid, the consequence of which was that the army was neglected, and rendered incompetent to effect those objects which were intended. He replied to the charges that had been made against him, that he had enforced corporal punishment in Spain, whilst he had strenuously contended in the

House of Commons, for its abolition. He had documents to prove, and he would show them to the electors on the next occasion of meeting them, that in every instance where a general court martial took place, he commuted corporal punishment—(hear, hear)—and he could prove that there were instances where death was awarded, that he commuted the punishment to imprisonment or hard labour.—(continued applause.) In reply to a question from Mr. Saul, he pledged himself not to go abroad again, if elected. Mr. Leader also addressed the meeting. It is said that the Tories will bring forward Burdett and Murray, but the general impression is, that the old renegade will not run the risk of a defeat, but will retire.

Retirement of Sir Francis Burdett.—That whimsical old gentleman, Sir Francis Burdett, has publicly declared that he will be "Westminster's Pride" no longer. It is not his intention to come forward at the ensuing election. Another attack of gout having rendered him unfit to discharge the duty of representing the interests of his constituents with satisfaction to himself, or with advantage to them. He, however, modestly proposes Sir George Murray as his successor. This is both kind and considerate, but, if we mistake not, the electors of Westminster will exercise their own discretion in the choice of their future representatives.

Will of His late Majesty.—By this document, which we understand is of a recent date, a bequest is made to each of the sons and daughters of the late king, of £2000. The sum at first will appear inconsiderable. That it is not of greater amount will scarcely excite surprise, however, when it is known that his Majesty has been in the habit of dividing from year to year, his amount of savings among his offspring. The late King has also, we understand, bequeathed the sum of £40,000, which is to be received in virtue of a policy of life assurance, to trustees, the interest to be paid annually in equal shares among his children. The trustees to whom the duty of carrying the Royal testimonial into effect is entrusted, are, we believe, Sir Herbert Taylor, Sir Henry Wheatley, and Colonel Wood.

Her Majesty's Ship Pembroke.—Much interest having been created throughout the navy, by the fact of bringing to a court martial Sir Thomas Fellowes, K. C. B., late the Captain of the above ship; we have therefore been at some pains to record, in our last page, the complete transactions of that court. Since then, we have collected from various authentic sources, some additional and very interesting accounts of the miraculous escape of the Pembroke's crew from a watery grave, and the ship from becoming a complete wreck; all of which refer to a period subsequent to that referred to in the charges, and this may be assumed as the reason why the facts did not come out in evidence there.

After the ship had been towed off by the French steamer "Ninos," those on board the Pembroke endeavoured to bring her to an anchorage on the neutral ground, off the Old Mole, at Gibraltar. The gale, which still continued, drove the ship from this anchorage towards the rocky shore of Spain, in the vicinity of Algeziras. At this critical period, she had but one anchor to depend on, and in working she was found to be almost unmanageable, and was fast drifting towards the rocks. By great exertion sail was made, and the ship wore round. At this juncture, but two chances presented themselves to those on board; the one, to trust to a single anchor, which, if like its predecessors, it failed, the ship must inevitably have gone ashore, and been lost on the reefs of Algeziras. However, should it so happen, there was a chance of saving the lives of the crew. The other means of rescue, presented itself in the possibility of saving the crew and ship, by making sail, and trying to weather the dangerous reefs off Cabrita point, and the Pearl rock; but if the ship once touched there, all hopes of saving the crew and ship must have been at an end. With perfect reliance on the seamanship of those on board, the latter chance was preferred. Sail was accordingly made and the ship moved but heavily along, and was unaccountably sluggish in every manœuvre she was put through. At this time, the courses, jib and spanker were set; and now commenced one of those awful scenes when the compressed lips and fixed eyes of 500 persons watched the awful moment that would decide whether death or life was theirs. To leeward, was a destroying surf roaring on the projecting reefs. As the ship tardily approached the extreme point, hope had almost fled, but by a providential flaw of wind, when in 7 fathoms water, and not more than her own length from the deadly reef, the ship passed the danger. Thus, under Providence, and the manly and decisive conduct of the officers and crew of H. M. S. Pembroke, was preserved to Her Majesty's Navy, some of her bravest officers and men, and one of her finest men of war. The crew now, 4 o'clock p. m., exhausted and worn out by fatigue, having got the ship into fair sea-way, partook of their first meal since the morning of the preceding day. During the night, the sheet anchor was shifted to the larboard bow. It was not until near noon of the 11th that the best bower could be cleared from what was now discovered to be the cause of the ship's indifferent and most perilous movements. The best bower was then found to have hooked an immense large anchor, supposed to have belonged to one of the bomb-proof ships, which was employed by the Spaniards at the memorable siege of Gibraltar, and which so much impeded the ship's progress whilst passing the dangers which she escaped. On Saturday, 11th,

Pembroke returned through the straits, and, without anchoring, proceeded on to Malta. The 12th being Sunday, a general thanksgiving was offered up on board for their late deliverance, and an excellent sermon on a text taken from the thanksgiving hymn was preached by the chaplain of the Pembroke. On the ship's arriving at Malta, Captain Sir Thomas Fellowes joined H. M. S. Vanguard, and gave up the command of the Pembroke to Capt. F. Moresby, C. B., who returned with her safely to England.—*Plymouth Journal*.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION.

ARUNDEL.—Lord Fitzalan will stand for this borough at the next general Election; his friends are canvassing the town, and we hear that it is his lordship's intention personally to solicit the suffrages of the electors.—*Brighton Gazette*.

BOLTON.—The two sitting members, Mr. Bolling and Mr. Ainsworth, stand again. The Tories have talked of a second candidate, in the person of Thomas Bright Crosse, Esq., of Shaw Hill, near Chorley; but no public demonstrations have yet been made by or on behalf of that gentleman.—*Manchester Guardian*.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.—Sir Rufane Donkin will stand again.

BEVERLEY.—Mr. Burton, the Liberal member for this borough, intends not to offer himself again. The reason of Mr. Burton for this step is the costs of his seat.

BURY.—We understand that the Radicals talk of putting Mr. Ostler in nomination against Mr. Walker, the sitting member, who has again offered himself; but the probability is that Mr. Walker will be returned without opposition.—*Manchester Guardian*.

BRIDGNORTH.—The sitting members, Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Pigot, will be opposed by Mr. Tracey Leigh (son of the member for Tewkesbury).—*Wolverhampton Chronicle*.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—Mr. Assheton Smith retires, from ill-health, and will be succeeded by Mr. Ormsby Gore, jun., eldest son of the member for North Shropshire.

CLITHEROE.—It is stated that one of the sons of the late Jonathan Peel, Esq., of Accrington, is likely to contest this borough with Mr. Fort, the present member.

COVENTRY.—Mr. Thomas will again come forward.

DUDLEY.—Mr. Hawkes is again in the field for this borough.

LANCASTER.—This borough is likely to be very severely contested. The candidates on the reform interest are Mr. P. M. Stewart and Mr. W. R. Greig; on the Tory side, Mr. Green and Mr. G. R. Marton, of Caponway.

LUDLOW.—Lord Clive and Mr. Charlton, will be opposed by Col. Salwey and Capt. Forbes, on the Liberal interest.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle*.

MANCHESTER.—We have not heard of any movement on the part of the Tories, in the way of contesting the representation of this borough, though it is understood that they are eagerly looking out for an eligible candidate. Some of the more ardent members of the party talk of Mr. G. R. Dawson, the brother-in-law of Sir Robert Peel: but he does not seem to take with the majority, and his appearance here is not very probable. In the meantime, the committees of Mr. Phillips and Mr. Thompson have been re-organised.—*Manchester Guardian*.

OLDHAM.—The Radicals will start Mr. Fielden and General Johnson for this borough. It is exceedingly doubtful whether Mr. Lees, the present Tory member, will again offer himself; but it is said that Joseph Jones, Esq., of Oldham, will come forward as a candidate on the Conservative interest, in which case the contest will probably be exceedingly severe.—*Manchester Guardian*.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Colonel Anson, the unsuccessful candidate at the last election, will again stand. Lord Ingestrie is also talked of for a candidate. The Pottery canvass is proceeding with ardour, and all four candidates have issued addresses. The northern division of the county and all the other boroughs are at present quiet.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle*.

WIGAN.—We understand that the Reformers of Wigan have resolved to put two candidates in nomination, namely, Mr. Richard Potter, the present member, and Mr. Charles Standish, of Standish Hall.—*Provincial Paper*.

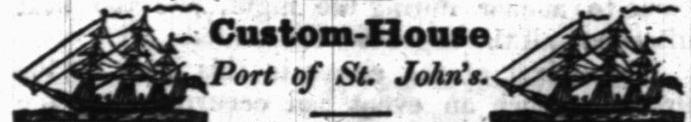
YORK.—Mr. Sergeant Atcherley will be brought forward in conjunction with Mr. Lowther, against Mr. Dundas and Mr. Barkley.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Funchal*, from Copenhagen, Mr. James Tasker, jun.—In the *Charles*, from Sydney, Mr. Charles Bennett.

DEPARTURES.—In the *James*, for London, Mr. Hutchings.—In the *Isabella*, for London, Lieut. Grant, R. V. C.

Shipping Intelligence.

Notices.



Custom-House
Port of St. John's.

VESSELS (ENTERED.)
August 10.—Adonis, De Grouchny, Cadiz—120 tons salt.
King William, Boudrot, Arichat—28 head cattle, 4 sheep.
Catherine, M'Kue, Novascotia—30 head cattle, 30 sheep, 14 firkins butter.
Angelique, Muggah, Sydney—20 head cattle, 20 frks. butter, &c.
Highlander, Munden, New Brunswick—60 M. board, 19 M. shingles.
Elizabeth M'Morris, New Brunswick—60 M. Billets, 9 M. board, &c.
John & William, Stanley, Plymouth and Dartmouth—50 tons salt, 20 pipes cider.
14.—Iris, Broase, Lisbon—80 tons salt.
Streatham Castle, Gales, Copenhagen and Kirkwall—600 bags bread, 1000 bls. flour, 500 firkins butter, 380 bls. pork, &c.
Francis, Smith, Cadiz—300 tons salt.
Funchal, Picken, Copenhagen—1500 bags bread, 300 bls. flour, 100 bls. pork, &c.
Ariel, Batten, Hamburg—1000 bags bread, 150 firkins butter, 300 bls. flour, &c.
15.—General Grant, Dunscomb, Bermuda—20 puns. rum, 19 puns. molasses.
Hope, Palk, Shediak—40 M. lumber, 30 M. shingles.

VESSELS (LOADING.)
August 14.—Mary Ann, Tucher, Europe.

VESSELS (CLEARED.)
August 10.—Mary Jane, Deagle Cape Breton—ballast. James, Hutchings, London—48 tons oil, 15000 seal skins, &c.
Jane Amanda, Campbell, Cape Breton—200 bls. & 70 bags bread, &c.
Mary, Mermaud, Cape Breton—ballast.
Tryon, Lynch, Cape Breton—60 bags bread, 30 bls. flour.
Collector, Phelan, Cape Breton—ballast.
Daniel O'Connell, Phoran, Bridgeport—ballast.
Isabella, Stephens, London—1700 galls. oil, 5000 seal skins, & sundries.
St. Patrick, Le Buff, Cape Breton—10 bls. tobacco.
Mary, Currán, New Brunswick—40 bls. flour.
King William, Boudrot, Cape Breton—20 bls. flour, 30 bags bread.
Hope, Saunders, P. E. Island—sundry merchandise.
Dove, Mermaud, Cape Breton—16 bls. flour, &c.
Hugh Denoon, Brookman, Cape Breton—ballast.
Catherine, M'Kue, Novascotia—ballast.
14.—Richmond, Gerrior, Cape Breton—ballast.
Arichat, Boudrot, Cape Breton—ballast.
15.—Dingwell, Graham, St. Andrews—40 bls. flour, 50 bags bread, 16 bls. sugar, &c.
Angelique, Muggah Cape Breton—20 bls. flour.
Lady, Babin, Cape Breton—sundry merchandise.

Arrivals from Newfoundland:
June 24.—Blenheim, Hayden, at Waterford.
27.—Blandford, Hutchings, at Bristol.
30.—The Dolphin, Davis, and Experiment, Tucker, at Poole.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Off Point Lynas—Inward bound, about 11 A. M.—No. 1346, Mary and Helen, British schooner, from Newfoundland (has a pilot.)—Shipping Gazette, July 3.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Cleared, for Newfoundland, Superb, Barter.

Notices.

Benevolent Irish Society.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY will be held at the Orphan Asylum School, on SUNDAY next, after Last Mass.

By order
JOHN V. NUGENT,
Secretary.

August 17.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
19th July, 1837. }

Contract for COALS.

TENDERS in triplicate will be received at this Office on the 20th of September, 1837, from persons willing to enter into a Contract agreeable to certain conditions which may be seen at this Office, for supplying the Commissariat Department, at St. John's, Newfoundland, with 570 Chaldrons of Best Sydney COALS, from the mines in Cape Breton.

J. LAIDLEY,
D. C. G.

Commissariat, Newfoundland, }
24th July, 1837. }

On Sale

BY
HUNTRES & 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.

BANK
OF
British North America

FOR SALE

BILLS ON LONDON,

In Sets to suit Purchasers.

OFFICE open from 10 to 3 o'clock.
DISCOUNT DAYS—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

A. MILROY,
Manager

Boarding and Day
SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. HOWE and D UGHTERS

BEG leave to inform the Inhabitants of St. John's that it is their intention to open a **BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,** On the First of August next, for the instruction of **YOUNG LADIES,** in the Branches usually taught in the higher Seminaries. The School will be divided into three Classes, the third, and youngest, to be instructed in the following Branches, viz.—
READING, WRITING, ORTHOGRAPHY, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, AND PLAIN NEEDLE WORK, £1 10s. per Quarter.

SECOND CLASS.
Ancient, Modern, and Sacred History; Composition, Biography, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, including the Branches named in the third class, £2 per Quarter.

FIRST CLASS.
Elocution, Mathematics, Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, including all the above mentioned Studies, £2 10s. per Quarter.

MISS HOWE will give Lessons in Drawing, according to the rules of perspective: also in Painting, in oil and water colours, and on velvet, if desired. Embroidery, with various other kinds of ornamental Needle Work, Wax and Shell work. The French Language will be taught; also, Lessons will be given in Music.

Young Gentlemen, under ten years of age, taught the first rudiments of Latin.

St. John's, July 27.

THOMAS O'BRIEN.

THE nearest of Kin to THOMAS O'BRIEN, late of Bay of Bulls, who emigrated some 8 or 9 years ago to the Island of Bermuda, where he became Jailer and has since died, will hear of something to their advantage by applying at our Office and making proof of relationship.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.
July 13.

TO BE LET

And immediate Possession given,

A HOUSE situate at the head of the King's Road adjoining the Premises formerly occupied by the late Mr. Robert Brown.

ALSO,
BUILDING GROUND,
50 Feet in Front—132 Rear.—Apply to
PHILIP DUGGAN.
August 3.

And possession given immediately,

THE Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE at Gower Street, near the Wesleyan Chapel, occupied by the Subscriber. It has a frost-proof CELLAR, and a good WELL of WATER attached.—For particulars apply to
C. M'CALLUM.
July 27.

TO BE LET.

AN Eligible Waterside PREMISES in this town, For information apply at the Newfoundland Office.
July 27.

Wanted to Charter.

A VESSEL of from 100 to 200 Tons, to load Timber at a neighbouring Port for Britain

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.
July 18.

On Sale

JUST RECEIVED
Per ARIEL from Hamburg,
AND FOR SALE
BY
Thos. & John Brocklebank

Superfine FLOUR
Prime new BUTTER
OATMEAL
PEAS
Pearl BARLEY
Westphalia HAMS
GENEVA
BRICKS.

August 17.

AT THE STORES
OF
J. Dunscomb & Co.

A few doz. real French
CHAMPAIGN,
AND
A few dozen very old fine
MADEIRA.

August 17.

Bills on New York
At Sight,
FOR SALE ON LOW AND ACCOMMODATING TERMS
BY
W. & H. THOMAS & Co.
Also—
BILLS ON HALIFAX.
August 10.

BY
Baine, Johnston & Co.

230 Tons
SALT.

EX ANN JOHNSTON, from Cadiz.
August 10.

JUST RECEIVED
FROM LONDON,
AND FOR SALE
BY
Lawrence O'Brien,

4 Cases best white Sparkling CHAMPAIGN, of 3 dozen each
2 Ditto Pink CHAMPAIGN, of 3 dozen each
2 Ditto fine Sparkling BURGUNDY, of 3 dozen each
3 Ditto finest Chateau Lafitte CLARET (of 1825) 3 dozen each
August 3.

W. & H. Thomas & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE
The Cargo of the Schooner HUGH DENOON from Halifax,
CONSISTING OF
62 Pun. Barbados & Trinidad MOLASSES
60 M. SHINGLES.
N. B.—Fish or Cash taken in payment.
August 10.

PRIME MESS.
Of a well-known brand!

Ex Thornley, 15th Inst. from HAMBURGH,
500 Barrels PORK.
SAMUEL CODNER.
WHO HAS ALSO JUST IMPORTED,
A quantity Canada and Irish BUTTER of superior quality
A few Pun. Choice MOLASSES
SALT, CORKWOOD, and other essential articles for the Fishery;
AS WELL AS
Superfine FLOUR, BREAD
Devonshire ALE and CIDER
Paints and Oils
Soap and Candles
Bridport Wares
Various other Goods.
July 27.—4w.

FOR SALE
A SECOND HAND
FIRE ENGINE.
Apply at the Newfoundland Office.
August 3.

On Sale

BY
NICHOLAS GILL,

50 PUNS. strong proof fine flavoured Demerara RUM
20 Pun. Retailing MOLASSES
25 Hhds. and 00 bls. first quality SUGAR
And a few Barrels American TAR.
July 27.

BY
EWEN STABB,

500 Bags BREAD
300 Firkins BUTTER
300 Barrels FLOUR
250 HAMS
Pine and Spruce LUMBER
LEATHER, CORDAGE
RAISINS, BRANDY
Madeira WINE, BROWN STOUT, &c.

COALS,
Now landing at 7s. 7/8 Hoghead.
July 20.

High-proof Jamaica RUM.

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig MERMAID, from Jamaica,
10 Pun. best JAMAICA SPIRITS,
Proof 18 @ 20,
Which they offer for Sale at Cost and Charges
July 13.

The Subscribers'
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per AMITY,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
Also, of former Importations,
150 Qr.-Chests Hyson, Souchong, Bohea and Congo
TEAS.
BENJAMIN BOWRING & SON.
July 6.

'Nonpareil,' from London

RICHARD HOWLEY
IS NOW LANDING
From the above Vessel,
15 Hhds. old fine-flavoured COGNAC, (MARTELL'S Brand) warranted prime,
10 Ditto Pale Skidam GENEVA
16 Pipes and Qr.-casks Spanish PORT WINE
10 Bls. PASTE BLACKING, in small Pots

ALSO, ON HAND,
Of previous importations,
35 Hhds. Brandy and Geneva, (in Bond)
30 Ditto Prime Sherry Wine, in bottle
A few Cases and Qr.-casks prime Old Port
350 Boxes London Candles, molds and dips
10 Dozen Waxed Kip and Calf Skins
20 Hides Rounded Leather,
30 Casks Paste and Liquid Blacking
50 Ditto bottled Ale and Porter—3 doz. each
Pork, Flour, Butter, Bread,
Cordage, Nails, Lines, Twines,
Lanee Bunts, and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Manufactured Goods.
N. B.—Customers not wishing to purchase Spirits by wholesale, will be supplied as heretofore in small lots.—Warranted GENUINE.
July 13.

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.



Ports Corner

Lines to a Withered Rose.

(By G. P. R. James.)

I cast thee from me, poor child of a day,
Like the lost heart that bore thee, now wither'd & dead,
To open no more in the sunshiny ray,
Thy fragrance exhausted, thy loveliness fled.
'Tis the bright and the happy, the fresh and the gay,
Alone that are fitted to flout in man's sight;
When wither'd, far better to cast them away
Than to mock their dull hues with the glitter of light.
No culture can ever restore thee thy bloom,
Or waken thy odour, or raise up thy head,
The wretch's last refuge, the dust and the tomb,
Is all I can give, now thy sweetness has fled.
Oh who would live on when life's brightness is past,
When the heart has lost all that once bade it beat high?
When hopes still prove false, and when joys never last,
'Tis better to wither, 'tis better to die.
I cast thee from me,—away to the earth,
More happy than others that must not depart,
Doom'd to bear on their grief neath the semblance of mirth
With silence of feeling and deadness of heart.

ANECDOTES OF TALMA, RELATED BY HIS WIDOW.

Madame Talma (now Countess de Chalot) is no less distinguished for her literary than her histrionic talents. She made her debut as Mademoiselle Vanhove, at the Comedie Francaise in 1785, and she continued to be a popular favourite on the French stage until her retirement in 1816. Previously to her union with Talma, which took place in 1102, Mademoiselle Vanhove had married a M. Petit; but her marriage proved unhappy, and she separated from her husband.—Talma became deeply attached to her: but their union was deferred for the space of eight years, by Madame Petit's reluctance to sue for a divorce. Her scruples were, however, finally overcome by a curious incident, which she thus relates.—

Talma was deeply attached to the young actress, and was anxious to overcome every obstacle which opposed their union. He was but little disposed to listen to the suggestions of reason, and he considered his passion as a sufficient answer to every argument. Distressed by his importunities, Madame P. obtained a *congé* of several months; and all communication between her and Talma was for the time suspended. At the expiration of her *congé* she returned to her professional duties. Her unaltered resolution seemed to indicate to Talma the utter hopelessness of his suit, when an extraordinary circumstance sealed the union of two beings who were afterwards destined to be separated only by death. In a piece written by Collet d'Herbois, one of the actors had to carry off the heroine in his arms. Just as he was leaving the stage with his burthen, his foot slipped and he fell with his whole weight on the unfortunate lady. When she was raised up, it was discovered that a large pin, attached to her dress, had run its whole length into her bosom. The accident excited great alarm, the lady was carried to her apartment, and several surgeons immediately attended her. The whole theatre was in a state of agitation, for the actress was a great favourite both with the public and her dramatic colleagues. The medical gentlemen observed that the wound did not bleed sufficiently, and one of them suggested that it should be sucked, as the only means of saving the life of the lady. Talma performed this office, and thus obtained an undeniable claim to the hand and heart of a woman to whom he had long been attached. Their marriage was the consequence.

In the year 1793, Madame Talma (then Madame Petit) inspired two ardent attachments, of which the one was as repugnant to her feelings as the other was congenial with them. The circumstance is thus recorded by the lady herself—

"It is well known that, during the reign of terror, Robespierre had inscribed Talma's name on his proscription lists. He was bent on his destruction. The cause of this enmity is not generally known. It was this:—A young actress who had just made her debut at the Theatre de la Republique, captivated the great tragedian. The lady was not insensible to his attachments: how, indeed, could she be indifferent to his sublime talent, and his eloquent expression of that sentiment which no other could so effectively portray. Robespierre attended the theatre every evening, and it was not long before the actress discovered that she was the object of his unranked admiration. She shrunk with alarm from the attentions of her odious admirer; and sought, at least, to retard a declaration which she feared could not long be avoided. She feigned illness, and absented herself for some time from the theatre. But how was her terror increased when Talma related to her a circumstance concerning himself, which had just then occurred. There was in Paris, at that time, a tailor of great celebrity. He was the only one capable of making in perfection a particular kind of coat, then very fashionable. It was a short *redingote à la Polonoise*, trimmed with brandenburghs. This coat, with an open collar, a shawl waistcoat, and tight pantaloons, was the fashionable costume of the day,

and was worn by Talma and all the elegans of Paris. Robespierre sent for the tailor above alluded to, and ordered him to make him one of the fashionable *redingotes*. The tailor, thinking to enhance his reputation by making it known that he worked for the great tragedian, said—"I suppose, Citizen, you would wish the coat to be like that which I made for Talma." At the mention of this name the countenance of Robespierre became violently convulsed, and he repeated, in a tone of fury—"Talma! Talma! Talma!" The terrified tailor fancied he beheld a ferocious tiger, ready to devour him; and he had no sooner got rid of his fearful customer than he hurried to the Rue de la Victoire to acquaint Talma with what had taken place. The actress, on being informed of this circumstance, guessed the real cause of Robespierre's fury.—She deemed it prudent to prevail on Talma to discontinue his visits to her, and she determined to seek the protection of influential persons who belonged to the party opposed to Robespierre. With this view, she renewed her acquaintance with Madame Cheftel, of the Theatre Francaise, better known by the name of Mademoiselle Henry. This lady's husband who was the antagonist of Robespierre, was on terms of friendship with Danton and Tallien.

"The actress being one day at a dinner party at Madame Cheftel's, tried to run her herself agreeable, and she succeeded so well, that during the desert, Tallien, elevating his voice, thus addressed her in the tone of gallantry and courtesy prevalent at the time:—"Do you know, fair Citizeness, that you have been denounced to the Committee of Public safety?—Ah, Citizen! what do I hear? 'It is true, indeed: but surely you must be aware that that monster, Robespierre is in love with you?—'I am not aware of it, Citizen; but if it be so, L'impropre your aid to extricate me from so dire a misfortune.—'Indeed! do you know what you say?—'Doubtless she does!' exclaimed Danton, with his voice of thunder. "You cannot suppose that so pretty a woman would return the affection of a reptile like Robespierre. Be not alarmed *ma trait charmante*," added he, "you have no cause for fear. We are now your friends, if you should be persecuted, come to Danton. I will protect you."

During dinner, the actress to whom the above anecdote refers was struck by a circumstance, which, at any other time, would probably have passed unnoticed.—A fish was served, and, as the servant placed it on the table, the head fell off into Danton's plate. "That is a bad omen," observed Tallien. "No," replied Danton, "you see the head has fallen before me!" Shortly after this Robespierre lost his head: but, nevertheless, Danton's was forfeited first.

Madame Talma relates the circumstance which first inspired her celebrated husband with a taste for dramatic recitation. Talma was originally destined to follow his father's profession, that of a dentist. It appears that three young lawyers, who subsequently became very distinguished at the French bar (M. M. Bellart, Bonnet, and Lepidor) were in the habit of meeting together, during the winter evenings, at each other's lodgings. On these occasions one of the party would alternately read aloud to the others. This afforded them amusement, whilst, at the same time, it tended to improve them in the art of elocution. They frequently recited scenes from the plays of Corneille, Racine, Molière, and Voltaire.—Talma, who was acquainted with those young advocates, often joined their evening *réunions*, but for a long time he took no part in their recitations. He used to sit at the fire-side, absorbed in his own reveries, and apparently indifferent to what was passing. His young friends often urged him to join in their recitations, but in vain. At length he yielded to their repeated solicitations. A book was presented to him and he read the part assigned to him in a dramatic dialogue. His first attempt was a decided failure; the next was better, and the next better still. At length his extraordinary talent developed itself, and filled his friends with admiration. By degrees he conceived a taste for the amusement to which he had at first been so indifferent, and the taste grew to a passion. M. Bellart often related this circumstance, and remarked that the bar had led Talma to the stage.

Some time after, but without any idea of adopting the dramatic art as a profession, Talma performed in private theatricals. At length, on the urgent recommendation of his friends, he made his debut at the Theatre Francaise. I need not (says his widow) record his success—that is known to all the world; but I will describe some peculiarities in the character and disposition of that celebrated man which are not generally known. Talma was endowed by nature with extreme sensibility, but that sensibility required to be roused and stimulated. He very easily forgot the objects dear to him, if they were absent. Pre-occupied by his own sensations, he bestowed but little attention on what passed around him in the ordinary course of life. He possessed the singular faculty of falling asleep at will; and he could do this as often, and during as long intervals, as he wished. It seemed as though, fatigued by his inward and laborious occupation, he endeavoured to escape, as it were, from himself. A quiet strain of conversation seldom interested him: he required to be stimulated by a lively and animated discussion. This never failed to draw him from his habitual torpor, and it was curious to observe his energy in maintaining opinions which, though not always just, never failed to be characterized by the most piquant originality. There was a sort of wildness in his ideas, as if he had always lived secluded from mankind and human habitations.

At the time when Talma made his debut at the Theatre Francais, he had many creditors; the necessary expenses entailed by his new profession daily augmented their number. His residence in England had made him acquainted with the vast incomes enjoyed by celebrated actors in that country, and he inclined to partake of their expensive style of living. His success speedily justified his most sanguine hopes of fame; but fortune followed slowly. When an actor was well received at the principal Theatre in Paris, there was a sort of understanding that he might, during the first two or three years of his career, contract debts which he would afterwards be easily enabled to liquidate. Talma profited amply by this established custom. He spared no expense for his theatrical costumes, his private dress, or furniture. He was the first who got articles of furniture made after designs from the antique. His residence was the resort of all artists and lovers of art; and his table was open to every one. This constant throng of visitors was agreeable to him, and drew him momentarily from his gloomy reveries into fits of boisterous gaiety, which, however, did not operate any change in his general disposition. He launched into the most expensive habits; but this course of extravagance could not last long. The managers of the theatre became weary of seconding the schemes of a fertile imagination ever busily engaged in inventing new costumes, scenery, and decorations. Thwarted in the gratification of his tastes and the execution of his favourite plans, Talma was on the point of being reduced to the necessity of economizing: a sad extremity for a man of genius! "A beautiful and accomplished woman extricated him from his embarrassments; and by her marriage with the young Roscius, brought him an income of forty thousand francs per annum."

Talma's first marriage was brought about by the intervention of Mademoiselle Contat. The lady was nearly twenty years older than her husband. *N'importe*. He fancied himself in love, and Julie (that was her name,) who was more in love than he, readily resigned the entire disposal of her fortune to the man of her heart. Before the expiration of the first year of her marriage Julie gave birth to twins. Both were boys, and the public surmised them Henry VIII. and Charles IX., two characters, in the representation of which Talma was, at that time, exciting prodigious admiration.

The children died shortly after their birth. This misfortune was deeply deplored, and it probably had some effect in interrupting the happiness of the married couple, as it was not probable that Julie would again become a mother. Be this as it may, dissension soon arose between them. Julie complained of her husband's indifference, and he complained of her temper. Their fortune was speedily dilapidated, for neither the one nor the other were capable of limiting their expenses to their income. Madame Talma kept no accounts with her servants; waste and depredation naturally ensued. The husband and wife mutually accused each other of being the cause of those pecuniary embarrassments, which both parties were continually helping to augment. Their visitors, who were exceedingly numerous, arrived to dinner or supper at different hours, so that the table was constantly kept spread and served for new guests. Julie was the soul of the gay and brilliant parties who were daily assembled. Her house was the resort of all the celebrated men in Paris. Poets, artists, men of science, statesmen, all assembled at the little hotel in the Rue Chantreine.

Talma's extravagance frequently called forth remonstrances from his second wife, who in reference to this subject, relates the following:—

His wife said to him one day, somewhat angrily, "Suppose my tastes were as expensive as yours! Suppose I wanted diamonds, boxes at all the theatres, and ——" "Well, my dear," observed Talma, with the most provoking *sang froid*, in that case we should only have the more debts."

Talma could not be happy in an ordinary state of existence. He required luxury, glory, and powerful emotions. He sought happiness but it was by means which too often beget misery. Would he have been happier had his career been one of tranquil obscurity? Possibly he might, for he indulged in mental abstraction as a sort of recreation, and he turned to his own thoughts for occupation and amusement. He once said to his wife, "When I go to my box in the theatre, and look round at the gay and brilliant circle of spectators I cannot help reflecting, that in a few years they will all be in their graves and forgotten. Would you believe that often when I gaze on a beautiful woman, and contemplate her graceful form and charming features, I picture to myself the skeleton of the lovely creature: I see as it were, the skeleton beneath the flesh. My eyes and my fancy have become so confirmed in this habit, that it is now quite involuntary." The nervous susceptibility of Talma's temperament disposed him to strange fancies and alarms, of which he could not divest himself. At one time he took it into his head that he was growing blind; at another time he was afraid of dropping down dead in the street. He was frequently haunted by the apprehension of paralysis. But when he was earnestly occupied by his studies, these gloomy fancies never assailed him.

(From the Dominica Colonist.)

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—On Wednesday evening a boat from a man of war schooner in the offing landed a naval officer who announced that His Majesty's schooner Griffin had just captured a Portuguese brig to windward of this island, with

430 slaves on board, and that the brig was so leaky as to compel him to make for this port. The brig came to anchor during the night, and the next afternoon all the negroes were landed.

The arrival of the slaver in this port, for the first time such an event had occurred since the abolition of the slave trade, occasioned a general excitement; above 400 human beings were sitting together, packed as closely as possible with their feet and legs folded up closely under their thighs, totally destitute of covering without distinction of age or sex. With much difficulty we succeeded in moving along a narrow passage to the hold of the vessel, for the purpose of inspecting their dormitory. This consisted of smooth planks running all the length of the vessel, but only three feet below the deck; how so many persons could be stowed away in such a confined space it is almost impossible to conceive; standing was out of the question, there was certainly no room to lie down at full length, and their position below must have been the same cramped posture in which we saw them sitting on deck, and which long practice must have rendered habitual. They all looked healthy, well fed, and apparently perfectly cheerful and happy; chatting, laughing and playing with each other, and totally disregarding their condition. Three only died during the long passage from the Golden coast, and there was but one sick at the period of the capture. It would be doing injustice to the free inhabitants of this town, to omit stating the eagerness with which they pressed forward to the relief of those unfortunate sufferers; immediately on landing, gowns, frocks, &c., were instantly thrown to the females, and the males also received a temporary covering; in a short half hour they underwent a complete metamorphosis.

We have held a communication with a passenger in the Portuguese slaver, Mr. Giraud, who took out the brig to Africa, and afterwards, as he states, sold her; and the following particulars, related by him, are highly interesting as to the actual state of the part of Africa to which they have reference.

The Portuguese slave brig now called the Don Francisco, was built by Gabriel Giraud, Bordeaux, and launched on the first of January, 1835; she was then named the Voltigeur; after a voyage or two to Brazil, he sailed for Whidah, on the slave coast, where he arrived on the 6th April, 1836. Whidah is in the latitude of 6. 12. N., and is the principal commercial town of the kingdom of Dahomey; "Apogi" is the present King. In the month of August last he sold his brig to the Portuguese governor at Whidah, a man of great wealth, and supposed to have 50 or 60 vessels employed in the slave trade. They sailed from Whidah, bound for Havana, on the 6th March, with 436 slaves, of which 3 died on the passage, and on the 25th instant they were captured to the windward of this Island by H. M. brigantine Griffin, commanded by Lieut. John Cooh D'Urban; of those one half are from Maghy, a province of the kingdom of Dahomey, and the other half from Nagos, a small state under another and independent King, against whom Apogi is constantly making war;—these latter were made prisoners about a fortnight before the sailing of the brig, and were sent down by Apogi and sold. Apogi is very powerful, but cruel and tyrannical in the extreme. Mr. Giraud says he was at the King's fete last year, when about 5 or 600 of his subjects were sacrificed for his recreation; some were decapitated, and others precipitated from a lofty fortress and transfixed upon bayonets prepared to receive them,—all this merely for amusement. There are five passengers—four Frenchmen and one Italian—[The above vessel is the *James Matthews*, now in this port.]—*Halifax Journal*.

THE VOTE BY PROXY.—The subject of voting by proxy in the House of Peers has been brought under discussion by Mr. T. Duncombe, as the *Chronicle* justly says, "with an ability and a moderation that elicited approbation even from his political opponents, and in a speech which, as a specimen of curious historical research, possesses much interest, independent of the political importance of the question."

The absurdity of the vote by proxy is flagrant indeed, but it seems therefore to belong so properly to a body holding power without qualification or responsibility, that we hardly deem it desirable to disturb it. For our own peculiar satisfaction we should like to see the Duke of Wellington Solus, with the votes of the whole Tory majority in his coat pocket, in which case, peradventure, in going down to the House, his Grace's pocket might be picked of a House of Peers.

As for the practical effect of the proxy, we have not a doubt that the Lords would vote every whit as ill after hearing the merits of a question discussed as without hearing them; and, on the whole, we wish that a far greater number of the Peers were absent on their travels or in pursuit of their pleasures.

How interesting it must be to a Peer at Constantinople to read how he voted on some questions quite new to him. With what gusto a Lord fighting for despotism and the Inquisition in Spain, must see that at the same time his other incorporeal half was in the House of Peers, voting against the good of his countrymen, and oppressing the Irish Catholics from the fear of Popery.—*Examiner*.

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