

*Printed & Published  
by  
J. C. Smith*



# THE Newfoundlander

No. 533. THURSDAY, October 12, 1837. Sixpence.

### Conception-Bay Packets.



## NORA CREINA

PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR  
AND PORTUGAL-COVE.

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

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

#### TERMS.

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

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

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

## ST. PATRICK,

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

The **St. PATRICK** will leave **Carbonear** for the Cove, on *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday* mornings at 9 o'clock, and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*; the Packet man will leave **St. John's** at 8 o'clock on these mornings.

#### TERMS.

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

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

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

*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.

### 'Nonpareil,' from London

**RICHARD HOWLEY**  
IS NOW LANDING  
From the above Vessel,

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

#### ALSO, ON HAND, Of previous importations.

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

#### A SECOND HAND

### FIRE ENGINE.

Apply at the *Newfoundlander* Office.  
August 3.

### 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 1826) 3 dozen each  
August 3.

#### BY

#### **JAMES WEBB & 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.

#### **BULLY, 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 *Newfoundlander* Office.  
May 25.

### On Sale

BY  
**Lawrence O'Brien,**  
*The Cargo of the Brig KINGALOGH from Han-*  
*burgh,*  
800 Bags fine & common **BREAD.**  
200 Barrels **FLOUR**  
170 Firkins **BUTTER**  
20 Ditto ditto (best Holstein for private use)  
50 Barrels **PORK**  
100 Ditto **OATMEAL**  
50 Ditto **GRITTS**  
A few Cases assorted **BOOTS & SHOES**  
A few Cases **GLASSWARE**  
**Westphalia HAMS**  
6000 **BRICK.**  
September 7.

### 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 Hhds. & 4 Qr.-Casks Teneriffe Wine  
6 Qr.-casks first quality Port ditto  
10 Hhds. Moist Sugar  
10 Boxes Havana ditto, 4 cwt. each  
7 Cwt. English and Irish Hams  
3 Cwt. Pine Apple Cheese  
50 Boxes best Muscatel Raisins  
200 Pair Men's and Women's Shoes  
20 Firkins Butter  
2 Hhds. & 10 bales Prime Leaf Tobacco.  
**JAMES CULLIN.**  
August 31.

#### AT THE STORES OF

### J. Dunscomb & Co.

A few doz. real French  
**CHAMPAIGN,**

AND  
A few dozen very old fine  
**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, Wter Street, **St. John's.**  
**JOHN LEAMON,**  
Agent.  
May 18.

From the Weekly Dispatch, Sept. 3.)

FUNDS.

The Bank has taken an important step to check the rising speculation in cotton, rum, oil, spices, and corn. The ordinary periodical notice for making loans on the deposit of approved securities, even at 5 per cent, has been discontinued, the organ of the directors observing sarcastically, that, as money is so abundant in other quarters, it appears unnecessary to continue the usual accommodation. A quantity of Exchequer Bills has been recently thrown into the market, it is supposed, by the Bank, for the purpose of drawing in a portion of its circulation, and the effect upon the value of these securities has been a depression of the premium from 47s. @ 45s., to 44s. @ 42s. If the sale of these bills should withdraw from circulation notes to an amount equivalent to those issued in payment of bullion, then it is plain that the non-reduction of the rate of discount on commercial bills, and the cessation of the loans on deposit will effect a gradual reduction in the liabilities of the establishment. One source of uneasiness to the Directors is the state of the Corn Market, where an advance of 4s. per quarter in corn, and 2s. per sack in flour has just been obtained, on account of the interruption of the harvest by the late rains. Should a further advance occur, the tidings will occasion a large shipment from the Continent, which must be paid for by exporting gold. Of late the imports and exports from Europe have barely balanced each other, and an importation of corn would turn the exchange decidedly against this country. But another ground for anxiety exists in the hopeless procrastination of the settlement of the American debt. About seven millions of dollars only have come to hand in liquidation of a debt of 30 millions of dollars, and the expectation that any more will be paid becomes more faint every day. The Americans themselves predict that October and November will be calamitous months. Influenced by these causes for uneasiness, the Consols Market has become heavy and sensitive, and the Three per Cent Stocks have fallen from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent since Tuesday. If the advance in the value of grain is sustained, sales of three per Cents will be forced to employ the money in the corn speculation. The accounts from the manufacturing districts represent that trade is rapidly improving. In the beginning of the week there was a revival of business in the Share Market, but the decision of the Directors above referred to has again produced a general stagnation. Shares in the Northern and Central Joint Stock Bank, on which £10 has been paid up, are now sold at £4 each. The melancholy state of Spain produces less effect on prices than might be expected, the extreme price of the Spanish Bonds being 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The report of the appointment of the Baron Stockmar, as Private Secretary to Her Majesty, is without foundation.

A Caracas paper of July last contains the figure of a *lusus nature* called "The Monster of Orituco." It has the head and body of a human being but no legs or thighs. There are upper arms which taper down to the points where the upper joints should be. It was baptised Olayo, and is now eight years of age. The complexion is said to be swarthy, the eyes lively, and the countenance pleasing. It speaks in a clear and intelligible manner, is fond of music, and has a melodious voice; it is also fond of reading. Having no hands, it requires to be regularly fed, and smokes a cigar when put lighted into its mouth. A very scanty description is given of the monster, which is excused by the observation that many persons have visited it at San Rafael de Orituco, in the province of Caracas. The sex is not stated, but from the terms of the very brief description it seems to be considered a male. In the rude wood-cut, however, it appears to have the breasts of a female.

The "Miscrant of the North" has issued an ukase which his slavish press calls an act of amnesty. It is certainly an unique illustration of Muscovite mercy—an offering from the father worthy to commemorate the natal day of his "well-beloved son" and "heir to his throne." First, a class of exiles is allowed, by this characteristic act of Royal clemency, to return from Siberia to the Governments of the interior, upon certain conditions. These conditions are of such a nature as preclude the possibility of any of the exiles returning even with the consent of their proprietors, ("their proprietors") without a special act of mercy in their behalf. The grounds of exemption are so numerous and so general, as really to include every individual to whom the exemption ostensibly applies. The same observations may be made on the other provisions of the "amnesty," and would almost induce the belief that it was issued in pure derision—in mere mockery of mercy. Think of telling the Nobility, and the sons of the Nobility of Poland, that after thirteen years residence in exile, if they shall be found worthy upon investigation, they shall "be allowed to enter the military service in Siberia, or beyond the Caucasus, as COMMON SOLDIERS!" They—"may enter the civil service, too, in the lowest capacity, with the capability of promotion into the most inferior class of officers!" Surely, if anything could exaggerate the horrors of an exile in Siberia, it would be the insult of such an "act of grace" as this,

(From the Morning Chronicle, Sept. 19.)

The "repeal of the union," when the question was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. O'Connell, received only 18 votes. It will always be an idle question, if the people of England retain possession of their senses. There are so many reasons why the inhabitants of the two islands should be intimately blended together, that nothing but an insane determination on the part of the more powerful people to oppress the less powerful beyond the measure of human endurance can possibly lead the Irish sensibly to wish a repeal. Mr. O'Connell's opinion respecting repeal is not worth more than the opinion of a drunken cobbler, because Mr. O'Connell possesses no influence which circumstances do not give to him; and unless the desire of repeal were favoured by circumstances, it is not in his power to agitate for it with any effect. Every step the Legislature takes in redressing the grievances of Ireland is a blow aimed at repeal. When that country is placed on an equal footing with England and Scotland with regard to institutions, the question of repeal is finally disposed of. It is only by persisting in treating the Irish as aliens that they can possibly have a wish to become aliens.

Of all the ridiculous accusations brought against the government of Lord Melbourne, that of being supported by the man who agitated for repeal is the most absurd. Why Lord Melbourne is by his policy cutting the ground from under Mr. O'Connell's feet if he should ever be so insane as to revive the question of repeal.

The *Times* on Thursday found a mighty ally in the *Journal des Debats*, a French Ministerial journal no doubt, but at the same time a journal of which the principles are decidedly Tory. That the *Journal des Debats* should suppose Lord Melbourne was not gratified with the extent of the support he derives from Ireland is no doubt exceedingly absurd, and this must be obvious to the Tories themselves, who, were they in power tomorrow, would dread to conduct the government of Ireland with nearly the whole of its representatives arrayed against them. The *National* laughed at the *Journal des Debats*; but *The Times* of yesterday tells us "the *National* is a savage republican paper, which is chiefly known to Englishmen by its constant and wanton display of the bitterest malignity to the country and to all its institutions, expressed in language coarser perhaps than any that is applied to us, except by the Carlist and ultra-Papist *Gazette de France*. Well, then, the *Temps* is a ministerial paper as well as the *Journal des Debats*, and it is moderate in its opinions and language, and the *Temps* considers the support of Mr. O'Connell a great blessing to England. "The member for Ireland," says that journal, "is accused of giving the lie to his life, of failing in his engagements, of abandoning his convictions. This a puerile reproach. Mr. O'Connell remains what he was, the champion, not, indeed, of Ireland separate, poor, paltry Ireland, the powerful member of a great empire, in the enjoyment of all her rights, emancipated the rival of England, her equal, her right-hand if you will—but no longer her slave covered with shame, servile and disfigured by her chains."

Were Lord Melbourne to have the support of a majority of the members of England, while a majority of the Irish members were opposed to him, he might well look to the future with apprehension. Measures affecting Ireland, supported by a majority of Irish members, would carry the appearance of being imposed by the strong on the weak, and the consequences might be serious indeed. But fortunately for his Lordship he has in the support of a large Irish majority a security that the country with which the Legislature is about to be chiefly occupied will gratefully second his views. The support of the Irish majority will therefore be a source of strength to him. With respect to England and Scotland, there will be little to call forth contrariety of opinion. No Irishman dreams even of imposing on England measures unpalatable to the people. Lord Melbourne will be proportionally strongest where it is of most importance to be strong.

(From a Correspondent of the Chronicle.)

SARAGOSSA, SEPTEMBER 9.

A very spirited thing has been done by the worthy governor of Caranena, Colonel Carrion.

Two officers of the Queen's army who were wounded and taken prisoners in the action of the 24th August, between General Bueren's division and the whole of the Pretender's force, managed with great difficulty and pain to escape from the depot of wounded at Villar de los Navarros, and to reach Carinena. This happened on the 6th instant. The Governor having made due inquiry of these officers, and finding that there were several wounded both of the Queen's and Carlist troops in Villar de los Navarros, resolved on making an effort to obtain possession of them. Humanity as well as policy inspired him with this resolution.

At eleven at night he left Carinena, accompanied by three National Guards (Cavalry) and by eight officers of different Regiments who happened to be at Carinena, all of whom volunteered to go on the interesting service; also by 120 soldiers of the line, convalescents, also volunteers, and 130 of the Fusiliers of Aragon, a free corps now garrisoning Carinena—in all 261 men. It was known that the Carlist Chief Aznar was in the neighbourhood with 500 men, but this did not damp the ardour of the governor and his little party. They pro-

ceeded through a dark and stormy night over the summits of the mountains in order to avoid entering any place until they should arrive at Herrera, where they learnt that the 500 Carlists above-mentioned had halted the same night between that place and Letux, near Belchite. At seven in the morning they arrived at Villar de los Navarros; the gallant Colonel ordered the place to be surrounded by the 130 Fusiliers of Aragon, and entered himself at the head of the other 130 officers other 130 officers and men. He instantly summoned the alcalde, surgeon and medico, and ordered them under the strictest personal responsibility, to show him the whole of the wounded and sick under their care. The result was that there were 26 Christinos, and thirty-four factious, four of the latter were officers. Having examined into their condition, all were carefully carried away, excepting such as must have died in consequence of removal. The number brought to Carinena is 20 Christino soldiers, 2 officers, and 19 Carlists—total, 41. All were treated with the utmost humanity by the men who took charge of them; and their entry into Carinena was hailed by the inhabitants as a proof of the vigilance of the Governor; thus giving confidence to the surrounding country, which would soon be cleared of the rebel bands if means were left in the hands of the local military authorities for pursuing them.

I have given you the particulars of this affair to prove that there is no want of spirit in the chiefs and individuals of the Queen's forces when opportunities can be found for displaying it. I am credibly informed that although this little party was aware that double their force was at hand, they were most anxious to fall in with them.

We had no further news from the army. The political chief of Teruel has written under date of the 5th to his colleague of Saragossa, stating that from various non-official accounts he learns that the advanced guard of Ora's division skirmished with the Carlist rear-guard near Oriheula, on the 3d and 4th. They began early on the latter day, the firing continuing, according to some, until ten in the morning, whilst others say it lasted till four in the afternoon; and that Espartero left Pozondon with his army at ten in the morning of the 4th towards Oriheula. This merely confirms what has been previously stated from authentic sources in my late letter.

NOON.

I have just learnt that the Pretender has been abandoned by the Aragonese. I have, on former occasions, stated this would, in all probability, be the case sooner or later. Cabrera's flight, and subsequent junction with the forces lately besieging Mora, appears to be certain; that chief (Cabrera) Foreadell, &c., with their marauding followers, refusing to wander up and down with Don Carlos any longer. Thus his Aragonese expedition may be presumed to be at an end. These people were his main-stay; he has now only the dispirited Navarrese with him, and should his object be either to join the Sorio expedition, or try his fortune in Andalusia or Murcia, there is every reason to predict that he will be frustrated.

From Carriers arrived her to-day we learn that the Carlist junta of Alava has fallen into the hands of the Queen's troops, and has been conveyed to Logrono. The prospect is brightening for the constitutional cause; all that is required is union and single-mindedness among the Spanish Liberals.

(From the Acadian Recorder, October 7.)

"Coming events cast their shadows before."—After quoting the N. B. Observer's account of late military movements, and the second arrest of Greely, on the Border, the Boston Patriot remarks:—"To those who wish to be acquainted with the most approved mode of nourishing an inveterate border controversy, the germ of a future war, we recommend to watch the history of proceedings in relation to the North Eastern Boundary."

One hundred and Eighty Vessels from different parts of the United Kingdom, entered the Port of Quebec on the 14th September. To those interested in providing and preparing the Articles of Export, with which this large number of Vessels are to be laden, the sight must be gratifying in the extreme; and to all others, proud of beholding such extensive Commercial Intercourse 'between the Parent Country and the Colony, it could not but have afforded the most pleasurable sensation. *Gazette*.

The Newfoundlander

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) October 12, 1837.

By the arrival of the Falcon, Capt. Huie, in 20 days from Liverpool, we have received London dates of 18th September, but they furnish no information of importance; we have made some extracts from them, which will be found in our columns.

The Gazette of Tuesday last contains a Proclamation postponing the opening of the Central Circuit Court to the 30th inst., which had been previously fixed on for the 16th.

Extract of a Letter from New Brunswick, dated October 2:

"The Boundary line question is the engrossing topic in this Province. Some time since, as you are no doubt aware, a man named Greely was arrested and confined in gaol at Fredericton for interfering in the taking of the Census in the disputed territory. The inhabitants of Maine were much

incensed at this, and information has just been received that the Americans have taken the Sheriff of the county of Carlton (Winslow) and imprisoned him in the State of Maine.

Great excitement prevails at Madawaska, and the 43d regiment, together with troops arrived from Halifax, have been sent there. The militia are expected to be draughted daily, and the next report no doubt will be that a skirmish has taken place. The *Shippack* has arrived at St. John from Halifax with ammunition, &c. The Americans, I understand, are in readiness, having a number of troops on the spot."

Arrivals.—In the Neptune, from Liverpool, Miss Boulton, Mr. T. B. Job, Mr. Carteret Alsop, Mr. Gardner. In the Gazelle, from Hamburg, Mr. Scanlan, Mr. Parker. In the Borealis, from Greenock, Mr. A. Kerr. In the Sibella, from Sydney, Mr. T. D. Archibald. In the Joanna, Mr. Richard Goff. In the Elizabeth, from Hamburg, Mrs. Jas. Simms, Miss Simms, Miss Birch, Master James Simms. In the George Robinson, from Hamburg, Mr. Arthur Crawford. In the Palmetto, from Trinidad, Mr. James Kavanagh. In the Avalon, from Demerara, Mr. John Preston.

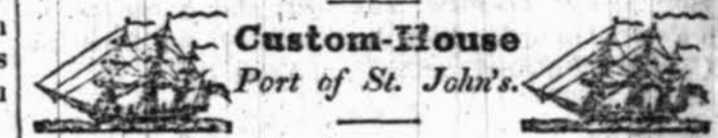
Died, on Friday morning last, after a very short illness, Mary Jane Crosscombe, aged 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  years, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan Parsons, of this town.

Suddenly, on Sunday, in the 48th year of his age, Mr. E. D. Carrington, son of the late Rev. James Carrington, of Topsham.

On Sunday morning, after a long and tedious illness, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Wallace, relict of the late Mr. John Wallace.

On Tuesday Morning last, after a short illness, Richard J. Cox, aged 19 years.—His funeral will take place this forenoon at 10 o'clock, when his friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

Shipping Intelligence.



VESSELS (ENTERED.)

- October 3.—Eliza, Hally, Bridgeport—100 tons coal.
- Orion, Sheppard, Bridgeport—90 tons coal.
- 5.—Coquette, Wingood, Halifax—120 firkins butter, and sundry merchandise.
- Albion, Forest, Boston—330 bls. beef, 100 bls. apples, 500 cabbages, 55 hhd. molasses 25 bags coffee.
- 6.—Active, Wesley, Dartmouth—sundry merchandise.
- 7.—Gazelle, Evans, Hamburg—2100 bags bread, 300 bls. flour, 300 firkins butter, 160 bls. pork, 14,000 bricks.
- Borealis, Bernie, Greenock—90 bls. pitch and tar, 13,000 bricks, and sundry merchandise.
- Sir Charles Hamilton, Blake, Cape Breton—67 chalds. coal.
- Industry, King, New Brunswick—30 M. lumber, 5 head cattle, 20 sheep.
- Malvina, Gearan, Cape Breton—100 tons coal.
- 9.—Harriet, Des Roche, Cape Breton—36 head cattle, 5 sheep.
- Sibella, Musgrove, Cape Breton—64 chalds. coal.
- Lord Wellington, Harris, New Brunswick—17 M. board.
- St. Patrick, Le Buff, Cape Breton—80 tons coal.
- Antelope, Ebsary, Cape Breton—73 tons coal.
- Packet, Graham, Novascotia—100 firkins butter, 30 head cattle, 7 horses, 34 sheep.
- Mary, M'Neil, Novascotia—30 head cattle, 16 sheep.
- Mazeppa, Brocklebank, Copenhagen—300 firking butter, 500 bls. flour 700, bags wheat.
- Tryon, Lynch, Cape Breton—70 tons coal.
- Adonal, Ritchie, Copenhagen—150 bls. pork, 300 bls. flour, 290 firkins butter, 400 bags bread, and sundry merchandise.
- Neptune, Parker, Liverpool—500 bags bread, 100 bls. pork, 480 qtrs. wheat, and sundry merchandise.
- Johanna, Denniston, Hamburg, 1200 bags bread, 550 bls. flour, 180 bls. pork, 300 firkins butter, 1500 bls. oatmeal, 15,000 bricks.
- Lavinia, Wylie, Copenhagen—1000 bls. pork, 100 firkins butter, 500 bls. flour, 1100 bags bread, 7000 bricks.
- Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Spencer, Porto Rico—24 hhd. sugar, 50 casks molasses.
- Euphemia, M'Gaw, Hamburg—100 firkins butter, 1000 bags bread, 100 bls. pork, 100 bls. flour, 50 bls. oatmeal, 5000 bricks, and sundry merchandise.
- Salima, Hayes, Greenock—70 tons coal, and sundry merchandise.
- Elizabeth, Campbell, Hamburg—370 bls. flour, 140 bls. pork, 150 firkins butter, 600 bags bread, 6000 bricks, and sundry merchandise.
- George Robinson, Hallett, Hamburg—200 bls. pork, 300 firkins butter, 550 bls. flour, 700 bags bread.
- Tamr, Hatchard, Halifax—sundry merchandise.
- Hiram, Dalby, Liverpool—400 boxes soap, 165 kegs gypowder, 200 bls. flour, 100 bls. pork, and sundry merchandise.
- 10.—Baculutha, Milray, Demerara—60 puns. rum, 169 puns. molasses.
- Lottery, Hinson, Bermuda—ballast.
- Endeavour, M'Donald, Novascotia—68 firkins butter, 23 head cattle, 9 sheep.
- Angelique, Muggah, Cape Breton—33 head cattle, 13 sheep, 40 firkins butter.
- Grand Turk, Ingham, Halifax—60 hhd. porter, 40 bags coffee.
- Caledonia, Turbet, Copenhagen—100 bls. pork, 100 firkins butter, 200 bls. flour, 665 bags bread.
- Palmetto, Pearman, Grenada—rum, molasses, &c.
- 11.—Avalon, Ritchie, Demerara—170 puns. molasses, 86 puns. rum.
- Elizabeth, M'Morris, Shidiae—40 M. lumber 40 M. shingles.
- Ploughboy, Prout, P. E. Island—16 M. lumber.
- Herald, Mutch, New Brunswick—50 M. board.
- Richard Smith, Moore, Sydney—13 M. shingles, 13 tubs butter.

VESELS (LOADING.)

October 7.—Esk, Bell, Brazil.  
Dash, Hantress, Brazil.  
Spanish Brig, Habanero, De Montes, Spain.  
Lady Turner, George, Naples.  
10.—Providentia, Hoars, Gibraltar.  
Coquette, Wingood, West Indies.  
Lottery, Hinson, West Indies.  
Waterville, Meardon, Brazil.  
11.—Garyone, Hayward, Cork.  
Caledonia, Tarbet, Portugal.

VESELS (CLEARED.)

October 6.—Annandale, Walsh, P. E. Island—55 bls. herrings, and sundries.  
Oderin, Motley, Sydney—20 bls. flour.  
7.—Arab, Smith, Liverpool—16,000 galls. oil, 200 qtls. fish, 112 tierces and 40 bls. salmon.  
Spanish Brig Norman, Baso, Malaga—2400 qtls. fish.  
Margaret, Grey, Oporto—1800 qtls. fish.  
9.—Mary Jane, Butt, Demerara—1300 qtls. fish, 10 tierces salmon, 20 bls. herrings, 11 bls. trout, and sundries.  
Sarah, M'Grath, Waterford—1700 qtls. fish. 1900 galls. oil, and sundry merchandise.  
10.—March, Hellyer, Cork—2300 qtls. fish.  
11.—Esk, Bell, Pernambuco—3000 qtls. fish.  
Sir Charles Hamilton, Blake, Sydney—20 bls. flour, and sundries.

The Brigantine London Packet left Halifax on Sunday last, and arrived here on Tuesday night, having made the run in the short space of seventy hours.

POOLE, 15th Sept.—Arrived, the Dolphin, Davis, from Newfoundland.  
James, Hutchings, hence at Plymouth, 10th, ult

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

58 Firkins Prime New Cumberland BUTTER  
13 Puns. MOLASSES  
25 Bls. ONIONS  
100 Bls. Fihe FLOUR  
6 Kegs HONEY  
1 Barrel PLUMS.

October 12.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday,) At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co.

58 M. LUMBER,

Now landing from the Schooner *Herald*, and will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

October 12.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

WM. FIRTH,

20 Barrels BEFF  
10 Barrels PORK  
40 Boxes RAISINS  
10 Cwt. prime ONIONS  
8 Firkins BUTTER  
1 Cask HONEY, in lots to suit Purchasers  
5 Boxes PIPES  
3 Kegs TOBACCO  
1 Cask LAMPBLACK  
1 Cask Linseed OIL  
6 Boxes Bohea TEA  
4 Ditto Congo ditto  
5 Bales Sole LEATHER  
10 Jars SNUFF  
30 Boxes SEGARS  
7 Jars OLIVES.

October 12.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At 11 o'clock,

(Without Reserve)

By Perchard & Boag.

20 Barrels Beef  
10 Casks Bottled Ale and Porter  
10 Boxes Soap  
15 Boxes Dipt Candles  
4 Bales Sole Leather  
6 Bundles Kipp  
60 Kegs damaged Gunpowder  
25 Bars Inch Iron  
3 Bundles Thimble ditto.

October 12.

Wanted to Charter.

A VESSEL

That will carry 25 or 2600 Qtls. Fish, to load in an Out Port for Ireland.—Apply to JOHN CUSACK.

October 12.

Sale by Auction.

Eligible Waterside Premises.

THE SUBSCRIBER

ABOUT TO DECLINE HIS PRESENT BUSINESS, WILL DISPOSE OF, AT PUBLIC SALE, On FRIDAY the 20th inst., At 12 o'Clock,

ALL his right, title, and interest, in the whole (or in lots as hereinafter set forth) for the unexpired term of 11½ years from the first of January next ensuing, if in lots, a well established RETAIL SHOP, with PARLOUR, KITCHEN, BED ROOMS, and frost proof CELLAR, to pay £8 per annum. Second House in two Tenements, to pay £3 10s. a year; and a third in his own possession, well finished, annexed thereto is the following Buildings; a COOPERAGE or STORE of 36 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet high, linhay roof; a new and well built STORE, 38 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 22 feet high from cill to wallplate, with a substantial wharf of 40 feet long and 20 feet wide, subject to pay annually £16. Those premises stand in a very central part of the Town and is well worth attention.—All further particulars made known on application to

PATRICK KELLY.

Or

Mr. R. PERCHARD,

Auctioneer.

October 12.

FOR CHARTER.

The British-built coppered and copper-fastened Brig



Elizabeth,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Master; Carries about 2700 quintals Fish in bulk.—Apply to the Master on board, or at the office of HUNTERS & Co.

October 12.

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.

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 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

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

On Sale

By Private Contract,

The fine fast-sailing Brigantine

Harriet,



Of the burthen of 73 Tons (new measurement), with all her materials as she came from Sea. She is a very desirable little Vessel for the trade of this Country, and being well fitted and found in all materials, may be sent on any voyage at a small expense.—For view of Inventory and other particulars apply to

PERCHARD & BOAG.

October 12.

Provisions, Dry Goods, &c.

BULLBY, JOB & CO.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

Per *Mazepa* from Copenhagen, *Neptune*, and *Falcon*, from Liverpool, Copenhagen FLOUR and BUTTER, Hamburg BREAD and Konigsberg PORK, CORDAGE, NAILS, and CHAINS, SOAP, CANDLES, GUNPOWDER

And a General Assortment of

Store GOODS.

Also,

A Large Stock of

Manufactured GOODS,

At unprecedented low Prices, which are now ready for Inspection;

And

An additional supply of Ladies and Gentlemen's Cloth & Flushing

Winter BOOTS,

All of English Make.

October 12.

West India Produce.

WE ARE NOW LANDING,

From the Brig *Sir John Thomas Duckworth*, A few Hogsheads of Sugars & Molasses,

Also,

Rum & Molasses

On board the *PALMETTO* for Transhipment.

J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

October 12.

Now Landing

From the *GAZELLE* and *MAZEPPA* from Copenhagen, AND FOR SALE

BY

John Cusack,

200 Firkins Butter, first quality  
350 Bags Bread.

Fish or Cash taken in Payment.

October 12.

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.

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

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 treenails and fastening, 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.

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.

5w



Dois Cernit.

WILT THOU REMEMBER ME.

When we have met no more to meet,  
And years have parted me and thee,  
Wilt thou remember once how fleet  
We thought the hours—and yet how sweet—  
Wilt thou remember me?

When lone, at eve, within thy bower,  
Thou sitt'st in silent reverie;  
Say—in the dream of that still hour,  
When Fancy yields to Memory's power,  
Wilt thou remember me?

When friends are met, and mirth is loud,  
And every tongue is praising thee,  
One moment wilt thou quit the crowd,  
One moment turn, thy looks to shroud,  
Whilst thou rememberest me?

And when they silence music's chord,  
For whispered word and merry glee,  
Will merry glee and whispered word  
One moment be unfelt, unheard,  
Whilst thou rememberest me?

And when, to reach thy lip and brow,  
Some happier lover hangs o'er thee—  
While he is pouring vow on vow,  
While he is praising, say, wilt thou  
Remember only me?

NAPLES.

Naples has been considered by some travellers to rival, and by others to surpass, in beauty, Constantinople, which we have described to our readers.

This ancient and every way remarkable city rises like an amphitheatre at the back of a magnificent bay more than thirty miles in circumference, which, from the beauty and luxuriance of its shores and the picturesqueness of its scattered islands, is perhaps unrivalled even in the Mediterranean. The view of the city from the head of the bay, appears too lovely to be real. It runs in a long and gentle curve round the sea-shore, rising inland up the declivities of gentle hills, which above the line of the city are covered with vineyards and gardens, and speckled with villas and monasteries. The summit of one of these hills is crowned by the massive palace of Capo di Monte, that of another by the spacious monastery of San Martino and the castle of St. Elmo, in the rear of which, and high above, stretches the wooded mountain of the Camaldoli, with another picturesque monastery on its brow; and the ridges of these hills immediately behind Naples are fringed in many places with romantic looking villages, and here and there with groups of the graceful Italian pine-tree. To the right of the city, at the distance of about four miles rises the conical volcano of Vesuvius, at whose feet repose the villages of Portici and Resina, which stand over the ancient city of Herculaneum (buried by an eruption of the mountain) and are connected with the capital by an almost uninterrupted chain of suburbs and hamlets. To the left, starting close from the extremity of the city, projects the gentle promontory of Posillipo, entirely covered with beautiful little villages, country seats, towers, gardens, and groves. And at the back-ground of nearly the whole of this magical picture tower the bold summits of part of the Apennine chain of mountains.

The view from the city is not less admirable; besides Vesuvius and Posillipo, and the winding shores of the bay, it commands, immediately in front, the rugged and most picturesque cliffs of the island of Capri; a little to the left of that island Cape Campanella, the extremity of a peninsula as grand as that of Posillipo is gentle; and, glancing along that coast until it is surmounted at a corner of the bay opposite to Vesuvius by the sublime heights of Mount St. Angelo, whose rocky summit is ornamented by a small white hermitage, the eye can take in the towns of Massa, of Sorrento, (the birth-place of the poet Tasso,) of Vico, of Castellamare, and many villages on the declivities of the mountains, or on the cliffs that rise on that side perpendicularly from the bay.

The interior of the city, like Constantinople, is not equal to its external appearance and the scenery around. How indeed could it be so? But, also like Constantinople, its interior is much better than travellers have generally chosen to describe it. Naples, which occupies the ground of both Palæopolis and Neapolis, towns of ancient and Grecian origin, is an open and irregularly built city; its greatest length is along the sea-shore, where it extends in a curve of about three miles and a half; its breadth is very unequal; at the west end (which, as in London, is now the fashionable part,) it is so much contracted between the hills of Vomero and Belvedere and the sea as only to allow of one or two parallel streets; there is more open space towards the centre, where it extends northward as far as the hills of Capo di Monte and Capo di Chino, between which beautiful eminences and the sea stands the most populous part of the town, including the old city, whose ditches and walls are still to be traced in many places. Its greatest breadth from

south to north, or from the seashore to the foot of Capo di Monte is little short of two miles. The ground it occupies is of course very uneven which is the cause of some internal inconvenience and of great external beauty. About 400,000 souls inhabit the space described, so that Naples, as to population, must be reckoned among the great capitals of Europe.

The Strada Toledo, which traverses the city for three quarters of a mile, is the principal street in Naples, and, at least, one of the most populous, busy, and noisy streets in the world. Nothing can be more striking than the contrast between a street of Constantinople, and this or almost any other street of Naples. There the pedestrians are few and taciturn, and there are no equipages; here about wheeled carriages of every description, from the humble hack corricolo with its single little horse, to the gay carriage of the noble with its pair or double pair of proud steeds; and the noise made by the rattling wheels of these thronging vehicles is equalled by the vociferousness of the crowding foot-passengers, and by the men, women, and children that ply their business by the sides of the streets.

Though the Neapolitan taste in architecture is generally far from good, there are some fine and imposing palaces on the Toledo, where indeed all the houses are lofty; and as, in despite of a faulty government, the general civilization of Europe has of late years crept into that extremity of it, many of the nuisances complained of in former times have been gradually disappearing, and the Strada Toledo and some other parts of the town assuming an aspect of general decency and comfort. According to the accounts of those who have known it during all that interval, the progress of Naples has been very considerable since 1815. If Toledo could be made a little wider, it might become indeed a splendid street. As it is, however, it is as wide as the generality of the Streets on the Continent; but, in the lower or old part of Naples, the narrowness of the streets is such as to be ridiculous and almost incredible. There is an extensive quarter called "Napoli senza Sole," or Naples without sun, and where in reality, from the height and closeness of the lines of buildings, that luminary never shines. In some of those streets a man may stand in the middle, and stretching out his arms, touch the houses on either side of him. Here inhabit the poorer and the genuine Neapolitans of the old school, unchanged as yet by the civilization of Europe, and probably in all things much the same as when the fisherman Masaniello, with the populace of these quarters, discomfited and humbled the Spanish Viceroy.

The number of churches in the whole city is immense, amounting to several hundreds. There is more than one street entirely occupied by convents. But of these clumsy monastic edifices, which were made to cumber the soil chiefly during the misrule of the superstitious Spaniards, many have long been converted into inns, manufactories, colleges, and schools, and the orders or societies to which they belonged have been suppressed.

One of the most striking features of Naples is the predominance everywhere of volcanic matter. The three hills upon which the city chiefly stands (to say nothing of Vesuvius on one side of it, and the lake of Agnano, the Astruni, and the Solfatara on the other, which are so many distinct volcanoes) are themselves three exhausted and worn down craters; the ground in many places is hollow; sources of water impregnated with sulphur gush out in the town; every street is paved all over with broad flags of dark lava cut and brought from Mount Vesuvius; the subterranean road through the grotto of Posillipo, and nearly every other road where it enters the capital, is paved with the same material—one, the road of Portici, for a distance of five or six miles. In the construction of the houses, lava and volcanic debris are worked up with tufa. Blocks of lava meet you everywhere. They are thrown into the sea to form piers and jetties, and the finer sorts furnish materials to carvers and other artisans, who cut them into snuff-boxes, paper pressers, chessmen, and chimney-piece ornaments.

THE QUEEN.

The demeanor of the young Queen in entering upon her regal duties has won the admiration of all who beheld it. The abrupt plunge into public business—the sudden transition from the parent's side to the Privy Council—the novel situation of appearing without any female attendance in the midst of a large assemblage of men, were calculated to embarrass one who had been less skillfully prepared for the part of the Sovereign; but the Queen acquitted herself with a self-possession and a modesty which astonished and gratified all who witnessed the scene. Without attaching too much importance to acts of ceremony, it may be inferred, from the manner in which this youthful queen performed her first royal duties, that she brought to them a well-balanced mind. Any unsuitable excitement would have appeared in agitation. Her first acts of authority she performed with dignified calmness, and her steadiness of deportment only faltered under the affectionate greetings of the people on her proclamation. It is evident that the Queen has been excellently prepared for her high fortunes, and our best hopes are that her future life will be the ripened fruit of her wise education. Never had a Sovereign a more brilliant prospect. Stormy as is the political aspect of the country, she appears in it as the rainbow of a blessed promise. The young Queen of England has not a prejudice or an enmity to encounter, except, perhaps, in the lowest dregs of faction. All prepossessions are in her favour, and she has the oppor-

tunity of doing more for the people and for the throne than any monarch in history. The Queen Victoria may make the monarchy be felt as a beneficent institution. We will not glance at the other side which may be run. Her Majesty has, in all human probability, a long reign before her, and it is in her option to fill it with a nation's happiness and a nation's love. She has much time before her for weal or for woe, and the better course is the broader, the smoother, the plainer—the course in which she finds herself, the course in which she is placed, the course which she adopts in the simple, but expressive and eloquent declaration which she delivered with a voice that spoke concurrence in the sentiments.

LORD DURHAM.

At an auspicious moment, Lord Durham has returned from his important mission, and it happens most gracefully that the first honour which the young Queen has conferred, has been conferred upon one whom the people look up to as the ever staunch and unswerving champion of their cause.

No statesman has been more steady in his opinions than Lord Durham; none more intrepid in holding the course which he thought right; none more prompt and resolute in vindicating the rights of the people; and none more ready fearlessly to rebuke and restrain their errors and excesses. It is a gross and wilful misrepresentation of Lord Durham to describe him as disposed to put himself at the head of a violent party. The imputation belies the whole history of his life. In the years 1817, '18, '19, he boldly denounced the mischievous spirit and conduct of the then anarchical Radicals. He told them, as he would now tell a like wrong-headed section of the popular party, that the men with Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage on their banners, and liberty in their mouths, have done more injury to the common cause than could be effected by the united powers of corruption and despotism. He charged them with proposing a state of life which could never be natural even amongst savages, and with the desire to establish a system which could only terminate in anarchy or a despotism. Lord Durham has indeed always distinctly and emphatically declared himself a friend of the institutions of the country. He may rate some of them at more than their worth, and, according to our own notions, whenever he errs, it is far more likely to be on the side of conservatism than on that of innovation.

Lord Durham advocated Household Suffrage, as Lord Grey and Mr. Fox did; the time may arrive when he may see occasion to propose it again; but in one of his speeches shortly before he left England for Petersburg, he stated that the object to which Reformers should devote themselves was the completion of the Reform Bill. We observed at the time—There are points upon which many of the staunchest and soundest Reformers differ. The best agreement is on Triennial Parliaments; the next, the Ballot; and Household Suffrage, after the adoption of the principle of the Reform Bill, and before that measure has been made as perfect as the design may permit, and tried without its clogs and hindrances in the fiscal clauses, would be liable to most dissent.

Our notion is, that in an extension of the suffrage it would be better to carry it along the channels of education and intelligence than the lines of brick and mortar; but the present business to which Reformers should confine themselves is the completion of the Reform Act according to the original design; and happy we are to observe, that the policy of this course is recognised by the section of the Radical party represented in the *London and Westminster Review*. Let it not be supposed for one moment that in this plan the Ballot and the repeal of the Septennial Act are abandoned; they are collateral questions, and may be collaterally worked and advanced.

It has been said that Lord Durham is pledged to household suffrage; he is pledged to it in the same degree as Lord Grey; he would have preferred it to the ten-pound franchise, but he has declared that to perfect the ten-pound franchise is the work that lies before Reformers.

Lord Durham's feelings as to the institutions of the country are admirably stated in this passage—

"My object is not to destroy and reconstruct, but to ameliorate and amend. There is much that is good and valuable in our institutions, if it were fairly drawn out; but much of this has, through Tory misrule, been perverted to other purposes. I hold that, in our form of government by King, Lords and Commons, there will be found as great a degree of liberty as ever existed in any other country of the world, and as much rational liberty as any people under the sun can or ought to enjoy. (Cheers.) I ask you of the working classes, who are the sinews of the state, what would be the consequence of any system calculated to produce confusion? I am not aware of any class that would suffer more from such a state than the operatives. Anything which tends to derange the laws which regulate the employment of capital and labour must tend to destroy the mercantile and agricultural prosperity of the country; and, if you take my advice, you will take care that, when you ameliorate, you do not destroy."

The merit of Lord Durham, of transcendent importance in our times, is his high courage and promptitude in correcting popular error and repressing popular violence, as well as in urging on the slow and the timid. He knows his time for curb and for spear, and the people have in more than one instance shown the excellent temper with which they can profit by his corrective lessons, implicitly relying on his good intentions and his wisdom.

ARRIVAL OF THE SWAN WHEALER.—Yesterday afternoon in consequence of intelligence of the Swan having been seen off the coast of Holderness, and her arrival being expected with the flow of the tide many thousand of townsmen and townswomen were assembled at Southend, and were gratified with the sight of the long lost vessel, whose reappearance was regarded as a sort of resurrection. On nearing the Humber Dock Basin, three loud and hearty cheers were given by the assembled multitude on shore, and answered from the Swan; this was exactly at five o'clock, and during the two succeeding hours which elapsed while passing through the New and Junction docks, until she was safely moored on the side of the Old Dock, the thousands of spectators who thronged all the shipping and both sides of the docks, saluted her with many a cheer, appeared to suffer no abatement. The survivors of her crew, including Capt. Dring and his two sons, are all in tolerable health. We are assured no words can well describe the privations and sufferings to which the brave men have been exposed. The crew of the Swan originally consisted of 84 men, 24 of whom, including the Captain and Officers, sailed from Hull; and 24 were obtained from Shetland; of the Shetland men eleven have died, and of our townsmen seven, and two others from Grimsby, while of the six who were received from the wreck of the Margaret, of London, but one survives. But for the unfortunate expedition alluded to in Captain Dring's communication, in which a party of men endeavoured unsuccessfully to reach a Danish settlement, the surgeon is of opinion that no more than twelve persons would have died, and of those who died of scurvy it is proper to mention their end approached very fast, when their spirits began to fail them after that melancholy affair. During their confinement in the ice, divine worship was conducted every Sabbath in a most orderly and impressive manner, by a pious Shetlander, the whole ship's company engaged heartily in the service. The Swan has three fish, about 30 tons; 20 of the Duncombe's men have arrived in her. The Duncombe has 4 fish, about 60 tons. The ships were parted in the Western Ocean about a fortnight ago.—*Hull Advertiser*.

A striking proof of the good feeling which has subsisted between the ship's company of the French frigate Dryade, and that of the British line-of-battle ship Malabar, both at Lisbon, may be mentioned:—These ships have been nearly fourteen months together; and the crew of the Dryade having heard that the Malabar was on the point of returning to England to be paid off, sent an invitation to the crew of the latter, or part of them, to dine with them on board the Dryade. The invitation having been accepted, a splendid repast in the true French style, with an abundance of wine was provided, and at two o'clock spread on tables on the main deck; and after an interchange of the most friendly expressions, and an afternoon of much enjoyment, at half-past seven o'clock the party broke up. In return for this hospitality, and to mark their sense also of the cordial feelings that had existed between the crews of these ships, an invitation to dinner from the seamen of the Malabar, was given to those of the Dryade, and accordingly on the 8th ult., three hundred of the crew of the latter dined on board the Malabar, on which occasion all the main deck guns were run in, and fore and aft, the tables being spread the length of the main deck, which was screened in with flags, the French and English ensigns being folded in valance and placed at the head of the table. The viands consisted of beef, mutton, poultry, &c., and plum puddings. After these had been heartily partaken of, at the request of the seamen of the Dryade, they were shewn round the Malabar, and during their temporary absence from the main deck, the remains of the substantial fare were removed, and replaced by fruits of every kind and wine; nor was grog introduced until a late hour; each party separating, delighted at the mutual display of cordiality between them.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

THE KING OF BAVARIA.—"Our King is a good fellow," is the homely but expressive phrase in which his character is invariably summed up by all who speak of him. Shortly after he came to the throne, he disbanded an expensive body-guard, and on being questioned as to the policy of the act, he replied, "We are at peace; why should I burden my people with an unnecessary expense? as for myself, I want no regiment to protect me, my fellow-citizens are my body-guard." In a very handsome new street erected in Munich by his order, there was an unseemly gap occasioned by an antique isolated house standing edgewise in the centre of the modern buildings. On expressing our surprise that it was allowed to remain there, we were told that it belonged to an old General, who had resisted every proposal for its demolition, and it having been suggested to the King to compel him, his answer was, "No, no, let him have his way; he is an old man, and has perchance but a few years to live; I will not abridge their number by annoying him."—His Majesty frequently takes a country walk alone, or with but one attendant, and, dressed like a farmer, chats freely and jocularly with the peasantry; never leaving them, however, without some mark of his bounty.—*Planche's Danube*. [This makes one glad to hear that his Majesty is rewarded with a wife renowned for her beauty and affability.]