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THE



Newfoundlander

No. 532.

THURSDAY, October 5, 1837.

Sixpence.

Conception-Bay Packets.



NORA CREINA

PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR AND PORTUGAL-COVE.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from CARBONEAR on the mornings of *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*, positively at 9 o'clock and the Packet-man will leave St. John's on the mornings of *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday*, at 9 o'clock, in order that the boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.

Ladies and Gentlemen.....7s. 6d.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
Single Letters.....0s. 6d.
Double ditto.....1s. 0d.
And Packages in proportion.

N. B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all Letters and Packages given him Carbonear, April 20, 1837.

EDMUND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious boat, which at a considerable expense, he has fitted out that splendid Packet-boat

ST. PATRICK,

to ply between *Carbonear and Portugal Cove*, having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies) with two sleeping berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of the respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them general satisfaction.

The Sr. 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.

On Sale

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

The Cargo of the Schooner HUGH DENOON from Halifax,

CONSISTING OF
62 Puns. Barbados & Trinidad MOLASSES
60 M. SHINGLES.

N. B.—Fish or Cash taken in payment.

August 10.

A SECOND HAND

FIRE ENGINE.

Apply at the Newfoundland Office.
August 3.

'Nonpareil,' from London

RICHARD HOWLEY

IS NOW LANDING

From the above Vessel,

15 HDS. old fine-flavoured COGNAC,
(MARTELL'S Brand) warranted prime,
10 Ditto Pale Skidam GENEVA
16 Pipes and Qr.-casks Spanish PORT WINE
10 Bls. PASTE BLACKING, in small Pots

ALSO, ON HAND,

Of 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, 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. per Hogshead.

July 2.

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.

BULLEY, JOB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

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

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

Cod and Caplin Seines of various sizes

Canvas, Nets, Bunts

Lines and Twines of every description

Payable in Fish, Oil, or Cash.

ALSO,

2,000 Pair English Shoes

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

Shoe Thread

Devonshire Cider

Dorsetshire Beer

700 Bottles "SHOUTS" Pickles & Sauces.

DANIEL FOWLER.

May 25.

A SECOND HAND

PIANO FORTE.

Apply at the Newfoundland Office.
May 25.

On Sale

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 Cases GLASSWARE
Westphalia HAMS
6000 BRICK.

September 7.

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 Hogsheads 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 Hds. & 4 Qr.-Casks Teneriffe Wine
6 Qr.-casks first quality Port ditto
10 Hds. 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 Hds. & 10 bales Prime Leaf Tobacco.
JAMES CULLIN.
August 31.

AT THE STORES

J. Dunscomb & Co.

A few doz. real French

CHAMPAIGN,

AND

MADEIRA.

August 17.

BRIGUS PACKET.

The New fast-sailing, Coppered Cutter

ARIEL

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

FARES.

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

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

Letter Box at the Shop of Mr. ALEXANDER

M'IVER, Stationer, Water Street, St. John's.

JOHN LEAMON,

May 18. Agent.

RAILROAD FROM PARIS TO ST. GERMAIN.—On Sunday last, the railroad from Paris to St. Germain may be said to have been opened in its full extent, a train of carriages containing the Minister of Finance, the Duke de Cazes, several members of the Institute, and other persons of distinction, having proceeded the whole length of the road. It was, in reality, a second experimental journey, and there was originally no intention on the part of the directors to proceed farther than Chaton, as on the occasion of the preceding trip; but some works, which it was at first thought would have occupied more time, having been terminated before the day expected, the directors, by way of affording an agreeable surprise to their guests, kept the secret until the party arrived at Chaton. The length of the railroad is 18,430 metres, or 4½ leagues (11½ English miles), which the train passed over in 35 minutes, returning in 29 minutes. The greatest rapidity at which the party went was at the rate of 14 leagues an hour. Only one pair of rails has yet been finished, and it appears that the company intend to open it to the public without waiting for the second. The railroad in Belgium, which is twice the length of that from Paris to St. Germain, has been in full activity for nearly three years, though only one pair of rails are finished. The St. Germain railroad passes under two tunnels, and along two-thirds of the line it is raised on a viaduct of the average height of from fifteen to twenty feet. It crosses the Seine twice, and passes over or under no less than fifteen roads. The rails are represented to be of very great strength, those on the Liverpool railroad weighing only thirteen kilograms, while those on the St. Germain weigh no less than thirty. The Paris tunnel is 550 feet in length, that of the Batignolles 960 feet. The whole of the works, as far as they have yet gone, have occupied only 18 months. The *National* concludes its description of the experiment in the following strain of extravagance:—"All the spectators uncovered and respectfully saluted this creation of human intelligence. A number of them clapped their hands, and one woman made the sign of the cross. The alternations of noise and silence, the more or less hurried breathing of the machine, the sort of heaving noise which was heard, the sharp whistling sound which announced the departure or the arrival of the train, might lead to a belief that it was a living being which moved, breathed, and had its own peculiar language. It sometimes makes a plaintive sound, sometimes a sound of anger, and then allows a continuous torrent of smoke to escape, or puffs into the air at equal intervals round clouds, which assume all the hues of those of the atmosphere. In its moments of calm it produces only a light vapour, and then suddenly imitates the sound of horses' hoofs, or the noise of a mill."

STEAMER ON THE RHINE.—All nations and languages meet on its deck. Here are a group of Dutch, there a party of English, further on Germans, French, people of every country mixed up together, and borne along on the little floating world. Various are the tongues that meet your ear, and the specimens of French and English, (especially the former, which every one tries to speak) are such as often sorely puzzle the natives of the countries to which the poor mal-treated languages belong. Here a young man is bending towards a lady, addressing her with the most eager gesticulation, anxiety depicted on every feature of his intelligent face, his eyes sparkling with the vehemence with which he seems pressing his subject upon her. Her attention is riveted, and she is looking into the said eyes with such earnestness, as though her fate depended upon her catching every syllable that passes his lips. What can he be saying? Is he explaining a mathematical problem, or asking her to take him for better or worse? Not at all; the young man is a German, and she is an English girl, neither understanding the language of the other, and the former straining every nerve to make her aware, in broken French, that she has just seated herself upon his pipe.—*A Summer in Germany.*

PUBLIC WORKS AT SEVASTOPOL.—We are every where reminded at Sevastopol of the active energy of the Russian government. The ship-builder's axe is constantly heard mingling its sounds with the stone-cutter's chisel. Besides thousands of masons and carpenters, there are thousands of soldiers employed as hod-men: nor are these the only striking evidences of Russian spirit and enterprise; for contiguous to the harbour we find an immense mountain of rock in the act of being removed, in order to afford space for the erection of the admiralty, arsenal, and other public buildings—an undertaking which could only be accomplished in such an empire as this, with its population of serfs and labouring soldiers.—*Spencer's Travels in Circassia.*

The Newfoundlander

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) October 5, 1837.

We must acknowledge, in all humility, that we have been contriving to make ourselves as ridiculous almost as the *Times*, in a trifling affair which has been forced on us by that Gentleman, and which promises to be about as conclusive in its results as the War of the Spanish Succession up to the present time. We should willingly have declined taking the field, knowing how vain were likely to be any hostile demonstrations of ours, when opposed by an enemy of such renowned valour as the *Times*—but his versatile genius has imposed the necessity upon us; for by a variety of well-directed attacks under cover of Lord Melbourne, Lord John Russell, O'Connell, &c. &c., he has succeeded in compelling us to abandon our

entrenchments—and has actually brought us to the scratch;—but as we must admit our entire ignorance of the new system of tactics introduced by the *Times* (who one should suppose had been trained in the wars of Napoleon), we shall appeal to his magnanimity to grant us such terms as are always given to those who surrender at discretion. We had some idea of drawing up in solid square, and defending ourselves to the last—for we have a penchant for military matters, and such mode of defence we believe to be the *dernier resort* of all great commanders—but then the thought came upon us, that from the headlong, impetuous valour of the *Times*, he would in the desperation of the affray expose himself to all the perils incident to such warfare, and we therefore declined our intention; for though we are aware that the country could afford to lose us, his loss would be irreparable—we never should look upon his like again." The consideration of such a calamity, as the extinction in our hemisphere of this luminary—which we cannot even contemplate without agitation—has induced us to forego our hostile determination; and if the *Times* will allow us to march off the field we are willing to leave him in full possession, with arms, ammunition, &c. &c., together with as much of that commodity yclept honor as he can carry away without inconvenience—though, by the way, it is an article which, when unaccompanied by something more tangible, he is as indifferent about as Captain Bobadil himself.

We shall take the liberty of hinting for the *Times*, that which nothing but the extreme diffidence for which he is so conspicuous has prevented him from saying for himself—that it is a burning shame—so it is—that zealous disinterested services like his own should have so long gone unrewarded; and we should hope that now when the eyes of the community are fully awakened to the enormity of their ingratitude, they will adopt prompt and effectual measures for liquidating this National Debt, by reimbursing him for all his sacrifices to the public weal. If this suggestion should not be taken and acted upon, it is awful to reflect that the *Times* may, for a consideration, be induced to transfer his new-invented system of tactics and powerful abilities to the aid of the enemy's camp!!!

The following is a continuation of the correspondence (of which we published the previous part in our last) between the Conferrees of the Council and Assembly, on the subject of the Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Wines, Spirits, and other articles imported into this Colony:—

Her Majesty's Council have requested this conference for the purpose of expressing to the Assembly their regret that the Bill sent up to the Council intitled "An act for granting to her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," is limited in its duration to one year, from the end of the present Session—omitting the usual words "and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the Legislature."

The Council are of opinion that no temporary Act should be permitted to expire during any recess of the Legislature, and no mode occurs to the Council by which this end can with certainty be accomplished except the usual one of continuing such acts to the end of the Session next ensuing the time named as the period of their duration.

The crown is invested, for the public good, with the necessary prerogative of determining at what time the Legislature shall meet for the dispatch of business, and no unnecessary embarrassment ought to be thrown in the way of the Government exercising a sound discretion in a point of so much importance.

Various causes which will naturally present themselves to every intelligent mind will doubtless frequently occur to render it desirable to convene the Legislature a little earlier one year, and later another; but if the Crown is to be embarrassed in exercising a useful discretion, by the certainty that a postponement even for a few weeks will cause the inevitable evil of a change in the law, whether of Revenue or Police; much injury might ensue to the public service, whatever might be the course which the Government would be driven to pursue in the choice of difficulties which need never have been created.

The climate renders it necessary, in this Colony in particular, to consult the convenience of Members residing at the Outports, it being well known that at certain seasons of the year the usual modes of communication between several parts of the Island are altogether interrupted.

The present Revenue Act expires with the present Session; and the Council cannot consent by deviating from former precedent to establish one so objectionable as the change now proposed would introduce, and which, in a matter of Revenue, is obviously of the first importance.

Their exceeding solicitude for the advancement of the public service is the only reason why, after having sent up no fewer than three Revenue Bills to Her Majesty's Council during the present Session, the House of Assembly have requested this Conference on to-day on the subject of the Conference of yesterday, in order, if possible, to avert any misunderstanding or misconception on the part of Her Majesty's Council, which may have a tendency to embarrass Her Majesty's Government.

Referring to the first and last paragraphs of the Instructions received from the Conferrees of Her Majesty's Council, as reported to the House on yesterday, the House of Assembly perceive that the Council appear to consider the deferring the

precise day of the determination of the Revenue Bill at present before them, as a deviation from precedent on the part of the Assembly, and that they seem to consider the words "and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the Legislature" as "usually" qualifying the clause intended to limit the duration of the Bill; but from both these positions the House of Assembly beg most respectfully to dissent, and to disclaim any, even the least, desire to introduce a new or unusual principle into that Bill.

The House of Assembly beg to urge that they consider the use of the words above quoted rather an innovation on "former precedent" than a "deviation" therefrom; for they find that in the neighbouring Colonies of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia, such a qualification is not used, but, on the contrary, the period of the termination of the Act is defined by far more strictly than in the Bill at present in question.

On the table of the House of Assembly lie at present the Laws of New-Brunswick passed in the Session of 1833; and the last section of the Act 3 W. 4, c. 1, being the Revenue Act of that Colony, runs in the following words:—"And be it enacted, that this Act shall continue and be in force from the First Day of April next until the First Day of April which will be in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Four," which not only makes it operative only for one year, but also defines the precise day upon which it is to terminate.

The very last laws of Prince Edward's Island which reached this Island are those of 1835, and the First Acts of that Session in that Colony provides in the last Section, in like manner, "That this Act shall continue in force until the Seventh day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Seven, being only for the period of One Year."

The Acts of 1834 for the Province of Nova Scotia are also before the House, and the first act of that Session in that Colony in the very First Section contains a provision that the Act shall come in force on the First day of April, 1834, "and shall remain and continue in operation until the Thirty-first day of March, which will be in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Five," being again for one whole year.—But why further multiply precedents from other Colonies to prove the propriety of the course pursued by the House of Assembly on this occasion, when upon opening the pages of the Statutes of Newfoundland, we find the Act 5th Wm. 4, c. 1, being the existing Revenue Act, where the last Section runs thus,—"And be it further enacted—that this Act shall continue and be in force for Two Years and no longer,"—thus clearly proving that in defining the precise day of the termination of a Revenue Bill, the Representative Branch of the Legislature had not "deviated from former precedent?"

In the second paragraph of the Instructions to the Conferrees, Her Majesty's Council express an opinion in which the House of Assembly fully concur; but the Assembly deduce a conclusion from the proposition there laid down, quite opposite to that the Council would fain advance. The House of Assembly do think that "no temporary act should be permitted to expire during any possible recess of the Legislature," but they cannot conclude that it is by the addition to the act of the words "and to the end of the then next Session of the Legislature" "this end" should "with certainty be accomplished." They think that it is the bounden duty of the Executive to provide that the inevitable evil of a change in the law whether of Revenue or Police, whereby much injury might ensue to the public service, should not occur, by the convention of the Legislature at such a time as would completely obviate that difficulty.

In England, in Scotland, and in Ireland, formerly, as well as now in the Imperial Legislature, how many Acts of Parliament go to prove the correctness of these views?—Not to mention others, the Meeting Act is one which is expressly limited to one year; the very day of its termination, as in the Colonial Acts before recited, being declared, and this limitation professedly to compel the Government to hold a Session of the Legislature once in every year; and if the Government desire that the Meeting Act, or any other temporary law, should not be permitted to expire during any possible recess of the Legislature, it is their duty to convene the Legislature at such a time as will render it impossible.

The House of Assembly in sending up their Bill thus couched, were not actuated by any desire, as insinuated in the third paragraph of the instructions, "to throw any unnecessary embarrassments in the way of the Government" by prescribing "at what time the Legislature shall meet for the despatch of business." It is their opinion that the Legislature ought to meet annually—that the interests of the country require it—but that the Executive ought to have, as have Her Majesty's Government in England, the perfect enjoyment of the prerogative of prescribing the time at which such session should be held. It is not to the desire of the Assembly "to throw embarrassments in the way of the Government" that the great "injury to the public service" has been inflicted this year by the circumstance of deferring the session to a period when an entire half year's debt has accrued to the public officers, and six months have elapsed during which public improvement has been at a stand.

In the fifth paragraph the Council have expressed a desire "to consult the convenience of members (of the Assembly) residing at the outports," but every member resident in the outports was

present and a party to the passing of the Revenue Bill in its present form, and although "it is well known that at certain seasons of the year the usual modes of communication between several parts of the Island are altogether interrupted," yet it is equally well known that, with two exceptions, every session of the Legislature up to the present has been held at these very seasons here adverted to, and that the period of the proposed termination of the bill in question being the month of October, leaves abundant time, in fact the entire Spring and Summer, when communication is perfectly open with all parts of the Island, for a session of the Legislature before its expiration.

The House of Assembly beg then to reiterate that in determining the precise time of the termination of the Revenue Act, they have not departed from precedent; and they would consider the adding of the qualifying words before quoted as a surrender of their privileges into the hands of the Executive, because then by neglecting or deferring to convene the Legislature in session it would be in the power of the Executive to continue an act which taxed the people to a period indefinitely beyond that to which the Representatives of the people, the only branch of the Legislature which ought to have the power of taxation, would have desired.

Besides, from the peculiarity of the circumstances of this colony, totally dependant as it is on the contingent success of the Fisheries, it would be extremely imprudent to pass a Revenue Act for a period of longer duration than one year, for it does not follow that because the people may this year come forward through their Representatives to tax themselves for the improvement of the country that they could afford to do so at all next year, or to the same extent.

They beg to say again that in deferring the period of the Act they have not acted inconsistently with their duty, for had there been any impropriety in omitting the words in question, His late Majesty William IV. would not have omitted them in communicating his Royal Instructions granting a Legislature in Newfoundland, wherein (see instruction the 15th) he instructs the Governor, "that no Law for granting unto us any sum or sums of money by duties of impost, tonnage or excise, be made to continue for less than one whole year," thereby clearly proving that while according with the precedents laid down in the British Parliament, and while acting in unison with the Legislatures of the other British North American Colonies in determining the day of the termination of the proposed Revenue Bill, they are acting in strict conformity with His Majesty's Royal Instructions.

Under these circumstances the House of Assembly consider that in sending up a second Revenue Bill after the vitiation of the first by the amendments of Her Majesty's Council, in violation of the privileges of the House of Assembly, and in sending up a third when Her Majesty's Council refused to proceed on the second, they have discharged their duty to their Queen and to their country, but to infringe upon the principle contained in the last section of the third Bill they should regard as an abandonment of the most important of the privileges of the popular branch of the Legislature.

The Council have requested this conference for the purpose of expressing to the Assembly the reasons why they cannot concur in the opinions offered by them upon the subject brought under consideration at their last conference.

With regard to the precedents quoted by the Assembly from the proceedings of the neighbouring Colonies, the Council are of opinion that they are by no means conclusive as mere precedents, because the circumstances of those colonies and this Island are extremely different in those particulars which would seem to render the course suggested by the Council as the most desirable to be followed, while the precedents to be quoted from our own proceedings are with the solitary instance cited by the Assembly not only against the view taken by them of this subject, but in that very instance it is to be presumed that the Legislature saw the inconvenience likely to result from it, and therefore at its next session continued that act from 20th April, 1837, the period named for its duration, to the end of the then next session of the Legislature: besides, its continuance was originally for two years.

The Council are therefore of opinion that it is safer to follow precedents drawn from their own Legislative proceedings, which by experience have been found beneficial, than to resort to those in use in other countries, as of the reasons which may have induced their adoption, we can have but very imperfect knowledge.

The precedents drawn from the Parent State are in this instance still less applicable. The Imperial Parliament is generally in session more than half the year, and bills are constantly receiving the Royal assent during the progress of the session, as circumstances may seem to require.

The Government moreover have it in their power generally to procure the passage of such measures as the exigencies of the public service may demand, and do not ordinarily defer such matters to the last moment when there can scarcely be time for reading them with that deliberation which their importance ought to insure.

The Council, however, being anxious to meet the views of the Assembly have determined to forego their own opinion upon the occasion, in the hope that the Assembly will, at its next session, revert to what the Council believe to be a more desirable practice.

THE NEWFOUNDLANDER

The following letter from a Mercantile House in Gibraltar to a Correspondent here, will be interesting to the Trade:—

"Gibraltar, 10th Aug.

"We addressed you a Circular on the 28th July, advising that the Spanish Government had suspended the operation of a decree which had been in force against this place for some years, and which amongst other things had the effect of destroying this Port as a Fish Market.—We have now great pleasure in advising that the Intendentes of the Moriares on the Sea Coast have received this order from Madrid, and the Collector of Customs at Cadiz has already announced that he is ready to obey it. Under this decree Fish imported from Gibraltar into Spain in Spanish boats will pay the same duty as if imported direct from Newfoundland under the Spanish flag, being a difference of about 2s. 6d. @ 2s. 8d. stg. p. qtl.; and as fish can be taken coastwise from this for less than 1s. p. qtl. (as low perhaps as 6d.); it follows that the article ought to net a higher price here than in any Spanish port in the South of Spain, taken there in an English vessel. The Cortes are attempting to undo this act of the Government, but it is confidently asserted that the opposition will be left in a minority on the question. At all events it would be prudent, that all ships with fish, bound to Spanish ports within the Straits, should touch at Gibraltar, until the decision of the Cortes on the subject be known in Newfoundland."

ARRIVALS.—In the *Coquette*, from Halifax, Mrs. Carson, Miss Nixon, Miss Howe, and Mr. John Dunscumb, jun.

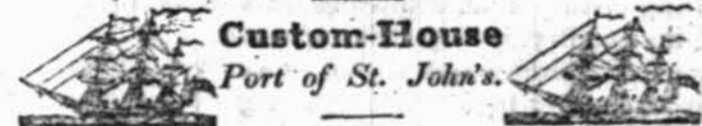
DEPARTURES.—In the *Angler*, for Cork, Capt. and Mrs. Wieburg, Miss Wieburg, Doctor Houston, R. V. C., Mrs. Houston and family.

Sailed, yesterday, H. M. S. *Rainbow* for Bermuda.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday morning last on the body of Mr. William Picker, who, about eight o'clock on the preceding evening, accidentally fell over the wharf of Messrs. Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co., and was unfortunately drowned. A verdict to that effect was accordingly returned.

The untimely loss of Mr. Picker is much regretted. He had held the office of storekeeper to the House of Messrs. Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co. for some years, and was exceedingly remarkable for the obliging and respectful attention which he uniformly paid to the Customers of that establishment.—*Gazette*.

Shipping Intelligence.



VESELS (LOADING.)
September 29.—Spanish Brig *Seraphine*, Jose Anto O'Lagnival, Spain.
Spanish Brig *Henrique*, Arana, Spain.
30.—Mary Jane, Butt, West Indies.
Ameila, Orange, Waterford.
October 2.—Euphemia, Marshall Greenock.
Jabez, Davies, West Indies.
Spanish Brig *Fame*, Lananaga, Santander.

VESELS (CLEARED.)
September 29.—Diana, Greig, Bahia—2800 qtls. fish.
Spanish Schooner *San Pablo*, Barasorda, Santander—1800 qtls. fish.
Vestal, Wright, Barbados—1700 qtls. fish.
Spanish Brig *Bolador*, De Ugarte, Santander—2800 qtls. fish.
Glasgow, Graham, Cape Breton—6 bls. flour.
Madonna, Smith, Demerara—2700 qtls. fish.
Mary Ann, Hartery, Cape Breton—20 tierces salmon.
Charlotte, Goldworthy, Lisbon—2160 qtls. fish.
Angler, Sinclair, Cork—14500 galls. oil, 700 qtls. fish.
Surprise, Harvey, Gibraltar—2400 qtls. fish.
Olinda, Sinclair, Demerara—3000 qtls. fish.
October 2.—Arachne, Pearce, Quebec—ballast.
3.—Nimrod, Barron, New Brunswick—15,000 herrings, 16 bls. sugar.
Lady Young, Pickford, Sydney—ballast.
4.—Creole, Morry, Demerara—700 qtls. fish, 100 bls. flour, 15 bls. pork, and sundries.

**WANTED
A WET NURSE.**

Apply to
DR. S. CARSON.
October 5.

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.

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

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday,) At 12 o'clock,

BY
JAMES CLIFT,

An Excellent
BAY MARE,
6 years old, and kind in saddle and harness.

October 5.

Government Sale.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At One o'Clock,
WILL BE SOLD,

In the Square at Fort Townshend,
A quantity Condemned Barrack
BEDDING AND FURNITURE.

JAMES CLIFT,
Auctioneer.
October 5.

Postponed Sale.

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

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-MORROW,

(Friday,) at 11 o'clock,

(Instead of Monday last as previously Advertised.)

AT HER DWELLING (RIVER-HEAD),
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF
Household Furniture, &c.

IM AHOGANY Side-Board,
1 Set ditto Dining Tables, in three parts

1 Large ditto ditto
3 Card Tables, 2 small ditto
6 Mahogany Chairs, & 1 Arm-Chair
8 Ditto ditto, & 1 ditto ditto
6 Ditto ditto

3 Card Closets
1 Mahogany Tea Tray with Brass Rim
6 Japanned Tea Trays

1 Mahogany Book Case
1 Ditto Chest Drawers
6 Common Tables
8 Common Chairs

1 Feather Bed and Bedstead
Stair Carpeting
2 Sets Fire Irons and 2 Fenders

3½ Pair Decanters and some Glass
Some Earthenware
6 Trunks

16 Men's and Boys' Hats
2 Sugar-Chests japanned
1 Large Counting-House Desk, suitable for four persons

1 Map of Europe, on a large scale
1 Map of the United Kingdom, ditto ditto
1 Set Shop Scales and Weights

A quantity of Scupper Nails about 2 cwt.
1 Second-hand Gig
1 Ditto Sleigh

1 Ditto Carriage for children
1 Large Copper Tea Kettle (new)
1 Metal ditto

1 Iron Crane
Sundry Kitchen Utensils
1 Grinding-Stone

1 Cart Axletree
1 Iron Axle (second-hand)
A few empty Casks, &c.
RICHARD PERCHARD,
Auctioneer
October 5.

On Sale

W. & H. Thomas & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE
At remarkably low prices,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
**Manufactured
GOODS,**

Which they are now unpacking.
October 5.

THE SCHOONER
MARY ANN,

Of the burthen of 73 Tons per Register; will carry about 1400 qtls. fish in bulk; built at Quebec in August last, full-timbered, and well adapted for the trade of this country.—Apply to

HUNTERS & Co.
October 5.

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 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.

On Sale

Desirable **VESSEL** for Sale by Private Contract.

BAINE, 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. Baine & 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 treenails 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.

On Sale

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.

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
20 Ditto fine boiling PEASE
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.
September 14

BY BAINES, JOHNSTON & CO.

Ex *GOSHAWK* from *Berbee*,
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.

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.

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 Gr.-Chests
A few Sides prime Irish Bacon
Irish Pork in bls. & half bls.
Cash or Fish taken in payment.
August 31.

BY NICHOLAS GILL,

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

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, Jnr.
August 31.



Doct's Corner.

ANTICIPATIONS OF THE GRAVE.

[The following verses, by the late Mr. Motherwell, were written only a few days before their author's death. It was upon the grave of the poet, that, at the approach of Spring, a beautiful female, had been observed planting snow-drops and primroses, in the Necropolis.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*]

When I beneath the cold red earth am sleeping,
Life's fever o'er,
Will there, for me, be any bright eye weeping
That I'm no more?

When the great winds through leafless forests rushing,
Like full hearts break;
When the swollen streams, o'er crag and gully gushing,
Sad music make,
Will there be one, whose heart despair is crushing,
Mourning for my sake?

When the bright sun upon that spot is shining
With purest ray,
And the small flowers, their buds and blossoms twining,
Burst through that clay,
Will there be one still on that spot repining
Lost hopes all day?

When no star twinkles, with its eye of glory,
On that low mound,
And wintry storms have with their ruins hoary
Its loneliness crown'd,
Will there be then one versed in misery's story
Facing it round?

It may be so—but this is selfish sorrow
To ask such meed—
And weakness and wickedness to borrow
From hearts which bleed,
The wailings of to-day for what to-morrow
Shall never need.

Lay me, then, gently in my narrow dwelling—
Thou gentle heart;
And though thy bosom should with grief be swelling,
Let no tear start;
It were in vain, for time has long been kneeling;
Sad one, depart!

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

(From Murray's "Handbook for Travellers in South Germany.")

It has been the fate of Austria, hitherto, to have been described almost exclusively by writers who have taken a prejudiced and one-sided view of her government and institutions; and who have not even done justice to the beauties of the country, the flourishing condition of her manufactures, the bravery and loyal spirit of her inhabitants, and the happy condition of the majority of the population. In stigmatising the government as the most tyrannical of despoticisms, they have overlooked the fact, that the subjects living under it, especially the lower orders, are the most contented and joyous in Europe, because actually the best off in worldly matters, the least taxed or oppressed by fiscal burthens of any kind. They have represented Austria as a land of darkness and ignorance, as the Bæotia of Europe, forgetting that education is more widely extended among the common people than in any other country of Europe, except Prussia, and this entirely by the Government itself, for the Austrian rulers turned their attention earlier than those of most other countries, and have been ceaselessly employed for the last century in establishing schools in every part of their dominions. The Englishman may learn with surprise, and no little shame, that the number of persons who can read, write, and understand the elements of arithmetic, is beyond comparison greater in the hereditary states of Austria than in his own enlightened country, or in France.

In Austria Proper, every child must go to school for a certain number of years; even poverty is no excuse, since schools are provided in every parish, with such endowments as to enable those who cannot pay the very small sum required, to obtain gratuitous instruction. No person can marry, or set up in any trade, without producing a written certificate of their attendance at school. Numerous normal or pattern schools, in different parts of the country, furnish a supply of teachers; that of Vienna alone sends out between 1600 and 1700 annually.

Though it is deemed sufficient that the great mass of the lower classes should possess the mere rudiments of knowledge, or such good and practical information as shall fit them for their station in life, without rendering them dissatisfied with it, those among them whose talents or intended profession render farther intellectual improvements desirable, are sent to grammar schools, high schools (gymnasias), and universities, to complete their education; with the prospect, if they distinguish themselves, of afterwards being placed in one of the public offices, and of certain promotion,

if their talents and conduct attract the attention of their superiors, who are always on the look-out for rising merit, and anxious to gain it over to the side of the Government.

Within the last fifteen years schools have been established in every parish of Venetian Lombardy, so that the despotic Government of Austria is bestowing upon its Italian subjects a boon denied them by all previous rulers. Public instruction is also making progress in the more remote provinces, in Illyria, Galicia, and even in Bohemia and Hungary. Here indeed the number and differences of race and language among the subjects of Austria interpose very serious difficulties. Out of a population of nearly thirty-four millions, only six millions are German; the rest are, Slavonians, (16,000,000); Hungarians (4,500,000); Italians, Wallachians, Jews, Gipsies, &c.

Let the Englishman who enters Austria, however proud (and justly) he may be of his own free country, nation, and institutions, reserve the pity which he may be inclined to bestow upon the condition of the Austrians because they possess neither constitution, representation, free press, trial by jury, nor "any of those elements which go to make up what is termed liberty." Let him rather observe the fortunate lot of the peasantry, their superiority in worldly prosperity, perhaps even in moral advancement, over the same class in his own country, the almost total absence of beggary, the rare occurrence of crime; and remember the words of the poet—

"How small, of all that human hearts endure,
The part which laws or kings can cause or cure."

Good humour, joviality, and a love of pleasure and tranquillity, are the distinguishing features of the Austrian national character. Under a government which affords them such enjoyments they desire no change; and so far from envying John Bull, they rather look with commiseration, not unmixed with ridicule, upon some of those anomalies which they discover in English manners and habits. England affords the Vienna joker endless materials for his wit, which, to my cost, I have frequently experienced since I came here. For instance, the burning of stacks of grain to better the condition of the people; the impressment of seamen to defend liberty; our religious enthusiasm, and our devotion to the spirit bottle; our vaunted morals, and our thousands of criminals, and a hundred other things, were ready to be thrown in my teeth whenever I began to hint about the Austrian censorship of the press, the severity and prying secrecy of the police, or the insecurity of the Post-office. So, you see, our glorious constitution in church and state is not as yet altogether the envy of the world and the admiration of surrounding nations.

Among the highland peasantry of Austria, Tyrol, Styria, &c., the stranger, provided he understand the language and will mix with them on friendly and familiar terms, meets with a kindness and simplicity of manners which leave a most favourable impression behind. Their loyalty and devotion to their sovereign, their strong religious feeling, and their total freedom from discontent and murmuring, their dances and merry-makings, their substantial houses, their well-supplied boards, their good clothes and happy faces, contrast most agreeably with the condition of the peasantry in many other parts of Europe. The old-fashioned politeness which prevails among this simple but kind-hearted people is particularly agreeable. It is pleasant in a strange land to receive the unsolicited greeting of every one that you meet. Who would not reply with kindness to the Guten Tag with which every peasant salutes you as you walk along? There are some cases, however, in which the politeness is rather burdensome; for instance, it is a misfortune to happen to sneeze in a large company—every hat is instantly doffed, and the sneezer is saluted from all sides with bows and exclamations of "Your health!"

Nearly one-fourth of the surface of the Austrian dominions is occupied by the Alps and their wide-spreading ramifications, commencing on the west at the frontier of Switzerland with the Rhetian range, and extending through the Noric, Salzburg, Carnic, Styrian and Julian chains, east into Hungary and Slavonia, and south into Dalmatia and Littorale. Sir Humphrey Davy declared that he knew no country to be compared in beauty of scenery with these Austrian highlands. "The variety of the scenery, the verdure of the meadows and trees, the depth of the valleys and the altitude of the mountains, the clearness and grandeur of the rivers and lakes, give it, I think, a decided superiority over Switzerland." It is hardly possible to speak without enthusiasm of the enchanting scenery of Salzburg and its neighbourhood—of the lake of Konigsee, the Pass of Lueg, the secluded baths of Gastein, and the glaciers and pyramidal peak of the Gross Glockner. The vale of the Danube, from the point where it enters Prussia, below Passau, to Vienna, is little, if at all, inferior to the finest parts of the Rhine. A little to the east of Salzburg, between it and Vienna, is the Salzkammergut, one of the most enchanting districts of lake and mountain in Europe, whose very name is scarcely known to the English, and yet it is not surpassed by any thing in Switzerland. The valleys of Tyrol abound in interest. Vienna, the imperial capital, is one of the most gay and dissipated, but at the same time most agreeable places of residence, on the Continent, whether the sojourner devote himself to pleasure, science, literature, or art. It yields to few cities in architectural splendour, and in the charms of its environs. Styria and Carinthia are but a continuation of the romantic scenery of Austria and Tyrol. Their mountains inclose, besides, inexhaustible mineral treasures, lead and iron. The valleys of the Mur,

the Eans, the Drave and Save, have each their own peculiar attractions. Carniola is a country of wonders; its limestone mountains are full of subterranean caverns, at the head of which stands the *cave of Adelsberg*, without doubt one of the world's wonders, and alone worthy of a journey to explore it. A little south of it is the flourishing seaport Trieste, and lower down the interesting Roman remains of the Pola, and Diocletian's Palace at Spalatro.

Bohemia, that singular kettle-land, as the Germans call it, surrounded by a nearly circular wall of mountain, with only one opening in it, through which the Elbe finds its way out to the sea, draining by this sole outlet the whole country, is picturesque only in the vicinity of its hilly borders. The Sudetic mountains on the north, those of the Glaz on the east, and the portions of the Erzgebirge, and Bohmerwald adjoining Toplitz and Carlsbad, are by no means deficient in beauty. In the centre of the kettle stands Prague, the Czechian capital, a city of almost oriental splendour, imposing from its situation and buildings, and full of the most interesting historical associations.

Hungary includes about 30,000 square miles of uninterrupted plain; but the northern portion occupied by the Carpathian mountains, and the greater part of Transylvania, displays features of sublimity.

The Danube, after leaving Pesth, rolls through the flat plain for nearly 300 miles, without meeting with any interruption to the monotonous flatness, and it is only where it crosses the frontier of Hungary into Wallachia, that it traverses scenery of real grandeur.

The attention of the traveller in Hungary is more likely to be arrested by the people who inhabit it, than by the mere outer surface. The Magyars, the dominant race, are totally distinct in features and language from their neighbours the Germans on one side, and the Selaves on the other: their cradle is to be sought in the far East, by the side of that of the Turcoman, perhaps in the very heart of the Himalaya.

CONSTRUCTING ARCHES WITHOUT CENTRING.

The principle, which was originally adopted, and its efficacy ascertained, in the formation of the shaft of the Thames Tunnel, is founded upon the cohesive power of Roman cement, coupled with a system of ties; the most eligible substance for which, from a series of experiments performed by Mr. Brunel, appeared to be hoop iron. The piers having been constructed in the usual manner, it is proposed to pin or secure to them a mould for the purpose of determining the contour of the arch. A narrow rib may now be carried over, and keyed, using cement (with the occasional insertion of ties) which, by its adhesion to the brick being greater than the cohesion, enables the arch to be carried to any extent within the limits of the strength of the material. The several arches being in succession, once keyed, they will be in a state to receive the whole of the materials necessary to the completion of the bridge. The bridge of the Santissima Trinita at Florence affords a magnificent example of rubble construction, and the durability of the material.—The arches are composed of a mass of irregular stones embedded in mortar, having the consistence of a single stone, or of two stones abutting against each other at the crown.—*Architectural Magazine.*

THE SPARTAN WOMAN.—In their domestic life the Spartans, like the rest of the Greeks, have but little pleasure in the society of their wives. At first the young husband only visited the bride by stealth—to be seen in company with her was a disgrace. But the women enjoyed a much greater freedom, and received a higher respect in Sparta than elsewhere: the soft Asiatic distinctions in dignity between the respective sexes did not reach the hardy mountaineers of Lacedæmon; the wife was the mother of men! Brought up in robust habits, accustomed to athletic exercises, her person exposed in public processions and dances—which, but for the custom that made decorous even indecency itself, would have been indeed licentious—the Spartan maiden, strong, hardy, and half a partaker in the stong ceremonies of public life, shared the habits, aided the emulation, imbibed the patriotism of her future consort. And, by her sympathy with his habits and pursuits, she obtained an influence and ascendancy over him which were unknown in the rest of Greece. Dignified on public occasions, the spartan matron was deemed, however, a virago in private life; and she who had no sorrow for a slaughtered son, had very little deference for a living husband.—*Bulwer's Athens.*

MAGAZINE EDITORS.—I know how a monthly periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself it appears nothing—the labour is not manifest; nor is it the labour—it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes as it were the magazine. One month is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes the other. It is the stone of Sisyphus—an endless repetition of toil—a constant weight upon the mind—a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a magazine is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery. Thanks be to Heaven, I have passed my own Emancipation Bill.—*Captain Murray in the New Monthly.*

MUNGO PARK'S SON.—It was at Accra that Mr. Thomas Park, son of the celebrated traveller, was landed as a midshipman from the Sybille, with three years' leave of absence, to travel into the interior, and search for his father. He was a fine tall Scotch lad, only 19 years of age, and without any knowledge of the world. His death has been

commonly ascribed to poison, administered to him in vengeance for having imprudently ascended a fetid or sacred tree; but the real cause was his obstinacy in rejecting the advice of the resident merchants of Accra. He lived for three months in the town, and though he had frequent invitations to take up his quarters with the Europeans he preferred remaining in a hut with designing natives, who plundered him. There he indulged in drinking spirits, married an Accra wife by way of learning the language, though the dialect at Accra is totally different from those in the interior; and took long walks in the heat of the day, with the view of hardening himself. The consequences of these imprudences were that when he set out to cross the Volta his constitution being already broken; he was thin and weak, he caught a fever after a few marches, and fell another victim to African discovery.—*Alexander's Voyage.*

AN IRISHMAN'S APPEAL FOR MERCY.—The Irish recruits were, at first, the most unruly; Colonel Hodges was their countryman, and the appeals occasionally made to his patriotism were amusing. On one occasion a man was seized for drunkenness and insolence:—"A drum-headed court-martial was instantly ordered, and the offender, much to his astonishment, ordered to receive one hundred lashes. A sort of innocent cat had been rigged out, and he was tied to the capstan, and his shirt taken off. His address to Hodges amused me much, 'Sure your honour, you won't touch a countryman?—at least you did not say so in London;' then at the first lash, 'Only think, I am your own townsman!' third lash, 'O think of flogging one of your father's gentlest tinanry!' still going on, 'Did Sir R. Peel think he would ever see my bare back, although he tried to put me in jail—but, for God sake, stop, dear landlord! What will Lord Goderick say to this? he will never allow me to brush his coat.' Still no effect. He then turned round to one of the men, 'Now, Pat Griffin, you, the Colonel, and I, are all countrymen, use your own smooth tongue.' This had the effect on Hodges; the man was not hurt, and the power of punishment had been thus shown, which was absolutely necessary, as this morning a large reinforcement of liberty boys had just arrived from Rye on board the Linnet.—*Colonel Shaw's Memoirs.*

MANNERS OF GENTLEMEN AND LADIES IN PUBLIC IN AMERICA.—So much more has been observed by travellers, of American manners in stages and steam-boats than in private houses, that all has been said, over and over again, that the subject deserves. I need only testify that I do not think the Americans eat faster than other people, on the whole. The celerity at hotel-tables is remarkable; but so it is in stage-coach travellers in England, who are allowed ten minutes or a quarter of an hour for dining. In private houses, I was never aware of being hurried. The cheerful, unintermitting civility of all gentlemen travellers, throughout the country, is very striking to a stranger. The degree of consideration shown to woman is, in my opinion greater than is rational, or good for either party; but the manners of an American stage-coach might afford a valuable lesson and example to many classes of Europeans who have a high opinion of their own civilization. I do not think it rational or fair that every gentleman, whether old or young, sick or well, weary or untired, should, as a matter of course, yield up the best places in the stage to any lady passenger. I do not think it rational or fair that five gentlemen should ride on the top of the coach, (where there is no accommodation for holding on, and no resting place for the feet,) for some hours of a July day in Virginia, that a young lady, who was slightly delicate, might have room to lay up her feet, and change her posture as she pleased. It is obvious that, if she was not strong enough to travel on common terms in the stage, her family should have travelled in an extra, or staid behind, or done anything rather than allow five persons to risk their health and sacrifice their comfort for the sake of one. Whatever may be the good moral effects of such self-renunciation on the tempers of the gentlemen, the custom is very injurious to ladies. Their travelling manners are anything but amiable. While on a journey women who appear well enough in their homes, present all the characteristics of spoiled children. Screaming and trembling at the apprehension of danger are not uncommon; but there is something far worse in the cool selfishness with which they accept the best of every thing, at any sacrifice to others, and usually, in the South and West without a word or look of acknowledgment. They are as like spoiled children when the gentlemen are not present to be sacrificed to them—in the inn parlour, while waiting for meals or in the stage, and in the cabin of a steam boat. I never saw any manner so repulsive as that of many American ladies on board steam-boats. They look as if they supposed you mean to injure them, till you show to the contrary. The suspicious side glance, or the full stare, the cold, immovable observation, the bristling self-defence the moment you come near, the cool pushing to get the best places, every thing said and done without the least trace of trust or cheerfulness, these are the disagreeable consequences of the ladies being petted and humoured as they are. The New England ladies, who are compelled by their superior numbers to depend less upon the care of others, are far happier and pleasanter companions in a journey than those of the rest of the country.—*Miss Martineau.*

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