



Newfoundlander

No. 530.

THURSDAY, September 21, 1837.

Sixpence.

On Sale

W. & H. Thomas & Co.
OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the Schooner HUGH DENON 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.

'Nonpareil,' from London

RICHARD HOWLEY

IS NOW LANDING

From the above Vessel,

15 Hhds. *St. Emilion* COGNAC,
(MARTELL'S Brand) warranted prime,

10 Ditto Pale Skidam GENEVA
16 Pipes and Qr.-casks Spanish PORT WINE
10 Hls. 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,
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.

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.

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. 6d. Hogshead.

July 20.

On Sale

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.

BY

JAMES FERGUS & CO.

100 Puns. Choice Retailing MOLASSES
40 Hhds. SUGAR

Ex LOTTERY from Porto Rico.

Negrohead TOBACCO, first quality, a very supe-
rior article

1 Case Fishing BOOTS
Ex STR 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

West of England Goods.

BULLEY, JOB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per PHENIX from Bridport, SELINA from Tor-
quay, 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, assor-
ted in different sized Packages.

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

May 25.

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 Lea-
ther

Shoe Thread

Devonshire Cider

Dorsetshire Beer

700 Bottles "Sours" Pickles & Sauces.

DANIEL FOWLER.

May 25.

A SECOND HAND

PIANO FORTE.

Apply at the *Newfoundlander* Office.

May 25.

(From the London Weekly Dispatch.)

The execrable conduct of the new King of Hanover, in destroying the Constitution of that country and making himself a despotic Sovereign by an arbitrary and illegal declaration of his mere Royal will and pleasure, has excited the utmost indignation throughout this country. This act of kingly perfidy is, in truth, of considerable importance to the people of England. The King of Hanover is still a British Peer, and can, if he think proper, speak and vote on the making of laws for this great and, as yet, free nation. 'He is one of our State pensioners, and he holds several offices of influence and emolument here. But what is of far greater consequence, it is, unfortunately, within the bounds of possibility that a national calamity—which God in his infinite mercy avert—may give to this man a right to claim the Throne of England. We can hardly believe that Englishmen would submit to his domination; for never, surely, was any human being so unpopular as the Duke of Cumberland. We will not say that his character really was detestable; nor will we reiterate frightful charges, the bare credence of which, by a large portion of the community, argues, at the least, the strongest popular detestation. But we are sure that there is not a wise and virtuous man of any party in England who does not feel that the idea of his ever becoming the subject of such a King is a bitter degradation. The recent public acts of the Duke in this country were of the most unpopular character. He accepted an additional salary for the education of his son, on the express understanding that he (the Duke) should reside abroad; but he came among us to oppose the Reform Bill, and every other useful measure that followed that Bill. We have seen him acting as the leader of the most ultra-Tories; and, as Grand Master of the blood-stained Orangemen of Ireland, extending that secret and illegal association throughout England, when it was boldly alleged, and that too on no feeble evidence, that the object of the Orangemen of both countries, was nothing short of altering the succession to the British Crown in favour of their Grand Master. But this object failed—perhaps through premature exposure. Well, at a moment when Great Britain, rejoicing in the accession of a young and beloved Queen, who has been educated in liberal principles, is engaged in re-electing its House of Representatives, this man, having become, by hereditary right, King of Hanover, at once destroys the representative system in that country, and perfidiously destroys, by arbitrary edicts, a constitution which two preceding Kings, his own brothers, had guaranteed to the people of Hanover. Is this King trying, on a small scale, that which he hopes one day to accomplish in a wider field—in the mightiest kingdom of the earth? At all events, Englishmen may take advantage of the insulting—the audacious hint, at this important crisis. Let the electors of England see in this despotic, if not perjured proceeding of the leader of the worst of the felon faction, a sample of what that faction would at least attempt, were they once again firmly seated in power, more especially if they had such a person at their head! Nations never voluntarily retrograde from freedom to tyranny. Our country is now in that position that it must either advance to the perfecting of free institutions, or be thrown back to despotism by the strong arm of force, that could only press us down by foreign aid, and after a tremendous struggle. It is our duty to avoid the alternative by destroying Toryism root and branch. The Tories, however, deny all participation in the proceedings of the King of Hanover. But that party are not more notorious for plunder at home, and for carrying out perjury and corruption, and downright tyranny to the utmost limit of a perverted constitution, than they are, and ever have been, for favouring despotism on the Continent. The period is not far distant when a Tory Ministry harnessed England to the all-grinding chariot wheels of the Holy Alliance; and since then, whenever a struggle has occurred abroad between the people and their hereditary task-masters—whenever and wherever slaves have sought to elevate themselves to the moral dignity of men, and to impose constitutional forms of Government upon their tyrants, the Tories have openly avowed their sympathies with the cause of despotism. Their money has been employed against the Constitutionalists, and their

partisans have fought in the ranks of tyranny. Now the Duke of Cumberland was in constant and close communication with the most ultra-leaders of this party till his departure from England. It is impossible to conceive that he withheld his intentions from them, or that, knowing of his plot against the Constitution of Hanover, they protested against it; for he dares not offend them—knowing, as he does, that in the event of a deplorable disaster here, he could only hope for the countenance and support of the Tories against a people by whom his character and his principles are alike detested. But the destruction of the Hanoverian Constitution was no sudden thought on the part of this respectable King. He is alike the friend and coadjutor of the high Tories of England and of the despots of the Continent. As Duke of Cumberland he had long been resident at Berlin—a favourite of that Court. He was in close communication with the subtle Metternich—the skilful agent in the deadliest works of Austrian despotism; and the Duke, too, has been honoured by personal interviews with the Autocrat of Russia. The King of Hanover knows that one King of England was brought to the block, and another dethroned and exiled for attempting by indirect courses that which he has dared to endeavour openly, and at one fell swoop, to effect in Hanover. He has seen, too, a King of France ignominiously driven from his throne and his country for publishing ordinances almost exactly similar to his recent edicts. Would they have been issued had not the King of Hanover been previously assured of foreign aid? And here an important question suggests itself. Suppose the Hanoverians have the virtue to resist the ruinous innovations of their Monarch, and suppose the cannon and bayonets of the Holy Alliance are brought to bear upon them: can, or ought England to remain neuter? From the accession of George I. to the death of the honest-hearted William IV., our Kings have also been Electors or Kings of Hanover, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the same may be again the case. We have, then, some interest in the freedom of Hanover; for it would be neither consistent, nor safe that the Constitutional Sovereign of England—the Chief Magistrate of a free people here, should be a despot over another nation. It will be the duty of our new Parliament to set all questions of this kind at rest for ever, and our House of Commons must not shrink from the task of settling the succession, under possible contingencies, in a manner that shall avert dangers to which we have not obscurely adverted. Electors of England, then, strengthen by every possible means the Liberal party in the House of Commons! The Whigs have committed sins both of omission and commission, and wherever a really independent man can be substituted for a Whig, that worthy object should, of course, be effected. But let not this be attempted at the risk of allowing a Tory to creep in. Let the fate of unhappy Hanover prove a salutary warning to Englishmen. The felon faction are well aware that they have no chance of holding office for any length of time under the Reform Bill, and that that measure, with all its faults, is an insurmountable barrier against those principles which they secretly entertain, and which they disguise under the flimsy veil of "conservatism," and, in some cases, under the false pretence of being moderate reformers. Could they command a majority in the House of Commons, they would go any length, even to the repeal of the Reform Bill, to check the "movement," and bring back the "good old times" of wholesale corruption, perjury, plunder and misrule. We have every thing to hope from our young and liberal Queen, if she is ably supported by that people upon whose support she has thrown herself. One great effort more against the great enemy, and our country is safe. The contest has begun. Electors of England, do your duty!

Lord Alfred Paget, the new member for Lichfield, will be probably the youngest member of the new House of Commons, having completed his 21st year on the 20th of June. His Lordship has been appointed one of the equeries to her Majesty the Queen.

LONDON—August 19.

There is no news from France. That country is tranquil and prosperous, blessed with abundant crops, and freed from political agitation.

Affairs in Spain are in a most unsatisfactory state. The Carlists have approached within three leagues of the capital, into which the inhabitants of the surrounding country fly for protection. Madrid has been declared to be in a state of siege, and Espartero summoned to take the command of the troops for its defence. His advanced guard entered Madrid on the 11th. Don Carlos has made his way to Segovia, having completely outwitted and outstripped the Queen's Generals. His troops occupy the Royal Palace of La Granja. It is stated that he has lately officered his army with experienced soldiers from Germany and France, and that there is little doubt of his speedily obtaining possession of the throne. There are contradictory accounts of the state of public feeling in Madrid. According to one statement, the inhabitants are enthusiastic in the cause of the Queen, but it is also said, on the other hand, that the National Guards are sulky, and refuse to work at the fortifications.

The *Commerce* says:—The Duke of Cumberland has been received by the middle classes and the people with sincere joy. He is certainly popular in Hanover, and various words or actions which are attributed to him tend to increase that popularity. We subjoin a few anecdotes, which are the subject of general conversation. During the presentation individually of the officers of a regiment, and while a shower of names were called out, each one more noble than the others, the King suddenly interrupted the presentation, and said, "Is there not one plebeian among the number?" One of the ex-Ministers, a proud and wealthy individual, came to pay his respects to the King. His Majesty made him wait in the ante-room for several hours before he gave him audience. At length his Majesty consented to receive him, and addressed him as follows:—"I have made you wait a very long time; but you always did the same when persons came to you; and now you know how very disagreeable it is to wait."

Lisbon journals of the 8th inst., received this morning, bring lamentable accounts of the spread of revolutionary anarchy in Portugal. The Marquis of Saldanha has followed the example of Baron Leiria, and unfurled the standard of rebellion in Torres Novas and Thomar; having addressed a Proclamation to the Portuguese nation, demanding the restoration of the Charter. Though the rebels were not strong enough to make head against the constitutional troops, fears were entertained in the capital that these disturbances were but the prelude to many social calamities. In Portugal, thousands of persons, ruined by the political events of the last 7 years, are prepared to draw the sword in the defence of any cause which promises to better their present wretched condition. As many of these, therefore, as can join the Marquis of Saldanha will cheerfully rally round the standard of revolt. Then there is the Miguelite faction ready at all times to unite in with the enemies of the Queen's Government, in the hope of finding some chance for the restoration of the Usurper. Added to these are the disaffected Nobles, whose political influence has been destroyed by the depression of an Upper Legislative Chamber. Taken together, here are the elements of a rebellion too powerful for a Government so badly organised as that of the Constitutional Administration of Portugal. Supported by the Queen, and backed by the Cortes, an active and efficient Government would hunt the rebels out of the kingdom in a week; but to the regret of every friend of social order, the materials for such a Ministry can scarcely be said to exist in Portugal.

On the 2d inst., the Queen had so far recovered from her indisposition, as to express a willingness to receive the address voted to her Majesty by the Cortes on the first announcement of the breaking out of the insurrection. It was presented by the President, accompanied by fifteen Members of the Chamber. Her Most faithful Majesty gave the following Answer:—

"Gentlemen Deputies to the Constituent Cortes of the Portuguese Nation—

"The solemn declaration which you have this day made to me is worthy of the constituent Cortes, and I have listened to it with much pleasure. I confide in the Portuguese nation, as it also ought to confide in me.

"Proceed, Gentlemen Deputies, in the cause of Reform, upon which you have so judiciously entered, and which the nation desires.

"The vigorous and energetic means which my Government has taken, sufficiently prove to you that I am in accord with the representative body.

"I entertain a full confidence that tranquillity will be very shortly re-established.

"You will complete the important work of our fundamental compact. It is my part to cause it to be executed and respected, and no force can prevail against this indissoluble union of the Queen and the nation."

This answer has given satisfaction to the Cortes, though they do not approve so heartily of the conduct of Ministers as the Queen appears to do.

The publication of the English paper called the *Lisbon Mail*, has been prohibited in Lisbon. It

appears that on the 13th ult. an officer with armed men called at the printing office, with an order purporting to be issued by the Administrator-general, Sr. Soares Caldeira, and seized the manuscripts which were put in type, prohibiting the publication of that Journal, as a general measure taken by Government against all periodical publications. The conductors of the paper have appealed to his Excellency the President of the Council Sr. Dias d'Oliveira, for permission to resume its publication, but without success. It is understood that it was inconvenient to his Excellency that the state of affairs at this crisis should be represented to foreign countries, and he therefore availed himself of the power of despotism.

The whole of the Paris papers of Saturday have come to hand. They bring no later intelligence from the theatre of war in Spain. On the 3d a large body of troops left Madrid to cover Segovia; but whether the Carlists or Christians were the first to enter the town is a question which remains to be decided. In order to support the expeditions on the southern side of the Ebro, Navarre, is almost entirely without Carlist troops—a circumstance of which the Government most unaccountably neglects to take immediate advantage.

It seems to be admitted by universal consent, that Parliament will assemble for the transaction of business in November. A meeting before Christmas is deemed absolutely necessary to admit of the Members being sworn in, and to afford the opportunity of trying disputed returns. The *Morning Herald*, a Conservative paper, states that the re-election of Mr. Abercrombie to the office of Speaker will not be opposed. The report that the Tories intended to set up Sir Edward Sugden as a candidate for the chair originated in the *True Sun*, a journal not likely to be first aware of the intended tactics of the Conservatives.—*Greenock Advertiser*, Aug. 21.

The fate of the Irish elections is now known except in two or three instances, and it is calculated by the Ministerial papers that Government has gained ten additional supporters in that kingdom. According to the *Morning Chronicle* the Irish Members in the last Parliament were divided into 63 Liberals and 42 Tories. In the present one there are 73 of the former and 32 of the latter.—The same journal remarks that the new Members are of a higher class of society than those they excluded, and states "that in no one instance has any man holding extreme opinions, and not possessing property and station, been selected to displace a Tory." In fact many of those who have come in are Liberals who were formerly excluded by the influence of Mr. O'Connell because they were opposed to the Repeal of the Union.—This was the case with Lord Brabazon, the new Member for the county of Dublin, and Mr. O'Callaghan, who has been returned for Dungarvan. We should be very much gratified could we regard this a proof that the minds of the constituency had been changed in regard to repeal; but we fear it only proceeds from the circumstance that O'Connell has agreed to abandon the agitation of this question—for a time at least. Should he once more get up the "hurrah for repeal" we are pretty confident that Mr. Hume, who is opposed to it, would have no chance for Kilkenny, and most of the others would once more be sent to the right about.

Of Irish Members in the last Parliament 29 were Roman Catholics—there are only 27 of that persuasion in the present. This should afford some consolation to those who are in great terror at the spread of Popery. Seven Protestants have been substituted for as many members of the Church of Rome, while only five of the latter have prevailed against the former. Upon the whole, judging from the *Chronicle's* account of matters, extreme men have fared no better in Ireland than in our own island; and although the ministerial majority has been strengthened by the returns from the sister kingdom by ten Members, which is equal to twenty votes on a division, the motions of the extreme Liberals will have less support from the Irish Members than they had in the Parliament which has come to a close.

The *Spectator* of Saturday states that the General Election has returned 337 Reformers, and 321 Tories, leaving the Ministers a majority of 16.

NAPOLEON'S HEART.—A military friend, who was at St. Helena when Napoleon died, told me a few years ago that he and others believed that the Emperor's heart was concealed, and removed, by some of the suite in the following manner:—The young officer on guard in the room where lay the embalmed body, and the heart in a separate case, in readiness to be placed in the coffin with the corpse, was pressed by the French attendants to go into the dining-room and partake of a collation. He imprudently did so; and when he returned to his post the coffin had been screwed down. He remonstrated, and said that he ought to have been present when the body and heart were placed in the coffin.—"Don't be under any uneasiness," was the reply; "we did not like to disturb you at your meal, and have arranged every thing properly." It may be a subject of curiosity for what purpose this abstraction of Napoleon's heart could have been made; and whether it was conveyed. In other respects it can matter little whether the heart of Napoleon remains at St. Helena, or in the safe keeping of those who are said to have appropriated it. But it matters something to the reputation of our nation that the bones of Napoleon should be still denied a marble slab.—*Alexander's Western Africa*.

But it matters something to the reputation of our nation that the bones of Napoleon should be still denied a marble slab.—*Alexander's Western Africa*.

"VICTORIA."—There has been one, and but one Sovereign of this name (before the accession of her present Majesty), and she was Sovereign of a great portion of the western division of the Roman empire. She is thus spoken of by Gibbon:—"After the murder of so many valiant princes, it is somewhat remarkable that a female for a long time controlled the fierce legions of Gaul. The arts and treasures of Victoria enabled her to place successively Marius and Tetricus on the throne, and to reign with a manly vigour under the name of those dependent Emperors. Money of copper, of silver, and of gold was coined in her name. She assumed the titles of Augusta, and Mother of the Camps.—Her power ended only with her life; but her life was perhaps shortened by the ingratitude of Tetricus."—*Decline and Fall*, chap. 11.

By a singular chance of war, a correspondence between three of the Great Northern Powers and Don Carlos has been intercepted, which throws a light upon the means by which the Prince has been enabled to sustain his claim to the throne of Spain against the efforts used by the four contracting Powers to drive him from the kingdom. By these letters, one of which is in the handwriting of one of the Sovereigns, it appears that each of the parties have engaged to contribute for the service of Don Carlos £40,000, sterling, per month, for six months, five of which payments have already been made, and the last will be due in September next. The correspondence also states that there will be a meeting this autumn of the Great Northern Sovereigns, expressly on the affairs of Spain.

We learn from Portsmouth that the purser, a lieutenant, and a mate of the Britannia flag-ship, attended by a file of marines, on board the Prometheus hulk, have been engaged in paying off the remaining men returned from Spain, not, however, allowing them the usual marching money to their homes, according to the rules of the British service, as hitherto, but giving each only the inadequate sum of three shillings and sixpence for that purpose, offering such as chose to avail themselves of the opportunity, passages to Ireland and Scotland; the greater number, however, preferring to proceed to London to prosecute their claims for gratuities, for which there is yet no provision made by the Spanish Government. It is to be hoped that some effectual measures will be taken for the speedy liquidation of their claims, in order that they may have no pretext for not settling themselves, and resuming the habits of quiet and industrious citizens. Groups of such characters may now be daily seen crowding about Freeman's court and the Spanish Ambassador's, in most wretched plight.

It is rumoured that Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart will receive £2500 per annum by the will of the late Duchess of St. Alban's. His Lordship is grandson to Mr. Coutts, he and his sister, Lady Frances Sandon, being the only children of the Marchioness of Bute, second daughter of Mr. Coutts.

Mr. Audubon, the distinguished ornithologist, arrived at Liverpool, by the New York Packet England, on Sunday, after a year's absence in America, where he has been engaged collecting specimens for the completion of his magnificent work, "The Birds of America." A great part of the time he was occupied in visiting the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and we understand he has procured several species birds hitherto unknown to naturalists.

HOW TO SECURE AN ELECTION.—In 1722, Sir Richard Steele, who had formerly represented Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, was desirous of trying to come in for Wendover, Bucks, but his finances not enabling him to bear the expense of opening a variety of public-houses, he devised an expedient which had the desired effect. Instead of treating indiscriminately at every taproom, as had been the custom, he caused a handsome entertainment to be provided at the principal inn, to which he invited all the married electors and their wives. Having diverted them with his wit, and circulated the glass sufficiently to bring them all into good humour, he took occasion to address them, and concluded an amusing speech by telling the ladies that he was about to make a promise, which, if it was agreeable to them, he hoped for their influence with their husbands in his favour. The women were all impatient to hear what he had to say, when Sir Richard, smiling round him, said—"Ladies, Wendover is famed for its excellent wives, and as good wives always make excellent mothers, the offspring from so valuable a stock cannot be too much multiplied; as an encouragement, therefore, I promise each of you fifty guineas that has a child within ten months from this day, and a hundred for every one that has twins." The time of saying this, and the happy manner in which it was said, produced, as may be imagined, shouts of laughter among the men, and infinite good humour among the women. The result was, that female influence was exerted so successfully that Sir Richard gained his election by a great majority, against a powerful opposition.—*Gardener's Gazette*.

The following anecdote of William the Fourth will be read with interest by many of our readers:—A short time previous to the illness of his late Majesty, a poor lad in the employ of Mr. Hitchens, baker, of Walcot-street in this city, got possessed of the idea that he had a taste for music, and determined on making an effort to obtain some assistance whereby he might acquire the means of gratifying his taste. He accordingly "screwed his courage to the sticking place," and wrote a letter to the King, in which he ingeniously set forth his wants, stated himself to be a poor lad, and hoped his Majesty would take his case into consideration, and present him with a piano, in the event of his having an old one which he did not want. The King, with that promptitude which might have been anticipated from his business habits, immediately caused an inquiry to be made, through Lord James O'Brien, respecting the truth of the boy's representation; and his Lordship finding that no duplicity had been resorted to, reported to his Majesty accordingly.—The King, once expressed a wish that the boy should be sent to London to have the advantage of a musical education at the Royal Academy; but this munificent proposal was received with suspicion rather than gratitude by the lad's parents, who thought the King only wanted to get their son to London to punish him for his impudence.—They therefore obstinately refused to sanction his removal. Their unfounded fears, however, did not prevent his Majesty from performing an act of kindness; for only a short time previous to his death, his Majesty ordered a piano to be purchased as a present for the lad. The instrument was accordingly placed in the care of his employer, Mr. Hitchens. The circumstance which prompted the lad to address his Majesty was, his hearing a paragraph read from a newspaper, detailing the success which had attended a similar application by a poor girl to the King of Prussia.—*Bath Gazette*.

PAGANINI.—The following anecdote of this great artist has appeared in several of the continental journals:—During Paganini's late residence in Marseilles he had been much surprised and disturbed when he retired to his chamber of an evening, for the purpose of study, by a rattling noise in the chimney, produced, as he supposed, by a bird or cat who had taken possession of it. By way of dislodging the intruder he caused a fire to be lighted, and great was his astonishment when he saw something approaching the human form divine emerge from the chimney, and, with many apologies, explain that he was a poor musician, of the name of Abarti, whose reverence for Paganini, and anxiety to learn all that he could from him, to clamber down the chimney. The maestro was so touched with this neck-breaking enthusiasm, that he not only offered to give him instructions, but has actually taken him with him to America. *Musical World*.

A meeting of the subscribers to Lloyd's was held on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter from Mr. G. Robinson, the chairman of Lloyd's, announcing his withdrawal from the representation of Worcester in the ensuing Parliament, and tendering his resignation of the chairmanship of Lloyd's. In reply to this Mr. Fenning moved, that the subscribers request Mr. Robinson to withdraw the tender of his resignation. This having been put by the chairman, was carried unanimously, and the meeting broke up.

The Newfoundland ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) September 21, 1837

In our Editorial article of the 7th inst., we expressed a confident hope, that the termination of the Elections in Great Britain and Ireland, would secure a majority to the Ministers upon whom the Queen, on her accession to the Throne, was pleased to bestow her confidence;—we stated that we should consider the return of the Tories to power as likely to be productive of serious political evil—and in this we only faintly coloured the injury with which such an event would appear to us to be fraught. We conceived then, as we now believe, that we did not travel beyond our legitimate line of duty, by giving our cordial good wishes to the maintenance of an Administration, which has earned a character for liberality and the extension of freedom beyond any that England in her proud catalogue could previously boast of;—but their acts are recorded on the pages of history, they need not our humble panegyric.

It seems, however, that after a lapse of a fortnight, the sapient Editor of the *Times* has discovered in the article alluded to, matter of great importance, and he very wisely infers, from the heinous crime we have committed of giving expression to our conscientious sentiments—sentiments which we hold in common with a majority of the Three Kingdoms—that we must necessarily have become radical; and, according to his logic, that we must as a matter of course have been purchased;—a process of reasoning no doubt perfectly familiar to the *Times*, but to which we should deem it a condescension to reply. But though we hold the scurrility of the *Times* in too much contempt for further notice than we have already bestowed, we do not think lightly of the good opinion of our friends and the public, and for them we shall ever hold it a duty to repel any base insinuation, however low and contemptible its source may be; and we very much mistake our readers, if they would not view us as occupying even a meaner position than that which our slanderer has assumed, did we not unhesitatingly declare, that we prefer the ex-

istence of an Administration that has procured a Reform Bill for the British Kingdom, and has otherwise considerably improved and ameliorated the condition of the Country; to the establishment in power of a Ministry hostile to every thing deserving the name of improvement. This in fact then "the head and front of our offending," and notwithstanding the palpable malice of our contemporary, we are under no apprehension as to the result of his appeal to the "indignant public;"—his motives will be sufficiently understood, and duly appreciated.

From a Whig or Tory administration we have nothing to gain, we expect no favour either for ourself or our connexions; consequently in the expression of our political opinions we are totally unbiassed by interested motives, and none but a practised hireling could put such a construction upon our article of the 7th, as to consider it the result of mercenary calculations.

One word more:—We must request the Editor of the Times, not again to use the word "friend" as applying to us—we know nothing of the man to warrant any such intimacy; it is an honor which we cannot recognise, and which, however kindly intended, we would in future beg to decline.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Diana*, from Greenock, the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, Mrs. Des Barres, Miss Bulger, Mr. J. Grieve, Dr. Stabb, Mr. W. Warren, and Mr. Thomson.

DEPARTURE.—In the *Gipsy*, for Greenock, Deputy Com. General Laidley.

Arrived on Sunday last H. M. S. RAINBOW, Capt. Bennett, from the Westward.

Shipping Intelligence.

Custom-House
Part of St. John's.

VESSELS (ENTERED.)

September 14.—Norval, Carmichael, Trinidad—20 casks seal oil, 50 bls. pork, 5 casks wine.
15.—Spanish Brig San Pablo, Barasorda, Santander—ballast.
18.—Spanish Brig Gurgue, Matias Arans, Porto Rico—60 hds. 80 bls. sugar, 40 bls. coffee, 180 casks m'o'a sea.
Mary, Curran, Novascotia—12 M. lumber, and sundries.
Spanish Brig Habanero, Jalgeria de Monte, Havana—ballast.
Arichat, Boudrot, Novascotia—30 head oxen.
Isabella, Fitzgerald, Miramichi—53 M. board, 25 M. shingles.
Vestal, Clann, St. Vincent—50 puns. rum, 50 puns. brandy.
American Brig Magnet, Dome, Boston; 120 bls. onions, 126 bls. apples, 120 bls. rosin, 10 kegs tobacco, and sundries.
Diana, Greig, Greenock; 150 boxes soap, 300 coils cordage, 60 lbs. gunpowder, and sundry merchandise.
20.—O'Connell, Dollard, Figueira—130 tons salt, and sundries.
Lady Babin, Cape Breton—50 head cattle, 30 sheep.
Elizabeth, Landry, Cape Breton—28 head cattle, 28 sheep, 3 horses.

VESSELS (LOADING.)

September 14.—Soanish Brig Norma, Baso, Spain.
18.—Goshawk, Lea, Barbicos.
19.—Suprise, Harvey, Gibraltar.
20.—Three Sisters, Barke, Miramichi.
Arab, Smith, Liverpool.

VESSELS (CLEARED.)

September 14.—Antelope, Ebsary, Cape Breton—ballast.
Spanish Brig Doretca, Millett, Santander—2000 qtls. fish.
Hebe, Sinclair, Figueira—2800 qtls. fish.
Mary, Mermaid, Cape Breton—50 bls. herrings, 10 bls. flour.
Elizabeth, Deagle, P. E. Island—20 bls. herrings and sundries.
John Fulton, O'Neil, Cape Breton—ballast.
Lady of the Lake, Taylor, Cape Breton—10 bls. flour.
Douglastown, M'Kenzie, Oporto; 2300 qtls. fish.
15.—Alexander, Keating, Novascotia—84 bls. flour, and sundries.
Bachelor, Cantwell, Quebec—30 casks blubber, 40 qtls. fish.
Gipsy, Gowara, Greenock—160 qtls. fish, 77 tons oil, 2000 seal skins.
Queens, Kendall, Malta, 2000 qtls. fish, 100 tierces salmon.
Albion, M'Kay, Sydney—10 bls. flour.
Ranger, Morris, Novascotia—sundries.
Spanish Brig St. Anthony, Larranaga, Malaga—2000 qtls. fish.
Otter, Dill, Demerara—1300 qtls. fish.
18.—Hope, Thompson, Vienna—2400 qtls. fish.
Mary Ann, Sire, Quebec—20 bls. herrings.
Bermuda, Small, Barbadoes—170 qtls. fish, 100 bls. beef, 170 bls. herrings, and sundries.
Mayflower, Stuart, Cape Breton—sundries.
20.—Arichat, Boudrot, Arichat—ballast.

TO BE LET

And possession given on the 20th of Next Month—THAT eligibly situated DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, now in the occupancy of Mr. Alexander Stevenson, Water Street.

Apply to RICHARD HOWLEY.

September 21.

TO BE LET.

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

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

50 Bls. American Apples
30 Ditto Onions
12 Kegs Honey.

September 21.

MRS. RYAN, being about to change her residence, WILL OFFER FOR SALE,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next,

The 28th Instant, at 11 o'clock,

AT HER DWELLING (RIVER-HEAD),

A PART OF HER

Household Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:—

- 1 Mahogany Side-Board,
- 1 Set ditto Dining Tables, in three parts
- 1 Large ditto ditto
- 3 Card Tables, 1 small ditto
- 2 Dozen Mahogany Chairs,
- 1 Mahogany Book Case and Chest Drawers
- 6 Common Tables
- 1 Sofa (plain)
- 1 Feather Bed and Bedstead
- Culinary Utensils
- 3 Sets Fire Irons and 1 Fender
- 1 Second-hand Gig and Sleigh
- A large Counting-House Desk, suitable for four persons to write at
- And sundry other Articles.

RICHARD PERCHARD,

September 21.

Auctioneer.

Notices.

ROAD WORK

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Surveyor General until TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next, at Noon, from Persons willing to Contract for any of the undermentioned PIECES OF WORK—VIZ:

To DRAIN such parts of the Broad Cove Road, lying between the Portugal Cove Road and Hugh's Pond, as the Commissioners may require.

To DRAIN such parts of the said Road lying between Hugh's Pond and Broad Cove, as the Commissioners may require.

To BUILD a BRIDGE, span about 14 feet, over a Stream running from Hugh's Pond; also, THREE OTHER BRIDGES, having each a span of about Five Feet, and TWELVE COVERED DRAINS, more or less, all on the Road above named.

To DRAIN, at such places as the Commissioners may find necessary, the undermentioned parts of the Bay Bulls Road.

1st.—That lying between a point about a mile Westerly from Sweeney's Marsh and the first Bridge.

2nd.—That lying between the first Bridge and the Gold's River.

3rd.—The first Mile towards Bay Bulls, commencing at the Gold's River.

Also to BUILD as many COVERED CROSS DRAINS in the above distances as the Commissioners may find necessary, and which will probably be about Twenty.

The extent of Draining required in each of the above-named Sections of Road will be about half a Mile.

The Drains to be Three Feet wide at the top,—1½ Feet wide at the bottom,—and 2 feet deep.

The Bridges and Covered Drains to be constructed of good sound Black Spruce.

Tenders to specify the part of the Work Tendered for—the rate per Perch for Draining—and the amount for each Bridge and Covered Drain.

Each part of the said Work to be completed on or before the 15th November next.

J. NOAD,

C. F. BENNETT,

R. JOB,

W. RICHARDS,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

18th September, 1837.

Central Board

of

Road Commissioners.

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 1½ 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.

BANK

OF

British North America.

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

A. MILROY, Manager

On Sale

PROVISIONS!

Richard Howley

IS NOW LANDING,

The Cargo of the MARCH from Hamburg,

Viz.

- 100 Barrels } Prime Mess PORK
- 100 Half-barrels }
- 100 Firkins Holstein New BUTTER
- 300 Bls. Superfine FLOUR
- 50 Ditto fresh, coarse-ground, OATMEAL
- 30 Ditto fine boiling PEASE
- 600 Bags superfine, fine and middling BISCUIT, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—The half-bls. Pork are strongly recommended to the attention of families, being warranted fully equal to the best Irish.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE SCHOONER

MARCH,

A. 1., Coppered,

W. HELLIER, Master, will stow about 2500 qtls. fish.—Apply as above.

September 14.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

- 1000 Bags Hamburg BREAD
- 200 Barrels Hamburg PORK
- 200 Firkins Holstein BUTTER
- 10 M. BRICKS
- 200 Coils British CORDAGE
- 100 Pieces CANVASS, No. 1 to 8
- 50 Packages Bohea, Congo, Souchong, and Twankey

TEAS.

CODNER & JENNINGS.

September 15.

BY

Lawrence O'Brien,

The Cargo of the Brig KINGALOCK 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 Casks assorted BOOTS & SHOES
- A few Casks GLASSWARE
- Westphalia HAMS
- 6000 BRICK.

September 7.

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 Hbds.
- 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.

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.

On Sale

BY BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Ex GOSHAWK from Barbicos,

- 62 Puns. RUM
- 24 Hbds. ditto
- 96 Puns. MOLASSES
- 12 Hbds. ditto
- 9 Tierces SUGAR.

ALSO,

Ex EUPHROSIA, and CLYDESDALE from Copenhagen,

1800 Bls. FLOUR

500 Bags BREAD

5 M. 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.

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 Hbds. & 4 Qr.-Casks Teneriffe Wine
- 6 Qr.-casks first quality Port ditto
- 10 Hbds. 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 Hbds. & 10 bales Prime Leaf Tobacco.

JAMES CULLIN.

August 31.

BY

NICHOLAS GILL,

50 PUNS. strong proof fine flavoured Demerara RUM

- 20 Puns. Retailing MOLASSES
- 25 Hbds. 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 recommended for
- FLOUR, } family use;
- Hamburg BEEF,
- 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.

AT THE STORES

OF

J. Dunscomb & Co.

A few doz. real French

CHAMPAIGN,

AND

A few dozen very old fine

MADEIRA.

August 17.



Poets Corner.

ESCAPE FROM WINTER.

By J. G. Percival, an American Poet.

Oh, had I the wings of a swallow, I'd fly
Where the roses are blossoming all the year long;
Where the landscape is always a feast to the eye,
And the bills of the warblers are ever in song;
Oh, then I would fly from the cold and the snow,
And die to the land of the orange and vine,
And carol the winter away in the glow
That rolls o'er the evergreen bowers of the line.

Indeed, I should gloomily steal o'er the deep,
Like the storm loving-petrel, that skims there alone,
I would take me a dear little martin to keep
A sociable flight to the tropical zone;
How cheerily, wing by wing, over the sea,
We would fly from the dark clouds of winter away!
And for ever our song and our twitter would be,
"To the land where the years are eternally gay."

We would nestle awhile in the jessamine bowers,
And take up our lodge in the crown of the palm,
And live, like the bee, on its fruit and its flowers,
That always are flowing with honey and balm;
And there we would stay, till the winter is o'er,
And April is chequered with sunshine and rain—
O, then we would fly from that far distant shore,
Over island and wave, to our country again.

How light we would skim where the billows are rolled
Through clusters that bend with the case and the lime,
And break on the beeches in surges of gold,
When morning comes forth in her loveliest prime!
We would loach for awhile, as we traversed the ocean,
At the islands that echoed to Waller and Moore,
And winnow our wings with an easier motion,
Through the breath of the cedar that blows from the shore.

And when we had rested our wings, and had fed
On the sweetness that comes from the juniper groves,
By the spirit of home and of infancy led,
We would hurry again to the land of our loves;
And when from the breast of the ocean would spring,
Far off in the distance, that dear native shore,
In the joy of our hearts we would cheerily sing,
"No land is so lovely when winter is o'er."

MORTALITY OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE CAUCASUS.

(From Spencer's Travels in Circassia.)

We found the garrison at Bombora, like those of every other Russian fortress we had visited in these provinces, suffering severely from fever; indeed, the frightful mortality which prevails in the armies of the Caucasus is the subject of mournful contemplation. This mortality is referred to various causes; for instance, it is said that the constitution of a Russian soldier is incapable of resisting the enervating influence of a hot climate; again, it is ascribed to their light linen vestments, which are ill adapted to the changes of a variable atmosphere, to their ungovernable passion for dram-drinking, sleeping in the open air, and the want of a proper nutritious diet.

All this is, no doubt, most injurious to health, to which we may add the absence of skillful medical treatment; but I am inclined to attribute it principally to the close confinement of the Russian soldier within the narrow limits of his fort, by which he is exposed to the various influences of miasma; for the dense woods shutting out the air, the contracted vallies, and the masses of vegetation accumulating till they become putrid, spread their pestilential vapours in the vicinity. This supposition is confirmed by the healthy brown on the cheek of the native who roams over hill and dale,—an invigorating exercise, from which the Russian soldier is altogether excluded.

Neither ought we to omit mentioning the miserable shods appropriated to the services of the sick, which, united with the other evils of his condition, render it but too probable that the soldier will find admission into the hospital a speedy passport to heaven; but as the greatest part of these garrisons are composed of refractory subjects, their loss to the government will weigh but a feather in the scale. Indeed, an order to repair to the army of Caucasus, is considered by the military of Russia tantamount to civil banishment. Nor can we wonder at this feeling, when we remember the privations to which the garrisons are exposed. They are entirely dependent upon foreign supplies for provisions; solitude and pestilence are their companions at home, and if they seek for amusement from field sports in the beautiful country around, an enemy insidious as the tiger lurks about their path.

Thus, between incessant warfare and pestilence, so great is the destruction of human life, that we cannot think any other Christian power would waste the blood of its subjects with such wanton

prodigality; for I assure you, the unfavourable picture which truth has obliged me to draw of the Russian settlements in Circassia, so far from being overcharged, has been too faintly sketched; and what, perhaps, is still more extraordinary, the Russians are not one step nearer the accomplishment of their object, the conquest of Circassia, than they were at the first commencement of hostilities of the banks of the Kouban fifty years ago. Besides we must consider it the very height of bad policy in a government thus to waste the resources of the country in an undertaking so little calculated to be profitable, or ultimately successful, and which only serves as a drain for its soldiers, who might be much better employed; for if ever a country could be termed the grave of a people, Circassia is that to Russia.

CIRCASSIAN COSTUME.

(From the same.)

I was first struck with their fine martial appearance, athletic forms, regular features, and the proud consciousness of freedom displayed in every glance and movement. The most accomplished cavalier in Europe could not sit his horse with greater ease and grace than did these wild mountaineers; and the symmetry of the noble animals that carried them I have never seen equalled except in our own country. All this ill accorded with the poverty of their habiliments and accoutrements; but, whether they were habited in hemp, linen, the coarsest baize, or even sheep's skin, I was compelled to admire the sensible shape of their vestments, and their admirable adaptation either to display the symmetry of the form, a defence against the weather, or an appropriate military costume; and yet this has been the attire of this singular people from time immemorial—a people whom we have been accustomed to regard as barbarians, but whose dress and system of warfare is now adopted to improve those of the Russian army.

The usual dress of a Circassian warrior of all classes is a tunic resembling a military Polonoise, without a collar, closely fitted to the body, and descending to the knee, secured around the middle by a leather girdle, ornamented, according to the wealth or fancy of the wearer, with gold or silver, in which are stuck a pair of pistols and a poniard; the latter is a most formidable weapon in close combat; during an attack they hold it in the left hand, and from its breadth and length, reaching to the elbow, it serves every purpose of a shield.

In addition to this, the Circassian is armed with a light gun, slung across the shoulder, and a sabre suspended by a silk cord in the Turkish fashion; attached to the belt is a powder-flask, and a small metal box containing flints, steel, gun-screws, oil, and, not unrequently, a small hatchet. Hence a Circassian, whether on foot or on horseback, is at all times completely armed. Sometimes he carries a javelin, which he uses with singular dexterity and effect, hurling it to a considerable distance with an aim that never errs. The latter weapon is also used as a rest for the rifle, having a groove at the top expressly for that purpose. Bows and arrows are now very rarely used, except in cases where it is necessary to arm the whole population.

On either side of the breast of the coat are the patron pockets, made of morocco leather, usually containing twenty-four rounds of ball cartridge; these not only add to the military appearance of the soldier, but in some measure protect the breast, and are extremely convenient: a round fur cap, with a crown the same colour of the ammunition pocket, is the covering for the head; and cloth trousers, in the Eastern fashion complete the costume. Princes and nobles are alone entitled to the privilege of wearing red; and the Circassian, like the natives of most other Eastern countries, shave the head, and are never seen barefoot. When marching, or on a journey, they always add a cloak made from camel or goats hair, with a hood which completely envelops the whole person, this is called a *tchavushka*; and no Mackintosh was ever more impenetrable to the rain; rolled up in its thick folds, it forms the only bed during their encampments, and serves besides to protect them against the scorching rays of the sun.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—(From the "Pickwick Papers.")—It was getting dark; that is to say, a few gas jets were kindled in this place (the Fleet prison), which was never light, by way of compliment to the evening, which had just set in outside. As it was rather warm, some of the tenants of the numerous little rooms, which opened into the gallery on either hand, had set their doors ajar. Mr. Pickwick looked into them, as he passed along, with great curiosity and interest. Here, four or five great hulking fellows, just visible through a cloud of tobacco-smoke, were engaged in noisy and riotous conversation over half-emptied pots of beer, or playing at all-fours with a very greasy pack of cards. In the adjoining room, some solitary tenant might be seen, poring, by the light of a feeble tallow candle, over a bundle of soiled and tattered papers, yellow with dust and dropping to pieces from age, writing, for the hundredth time, some lengthened statement of his grievances, for the perusal of some great man whose eyes it would never reach, or whose heart it would never touch. In a third a man, with his wife and a whole crowd of children, might be seen making up a scanty bed on the ground, or on a few chairs, for the younger ones to pass the night in; and in a fourth, and a fifth, and a sixth, and a seventh, the noise, and the beer, and the tobacco-smoke, and the cards, all came over again in greater force than before. In

the galleries themselves, and more especially on the staircases, there lingered a great number of people, who came there, some because their rooms were empty and lonesome; others because their rooms were full and hot; and the greater part because they were restless and uncomfortable, and not possessed of the secret of exactly knowing what to do with themselves. There were many classes of people here, from the labouring man in his fustian jacket to the broken-down spendthrift in his shawl dressing-gown, most appropriately out at elbows; but there was the same air about them all—a kind of listless, gaul-bird, careless swagger; a vagabondish who's-afraid sort of bearing, which is wholly indescribable in words; but which any man can understand in one moment, if he wishes, by just setting foot in the nearest debtors' prison, and looking at the very first group of people he sees there, with the same interest as Mr. Pickwick did.—"It strikes me, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick, leaning over the iron-rail at the stair-head—"It strikes me, Sam, that imprisonment for debt is scarcely any punishment at all."—"Think not, Sir?" inquired Mr. Weller—"You see how these fellows drink, and smoke, and roar," replied Mr. Pickwick. "It's quite impossible that they can mind it much."—"Ah, that's just the very thing, Sir," rejoined Sam, they don't mind it; it's a regular holiday to them—all porter and skettles. It's the t'other vuns as gets done over with this sort of thing: them down-hearted fellers as can't svig away at the beer, nor play skettles neither; them as would pay if they could, and gets low by being boxed up. I'll tell you wot it is, Sir, them as is always a idlin' in public houses it don't damage at all, and them as is always a vorkin' ven they can, it damages too much. 'It's unekal,' as my father used to say ven his grog worn't made half-and-half.—'It's unekal,' and that's the fault on it."

A COCKNEY DINNER PARTY.

From the July number of *Fraser's Magazine*, we extract the following "sketch to the life" passage, from the account of Longpole, the Borough hop-merchant's dinner party:—

Longpole's toilet being finished he descends to the drawing-room; and, fascinated by the lovely appearance of his daughter, would fain bestow on her 'the blessing breathed in a father's kiss.' Miss Lively, however, can ask for such blessings when she requires them; and such not being the case at present, she thrusts aside her dotting sire, exclaiming, with matchless simplicity, 'La, pa! don't rumple me!' Repulsed here, the good-tempered Longpole turns to contemplate, with Mahomedan pride, the ample turban of his wife. And now, patter, patter, patter, the nursery squad descend into the State apartment, where, having received an oft-repeated injunction to be 'very good,' and 'very quiet,' and to 'look up in people's faces when they're spoken to' (and to do a hundred other things which Nature is pre-determined they shall not do) they are ranged in due order along the soft settee, with their hands on their laps, and their little legs hanging down, exhibiting for the moment a continuous stratum of red shoes, do. of white socks, do. of Nature's primitive formation, do. of white frock, pink sash, cherry cheeks, and laughing eyes. But, lo! this primeval arrangement is already doomed to give way before unruly phenomena. Little Billy has broken from the ranks to roll upon the rug; and is subsequently dismissed for persisting in certain publications not perfectly consistent with the professed use of petticoats.

Billy's roars, as he is carried up to the nursery, are stifled by the rat tat tat of the first comer—Mrs. Longpole assumes her seat and as much self-possession as can be held in solution by the face when the heart's in a flutter. 'Livy, dear, hold up! The door is opened.'

'Mr. and Mrs. Simpkins.'

'How d'y'e do, Mrs. Longpole. Longpole how are ye?'

'How d-o-o-o? Mrs. Simpkins, how do-o-o?'

'Ver-ry pleasant weather?'

'Very, indeed: glass falling, though.'

'There was some point in the last remark, for John let fall his waiter, and half Longpole's Champagne glasses went with a smash.'

'There was a long pause, till Longpole triumphed over all the bewilderment of the catastrophe, and got up a laugh at the coincidence.'

'Rat tat tat!'

'The Misses Potts, and afterwards 'the three Thompsons,' *cum multis aliis*.

'How-di-doo? There were at least fifty 'How-di-doo's' without a single 'Well, I thank you,' curiously showing the vast preponderance of the inquisitive over the communicative.'

'Well, my little dee-ar? Bless me, how like her mamma.'

'Nay, d'ye think so?'

'Bless me! Tommy! How he's grown! Ah! 'ill weeds'—d'ye remember me, my fine fellow? eh?—who am I?'

'Answer, my dear—always answer when a gentleman speaks to you. Don't—you-know?—don't you remember—who-gave-you-that-pretty little boat you're so fond of? Where is your boat, Tommy?'

'Betty took it from me.'

'Indeed!—and why did Betty take it from you?'

'Tos I put it in the dravy.'

'In the dravy?'

'Ess—in the d'wipping-pan.'

'This is a poser! Mrs. Longpole endeavours to laugh it off; but Simpkins resolves to refuse roast meat lest he should get with it a decoction of boat.'

Conception-Bay Packet.



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'S

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 Kielty's, (Newfoundland Tavern,) and at Mr. John Crutes.

Carbonear, April 20, 1837.

St. John's and Harbour-Grace PACKET.

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

Ordinary fares 7s. 6d., Servants and Children 5s. each. Single letters 6d., Double ditto 1s., and parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG, Agents,
St. John's.
ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent,
Harbour-Grace.

May 11.

BRIGUS PACKET.

The New fast-sailing, Coppered Cutter

ARIEL

Is now plying between Brigus and Portugal Cove, leaving Brigus at 9 o'clock on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Portugal Cove at 12 o'clock on the intermediate days.

FARES.
After Cabin Passengers.....7s. 6d.
Fore Cabin Ditto.....5s. 0d.
Children over 3 years, half price
Single Letters.....0s. 7d.
Double Ditto.....1s. 2d.
Fish Market Letters.....0s. 3d.

Packages in proportion. The Proprietors will not be accountable for money or property put on board.

Letter Box at the Shop of Mr. ALEXANDER M'IVER, Stationer, Water Street, St. John's.

JOHN LEMON,
Agent.

May 18.

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