



Newfoundlander

No. 531.

THURSDAY, September 28, 1837.

Sixpence.

On Sale

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

The Cargo of the Schooner **HUGH DEXON** 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 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 Pbs

ALSO, ON HAND,

Of previous importations,

35 Hds. 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, Sonchong, Bohea and Congo

TEAS.

BENJAMIN BOWRING & SON.

July 6.

BY

EWEN STABB,

600 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.

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 Hogsheads **SUGAR**

EX LOTTERY from Porto Rico.

Negrohead **TOBACCO**, first quality, a very superior article

1 Case Fishing **BOOTS**

EX SIR THOMAS DUCKWORTH from Bermuda

High Proof Demerary **RUM**

Fine ditto **SUGAR**

Excellent ditto **MOLASSES**

EX BETHEA from Demerary.

ALSO, IN STORE,

Prime Mess **BEEF, PORK, RICE.**

July

West of England Goods.

BOLLEY, JOB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

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

- 2 Cod Seines 55 by 85
- 2 Ditto ditto 50 by 70
- 1 Caplin ditto 20 by 35
- 2 Ditto ditto 24 by 41
- 2 Ditto ditto 24 by 43
- Long Shore Lines in Bales of 25 dozen each
- Herring, Mackerel, and Cast Nets
- Twines of all kinds
- 150 Pair Fishing and Deck Boots
- 2000 Pair Men's, Women's, & Boys' Shoes, assorted in different sized Packages.

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

May 25.

Cod and Caplin Seines of various sizes

Canvas, Nets, Bunts

Lines and Twines of every description

Payable in Fish, Oil, or Cash.

ALSO,

2,000 Pair English Shoes

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

Shoe Thread

Dorsetshire Cider

Dorsetshire Beer

700 Bottles "SHORTS" Pickles & Sauces.

DANIEL FOWLER.

May 25.

A SECOND HAND

PIANO FORTE.

Apply at the *Newfoundlander* Office.

May 25.

Some differences have lately arisen between the Council and Assembly on subjects of privileges, of which both Branches have charged the other with a violation. It appears that a bill was sent from the lower to the upper House, for granting certain duties on wines, spirits, &c., imported into the colony, which bill was returned by the Council with amendments, to which they requested the concurrence of the Assembly,—this proposal was not in accordance with the views of the latter branch of the Legislature, for, without any ceremony, the amendments were detached, and the same bill returned to the Council without any observation upon it,—this proceeding was considered by the latter as unparalleled, and as a decided breach of their privileges:—

In opening this conference Her Majesty's Council deem it necessary to declare, that they cannot allow themselves to be drawn aside from the consideration of the important subject set forth in their first Resolution communicated to the Assembly on Monday last, by the introduction of the extraneous matter which the Assembly have thought it expedient to endeavour to bring into discussion in their message of Tuesday following, although the Council hold themselves ready to vindicate the course they have adopted in all those particulars, to which the Assembly have referred, whenever a fit opportunity shall present itself for taking them into consideration. It is, moreover, beneath the dignity of Public Bodies to reciprocate injuries, and therefore if the grounds of complaint which the Assembly have put forth against the course pursued by the Council on former occasions, as trenching upon the assumed privileges of the Assembly, were well founded, which the Council by no means admit, the Assembly would consult its own dignity by abstaining from following an example which they so strongly deprecate, instead of endeavouring to justify themselves for having adopted a course with regard to a measure sent down to them from the Council for which no precedent can be found in the annals of Legislation, by alleging that the Council have acted unjustifiably in other instances.

The Resolution of the Council transmitted to the Assembly on Monday last states that on "the 12th day of September a Bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Wine, Spirits, and other articles imported into this Colony," was sent up to the Council by the Assembly, to which the concurrence of the Council was requested, and that on Friday the 15th September following the said bill was sent down to the Assembly with certain amendments to which their concurrence was requested, and that the Assembly presently on the same day detached the said amendments from the said bill and sent it back to the Council with a message that they had passed a bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Wines, Spirits, and other articles imported into this Colony," to which they requested the concurrence of the Council, to which the Assembly in their Message of the following day reply, "that having on Friday the 15th of September received a bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Wines, Spirits, and other articles imported into this Colony," which had been previously sent up to Her Majesty's Council for their concurrence, and to which bill Her Majesty's Council had annexed amendments, materially affecting the privileges of this House in the appropriation of the sum provided for defraying the expenses of the collection, and also in the extension of the time to an indefinite period of the continuance of the Act, they came to the conclusion that this violation of the privileges of the House of Assembly could only be met by the rejection altogether of the bill or by the preparing a new one upon the same subject, and in order to prevent the injury and inconvenience that must have otherwise resulted to the public service, they resolved to adopt the moderate course of sending up a new bill, which they did accordingly, but which bill was in every respect an echo of the former one," and also that "the Hon. the Council can have no data on which to found the conclusion, and therefore have no right to conclude that the bill sent up on Friday was the same bill that had been previously transmitted from this House."

In private life nothing can be more unpleasant than that individuals possessing equal knowledge of the existence of any given fact should be induced to put forth categorical statements diametrically opposed to each other in relation thereto, but that Public Bodies should so far forget what is due to the important interests they represent, as to state a fact to have happened which they know never occurred, is a public calamity. Unfortunately, however, this is the position in which the Council and Assembly are placed with regard to each other by having advanced antagonist statements in reference to the bill in question, and therefore the Council feel most anxious to relieve themselves from the imputation of being supposed capable of committing so flagrant a breach of public honour as the misrepresentation of a fact within their own knowledge necessarily involves.

The Council desire to be understood as making no charge against the Assembly, their wish is to vindicate themselves.

Fortunately, the Council require the aid of no oral testimony to prove the correctness of their operation. The bare inspection of the bill now upon their table, as returned by the Assembly on Tuesday the 15th September, as stated in the resolution of the Council, exhibiting the handwriting of the Chairman opposite each clause as it passed through a committee of the whole Council, irrefragably proves the correctness of the statement of the Council in that respect; and unless the Council in deference to the Assembly should reject the evidence of their own senses, they can have no occasion for other "data on which to found the conclusion to which they came, and therefore they did and do now "conclude," and assert that the bill sent up on Friday was the same bill that had been previously transmitted from the Assembly," and consequently the Council are precluded from proceeding further with it.

The Council furthermore desire to state, that had the bill lastly sent up been in fact a new bill and not the identical one which had been returned by the Council to the Assembly with amendments, as the Council has asserted it to be, and of which the bill itself bears intrinsic evidence, yet that bill being but an echo of the former one, as alleged by the Assembly, such a course, however, moderate the Assembly may think proper to designate it, would have been likewise without precedent, and consequently could not have been recognised by the Council.

Her Majesty's Council fully participate with the Assembly in their solicitude to further the public business, and in their anxiety for public improvement, and the advancement of the public interests, but they cannot perceive how these objects can be so well attained as by conducting their Legislative Proceedings in the usual and accustomed methods.

The Council subsequently requested a conference with the Assembly on the subject of which the following is a statement:—

The House of Assembly having taken into consideration the subject of the Conference prayed for by Her Majesty's Council on Friday, the 22nd inst., cannot find in the arguments there urged any thing to prove that in sending up a Bill on Friday, the 15th inst., entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Wines, Spirits, and other articles imported into this Colony," they had departed from the strictest rules of propriety.

The House of Assembly had been sitting from the 3d day of July (almost uninterruptedly) to the present day, to the almost total neglect of the personal pursuits of the Members; and the Session now having become protracted to that season of the year when the close of the Fisheries imperatively calls off their attention from the subject of Legislation, the Representatives were compelled to adopt every legitimate means to accelerate the business of the country, in order that they may be promptly discharged from their Legislative labors.

For the better accomplishment of this object, regular notice had been given on September the 11th, and on the next day it was Resolved—(see Journals of that date)—"That all the Rules of the House in reference to the introduction, the reading, committing and passing of Bills, the consideration of amendments to Bills made by Her Majesty's Council, and the moving of addresses to His Excellency the Governor, be rescinded."

This revision of all the Rules of the House of Assembly upon these subjects, it will at once be observed, was not made with reference to the Bill now in question, as that Resolution was adopted prior to the transmission to the Council of the First Bill upon that subject; and therefore in departing from the usual course upon the consideration of the latter Bill, there could have been no intention on the part of the House of Assembly to infringe upon the courtesy due to another Branch of the Legislature.

With regard to the complaint of Her Majesty's Council "that the Bill sent up on Friday the 15th, was the same Bill that had been previously transmitted from the Assembly," the House of Assembly cannot recede from their former assertion that the Bill sent up on that occasion was to all intents and purposes a New Bill, even though the mechanical or clerical part of the body of the Bill may have been identical with the former Bill; for it will be remembered that the former Bill was dated as having passed the Assembly on the 12th inst., whereas the present Bill exhibits the date of its passing as the 15th, and as leave was asked in the regular way for its introduction—as it was, upon motion, read a first time, and, upon motion, read a second time—upon motion committed, and the entire Bill and the several sections thereof taken into consideration and adopted *seriatim*—and again, as, upon motion, it was read a third time, and again, upon motion, passed—the House of Assembly must continue to consider it in the light of a New Bill; and having been impelled to the adoption of this course by the very same motives which led to the adoption of the Resolution before adverted to, the Council must perceive that the House of Assembly had not acted with undue precipitation in a matter of so much import, or from any feeling inconsistent with the character of a Deliberative Body.

The House of Assembly, in making this explanation, would however by no means be considered as yielding to the Council a right of dictating to them in what manner they shall entertain or pass any Bills that may come under their consideration, and they desire that it should be particularly understood that such explanation shall not be regarded in the light of a precedent.

They make that explanation in order that more time may not be wasted in unprofitable discussion upon this subject, but they are the more impelled to make it, because they strongly repudiate the extremely uncourteous and unfounded imputation conveyed in Third Paragraph of the Instructions to the Conferrees received in Conference on last Friday, and because they still continue of opinion that the Council had no data, even upon their own showing, on which, *officially*, to conclude upon the identity of the Two Bills.

The Commons House of Assembly beg leave further to say, that, in advertising in their message of Tuesday last to the many violations of the privileges of the House of Assembly by Her Majesty's Council, they were not actuated, as implied in the First Section of the Instructions to the Conferrees of last Friday, by a desire to "draw the Council aside from the consideration of the important subject set forth in their First Resolution communicated to the Assembly on Monday last, by the introduction of extraneous matter, nor in order to reciprocate injuries;"—they merely adopted that opportunity—an opportunity not sought by them—of drawing the attention of the Council to these infractions of our privileges, with a view to the prevention of their recurrence.

The House of Assembly although quite sensible of the importance of the maintenance of their just privileges, and of the necessity of preserving order in their proceedings, yet consider it would not be consistent with their dignity as a deliberative body, to exhibit any symptom of testiness upon matters extrinsic of such questions;—but above all things would they regard it indecorous, to travel out of their way to seek for opportunities of raising discussion upon subjects not coming officially before them.

They are most desirous that the Session should be speedily brought to a close.—The Season promises a disastrous issue to the Fisheries, and, therefore, is it of vital importance that the labors of the Legislative should be soon developed in enactments calculated, as far as possible, to anticipate the wants of the Poor, to repair the disasters produced by such a calamity, and to promote the general improvement of the Colony,—and they are ready to make every sacrifice to promote an object so necessary.

The primary means of its accomplishment is the passing of the Revenue Bill, and although Two such Bills have already gone to the Council, as one of them has been by their amendments rendered abortive, and they now declare they cannot proceed with the other, still are the House of Assembly determined to send up a Third, in order that, as they contemplate the expenditure of nearly £17,000 in the construction of Bridges and making of Roads, besides some Two or Three Thousand Pounds for Charitable uses, in addition to the large sums necessary for supporting the Civil Government of the Colony,—the means of raising monies to meet these all-important objects may not be wanted.

THE QUEEN.

We had the pleasure the other day of seeing the Queen return from dissolving the Parliament. Bells rang, and cannon thundered, and the crowd pressed together with cries of "Hats off," and "She's coming," and first (as well as we could discern, who were not in the front row) appeared horse-soldiers clearing the way; then a gilt coach, very stately, containing lords of the household, and a grave little page behind a great hat and feathers; then another with ladies; and then (all moving slowly, and with abundance of beautiful black and cream-coloured horses, which we rather fancied than saw) the great coach of coaches, out Lord-Mayoring the Lord Mayor (we do not wish to say it irreverently) and presenting to the delighted eyes of her subjects, the young and handsome Queen, gorgeously attired, and crowned with a diadem of gold and diamonds. Most courteously, and with a face of good-humoured pleasure, she kept bowing to the exclamations of "God bless the Queen."—"God save your Majesty," uttered in tones more fervent than loud; and so the huge coach went heavily on, putting "hats off" as it proceeded, and shining in the distance, amidst a sea of heads and gazing windows, with the gilt crown on the top of its great gilt self. It was the first time we had seen the Princess since she was a child, walking prettily, hand-in-hand, in Kensington gardens, with a young lady of her own age (like any "private" child with another, as Mr. Pepsy would have phrased it) and followed by a most majestic footman, in scarlet and gold, with calves in his white stockings as big and radiant as a couple of chaise lamps. Instead of a child, somewhat formal in countenance, we now saw before us a fine grown young woman (woman is a higher word than lady), of the order of figures called buxom, but not inelegant; handsome indeed in face (the person we could not so well see); smiling, self-possessed, but highly pleased; looking healthy (for she had not the pale look so often attributed to her); and crowned, besides her diadem, with a profusion of light brown tresses; altogether presenting an aspect luxuriant, good-humoured, and highly agreeable. It was the Guelph face, under its very best aspect, and improved, if we mistake not, with a straightness and substance of forehead, certainly not common to that portion of her race. We had fancied her darker, from the recollection of her when a child, though, at the same time, more like father than mother. She now appeared still like her father, with a mixture of something more glad-some and open-mouthed (the upper lip, we believe, shews the teeth while speaking); but her crown seemed to rest on a forehead derived from her mother and maternal uncle (Leopold), and, we thought, looked all the securer and happier for it. This may be hypercriticism; and foreheads are not always the wiser for being strait and deep. There is a Guelph living (the Duke of Sussex) who is unquestionably a man of sense, whatever the physiognomists or phrenologists may have to say to his brow, which we never saw. Perhaps there is another (the Duke of Cambridge). At all events, the latter has shown no sympathy with the arbitrary follies of a third, who seems bent on proving that he has no brain at all, or only enough to follow the impulses of a wilful and energetic *physique*, that is running his head against a wall. Plenty of will, it must be confessed, seems to be the inheritance of all the Guelphs, if we are to judge from evidences of countenance, which the world have generally agreed to regard as such; nor is the young Queen's face wanting to the family likeness in this particular. The good or evil of the result depends upon whether she has affections and understanding: and hitherto, thank God, as far as can be seen by the public, she has afforded evidences of both. With understanding, what would be obstinacy, is convertible into firmness. With affections, what would have been love of power for its own sake, may become the wish to do good and to diffuse happiness.

What a problem for the reflecting portion of the spectators to solve, as they stood looking at her on the occasion before us! How affecting to analyze one's own wonder as we gazed—to think of the causes of one's curiosity! How various are the lights (such was the natural reflection) in which this spectacle may be regarded; and how entirely it depends for any real dignity on the good connected with it. Is it a mere show? Are these servants, plastered with gold, these horses, all pride and ribbons, these soldiers, these ladies, these fine gilt coaches, and this wonderfully superannuated old coachman, who looks as if he had come out of the century before last on purpose to vindicate his right of immortal drive, nothing better than an imposing sight, which might as well be spared, and merely "sets idle people gaping?" On the other hand, is the spectacle of any solid significance? and if so, is the solidity to be all on the side of the principal object in it? Is it simply to add to her power? Then, besides being a puerile compliment to those who admire it, it is provoking to those who reflect, and perilous to all. But is it meant also in good faith and regard to the people? Is love to come of it? and joy, of which the joy is an earnest? Then, oh, then, the whole business takes another aspect, which is yet "another and the same;" that is to say, including all which is good for the love, good for the power, and pleasant, nay, amusing in the recollection even of the tale in the story-book; for it is wonderful what kindness does for every thing, small as well as great; and how it fuses the child-like, and the laughing, and the respectful, the playful and the dignified, all in one; and converts a gaudy spectacle into a thin; at once grand and good natured, like the sunshine. As such, we, for one, willingly looked at it with eyes of hope, enjoying, in no unpleasant confusion of ideas, our fairy tale, our belief in the good-will, and our own good-will accordingly;—our own willing concession of the power,—with that understanding. There rode our young Queen, like a proper queen of romance, with her radiated diadem; there we at once smiled at, and felt a reverend concern for the good old coachman out of Ratopolis; and somewhere, we know not where (but not far off, we trust, in point of time) was the young Prince, or Lord, whoever he might be, destined to complete the happiness of the lady, and make her, and all the rest of us, "live happy after."

Hard is the lot of sovereigns, as well as those whom they may injure by such temperaments, when we consider how they must be rendered liable to more than ordinary spoiling by the mere fact of their being sovereigns, or of growing up under the probability of becoming such. But again our hopes take refuge in the recollection of the more than ordinary advantages

which her Majesty, to assist her against these chances' has enjoyed, or is understood to have enjoyed, in the instruction and society of an excellent mother; and fervently do we pray and hope, that nothing may occur during her reign, to render it necessary for reflecting people to remind the less reflecting of that perilous condition annexed to the Royal state. Consider a human being so young, and of a sex as well as age the most sensitive, standing in that ascendant manner before a crowd of her worshipping elders—blazing with wealth and gorgeousness—cried after and blessed wherever she appears—never moving without exciting an interest intense—possessing actual power of the rarest and most peculiar description—conferring honours—altering and exalting the colour of people's sensations for their whole lives—and, on occasions like the present, issuing forth like something superhuman in human shape, announced with ecstasies of pealing and crashing bells, and the leaping thunder of cannon! Who could wonder if the wonder itself were almost too much for the brain of human being so raised above its fellows? or where there is no danger that way, who has a right to quarrel with the object of such worship, if a less sensibility take its merits for granted, to the detriment of those who impute them? At all events, is not the thing itself, a wonder in man's history; and reasonably calculated to excite reflections of the deepest nature on the phenomenon of circumstance and Providence, whether to purposes of duration or vicissitude? It is easy to talk of delusion and puerility; delusion itself is a part of the economy of the universe, and becomes a fact in the belief; nor can even our respected, we will add, revered friend, Robert Owen, induce us to believe, that all the past history of mankind is nothing but a mass of irrationality, without a meaning and a good; or even without a necessary inclusion of the greater good which is to come, unproducible perhaps except by the previous ill, like a fruit out of its husk. Suffice it to say for the present, that we were among those the other day, who felt the gravest and heartiest good wishes for the prosperity of the young being before us, both as woman and queen; desiring, as we do, amidst the great but gradual changes which we certainly do desire, none that should venter her existence in that station incompatible with all the modifications of system and custom, conceivable for the greatest good of the dwellers in this world of ornament as well as utility. An innocent female may surely make as good a sovereign for the noblest order of things, as a man; and we are not among those who take all the superficial aspects of things reasonable for the only ones; or who see nothing desirable in what administers to the natural passion of mankind for looking up to something above themselves. One great change, good for her and for every body (from all that we ever understood of occasions like the present), we noticed with delight in the behaviour of the multitudes assembled; and that was, the mixture of fervent good-will with the absence of mere slavish noise and gratuitous enthusiasm. We have mentioned the expressions used by the crowd. They were deep and general in the quarter where we stood, and therefore, we conclude, elsewhere. But there was no hurraing; no loss of the crowd's own self-possession; no violent outbreak of any sort. The feeling, as clearly as it could be expressed, both by sound and silence, was to this effect:—"We love you, and wish you well with all our hearts; but we expect that you will maintain love with love, and be the proper sovereign for this new era, which knows the rights of people as well as sovereigns, and has broken up the delusion which sacrificed the many to the few." This is what the popular feeling said; and this is what we say ourselves, with allowing respect.—*Leigh Hunt, in the Monthly Repository.*

BOATS AND BOATMEN OF THE DANUBE.—The boats on the Danube, though of various names and sizes, are nearly all of one shape. That which I hired is called, in the peculiar patois of the Bavarian boatmen, a Weitz-zille, and is the sort of conveyance particularly appropriated to private travelling. It is about forty feet long, and composed of rough deal planks, nailed rudely together, the ribs being of natural branches, and caulked with moss. In the centre is a kind of awning, or rather hut, of the same unpretending materials. Its flat-bottomed, as are all the craft upon this river, and, in short, is little more than a large rude punt. Sails are unknown upon the Danube; it is therefore rowed by two men, and steered by a third, with long clumsy-looking paddles, tied to upright posts, upon which every now and then water is flung to make them work easy, and avoid ignition. The Coche d'eau, or common passage-boat, is rather larger, and is called a Gamsel, or a Kell-haimer. Those used for the conveyance of merchandise, are known by the names of Hochnauen, Klobzillen (facetiously termed vessels of the line by Professor Schultes), Nebenbeys, Schwernern, &c., all of the same fashion, keelless, sailless, their plain-deal sides danted with broad perpendicular stripes of black paint, their only ornament. Some of the larger are nearly one hundred and fifty feet long; and, in ascending the river, are towed, four or five together, by from thirty to forty horses. The drivers are called Jodelen, and a more singular set of beings can scarcely be imagined. In appearance they are something between the English dustman and drayman, but the lowest of either of those worthies might pass for a scholar and a gentleman by the side of a real Jodel. From the moment the Danube becomes navigable, till it is again chained up in ice, these fellows never enter the humblest hotel, or mix with men of other calling, but even sleep upon the river's bank beside their horses. A miserable superstition exists amongst them. They believe that some of their number must every year be sacrificed to the Spirit of the Waters, and, consequently, when an accident occurs, they all scramble for the drowning man's hat, but never think of stretching out a finger to save him whom they look upon as a doomed and demanded victim. Professor Schultes declares that he once saw five Jodelen, with their horses, precipitated into the river, when their companions hastily cut the ropes, to prevent the rest of the team from following, and drove on, leaving the poor wretches to their fate.—*Planché's Danube.*

There is no part of the duty of a Journalist more onerous than that which obliges him to notice the paltry productions of some contemporary, by courtesy styled Editor, though, in point of fact, no more entitled to that distinction than the types which a compositor makes use of.

To enter into a controversial disputation with a man possessing a fair share of sense and intelligence—and not with one incapacitated by the total want of those qualifications from comprehending a plain, simple question—would afford an honorable adversary that degree of satisfaction which a generous rival feels, even when engaged in an arduous contest; for, in such a case, he has the gratification of knowing that he will be clearly understood, and not maliciously misrepresented; and though the justness of his arguments or reasoning may not be admitted, he will always obtain credit for any merit which they may possess. Under any circumstances he has never to apprehend from a respectable antagonist, the propagation of a statement totally opposed, in spirit, to truth; still less has he to combat with *flagrant and palpable falsehood*—those are weapons to which none condescend to resort, but the low and contemptible; men who, in the absence of materials to sustain unfounded assumptions, fly to scurrility and endeavour to draw off public attention from the grossness of their slanders.

The perusal of yesterday's *Times* has suggested to us the truth of the above remarks—and we give them as they occurred to us. Our contemporary has saved us a world of trouble by the variety and puerility of the accusations which he has advanced, and we should certainly be deemed even more silly than the *Times* were we to attempt any refutation of calumnies which carry with them their own antidote, in the gall and bitterness which they evince;—fortunately he has had a week for the exercise of his vituperative powers—the result of his labours is now before the public, and will doubtless obtain for him a due degree of *celebrity*, in which however we must say, we should not be desirous to participate. But as regards the only tangible point at issue between the *Times* and ourself we would ask, by what perversion of intellect, by what malignity of heart, the simple circumstance of wishing well to the existing administration in Great Britain, must be regarded as crime in Newfoundland? Is the Editor of a journal in this Colony to be debarred the common privilege which a paternal Government gives to its subjects wherever its influence extends? Is that which is perfectly allowable in England, Ireland, and Scotland, to be deemed disloyalty in Newfoundland?—and is it by the scribe of the *Times* that a standard is to be formed by which all are expected to adjust their opinions?

Yet it is ever thus with ignorance when coupled with presumption; but in pity for the folly of the man we discharge from our mind all feeling of resentment.

Extract of a Letter from Captain BENNETT, of H. M. S. *Rainbow*, to his Excellency the Governor, dated 15th Sept., 1837:—

"I have already (last year) pointed out to your Excellency the manner in which the Revenue is defrauded by articles of every description being smuggled into the outports, not only from the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, but also from Halifax, Quebec, and even from America. This is in a great measure the consequence of there being no Collectors of the Revenue, or even persons authorised to demand or to receive the Colonial or Custom-House dues.

Vessels are constantly coming over from the above-named places exporting brandy, rum, sugar, tobacco, tea, molasses, clothing, furniture, &c., for fish; of course they confine their voyages to places where they know they are not likely to be disturbed by ships of war or agents from the Custom-House, and your Excellency can have no idea to what an extent this traffic is carried on to the prejudice of the English merchant, and the serious loss to the Colonial Revenue.

With respect to the smuggling from St. Pierre, I regret to say, that this year it has been quadrupled; the ruinous system of supplying caplin to the French fishermen at St. Pierre is productive of serious diminution to the Newfoundland Revenue, and undoubted loss to the British merchant, and operates in every possible manner to favour the French fishery and to depress that of the English; in point of fact, *nothing* could be conceived more likely to aid the French fishermen in their competition with our own people.

Last year the French bankers, in consequence of our vigilance in preventing them from hauling caplin upon our coasts, were constrained to lay for weeks at St. Pierre before they could procure their necessary quantity of bait: this year they have had nothing to do but to purchase bait from the English boats in exchange for tea, tobacco, brandy, &c., &c., and when completed with water to proceed to the bank in prosecution of their voyage; in short, nothing could be devised more likely to forward their views. I cannot understand the policy of permitting this traffic as it appears to me a sort of *commercial suicide*, putting into the hands of our opponents the means of successfully competing with our fishery, already by far too much depressed.

(FROM THE ROYAL GAZETTE.)

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint George Lilly, Esq., to be Acting Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court in the room of Edward Brabazon Brenton, Esq., absent on account of sickness.

His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint Hugh Alexander Emerson, Esq., to be a Notary Public for the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

Departed this life at half past seven o'clock, on Wednesday evening last, the Rev. WILLIAM ELLIS, a native of the county Down, (Ireland), aged 56 years and ten months, nearly 29 of which he spent as a Methodist Missionary in this Island; he has left a wife and five children to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband and a fond parent.—*Harbor Grace Mercury*

Shipping Intelligence.

Custom-House
Port of St. John's.

VESSELS (ENTERED.)

September 21.—Esk, Bell, Copenhagen—1100 bls. flour, 250 firkins butter, 700 bags bread, 100 bls. pork, 500 bags wheat, 10 M. bricks.
Dart, Huntress, Hamburg—100 bls. pork, 300 bls. flour, 100 firkins butter, 300 bags bread.
23.—Lady Turner, George, Demerara—30 puns. rum.
25.—Waterville, Mardon, Cadiz—240 tons salt.
Glasgow, Graham, Nova-Scotia—30 head cattle, 70 sheep, 56 tubs butter, 3 horses.
26.—Clondolin, Tynes, Bermuda—ballast.
Jabez, Davis, Bermuda, 14 puns. rum, 45 puns. molasses.
27.—Annandale, Walsh, P. E. Island—32 M. board, 30 M. shingles.
Lester, Seal, Hamburg—200 bls. pork, 200 firkins butter, 1000 bls. flour, 700 bags bread, 200 hams, 6 M. bricks.
Ann, Davis, Bristol—10 tons coal, and sundry merchandise.

VESSELS (LOADING.)

September 21.—Diana, Greig, Pernambuco.
Madonna, Smith, West Indies.
March, Hellier, Portugal.
22.—Olinda, Sinclair, West Indies.
Spanish Brig Joven Enrique, Gayanola, Santander.
26.—Spanish Brig San Pablo, Banasardas, Spain.
Vestal, Clunn, West Indies.
Creole, Morray, West Indies.
Nine Sons, Price, Madeira.
27.—Sarah, M'Grath, Waterford.

VESSELS (CLEARED.)

September 21.—Catherine, M'Rue, Novascotia—5000 herrings, &c.
22.—Bezin K. Reece, Tuzo, Barbados—1000 qtls. fish.
Eliza, Hartily, Cork—1600 qtls. fish.
23.—Huntcliff, Soulsby, Quebec—ballast.
Oberon, Grindle, Pernambuco—1800 qtls. fish.
Three Sisters, Burke, Miramichi—20 bls. flour, 20 bls. pork.
Betsey, Stephens, Miramichi—20 bls. flour, 10 bls. sugar, and sundries.
Elizabeth, Landry, Cape Breton—40 hds. salt, &c.
25.—Lady, Babin, Cape Breton—10 bls. herrings, &c.
Native, Coysb, Sydney—ballast.
26.—Champion, Manning, Sydney—ballast.
Britannia, Follett, Oporto—1800 qtls. fish.
Lord Nelson, Markwell, Novascotia—sundries.
Spanish Brig Tinoleon, Ytanaiga, Santander—2200 qtls. fish.
Leander, Granger, Oporto—8800 galls. oil, 2000 qtls. fish.
27.—Goshawk, Lea, Berbice—1290 qtls. fish, 15 bls. herring, 20 bls. salmon, 5 M. staves.
Isabella, Fitzgerald, Sydney—ballast.
Ruby, Farrant, Cephalonia—1800 qtls. fish.
Spanish Brig Joven Enrigae, Goyarrola, Santander—1800 qtls. fish.

Sales by Auction.

TO-MORROW,
(Friday,) at 11 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES,

ALL DENIS NOWLAN's right, title, and interest for the unexpired term of twenty years, in a DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by Mr. James Cullen, situated on the North side of Water Street, nearly opposite Mr. Hutchings's Water-side Premises. The House is very commodious, having six bed-rooms, shop, large room over the shop, parlour, kitchen, and 2 cellars, all in excellent repair.

Further particulars will be made known at any time previous to the sale on application to

PERCHARD & BOAG.

Sep. 28.

Postponed Sale.

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

On MONDAY next,

The 2nd October at 11 o'clock.
(Instead of This Day as previously Advertised.)
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
- Together with sundry other Articles, particulars of which will be given in Hand Bills previous to the Sale.

RICHARD PERCHARD, Auctioneer.

September 28.

Notices.

A CARD

Doctor M'KEN

INTIMATES to his friends and the public that he has removed from his former residence in the Stone Buildings to the house recently in the occupancy of Mrs. John Burke, and directly opposite the Bank, where he may be consulted in every branch of the Medical profession.

September 28.

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 Hughe's Pond, as the Commissioners may require.

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

To BUILD a BRIDGE, span about 14 feet, over a Stream running from Hughe'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 toward's 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,—1 1/2 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, } Central Board
R. JOB, } of
W. RICHARDS, } Road Commissioners.
St. John's, Newfoundland, }
18th September, 1837. }

BANK

British North America

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

TO BE LET

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

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

On Sale

BAINES, 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

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.

On Sale

Desirable VESSEL for Sale by Private Contract.

BAINES, JOHNSTON & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,
THE FINE FAST-SAILING COPPER-
ED BRIG

MARY-JANE

Burthen per Register 109 tons; four years old, with a very complete Inventory (which can be seen at the Office, or on application to Capt. Butt on board.) This Vessel is also fitted for the Ice, with eight new Punts and every other requisite. Intending purchasers will do well to make an early examination, and can be accommodated with a Fish Cargo at the current rate of Freight.

CERTIFICATE:

We hereby certify that the Brig Mary Jane, belonging to Messrs. Baines & Johnston of this place, when in our Dry Dock here about three and a half years ago, was stripped and had her outside plank dubbed and cleaned down, the whole of which, as well as the trunnels and fastenings, appeared at that time perfectly fresh and sound; the vessel was then completely caulked all over, and sheathed with copper over tarred paper, and otherwise put in the best possible order. The same vessel has just now been again in our dry Dock; the copper (with the exception of a few sheets which had been torn off the fore end of the keel and fore foot) is still in excellent preservation, and the vessel in general appears perfectly sound and firm, shewing not the slightest symptoms either of decay or complaining. We have repaired the copper and some other trifling defects, and we now consider her in every respect qualified to proceed on any voyage.

ROBERT STEELE & Co.,
Ship-Builders.

Greenock, 8th Aug., 1837.

Thos. & John Brocklebank

ARE LANDING
From the Barque Esk, from
COPENHAGEN.

900 Bls. superfine Copenhagen Flour
700 Bags Bread, first and second quality
250 Firkins Butter, (which can be recommended for Family use)
100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork
10,000 Bricks.

September 28.

EXCHANGE

ON BRITAIN.

A Few HUNDRED POUNDS, in Sets to suit Purchasers—for sale by
CODNER & JENNINGS.

Sep. 28.

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
20 Ditto fine boiling PLEASE
600 Bags superfine, fine and middling BISCUIT,
&c. &c. &c.

N. B.—The half-bl. 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.

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.

On Sale

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 Casks assorted BOOTS & SHOES
A few Cases 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 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.

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.

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.-paks 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.

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.

SCENES AT THE COURT OF ST. PETERSBURGH.

(BY CAULINCOURT.)

"The time I spent in Russia," said the Duke de Vicenza, "is almost the only interval of my life to which I can refer without the fear of conjuring up some painful recollection."

"In 1807, when I was sent as Ambassador to Russia, the Emperor Napoleon had attained the zenith of his political fortune. France had no boundaries save those determined by her sovereign. The French name was a talisman to which the nations of the world rendered homage and obedience. Then indeed there was glory and honor in being the representative of France!

"The Emperor always entertained a just idea of the noble and the grand. He was economical in his own personal expenses, and a decided foe to extravagance and wastefulness; yet he was munificent in all that related to the dignity of the crown. No sovereign had a nicer perception of what was due to his exalted position. He was desirous that the Ambassador of the greatest nation in the world should maintain with regal splendour the rank of the nation he had the honour to represent. 'I give you a carte blanche for the expenses of the Embassy,' said he to me. 'We must not appear like citizens grown rich—the Court of France must not show itself mean and petty—our brother of Russia loves pleasure and luxury—give magnificent fêtes—let them have something for their money.'

"He laughed heartily at this allusion. The Emperor was rarely gay, but when he was so his flow of spirits rendered him singularly communicative.

"If, Sir, I might venture to employ a vulgar phrase, but one that is *à propos* to the subject, I should say—

"That they have paid the piper before hand," interrupted he, with a renewed burst of laughter. Then, with true nobility of spirit, he added:—Now, Caulincourt, let us talk seriously on diplomacy. As to the diplomacy of the drawing-room, I feel assured that you will manage that like a true nobleman. Attend to me, Caulincourt. Bear in mind my instructions; and above all, bear in mind my political plans and my system. If you do not thoroughly comprehend me, you will not be able to serve me well. In diplomacy, tact and good management are better than cunning. The machinery which used to be set in motion by the diplomatists of past times is now worn out. All their *finesse* is now well known; and after all, when we have it in our power to speak decidedly and downrightly, continued he raising his head haughtily, 'why should we resort to cunning? Dissimulation is always a mark of weakness.'

"He then explained to me his policy in reference to the Court of Russia; and took a profound and luminous view of its consequences. His plan was gigantic, and was destined to produce incalculable results. My mission was a great and glorious one, and I felt within me the power to execute it worthily. Whether the Emperor intended to give me his final decision in this conversation I know not; but it is certain, that in the course of my Embassy I frequently reminded him (though, alas, in vain) of the instructions I had received on the eve of my departure from Paris. But enough of this!

"You wish," continued the Duke, "that I should introduce you to the brilliant Court of Russia, where I found realised all the traditions of the youthful days of Louis XIV. Indeed, the glories of the *Grand Monarque* seemed at that time a fond dream at the Court of St. Petersburg. No Court ever presented within itself so many elements of pleasure and excitement. Youth, beauty, gaiety, and splendour, were ever grouped round the throne.

"On reception days, the scene which presented itself in the saloons of the palace exceeded all that imagination can picture. It was a realization of 'Arabian Nights.' Women of the most captivating beauty, grace, and elegance, were sparkling in diamonds, and arrayed with a gorgeousness truly Asiatic. Some were intelligent and well educated, others frivolous and ignorant; but all were beautiful, and devotedly fond of music and dancing. The young men, by the grace of their manners and language, and the elegance and luxury of their dress, completely eclipsed our most approved Parisian models, our Richelieus, Narbonne, &c. &c.

"Every day brought new fêtes, new parties of pleasure. I confess that I found it no easy matter to maintain my establishment in a style corresponding with Russian notions of magnificence. Balls, concerts, plays and suppers, occupied the evenings; and sledge parties were a favourite day amusement. I will mention one instance out of a thousand, to give you an example of the profuse expenditure of money in Russia.

"At a supper which was given after a ball at the Embassy, a plate of five pears cost 125 louis. On another occasion, cherries, which had been purchased at the price of four francs each, were served as abundantly as though they had cost no more than four sous, per pound. You must not imagine that this was an exception worthy of remark, or calculated to excite surprise. On the contrary, any attempt to spare this expense would have appeared shabby and absurd.

"I must repeat to you a remark made by the Emperor on this subject. In my private correspondence with him, I frequently entered into the most minute details of all that was going on. He had desired me to write him gossiping letters. They amused him. When I informed him of the pears at 25 louis a piece, he answered, 'When I

was a sub-lieutenant I should have thought myself very fortunate if my yearly income had been as much as the price of your plate of Russian pears—Such extravagances are only to be expected in madmen or fools.'

"I am certain," added the Duke, smiling, "that the Emperor was really angry at this silly profusion. *Though the piper had been paid beforehand, yet he found it very difficult to digest the pears and cherries.*"

I felt very curious to know some particulars respecting a certain lady, who made a conspicuous figure at the Court of St. Petersburg at the period to which the Duke's conversation now referred.

"Pray Duke," said I "tell me something about the beautiful Madame de Narith, with whom the Emperor Alexander was so deeply in love, and whose coquetry so tormented him. I am quite of Napoleon's taste. I dearly love gossip."

"Oh, replied the Duke, smiling, Alexander's passion for the fascinating Maria-Antone Narith is quite a romance.

"Madame Narith, the wife of the Emperor's grand huntsman, was allied on her mother's side to the Imperial family. If I were gifted with descriptive talent, I would draw a portrait of such captivating loveliness that it would turn the heads of half the young men in France, and yet it would fall far short of my model. How is it possible to describe grace of manner and the expression of a heavenly countenance; and these were the charms which rendered Madame Narith the most irresistibly fascinating woman I ever beheld. She was beautiful, exquisitely beautiful, clever, lively—an accomplished musician, an excellent singer, and a most desperate coquette. One day, when I drew her portrait in this way, to herself, she laughed heartily, and told me the likeness was not flattered. I feel convinced that if I had had the good fortune, or the ill fortune, to be the lover of that delightful woman, she would have driven me mad.

"A few months after my arrival at St. Petersburg, the Emperor Alexander admitted me to his friendship. He possessed a truly noble and amiable disposition. We were both of the same age.—I loved him as a brother; and he, on his part, maintained his intercourse with me on a footing of friendship and equality which he could not have extended even to his own brothers. Sovereigns can only have subjects. Sentimental people may deny this fact, but it is nevertheless incontrovertible.

"Many times, when the Court circle had broken and I had returned home—indeed, not unfrequently after I had retired to bed, have I seen the Emperor Alexander enter my chamber. He would pass a portion of the night seated at my bed-side, and making me the confidant of his sorrows, his anxieties and jealousies.

"On one of these occasions he said to me 'Did you remark, my dear Duke, how coquettishly she conversed this evening with Tol—She danced three times with him! With that blockhead Tol—who looks just like a lackey, always stooping down to pick up a glove, a fan, or a bouquet, and all to obtain a look or a smile. What fools men are! Such conduct really excites contempt. That woman renders me the most miserable of men by her insufferable coquetry. She knows it, and cares not. When I reproach her for her love of admiration and flattery, she replies:—'What else do women live for? What would life be worth if deprived of all that is agreeable and poetic? I love only you, Alexander; but I love the admiration of all!' 'She'll drive me mad,' sighed the Autocrat of all the Russians, in the most pitiable manner imaginable.

"When he succeeded in forgetting her for a few hours, he was quite elated by his revenge. But in a little time he was more her slave than ever, and she made him pay dearly for his infidelity.

"It is said 't'at the beautiful Mademoiselle G—for a time seduced Alexander from his allegiance to Madame Narith. All the admirers of the latter lady, elated by hope, were immediately at her feet. Madame Narith felt the slight severely, and though it did not perhaps very deeply wound her heart, it mortified her pride.

"The handsome Leon N—, nephew of Madame Narith, had long been an ardent though a silent admirer of his captivating aunt. The lady now encouraged him by a few words, and his long repressed passion burst out without reserve. He was deeply in love, and was no longer able to conceal the sentiment that gained complete mastery over his soul. He was just at that age when a young man will not hesitate to sacrifice glory, fortune, and even life itself to an absorbing passion. Leon sacrificed all these. Whether he secured happiness I cannot inform you.

"No circumstance that took place at Court could be kept secret. The Emperor was not disinclined to be faithless himself, but he did not choose that Madame N— should follow his example. The consequence was, that a furious fit of jealousy took possession of the Emperor.

"These people," said he to me, 'are sporting with their own lives, or at least with their fortunes and liberty. I have the power to annihilate that audacious N—, and I might use it. But no, that heartless coquette shall not induce me to exile a man for her sake. My dear Duke, I cannot prevail on myself to commit such an act of severity to avenge a personal injury to myself. And yet I sometimes feel very much inclined to send that cockcomb Leon N—, to make an excursion in Siberia.'

"I endeavoured to sooth him, and to avert the Imperial thunder from the head of the unfortunate lover. I urged many arguments in his behalf.

"I am certain she does not love me," resumed the Emperor, 'she has not the least regard for me. Antone in fact, loves no one. She is vain and cold-hearted! She thinks by this means to punish me, to drive me to despair; but she shall see that I know how to estimate her. I assure you that she is now entirely an object of indifference to me.'

"I must needs confess, that whilst the Emperor uttered these words, I found it no easy matter to preserve my gravity; for I could clearly see through the coquettish manoeuvre adopted by Madame de Narith. Her object merely was to alarm the Emperor's jealousy, and she had succeeded beyond her expectations.

"The misunderstanding between the Emperor and the lady which lasted a month, kept the Court in a state of commotion; it was the general topic of conversation. A nobleman of high rank, who was admitted to the intimacy of Alexander, was appointed to open negotiations for peace, and diplomatic notes were regularly exchanged. The lady would stoop to no abatement of her high dignity, and the correspondence was maintained with all the forms which would have been observed between two Sovereign Powers. It was really a most amusing affair. The Empress's drawing-room presented a curious field for observation. There the two belligerent powers, the Emperor and Madame Narith, appeared every evening. "Surely," said I, "the amours of Alexander must have caused great uneasiness to the Empress, who, I have understood, was very beautiful."

"The Empress Elizabeth was a beautiful and captivating woman—but she was amiable and resigned, and she never complained of her fate, though her heart was blighted. The crown well became her noble brow; and she well understood the mission of a woman who wears a crown; she suffered and smiled. Elizabeth concealed, amidst the splendour of her imperial state, that deep sorrow—that mortal anguish, which casts a gloom even over the brightest things. When her melancholy and penetrating glance dwelt on the lovely countenance of Madame Narith, she seemed to reproach her for having usurped her happiness. The beautiful, graceful, and accomplished Elizabeth was neglected by the man to whom she had given all her affection, and whom she loved, not because he was Emperor of all the Russias, but because he was Alexander."

CHAIRING AFTER AN ELECTION.

(From Mrs. Gore's "Stokeshill Place.")

And the morrow!—The cruelty of the fiat "Barnadine, rise and be hanged!" seemed nothing in comparison with "Mr. Barnsley, rise and be chaired!" He felt that he had been elected in opposition to what might be called the town; that he had been thrust upon them by the activity of the two Hs, and the gathering together of the scattered tribes of Westertonians. Most of the out-voters, (London mechanics or men of small business, or small men of business elsewhere,) had returned to the place from whence they came. His oratory would be performed to an audience of dissidents; and he thought of dead cats and rotten apples, and trembled.

But it was too late for retreat. The chair, adorned with its laurels and ribands, was already exhibiting in the shop of Varnish and Deal, the upholsterers, over whose door streamed a blue banner variegated with mud by the malcontents; while the bales of blue riband already laid to his account by Miss Tiffany the milliner, (from whom Mrs. Timmins threatened to withdraw her custom,) were in progress of augmentation by a few thousand yards more, sent for express to Maidstone the preceding night, as if all the maids of Kent were to be indebted for a twelvemonth to come to Barnsley for the splendour of their topknots. As the new member stood before the glass, shaving the lengthened chin of his disconsolate face, he could not but bewail the inconsistency of destiny; which, during the last six weeks, had condemned a man exclusively devoted to business, to all the fiddle-de-dee of life; to balls, junkets, bonfires, illuminations,—first the pleasures of the table, and now the honours of the chair.

"Sir," said John, who was maliciously watching the progress of his master's despondency, "I hope your honour be in good heart this morning,—for I'm feared your Honour will have but a trying day out. Job Hanson have been up at the Place this morning, (about stacking the wood yard) and told us how Dobbs's people were recruiting with good bounty money, far and near, for a strong hiss at the chairing; such a mint of money, he says, never was spent at any election since the time Squire Woodgate, Sir Henry's uncle, was shoved to the wall." (Barnsley's face brightened at the comparison.) "But, to be sure, Sir, times be changed; for night as Sir Henry was upon a majority, they say it hav'n't cost him not a tithe part of what's gone out of your Honour's pocket. Farmer Hawkins up at Longlands, he have undertaken to clear Sir Henry out and out, for a matter of eight hundred pound. His voters was all residents?"

Barnsley's face grew black as the stock which the footman was buckling on.

"If so be I might make bold to give a bit of advice," resumed John, watching in the glass into which he peeped over his master's shoulder, to watch the effect produced by his communications. "I could venture to say it would be worth while to give the constable a bit of a tip, to keep near to your Honour's person, during the ceremony; for from somethin' Job overheard as he was a-passing

the Winchelsea Arms, he do think there'll be a sort of a plot a-carrying on!"

"A plot?"—reiterated Barnsley, thinking of nothing less than the gunpowder and Guy Fawkes. "Do they want to blow me up?"

John, although almost as much of a wag as Squire Closeman, was forced (in regard to the subordination of his cloth) to resist the retort that rose to his lips, of "Lord, Sir, hav'n't you had blowing up enough from them already?"—and simply replied—"Bless you Sir, no!—all they wants is to blow you down. They're getting up somethin' of a sham chairing, that's all; and heads is so hot at elections, that it will be hard if some on 'em doesn't get broke on such a 'casion.—Would your Honour wish me to speak to the constables?"

Conception-Bay Barks.



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.

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.