

*Printed and Published by  
Cuthbertson Street  
J. S. Adams*

THE



# Newfoundland

No. 528.

THURSDAY, September 7, 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 Cove at 12 o'clock, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; the Packet man will leave St. John's at 8 o'clock on these mornings

**TERMS.**

After Cabin Passengers.....7s. 6d.  
Fore Cabin Ditto.....5s. 0d.  
Single Letters.....0s. 6d.  
Double Ditto.....1s. 0d.

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight. The owner will not be accountable for any money put on board.

N. B.—Letters for St. John's, &c. received at Mr. Edmund Phelan's, Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kieley'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.

**On Sale**

**West of England Goods**

**BULLEY, 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.

**Cod and Caplin Seines of variotts 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.

**BY**

**JAMES FERGUS & CO.**

- 100 Puns. Choice Retailing MOLASSES
- 40 Hogsheds SUGAR
- EX LOTTERY from Porto Rico.

Negrohead TOBACCO, first quality, a very superior article

- 1 Case Fishing BOOTS
- EX S:R 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.

**A SECOND HAND**

**PIANO FORTE.**

Apply at the Newfoundland Office.  
May 25.

**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.

(From the Liverpool Times, August 8.)

By the England, American packet of the 17th, we have New York papers to the 17th July. When the England sailed the news of the failure of Messrs. Wildes, Wilson's, and Wiggins's had been known for some days, but it does not appear to have produced much effect on the commercial world. The following are the only passages worth extracting contained in these papers:—

Sunday night, July 16.

In our Journal of this morning, will be found news a little later from Liverpool, from which it appears that some of the malignant British journals (the Liverpool Mail) are already beginning an attack upon our credit and character, after the heroic sacrifices that have been made by our merchants to pay their debts! It is true, the course of the Official Government organ, and such wicked and contemptible letters as that of the Post Master General, give a foundation for making such attacks, but it is well known that the government of this country is anti-mercantile, and that its opinions have not the least influence upon the merchants of the United States. The British journals should also recollect that the Bank of England is much to be blamed for bringing on the money crisis of the day. The Bank of England began an open war upon American credit in Oct. last, and instead of taking the least pains to cut off a system of credit then too much extended with that delicacy so necessary in all money affairs, its attacks were laid open to the world, and its exactions upon the American merchants the most severe. Its sudden curtailments knocked down the price of our cotton, and thus the very foundation upon which we stood. Our merchants, however, rendered powerless at home by the entire derangement of the domestic exchanges of our country, yet made the most frightful sacrifices in order to pay their debts. As long as specie could be got they searched for it. When the action of our government piled up what specie we had in the woods and in waggons, they sent out the bonds of the best Banking Institutions we had. When specie could be got at last as an article of merchandize, they bought it at any price, and they have poured it forth in abundance. To accuse such men of being "swindlers," is the height of folly. If there is any predominant wish in the city of New York, it is to preserve our credit untarnished in the sight of Europe.

The Bank of the United States, according to our New Orleans correspondent, is judiciously at work in that city: The purchases of cotton there, we presume, are made with the United States Bank notes at 12 per cent. premium. By this operation the bank will not only be in funds to meet its bonds in Europe, but by taking advantage of the coming rise of cotton, make a profit all around. It is not surprising that a bank thus judiciously managed, not only commands great confidence the world over, but is advancing every day in the value of its stock at home, in spite of the calumnies of the government, and the foul-mouthed abuse of its libellers.

We believe that we may now safely say that there is a fair promise of a better state of things in New York. There is a great deal of money lying idle, which capitalists do not invest because they dare not, but which, as confidence increases, they will soon put into action. The fall in the price of specie is a good indication of the state of our foreign exchanges. The promise of bountiful crops in all the states cheers every body. Indeed, the crops of some of the south-western states have already come in. From the state of Mississippi there is an immense debt due to this city. Their creditors here, therefore, will read with pleasure that some of the planters in Holmes county had, on June 17th, gathered fine crops of wheat, and were preparing it for market. Mississippi will this year raise her own corn and wheat, and make a large portion of the provisions for which she has hitherto been dependent upon other states. Her cotton crop will not fall short of 375,000 bales; this at ten cents per lb. will amount to fifteen millions of dollars, which will greatly overpay her foreign debt, and go a long way towards paying the debt owing by the United States to England. In such a country as ours, so young, so full of life, with a soil so abundant, no action of government can keep us down long: we will rise in spite of it; but if it will aid us, in a year we will be on our triumphant march again.

**FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY AT SIERRA LEONE.**

We regret to learn by accounts from Sierra Leone that this colony was visited, in May and June, with a pestilence that exceeded in its effects any previous mortality. The following particulars of this devastating calamity have been furnished by Captain Bamber, who arrived here on Friday in the ship Sir Francis Burton:—Capt. Bamber sailed from Fernando Po on the 27th of May, and on the 14th of July, he boarded the William Herdman, which sailed from Sierra Leone on the 30th of June. The latter vessel was bound for Sunderland, and had on board the Governor of Sierra Leone, Major General Dundas Campbell and suite. At the sailing of the William Herdman, nothing could exceed the misery which prevailed, in consequence of the yellow fever raging with unabated fury. The mortality among the Europeans was dreadful. It was calculated that 40,000 persons had been attacked by it, and its ravages were more frightful than on any previous occasion. Several gentlemen attached to the Medical Staff, had been seized by the fever and carried off. The duties of attending on the sick and dying had principally devolved upon Lieut. Aikin, the Colonial Surgeon, who was unremitting in his attentions, and to whom too much praise cannot be given for the firm and exemplary manner in which he discharged his distressing duties. Lieut. Roberts, of H. M. brigantine Dolphin, and Mr. William Davies, assistant surgeon, together with nine men had fallen victims to the fever. In the Scout twelve men were carried off, and the second lieutenant was not expected to reach Ascension alive, whither she was bound. The assistant surgeon of the Buzzard had also died of fever and ten of the crew. The body of Lieutenant Roberts was consigned to the earth near Clarence Cove, Fernando Po. Among the British residents at Sierra Leone, who had died of the fever, may be mentioned the following among others:—

Mr. B. Crosby, Wesleyan missionary; Mr. A. Graham, apothecary; Mr. Patterson, Wesleyan missionary; Mr. James Evans; Mr. E. Balie, merchant; Mr. C. Allanby, merchant; Mr. E. Harper, manager of York African Town; Mr. M. Glashaw, trader; Mr. B. Hardisty, senior writer of the Court of Mixed Commissions; Mr. E. Draper, merchant; Mr. James White, schoolmaster; Mr. W. Wooden, European clerk to Messrs. Cole; Mr. W. Walker, clerk to Mr. J. Hamilton; Mr. J. Broadley, clerk to Messrs. Wheelton and Co.; and various others.

All the above cases were attended with black vomit, which was proved to be contagious. The following gentlemen, attached to the medical department at Sierra Leone, were seized with the fever:—

Mr. Cole, the Colonial Secretary (now acting Governor); Mr. Fergusson, surgeon, Royal African Corps; and Mr. Clerk, assistant surgeon at Kissy.

**QUEENS OF ENGLAND.**—The following have been Queens of England by their own right since the Conquest:—1st, Mary, reigned from July 6th, 1553, to Nov. 7th, 1558. 2d, Elizabeth, reigned from Nov. 7th, 1558, to March 24th, 1603. 3d, Mary, reigned from Feb. 13th, 1689, to March 8th, 1702. 4th, Anne, reigned from March 8th, 1702, to Aug. 1st, 1714. 5th, Victoria began to reign June 20th, 1837; and "Long may she reign over a free, loyal and happy people," must be the heartfelt prayer of one and all of her loving subjects. By courtesy there are no fewer than three Queens of England at the present time, viz. Victoria, the Queen Regnant—Louisa, the Queen Mother—and Adelaide, the Queen Dowager.

**SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.**—Great Britain—Alexandrina Victoria, born May 24, 1819. Holland—Wm. Frederick, born Aug. 24, 1772. Belgium—Leopold the First, born Dec. 16, 1790. Austria—Ferdinand the First, born April 19, 1793. Prussia—Frederick William the Third, born Aug. 3, 1770. France—Louis Philippe, born Oct. 6, 1773. Spain—Isabella the Second, born Oct. 10, 1830. Portugal—Maria the Second, born April 14, 1819. Denmark—Frederick the Sixth, born Jan. 28, 1768. Sweden—Charles Bernadotte, born Jan. 26, 1764. Russia—Nicholas the First, born July 6, 1769. Mahmood the Second, born July 20, 1785. Greece—Otho the First, born June 1, 1815. It is remarkable that the three only female sovereigns of Europe should also be the three youngest.

NEW POOR LAW.

The following is the answer of Earl Stanhope to the address of the Anti-Poor Law delegates in Yorkshire:—

"Sir—The address of the Anti-Poor Law delegates, which was signed by yourself, as their Chairman, and which was presented to me by Mr. Oastler, has conferred upon me an honour which I most highly value. In the discharge of my public duty I have sought only the satisfaction of my own conscience; but I am proud to enjoy the approbation of my countrymen, which, next to the happiness that I should feel in being useful to them, is the only reward of which I could be ambitious. I wish that my exertions had been more worthy of their commendations, and that the powerful assistance which I derive from them, and from some portions of the public press that are eminently distinguished by their talents, had already enabled me to render them such services as might entitle me to their gratitude.

"As long as I am honoured with their confidence, which I shall ever be most anxious to deserve, and with their support, without which I could not even hope for success, I shall continue to defend strenuously and steadfastly the cause of the labouring classes, which I consider as my own, and to act in Parliament as their representative. They form the most useful, the most meritorious, and also the most numerous portion of the community, and their welfare is essential to that of the other classes as well as to the security of the State. Their rights cannot be attacked with impunity, and are founded, not on the statute of Elizabeth by which they were merely recognised, but on the institutions of human society, and on the sacred and external rights of man.

"As I know that my intentions are pure and patriotic, and that I have truth and justice on my side, I am not deterred by any aspersions that may be cast upon me, and, amongst others, by that of my endeavouring to excite revolt, which would, on the contrary, be prevented by the course that I recommended, of redressing those grievances which, if allowed to continue, may lead to anarchy and convulsion. The most effectual way of avoiding disturbance is by removing just causes of discontent, and I have encouraged meetings and petitions by which public opinion may be legally and constitutionally expressed, and Parliament might be induced to repeal an odious and oppressive law. I thought it my duty to warn the House of Lords of the danger to which the country and all its institutions are exposed from the consequences of that measure, and those who choose to persist in it must be responsible for all the calamities which it may produce.

"I am not in the least influenced by the representations which I heard in Parliament that the New Poor Law is beneficial and acceptable to the labouring classes and to the whole community. If the three dictators entertain that opinion, let them subject it to the test of actual trial. They exercise an arbitrary authority over all those who may, through their misfortunes, be compelled to apply to their parishes for relief, and they possess the power (I do not say the right) of making, suspending, altering, or rescinding such rules, orders, and regulations as they may think proper for the management of the poor, and for the formation or dissolution of Unions. Let them declare, by way of experiment, that every parish may refuse to join a Union, or may separate itself from that with which it had been incorporated, if such should be the decision of its vestry, in which, according to the ancient system, no person should be allowed to vote by proxy, or to have a plurality of votes. It would then be seen that the rate-payers would eagerly resume the management of their own parishes, that the Unions would be speedily dissolved, and that the labouring classes would no longer groan under that most detestable and despotic law.

"After presenting to-day to the House of Lords several petitions, and amongst others one from the Trades Union of Manchester and Salford, against the New Poor Law, I stated my intention to bring this subject very frequently, and in various forms, under the notice of that House. I expressed my earnest hope and my confident expectation that the people, to which an appeal must be made at the ensuing elections, would in all quarters of the country declare very strongly its sentiments upon this subject, which is of vital importance to all classes of the community. I added, "It will very much depend on the result of these elections, and particularly with reference to the New Poor Law, whether the peace of this country will be protected, and whether the institutions of this country will continue to exist."

"Most fervently do I hope that the opportunity which a dissolution of Parliament offers will be duly employed, that a close and cordial union of all classes will be formed, as I recommended in a letter to Mr. Oastler, that zeal and energy will every where be shown, and that strength of numbers with uniformity of action will ensure the success of those who are friends to the real interests of the country, the defeat and discomfiture of those who call themselves 'political economists,' and the speedy and entire repeal of the New Poor Law.

"Allow me, before I conclude, to thank most cordially you and the anti-Poor Law delegates, for the great kindness of their address, to express the extreme satisfaction which I have derived from it, and to offer to you my most grateful acknowledgments, with the assurance that I shall always continue to be, your most faithful and devoted servant,  
"STANHOPE.  
"To Mr. Charles Robinson."

OFFICIAL DISCIPLINE.

(From the Spectator.)

There is a passage of amusing naivete, but of deep meaning, in Sir Henry Parnell's speech at the Dundee nomination. It appears that his connexion with the Government not only restrains the worthy Paymaster-General from voting in the House of Commons as he would wish and his constituents desire, but also prevents his speaking in the House. He is tongue-tied as well as vote-tied; and moreover, regular attendance, which foolish constituencies have been accustomed to regard as one of the essential duties of a Member of Parliament, is an offence in a Member of Government outside the Cabinet. These astounding revelations rest on the authority of Sir Henry Parnell himself. Having been charged on the hustings with insufficient attendance, he replied—

"Even when we are in the House of Commons, there is something like an understanding that those Members of the Government who are not in the Cabinet should not take an active part in the House of Commons; and we are apt to be found fault with for being too much in the House, and more especially if we speak too much."

Under these circumstances, we perfectly agree with Sir Henry, that he and other gentlemen similarly situated are quite as well out of the House as in it; and we congratulate the Reformers of Dundee, and the constituencies represented by gentlemen in the Government and out of the Cabinet, on their good fortune in possessing Members who, being "apt to be found fault with for being too much in the House, and more especially if they speak too much," have proved themselves so very obedient to official discipline. Sir Henry Parnell has been peculiarly docile. Except at divisions he is rarely seen; and as for speaking, we cannot recollect the time when his voice was last heard within the walls of Parliament.

The system, however, though admirable, appears to be capable of one material improvement, which we beg leave humbly to suggest. Why should gentlemen, who are not to speak themselves, and who must vote as they are ordered, be tormented by the necessity of voting personally on each question in which Government takes an interest? Surely it would be well to make an order, that the Clerk should uniformly record their votes on the Ministerial side, whether they are in the House or out of it. At the commencement of each session, the Speaker should call upon the sub-officials to show themselves on the floor of the House in the order in which their names are called,—

Sir Henry Parnell,	Sir George Grey,
Mr. Fox Maule,	Sir Robert Rolfe,
Lord Dalmeny,	Mr. George Byng,
Mr. Robert Stewart,	Lord Seymour,
Mr. Vernon Smith,	Mr. Francis Baring,
Sir Thomas Troubridge,	Mr. Edward Stanley,

and so on through the list, till all the subs are marshalled on the floor. He might then address them in some such terms as these—"Gentlemen, as your sole duty is to vote with Ministers, and as your presence in the House is a mere nuisance to those whom you are bound to serve—the Ministers to whom—the House has mercifully resolved to relieve you from the trouble of coming here at all, by directing the Clerks to enter your name in every division on the same side as Lord John Russell's." Such an arrangement as this would perfect the system of silence and non-attendance, which Sir Henry Parnell develops.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBAN'S.

On Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Duchess of St. Alban's died after a protracted illness. About a fortnight since we learned, on indisputable authority, that her Grace could not long survive, and that her sole subsistence was arrow root flavoured with a small quantity of brandy; at this period she was considered past the aid of medicine.

Her father, Mr. Matthew Mellon, was many years ago postmaster and circulating library keeper at Cheltenham, and subsequently became manager of the Portsmouth theatre, upon which his daughter Harriot (the late Duchess) figured prominently early in life, representing a great variety of parts, chiefly comic, with great applause. After the death of her father she was the main support of her mother, and was in the habit of going round with her benefit tickets, stating the fact as a claim for support and patronage, and not neglecting to visit the ships in the harbour, for the purpose of soliciting the aid of the officers. She was a great favourite in the country, but we think did not make her appearance at Drury-lane Theatre until January 31, 1795, as *Lydia Languish* in the *Rivals*. In London she produced little impression, and her first character of any importance may be said to have been *Miss Prue*, in *Love for Love*, which she took in the season of 1796-7. In the same year she was again *Lydia Languish*, but before the end of the season she had sunk to *Iris* in the *Wonder*. When the *Will* was produced on the 19th of April, 1797, she was *Cicely Copsley*, and afterwards *Emily* in the *Wheel of Fortune*. This was the year of Miss Farren's (afterwards Lady Derby) retirement. We do not find that Miss Mellon's advance in her profession was at all rapid, for in 1798 she was *Kitty* in *Ways and Means*, and *Betty* in the *Clandestine Marriage*. It cannot be said that she attracted much of the attention of the town until the production of *Tobin's Honey Moon*, on the 31st January, 1805, when Miss Mellon played *Volante*, a character to which she gave more prominence than the author anticipated, and from this date she became a popular and admired actress.

It is not at all necessary to follow her theatrical career farther, as most of our readers will either have witnessed or heard of her merits and success. She lived with the late Mr. Thomas Coutts while she continued on the boards, and was not married to him until about the period of her retirement from the stage, on the 7th of February, 1815, in the part of *Andrey*, in *As You Like It*. After the death of Mr. Coutts she married the present Duke of St. Alban's, on June 16, 1827. If we do not mistake, she is the only actress who ever reached the rank of Duchess. The Duchess of Bolton was a singer, and the original *Polly* in the *Beggar's Opera*. Ellen Gwynne, the mother of the first Duke of St. Alban's, was never raised to the peerage by Charles II., who ennobled the Duchesses of Cleveland, Portsmouth, and Richmond, but they were none of them upon the stage.—*Morning Chronicle*.

LONDON, August 5.—The Queen received a deputation from the Corporation of the City of London appointed to invite her Majesty to dine with the Lord Mayor and corporation, on Monday at the new Palace in St. James's Park. The deputation consisted of the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Sir James Duke, Sheriff, Mr. Sheriff Johnstone, and the City Remembrancer. The Queen received the deputation in the saloon. Her Majesty was attended by Lord Glenelg (in the absence of Lord John Russell), one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and the first Lord of the Treasury; and also by the Countess of Charlemont, the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Gardner, Sir Henry Seton, and Colonel Cavendish, the Lord Groom, and Equerry in Waiting. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint the 9th of November to dine with the Lord Mayor and corporation.

It is a remarkable feature of the present elections, that not only are the two parties very nearly balanced in the returns, but they are so in the constituencies. A very considerable number of the elections have been decided by very narrow majorities. The City of London, the counties of Middlesex, Somerset, and Kent, with several of the Scottish counties, may be quoted as examples. It may be inferred from this, that there is comparatively little enthusiasm on either side, and nothing whatever to carry the electors in an overwhelming tide either to the Tory or the Ministerial poll. The electors generally seem to have taken their cue from the debates of last session, and to have very deliberately, and almost equally, ranged themselves under the banners of the different parties. There was then no other principle at issue—for all parties now profess to be Reformers—than that of making Church property provide for the expenses of public worship, and that is probably the only principle which can be held to have been involved in the elections.—*London Courier*.

The Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) September 7, 1837.

Our files from Britain, received since our last publication, come down to the 14th ult., but on the subject of paramount interest at the present moment—the Elections—they do not furnish any additional information from which to form an estimate of what their termination may be—or to which party in the ensuing Parliament the preponderating influence will belong. Whigs and Tories are both equally forward in proclaiming the superior strength of their respective parties, and exultingly appeal to the returns already made; but this must remain a debateable point until after the issue of the Irish Elections, which were not completed at the period of our latest dates.

Speculation was afloat as to whether Lord Melbourne would or would not be enabled to hold the Administration in his hands. We confidently hope and expect he will continue to guide the affairs of Great Britain with as much credit to himself and advantage to the nation as he has hitherto done; and we doubt not that Ireland will insure to his Ministry a majority in the Commons sufficiently large to effect so desirable an object. The return of the Tories to power we should view as likely to be fraught with real injury to the country, and we feel assured that they could not maintain themselves in office even as long as Sir R. Peel's short-lived Administration existed, unless they were to adopt the Reforming principles of the Whigs, and thus manifest to the world that place and not measures was what they contended for. Whether the British nation would tolerate their rule under such circumstances is a problem we do not desire to see solved.

We think the Irish Elections will set the question at rest, to the satisfaction of the great majority of Her Majesty's subjects throughout the globe.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a communication signed 'Scrutator,' which we forbear to insert at present; but if our correspondent should again have cause to complain of such conduct on the part of the "pious gentleman" as that which his letter so ably exposes, we shall have no hesitation in laying the matter before the public. This hint will be sufficiently "vocal to the intelligent,"—we trust it may not be lost sight of, and that the painful necessity will be spared us of reverting to the subject.

Shipping Intelligence.

Custom-House  
Port of St. John's.

VESSLS (ENTERED.)  
August 31.—John & Horatio, Dwyer, Cape Breton—80 tons coal.  
Leander, Granger, Cape Breton—150 tons coal, 37 kegs butter.  
Powells, Ferris, Cape Breton—30 head cattle, 6 M. shingles.

Olanda, Sinclair, Copenhagen—300 bls. pork, 600 bls. flour, 1600 bags bread, 400 firkins butter, 178 coils cordage, and sundries.  
Richard Smith, Moore, Sydney—10 M. lumber, 100 tubs butter, and sundries.  
Arab, Smith, Liverpool—30 tons coal, 200 bls. pork, 400 bls. flour, 200 boxes soap, 50 boxes candles &c.  
Lively, Cummins, Miramichi—75 M. lumber.  
Packet, Graham, Novascotia—30 head cattle, 5 horses, 65 sheep, 185 firkins butter.  
Sir Charles Hamilton, Blake, Cape Breton—72 chalds. coal.  
Mary, Cann, Cape Breton—12 M. staves, 16 firkins butter.  
Esperance, Rudderham, Cape Breton—24 head cattle, 11 sheep.  
Elizabeth, Deagle, P. E. Island—46 chalds. coal, 1 horse.  
Pictou, Knox, Hamburg—40 bls. pork, 150 firkins butter, 210 barrels flour, 800 bags bread, 2000 brick, &c.  
Four Brothers, Boriton, New Brunswick—12 head cattle, 12 M. lumber.  
September 2.—Bezin K. Reece, Tuzo, Grenada—92 puns. rum, 33 puns. molasses.  
Jane Amanda, Campbell, Sydney—6 M. board, 20 chalds. coal.  
Daniel O'Connell, Phoran, Bridgeport—72 chalds. coal.  
Hope, Forest, Cape Breton—82 oxen, 13 sheep.  
Madonna, Smith, Copenhagen—1150 bls. flour, 1250 bags bread, 175 firkins butter, 100 bls. pork, 40 bls. beef.  
Dolphin, Boudrot, Cape Breton—12 M. lumber, 13 M. shingles, 72 sheep.  
Nancy, Fougeron, Cape Breton—33 head cattle, 20 sheep.  
4.—Trial, Roberts, New Brunswick—150 M. shingles, 3 M. board, &c.  
St. Patrick, Le Buff, Cape Breton—80 tons coal.  
Spanish Brig Joven Enrigue, Bagilio Guyarola, Havana—ballast.  
Amity, Meagher, Greenock—44 tons coal, 15 M. brick.  
Mary Ann, Sire, Quebec—50 bls. pork, and sundries.  
Dolphin, Cantwell, New Brunswick—30 head cattle, 30 sheep, 40 firkins butter.  
6.—Ceres, Adey, Hamburg—1000 bags bread, 100 firkins butter, 350 bls. flour, 150 bls. oatmeal, 50 bls. peas, 12 M. brick.  
St. John's, Percy, New Brunswick—70 M. board, 10 M. shingles.

VESSLS (LOADING.)

August 31.—Catherine and Hannah, Purdy Quebec.  
September 2.—Clydesdale, Simpson, Cork.  
Devon, Dench, Oporto.  
Funchal, Picken, Lisbon.  
4.—Britannia, Cummins, West Indies.  
5.—Terra Nova, Barclay, Portugal.  
Lively, Cummins, Pictou.  
Dolphin, Cantwell, Novascotia.  
6.—Ann Johnston, Sinclair, Naples.  
Spanish Brig St. Anthony, Lannagar, Malaga.  
Douglastown, M'Kenzie, Portugal.  
Juno, Steele, Brazil.

VESSLS (CLEARED.)

August 31.—Success, Deagle, Cape Breton—40 hhd. salt, 30 bls. flour.  
September 2.—Powels, Ferris, Cape Breton—ballast.  
Esperance, Rudderham, Cape Breton—ballast.  
Diana Le Blanc, Cape Breton—ballast.  
Water Lily, Winsor, Oporto—2200 qtls. fish.  
Susan, Le Blanc, Cape Breton—10 bls. flour.  
Highlander, Munden, Cape Breton—300 hhd. salt, 30 bags bread, 30 bls. flour.  
4.—Christiana, Lawson, Oporto—2000 qtls. fish.  
Devonshire, Wainwright, Grenada—1000 qtls. fish, 42 casks and 4 cases wine.  
Orion, Sheppard, Sydney—ballast.  
5.—Packet, Graham, Novascotia—60 hhd. salt, 20 bls. flour.  
Nancy, Fougeron, Cape Breton—ballast.  
Francis, Smith, New Brunswick—ballast.  
Hope, Forest, Cape Breton—20 bags bread.  
Star, King, Cape Breton—sundries.  
Samuel, Walters, Oporto—1500 qtls. fish.  
6.—Loon, Cann, Cape Breton—80 bls. flour.  
Three Brothers, Chasson, Margaree—60 bls. flour, & sundries.  
Four Brothers, Botong, New Brunswick—sundry merchandise.  
Mary, Cann, Cape Breton—20 bls. flour, & sundries.  
Richard Smith, Moore, Cape Breton—290 bls. flour, & sundries.  
Sir Charles Hamilton, Blake, Bridgeport—30 bls. flour & sundries.

For Freight or Charter.

THE FINE COPPERED SCHOONER  
**SURPRISE,**  
JOHN HARVEY, Master,  
will carry 2500 qtls. Fish in bulk.  
Apply to  
MUDGE & Co.  
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,  
On board said Vessel,  
**100 Tons Cadiz SALT,**  
September 7.—2w.

FOR CHARTER.

The first-class, British-built  
**Schr. HIRAM,**  
Captain GIBSON;  
Will carry 16 @ 1700 Qtls. Fish.  
Apply to  
ROBINSON, BROOKING, GARLAND & Co  
August 24.

TO BE LET.

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

Sale by Auction.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
BEING ABOUT TO REMOVE TO WATER-STREET,  
WILL OFFER FOR SALE,  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
**THIS DAY,**  
(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,  
At his Residence in Gower-Street,  
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF  
**Household Furniture,**  
Viz.  
1 Mahogany Centre Table  
2 Ditto Dining ditto  
1 Set ditto Card ditto  
12 Mahogany Hair-bottom Chairs  
1 Ditto Side Board  
1 Dozen Cut Glass Tumblers  
1 1/2 Ditto ditto Wine Glasses  
2 Cut Glass Decanters  
1 Mahogany Chest Drawers  
1 Ditto Wardrobe  
1 Ditto Sofa  
1 Carpet and Set Moreen Curtains  
2 Bedsteads  
1 Commode  
1 Copper Coal Scuttle  
1 Register Stove  
And sundry other useful Articles.  
D. P. MARETT,  
Auctioneer.

September 7.

Notices.

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,**  
St. John's, Newfoundland, }  
1st September, 1837. }

COMMUNICATIONS from JOHN HATT NOBLE, Esq., and Messrs. C. H. NOBLE & MURAT, of Oporto, to several individual Members of this Society, having been read before the Chamber, relative to the existing duties levied on Fish in that City.—It was Resolved.—That the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's, Newfoundland, beg to express their thanks to JOHN HATT NOBLE, Esq., and Messrs. C. H. NOBLE & MURAT of Oporto, for the lively interest they have taken in endeavouring to do away with the military subsidiary and municipal duties exacted in that City, which have been so long and unjustly levied upon Fish from this Country; and that a copy of this Resolution be published in the Newspapers of this place and transmitted to them.

By order of the Chamber,  
ROBERT JOB,  
President.

SEALED Tenders in Triplicate addressed to the Respective Officers of her Majesty's Ordnance at this place, for the performance of the unmentioned Services, will be received at this Office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, for One Year, commencing 1st October, 1837, and Ending 30th September, 1838, inclusive. (Marked on the envelope, viz.)—

Tender for Washing Barrack and Hospital Bedding.  
Ditto for Repairing Barrack and Hospital Bedding.  
Ditto for Sweeping Chimneys of the Barracks and Public Buildings.  
Ditto removing the Soil and Ashes from Forts Townshend and William, and also from the Garrison Hospital.

The specified duties and securities required, with other information, will be made known by applying at the Office any day previous, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.  
OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,  
5th September, 1837. }

**Orphan Asylum School.**

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Scholars of the Orphan Asylum School will take place

**THIS DAY.**

The Officers of the institution will be in attendance at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving those visitors who may feel disposed to witness so interesting an exhibition as the Educational Improvement of a large portion of the Youth of St. John's.

September 7.

**BANK OF British North America.**

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

A. MILROY,  
Manager

Notices.

**HAY AND STRAW.**

THE Assistant Commissary General hereby gives notice, that Sealed Tenders will be received by him on MONDAY, the 18th September proximo, until 1 p. m., for the Supply of

**HAY AND STRAW**

for the use of the Horses of Officers of Corps and Departments in this Garrison, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1838.

The Hay to be Housed Hay, of the best quality, usually denominated Timothy Hay, of not less than four months old; the Straw to be good, clean, Oaten Straw, and both to be subject to approval by a Board of Officers.

The Contractor will be required to have in store a supply equal to the wants of the Garrison for six weeks in advance; which is to be open to inspection by the Commissariat.

The deliveries to be made weekly to the Officers of the Corps, and monthly to the Staff and Departments, upon Commissariat checks. The Forage to be issued in a convenient vicinity to the Garrison, and approved of by the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops.

The Tenders to be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the penal sum of Eighty Pounds sterling.

The Tenders must specify the price in Halifax currency (in figures, and words at length) per 100 lbs. of Hay or of Straw, delivered agreeably to the above conditions.

Payment will be made monthly or two-monthly at the option of the Contractor, in the usual manner, in Dollars at the rate of 5s. currency per dollar.

Further information can be obtained on application at this Office.

Commissariat, Newfoundland, }  
St. John's, 29th August, 1837. }

**TREASURY BILLS.**

THE Assistant Commissary General hereby gives notice, that BILLS on Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, are granted at this Office, in exchange for BRITISH SILVER at the fixed premium of 1 1/2 per cent, or in the proportion of a Bill for £100 sterling for each sum of £101 10s. sterling, paid into the Military Chest.

Commissariat, St. John's, Newfld., }  
28th August, 1837. }

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. LAIDLIE,  
D. C. G.

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

On Sale

BY **BAINB, JOHNSTON & CO.**

Ex GOSHAWK from Berbice,  
62 Puns. RUM  
24 Hhds. ditto  
96 Puns. MOLASSES  
12 Hhds. ditto  
9 Tierces SUGAR.

ALSO,  
Ex EUPHEMIA, and CLYDESDALE from Copenhagen,

1800 Bls. FLOUR  
500 Bags BREAD  
5 M. BRICK.

September 7.

BY

**Lawrence O'Brien,**

The Cargo of the Brig KINGALOGH from Hamburg,

800 Bags fine & common BREAD.  
200 Barrels FLOUR  
170 Firkins BUTTER  
20 Ditto ditto (best Holstein for private use)  
50 Barrels PORK  
100 Ditto OATMEAL  
50 Ditto GRITTS  
A few Cases assorted BOOTS & SHOES  
A few Cases GLASSWARE  
Westphalia HAMS  
6000 BRICK.

September 7.

**Bills on New York**

At Sight,

FOR SALE ON LOW AND ACCOMMODATING TERMS

BY

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

Also—

**BILLS ON HALIFAX.**

August 10.

On Sale

BY **JOHN CUSACK,**

The Cargo of Schooner Emma, from Hamburg—  
725 Bags Bread, fine and good  
common

100 Barrels Pork  
142 Firkins and Kegs Butter, first  
quality  
120 Westphalia Hams  
11 Bales rounded Leather.

ALSO, ON HAND,

100 Hides Sole Leather  
15 Dozen English Kipp & Calf Skins  
20 Boxes Tobacco Pipes  
2 Puns. Cork Whisky  
Brandy and Gin in Hhds.  
Congo and Green Teas in Qr.-Chests  
A few Sides prime Irish Bacon  
Irish Pork in bls. & half bls.  
Cash or Fish taken in payment.  
August 31.

**Now Landing**

From the Brigantine MARGARET, Capt. W. Grey,  
AND FOR SALE

BY **THE SUBSCRIBER,**

AT HIS  
New Building, opposite the Premises of Messrs.  
Rennie, Stuart, & Co.

10 Hogheads Superior Brandy, (direct from London)  
5 Ditto best Hollands  
10 Ditto English Ale  
10 Ditto ditto Cider  
20 Ditto Irish Porter  
35 Qr.-Chests Assorted Teas  
1 Pun. Old Whiskey, 3 years in the Island  
8 Hhds. & 4 Qr.-Casks Teneriffe Wine  
6 Qr.-casks first quality Port ditto  
10 Hhds. Moist Sugar  
10 Boxes Havana ditto, 4 cwt. each  
7 Cwt. English and Irish Hams  
3 Cwt. Pine Apple Cheese  
50 Boxes best Muscatel Raisins  
200 Pair Men's and Women's Shoes  
20 Firkins Butter  
2 Hhds. & 10 bales Prime Leaf Tobacco.  
JAMES CULLIN.  
August 31.

**W. & H. Thomas & Co.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
Per MARY JANE from Greenock,  
The first part of their Fall Supply of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Which they offer for Sale at very reduced Prices.  
August 31.

Per Dewdrop from Dartmouth,  
A Consignment of 8 Bales of Number  
**CANVAS,**

2 to 7 of a very superior quality, on sale at Cost and Charges.

Labrador Fish taken in Payment.  
JOHN EALES, JUN.  
August 31.

BY

**NICHOLAS GILL,**

50 PUNS: strong proof fine flavoured Demerara RUM  
20 Puns. Retailing MOLASSES  
25 Hhds. and 10 bls. first quality SUGAR  
And a few Barrels American TAR.  
July 27.

**Thos. & John Brocklebank**

OFFER FOR SALE,  
THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED

Per Brig Oberon, from LIVERPOOL:—  
SUPERFINE Copenhagen } Which can be re-  
FLOUR, } commended for  
Hamburg BEEF, } family use;  
Dantzic PORK, superior quality  
Liverpool SOAP, in boxes of 2 cwt. each  
EARTHENWARE in Crates, well assorted  
Brazil COFFEE.

**TEAS—**

Bohea, Congou, Twankey and Hyson.  
Fish in October, will be received in payment.  
August 24.—5w.

**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.

On Sale

AT THE STORES

OF **J. Dunscomb & Co.**

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

August 17.

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 Puns. Barbados & Trinidad MOLASSES  
60 M. SHINGLES.

N. B.—Fish or Cash taken in payment.

August 10.

A SECOND HAND

**FIRE ENGINE.**

Apply at the Newfoundlander Office.  
August 3.

**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 H HDS. 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 precious 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,  
Lance 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.

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. & Hoghead.  
July 20.



Poets Corner.

FAREWELL, FAREWELL, MY FATHERLAND.

Farewell, Farewell, my Fatherland!  
Before me lies the broad blue sea,  
Whose waves will waft me far from thee.  
The ship's afloat, the decks are mann'd;  
But ere I leave the hallow'd earth,  
Where first this changeful life had birth,  
My knee shall bend in prayer above,  
To guard the country of my love.

Farewell, farewell, my fatherland!  
They say, the sunny clime I seek  
Will bring back freshness to my cheek,  
By thousand odorous blossoms fann'd;  
But what shall soothe my soul's unrest,  
What cheer my sick and aching breast,  
When fond familiar faces gone,  
I stand on foreign shores—alone!

Farewell, farewell, my Fatherland!  
Farewell, my mother's peaceful tomb!  
Farewell, ye flowers that round it bloom.  
Which now I pluck, with trembling hand;  
Farewell, the scenes of childhood's glee,  
Where step and spirit bounded free!  
The village church—the sabbath bell—  
Home, love, and country; fare ye well!

THE FETES OF JULY.

PARIS, July 30.—The fetes of July terminated yesterday in a very orderly manner; no accident, at least as far as I have been able to discover, characterized this now-ominous anniversary. There were the customary rejoicings at the Barrière du Trône, and in the champs Elysées in which the people participated with a calmness that savoured rather too strongly of indifference or resignation.

Were I to give you a detailed account of this national fete, I should only repeat the old tiresome story of shows, fireworks, mâte de cocagne, and bloodless conflicts between Turks and Frenchmen, in which, of course, the latter were invariably victorious. Leaving such particulars to more patient chroniclers than myself, I shall endeavour to select, from what I saw, such facts as seemed to me to have a meaning, i. e. to present under a new aspect the cameleon-like society, the modifications of which it is my duty to record. I shall begin with the chief actor Louis Philippe, and his reception by the people.

In front of the grand pavilion of the Tuileries, on the side next the garden, a platform had been erected for the band of the national guard. As some of the best musicians in the capital are enrolled in this body, the expectation of hearing them attracted at an early hour of the evening a considerable number to the spot. Such as had tickets were allowed to pass through the palace, and take their places immediately under the balcony on which the king was expected to make his appearance. The tickets seemed to have been distributed without much distinction of persons; for rich and poor were crowded together in this privileged spot. At half past seven Louis Philippe appeared on the balcony, accompanied by the queen, the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, and one or two of the ministers. There were a few cries of "Vive le Roi!" but they were very few and very faint. However, such as they, were Louis Philippe received them with an apparent ease and frankness that elicited a second round of applause. He then detached himself from the little family group, alluded to, and advanced along the balcony, distributing, as Boileau would have termed it, *à grands flots*, his salutations. For about ten minutes he was almost in contact with the crowd; and so general was the apprehension of danger, that I saw numbers of heads turned in expectation of beholding a musket barrel pointed at the balcony on which the king stood.

Louis Philippe, although turned of sixty-five, enjoys what is usually termed a green old age. In person he is tall, and somewhat corpulent. His features are unmarked by any strongly-characterized expression. They seem those of "a good fellow;" and were it not for an occasional gleam of archness in the glance, one would be inclined to rank them with those of that no-way-uncommon class of men on whom Sterne has bestowed the epithet of fat, contented ignorance.

Such a classification, would, however, be most injudicious. Louis Philippe is unquestionably one of the ablest politicians of the time. It is now more than half a century since his talents first attracted attention. On turning over the annals of the French republic, a few days ago, I met with a speech in which one of the colleagues of Robespierre denounces young Egalité as likely, from his courage and talents, to become one day dangerous to the republic.

But to return to my subject. As soon as Louis Philippe had afforded the crowd an opportunity of giving expression to whatever attachment they felt for his person, he withdrew for a few moments, and presented himself anew in the uniform of an officer of the national guard. Again there were a few cries of "Vive le Roi," but just as faint as before. The band then struck up *La Parisienne*,

which seemed to put the people in better temper; the *Marseillaise* followed, and excited, as it never fails to do, a good deal of enthusiasm.

At nine o'clock the fireworks began. Viewed from the Pont Royale, they presented a most enchanting sight. The portion of the Seine that intervenes between the Pont Royale and the Chamber of Deputies was thickly covered with little boats, lighted up with lamps of a thousand different colours. Some had bands of music; others were grappling with vessels of similar dimensions, and presenting to the astonishing Parisians a miniature image of the horrors of a sea fight. If to these you add the spectacle of an immense cataract, which the fireworks on the Pont Louis XV. presented and the gaily illuminated monuments that deck both sides of the river, you will have an imperfect idea of what the fete of yesterday was.

To-day all is over. The minds of the people are once more turned towards politics; but as the journals have not appeared in consequence of yesterday's fete, I shall postpone till to-morrow the few observations I have to communicate on this subject.

STATE OF PARTIES.

The new number of the *Edinburgh Review*, just published, contains two well-timed articles on "Church-Rates," and the "State of Parties." From the article on the "State of Parties," we lay the following extracts before our readers:—

"The new reign is beginning well. The temporary clouds, lately impending over us, have been lifted up as on its approach. It is scarcely two months since the farmer was threatened with a second 1816—the merchant with another 1825. Providentially the corn fields and Mark Lane agree in the brightness of our actual prospects. The political spectres which, for the last six years, have been stalking and gibbering in our streets, have also disappeared. During all that period we could hear nothing but one everlasting cry of 'wolf.' The horrors of the French revolution were daily knocking at our doors. At present, not only has the revolutionary alarm subsided, but most persons admit that history presents few national spectacles more encouraging than the manliness and moderation which marked the conduct of the English people throughout this stirring crisis—their honest consciousness of the rectitude of their purpose, and their just reliance on the stability of the institutions which they loved. With what vigour did they shift the helm and put about, when they saw that the vessel of the state was already almost on the breakers! How instinctively, as it were, did the good ship seem to right itself, in spite of mutineers aboard! And, ever since, how steady and gallant has been its bearing over the open sea—the fury of adverse winds from opposite quarters of the heavens only serving to keep it true to its determined course."

"There are two classes of questions with which, according to circumstances, a legislature may be called upon to deal. These are the ripe and the unripe. The first consist of certain measures, in favour of which a clear majority of the intelligent public has made up its mind deliberately; and which, in consequence, it desires the legislature to place, by the public sanction, among the rules and guarantees of its social life. The duty of a legislator, in thus conforming to the progress of opinion, is little else than the duty of a farmer, in attending to the laws of nature, which fix the time of harvest. The point of maturity for this purpose, however, is a question of fact, which it is not always so easy to make out. It is a question which each individual legislator must settle for himself. The time taken for this may vary indefinitely, according to the parties and the occasion. Many persons will often seem rather long about it, and a portion of the public will be getting impatient. Impetuous legislators should, however, recollect that there is one and the same mischief in beginning too soon, as in putting off too long; and that the more precious the subject, it is the more incumbent on us to take care that we are making no mistake. The misery and discomfiture occasioned by mere precipitation, and nothing else, is a long and melancholy chapter in the history of reformations. Besides, how much more delightful ought it to be to wait a while for converts and allies than to be leading prisoners in chains!

"The policy of the whig government has been to bring right principles out into the light of day on their own merits; but to stop, in moulding them into measures, at the point where external obstacles, either in the frame of our institutions, or in the present opinions of important classes, made it, on the whole, desirable to stop. In this, the policy superintended by Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne is the same. The whig government has dug deep in many of the foundations it has laid. Within the space of six short years it has settled, upon principles of humanity and wisdom,—after investigations of statesmanlike philosophy and justice, with a sound knowledge of our own wants, and in a prudent anticipation of the wants of succeeding generations,—a greater number of greater questions than had been ever seriously even discussed in Parliament, within any two hundred years since the Norman conquest. Are the statesmen who abolished slavery weak and inefficient? Then what was Sir Robert Peel, who did not do it? Are the statesmen who carried the Reform bill weak and inefficient? Then what was Sir Robert Peel, who did his utmost to oppose it? Is this the character which the Church of England should give the statesmen, who, instructed by the experience of Ireland, stepped in time with the tithe arrangement, by which the property of the

church is perhaps augmented, and by which it certainly has been saved? What should be the answer of the landlords of England and its industrious poor, when asked for their opinion and their feelings concerning an administration which, with equal sagacity and boldness, has by the poor-law amendment closed a gulf in which the property, industry, and virtue of the kingdom were threatened to be swallowed up? Is it weak to have extended the municipal principle of self-government in our towns? Sir Robert Peel has read M. de Tocqueville. Is it inefficient to have conciliated the Dissenters, by extending the principle of religious liberty as far as is consistent with the just ends and privileges of an established church? Sir Robert Peel was either not in earnest when he tried, or he tried and failed. But the crowning distinction between the two systems of government—the system of principle and cordial sympathy on the one hand, and on the other the system of doing for the body of the people as little, as late, and as slow as possible—is seen in the state of Ireland. Ireland has been made more tranquil, more grateful, more truly English, by what the Whigs have tried to do for it, but have been prevented from doing by Sir Robert Peel, than it was made by the emancipation, which Sir Robert Peel could never have carried but for the Whigs; or than Sir Robert Peel could ever make it, from the tone of alienation, grudging and distrust, by which he does worse than neutralize his paper enactments of nominal relief. Lord Lansdowne and Lord John Russell have promised to meet the new Parliament with a plan of national education. Here is another of those measures of principle which decide and elevate the character of a nation; and at which, during a life of office, Sir Robert Peel has never looked. But perhaps the words weak and inefficient were applied, not to the nature of their measures, so much as to their numbers on a division. Sir Robert Peel knows well enough, in the present state of parties, what is the only way in which a strong numerical administration can possibly be formed. In the meantime, a majority of eighty, or a majority of five, are a better style of weakness and inefficiency than that of which he gave the country an example in his own Parliament—to wit, no majority at all."

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—Sir Frederick Pollock, member for Huttlingdonshire, entered the House some years ago, under circumstances which excited a general expectation of a brilliant parliamentary career. His whole life had been a continued scene of triumphs. He was distinguished at school above his class-fellows. The same good fortune followed him to the university. There he carried off almost every prize for which he competed. Nor was his success less great in the profession to which he applied himself. He rose rapidly from one degree of distinction at the bar to another, till he reached the highest. Under these circumstances his party expected that he would immediately, on his entering Parliament, produce a sensation in the House, and ever afterwards occupy a position in it, second only, perhaps, to that of Sir Robert Peel himself. The event has proved how grievously his friends had miscalculated on the subject. Sir Frederick's parliamentary efforts have, without an exception, been signal failures. He dwindled down at once to the dimensions of a fifth or sixth rate speaker. The few months during which he filled the office of Attorney-General to Sir Robert Peel's government, brought him, of necessity, rather frequently before the House; but Sir Robert's administration received but little actual assistance from his speeches. Since the dissolution of that government he has seldom addressed the House. When he does so, he always makes short speeches. I have seldom seen him occupy the attention of hon. members more than ten or fifteen minutes at a time. He does not now excite much attention when he rises. Even the Conservatives themselves are not over-prompt in lending them their ears. The tones of his voice, and occasionally his manner also, remind me of the voice and manner of Lord Brougham; with this difference, that the voice of the latter is much more powerful, and is called into greater play, and that his action is much more vehement. Like Lord Brougham, Sir Frederick is in the habit of throwing back his head, and withdrawing himself a few feet from the table. At other times he shakes his head a good deal, and applies his fist with all his force to the table. In the beginning of his speeches his utterance is slow and solemn. As he advances, he proceeds with a little more rapidity. The tones of his voice are somewhat harsh; and they fall more disagreeably on the ear from their want of variety. Sir Frederick Pollock bears some resemblance to Lord Brougham in his personal appearance, as well as in the tones of his voice and gesture, though not so tall as his Lordship. His hair is of a dark grey colour; and he usually has an ample crop of it. His features are marked; his eyes and nose are large; and there are incipient wrinkles in his face. His complexion is something between dark and pale. The expression of his countenance is that of deep thought, mingled with a reserved manner; and so far the principles of physiognomy hold good; for Sir Frederick is often lost in his own contemplations on literary and legal topics, and seldom holds conversation with any of his friends in the House. He does not, indeed, seem to be comfortable in St. Stephen's; which circumstance may account for the fact of his not being over-regular in his attendance. He looks much older than he is. He is not much above his fiftieth year; but any one judging only from his appearance, would be apt to set him down as close upon sixty.—*Motropolitan Magazine*,

THE IRISH SOLDIERS IN SPAIN.—All authorities seem to be agreed that our best soldiers are now obtained in Ireland. Again and again does Colonel Shaw, in his Memoirs, just published, bear testimony to the superior military qualities of the Irish brigade. In Portugal he had acquired his reputation chiefly by commanding his own countrymen, the Scotch; but he does not hesitate to give the preference to the Irish. "The three Irish regiments (he says, vol. ii. p. 534,) decidedly the best brigade in the Legion, have been put under my command, and if you had been, like me, for years accustomed to deal with Glasgow weavers in the shape of soldiers, you would enter into the delight I have in commanding those light-hearted, willing, easily-managed fellows. The Scotch do their duty well; but I am inclined to think the Glasgow weavers are not the elite of Scotland. As we were embarking at Glasgow, the banker from whom I got funds, and who is a great anti-Popery man in Glasgow, and a staunch supporter of Popery in the Peninsula, said to me on going away, "Well, Colonel Shaw, we are much obliged to you in Glasgow for taking so many blackguards away." My answer was, "I am obliged to you, but I regret that I leave a greater number of blackguards behind me than I take with me."

MILITARY COLOURS.—The standard is a telegraph in the centre of the battle to speak the changes of the day to the wings. Its importance has, therefore, been immense in all ages, among all nations; and in all kinds of war: "Defend the colours; form upon the colours!" is the first cry and first thought of a soldier when any mischance of battle has produced disorder; then do cries, shouts, firing, blows, and all the tumult of the combat, thicken round the standard: it contains the honour of the band, and the brave press round its bearer! An instance of the attachment shown by our troops to their standards occurred after the battle of Corunna. It was night. The regimental colour of the Fiftieth (Gen. Napier's own regiment) was missing: a cry arose that it had been lost; the soldiers were furious; the present Sir H. Fane, with a loud and angry voice called out "No, no! the Fiftieth cannot have lost their colours!" They were not lost. Two gallant ensigns, Stewart, a Scotchman, and Moore, an Irishman, had been slain as they bore the banners charging through the village of El Vina; two colour serjeants, seizing the prostrate colours, bravely continued the charge, carrying them through the battle. When the fight was done, an officer received one of these standards from the sergeant; it was now dark, and he allowed his alarm for the safety of the colours to overpower his better judgment; he forgot both their use and their honour, and had gone to the rear, intending to embark with them, though the regiment was still in its position. The stray colour was found, and the soldiers were pacified; but this officer never could remove the feeling which his well-meaning but ill-judged caution had produced against him. This anecdote shows the sentiments entertained by British troops for their colours—sentiments pervading all ranks, from the general to the drummer. Sir Henry Fane's words, thus loudly expressed, rendered him a favourite with the 50th Regiment ever after.—*Napier's Military Discipline*

LADIES' FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

MORNING DRESS.—Embroidered muslin robe, half high corsage and *fichu à la paysanne* trimmed with lace. Long tight sleeve, ornamented at the upper part with two lace *volans*. Rice straw hat, the interior of the brim trimmed with a wreath of white flowers; the crown is decorated with a green *esprit* and green ribbons disposed in a novel style.

DINNER DRESS.—Lavender *mousseline de Soie* robe; *corsage à l'enfant*, cut low, made full, and trimmed with a fall of lace. Sleeves demi-large. *Ceinture* and sleeve knots of lavender *pou de Soie* ribbon. Rice straw hat, a round brim, the interior trimmed with a wreath of Provins roses; a bird of paradise, and a marabon plume adorns the crown.

EVENING DRESS.—Blue figured *pou de Soie* robe, a low corsage and bouffant sleeves. Mantelet of white *tulle*, lined with blue gauze, and trimmed with *tulle illusion*; it is of the shawl form, very deep behind, the fronts wide at the upper part, but descending in points. The hair is disposed in ringlets at the sides, the back part is turned up tightly. An ornament composed of blue ribbon drawn in full, and forming an excessively large rosette, is placed on the summit of the head, long ends from it stream upon the neck.

PUBLIC PROMENADE DRESS.—India muslin robe, the ground is embroidered in detached flowers, in feather stitch, and the border trimmed with two richly embroidered flounces. *Corsage à la Vierge*, and long sleeves tight to the arm, but trimmed at the upper part with three falls of lace, a row of which also encircles the top of the corsage. Scarf-mantelet of primrose *gros de Naples*, bordered with lace. Victoria bonnet of primrose *Sparterie de Venise*, lined with crape; the form is between the English cottage bonnet and the French *bibi*, it is trimmed with a wreath of flowers and ribbons to correspond.—*New Monthly Belle Assemblée*.

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