



*Printed & Published by  
S. J. Leitch*

# Newfoundland

No. 536

THURSDAY, November 2, 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**

**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.

**'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. & Hogthead.

July 20.

**A SECOND HAND**

**FIRE ENGINE.**

Apply at the Newfoundland Office.  
August 3.

**On Sale**

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.

**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 Hogheads 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

**BY**

**NICHOLAS GILL,**

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

July 27.

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

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. Hennis, Stearns, & Co.

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

JAMES CULLIN.

August 31.

**AT THE STORES**

**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, Water Street, St. John's.  
JOHN LEAMON, Agent.

May 18.

The Newfoundlander

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) November 2, 1837.

The House of Assembly yesterday came to the determination of framing another Bill of Supply—but as we understand that it is to undergo no alteration as to form, and that its provisions are not in any way to differ from those contained in the Bill lately rejected by the Council, its fate in that Branch of the Legislature must certainly be considered very questionable.

We understand that a writ was yesterday served on P. MORRIS, Esq., at the suit of B. G. GARRETT, Esq., High-Sheriff, for a libel on the character of the latter Gentleman said to be contained in a Speech delivered in the House of Assembly by Mr. Morris, which Speech was afterwards printed, in pamphlet form, by order of the House.—Damages laid at £1000.

We publish the following letter by request of the Author.—

To the Editor of the Newfoundlander.

SIR,—In this moment of political excitement permit me to make a few hasty remarks on the blindness and prejudices of a number of otherwise highly respectable citizens of this town.

And first I would address the Merchants, and ask of them, is not money the life and soul of commerce? Is it your interest that so many thousands of dollars should at this moment be locked up in the Treasury, that might have been circulating through your hands by first employing the labourer, and giving him the means of purchasing that bread that he is now actually in want of, and that you are desirous of selling? I would again ask of you who has prevented this circulation? Is it not well known, that by the express desire of his Excellency, the House of Assembly passed a Bill, above three months since, for a quarter's salary for a number of Placemen, which Bill has not yet received the assent of the Executive? Is it not also well known, that the House of Assembly passed a Bill seven weeks ago for the distribution of the sum of £16,000 for the making and repairing of roads and bridges, a considerable portion of which ought now to be in your hands, while the unfortunate and distressed fishermen and their families are actually starving? I would again ask of you why are you so anxiously supporting that Party whose conduct is so visibly injurious to your interest and destructive to your fellow man?

It has been said that the present House of Assembly does not represent your interest, but I challenge that same personage to point out one single act of that House that has a tendency to injure the general interest. Judge them by their acts, and not by their words, and by so doing you will come to a conclusion that will not be far from the truth.

And now I would address the professors of christianity. Well might it be said by your enemies that christianity is but a name, when so broad a line can be drawn between your profession and your conduct. Is it christianity to withhold the price of any man's labour, in any station? Is it christianity to withhold your hand when it is in your power to give employment to the labourer? Is it christianity to starve the poor! Lay aside prejudice and judge.

VERITAS.

St. John's, Nov. 1.

Local Legislature.

The following are the objections urged by the Council to the passing of the Supply Bill, as embodied in the instructions given to the Managers appointed by them to confer with the Assembly on the subject:—

The Council has desired this Conference upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a supply of Money for defraying the expence of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the thirtieth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Eight, and for other purposes"—to express their regret that at this late period of the Session the House of Assembly should, so soon after holding a Conference upon the same subject, have recurred to the method of blending in one Bill the supplies necessary for defraying the ordinary charges of Administering the Government with occasional grants of Money for totally different and independent objects, and of mingling the grant for discharging the incidental expenses of the Legislature with either.

Had the Assembly adopted the course pursued in the neighbouring Colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, of sending up the resolutions passed by the Assembly in their Committee of Supply for the concurrence of the Council, and to which method the Council referred at the late Conference on Thursday last, altho' some objections would still have existed to embracing grants requiring certain peculiar provisions for regulating their expenditure; and might therefore be conveniently made the subject of separate Bills, yet the Council would have been happy so far to have met the views of the Assembly, and to have acceded to a course not breaking in upon important principles, and would not have felt it imperative upon them to refuse the Bill merely on that account, had the various grants contained in it been previously concurred in by the Council in the manner above referred to. But as the Assembly has not adopted that course, the Council are under the necessity of again acquainting that House that they cannot

depart from the Constitutional principles laid down by them at their late Conference, and that they will not be induced, by any considerations of temporary expediency, to deviate from them.

The Council does, therefore, insist that this Bill shall be limited to "Granting to Her Majesty a supply of Money for defraying the expence of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, 1838," and that the grants "for other purposes" be excluded—that the grant for defraying the Contingent and other Expenses of the Legislature be confined to another Bill, and that occasional grants be not inserted in the same Bill with either.

These being the principles upon which alone the Council will proceed, they desire to confine their objections to such of the details of the Bill as have an exclusive reference to the ordinary Supplies, not wishing to extend their observations to matters contained in other parts of the Bill until they shall come before them in such a shape as that they can be properly discussed.

The Council perceive that the appropriation for paying the Constable at Ferryland and Bay Bulls is reduced from £25 to £12 in each case, and that the Salary of the Gaoler at Ferryland is reduced from £25 to £20; while in St. Mary's, being a place of less importance, the Salary of the Constable is raised in the same proportion, viz. from £12 to £25,—while one Constable at Trinity has been struck off altogether, and the Salary of another at Catalina has been doubled, it being raised from £12 to £24; and at Green's Pond the Constable's Salary has been reduced from £15 to £12; while no appropriation at all is made for paying the Salary of the Constable at Torbay, one of the larger settlements of the Central District.

The Council are of opinion that £12 is a sufficient Salary for any of the Constables at the smaller settlements and outports; and if a Salary were about to be granted for the first time, to a Constable at Bay Bulls or Ferryland for instance, they would concur with the Assembly in deeming that sum sufficient; but then they could not agree to double that amount being given to Constables in places of no greater importance—and therefore they deem it unjust to raise one man's stipend at the expence of the Salary paid to another person similarly situated.

The individuals receiving these stipends are, it is true, in an humble station of life—and the amount paid to each is inconsiderable; but they ought not on that account to be treated with a less regard to justice, nor ought their claims to be viewed less favourably, than if they had it in their power to advance their own pretensions within the walls of the General Assembly of the Island.

The remuneration to the Medical Attendant of the Gaol at St. John's is for the first time separated from the general expences of that branch of the public service, as well as the stipend to the Surgeon, out of the general fund appropriated for gaol expences, it is true, is continued,—but it is coupled with a restriction which would deprive him of another situation, that of District Surgeon, with a larger stipend; while the remuneration to the Barber is raised from £12, an allowance quite adequate,—and which has been apportioned for years past by the Government—to £15—such a course of proceeding the Council can never consent to become parties to.

The Council cannot also but advert to the extraordinary exclusion of the Sheriff's Office from the benefits of the grants for Stationery and Fuel, especially as that Officer performs services for the Government for which he receives no remuneration.

The Grant for the support of the Poor should, in the opinion of the Council, form the subject of a separate bill, inasmuch as certain provisions ought to be contained in such a measure to guard and regulate the expenditure.—The Council are of opinion that the Bill should ascertain the persons to whom the money is to be dispensed, by some more definite term than that of "the Poor," and it ought not to be left to the discretion of the Commissioners to dole out the public funds to such persons as they may think proper to bestow it upon, but that a portion of the sum granted should be defined and set apart for the relief of the aged, sick, infirm, and impotent poor.

REPLY OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

In taking into consideration the subject matter of the conference of yesterday, the House of Assembly beg leave to protest against the assumption of any right on the part of Her Majesty's Council to dictate to this Branch of the Legislature the form in which they shall send up bills for the appropriation of monies granted to Her Majesty. It is the exclusive right of the Representative Branch of the Legislature to originate such bills, and it is the most important of the privileges of this House that in such origination they shall not be interfered with by any other branch of the Legislature.

In the last conference asked by this House and held with Her Majesty's Council, the House of Assembly fully explained their right to embrace the various subjects forming the materiel of the bill at present before the Council, even with the addition of the subject of the roads. They proved that this right was exercised agreeably to the precedents of the Imperial as well as Colonial Legislatures, and even to those of their own, and refuted all the arguments, and corrected all the assertions embodied in the former conference of the Council, and therefore do they feel astonished at the re-

newal of the assertion of that Hon. Body that "the principles laid down by them in their late conference" are "constitutional."

The House of Assembly regret extremely that Her Majesty's Council had not disclosed the numerous objections which appear to form the essence of the conference of yesterday, when preparing their reasons for the former conference on the Supply Bill, as their entertainment then would have evidently proved far more opportune than at present. Then the Council were soliciting the Assembly to separate the Road Bill from the Supply Bill, and the Council must have known that a compliance with that solicitation must have had the effect of bringing a new Supply Bill under consideration; and therefore should it have been much more proper to have exhibited the present objections at a time when, if they appeared feasible, correspondent changes may have been introduced.

This course, however, it has not pleased the Council to adopt. They merely induce the House of Assembly to send up a new Road Bill and a new Supply Bill, without exhibiting the shadow of an objection against the items embodied in the latter, which items are a mere transcript of those in the former Supply Bill; but no sooner do the Assembly prepare this new bill than the Council meet it with a variety of ill-founded objections; and no sooner have the Assembly, for the reasons alleged in the last conference, consented to separate the Road Bill from the Supply Bill, than now a demand comes from the Council calling upon them to subdivide the second Supply Bill into various other Bills. A demand so unreasonable and unconstitutional—unconstitutional at all times, but particularly unreasonable now, when the session has been protracted to within a very few days of four months—that the House of Assembly can never consent to yield compliance.

Having thus explained their opinions on the subjects embraced in the four first clauses of the instructions to the conferees of the Council now before them, the House turn to the objections of that Honorable Board, to the items contained in the Bill of Supply.

The Council object that the salaries of the Constables of Bay Bulls and Ferryland have been reduced, and they complain that while this reduction has taken place in those places, the salary of the Constable of St. Mary's is raised in the same proportion, viz. from £12 to £25; but the Council have not reflected that while this reduction is made there are three stipendiary Constables added to that Shore in order to facilitate the administration of Justice, and that to effect this desirable object, the House felt itself compelled to make the sum voted for the salaries according to the scale of the last year, pay all the salaries of the current year.

With regard to the views which the Council appear desirous to take of the increase of the salary of the constable of St. Mary's as opposed to this reduction, the Assembly beg to observe that there is no parallel between these cases, for as the salaries of the constables in Ferryland and Bay Bulls are reduced, so are their duties proportionally lessened by the addition of other constables to that Shore, and while their jurisdiction now extends over a tract of country of not more than three miles for one, and four miles for the other, that of the constable of St. Mary's runs along a Shore of much more than one hundred miles in length, comprehending a considerable number of fishing settlements; but at the same time the House would beg leave to notice that even in the present reduction, they did not bring down these salaries to their primitive scale, for the sum voted for both in 1835, was only twenty pounds, while now it is twenty-four.

If the House of Assembly have struck off one constable at Trinity, it is because they learned that the person holding that office was already well paid for his services by holding the sinecure of Gaoler, at a salary of £25, and the Gaol as a place of abode, besides other emoluments, particularly as there is already one stipendiary constable in the Harbor; and in adding the amount to the small salary of the constable of Catalina, they had regard to the importance, in a Harbor so much frequented by shipping from all parts of the Island, and where there was but one stipendiary constable, of having that constable efficient; and by the abstraction of the salary of the constable of Torbay, they wished to mark their sense of the impropriety in making a choice between two honorary constables for one to whom to give the stipend, of passing by the person longest in office, the most respectable and the best conducted.

The Council are quite incorrect in the insinuation that a larger salary is given in the bill to the District than to the Gaol Surgeon. The Council, on examining the Bill, will find that while the salary of the Gaol Surgeon is £40, that of the District Surgeons is only £30 each; and therefore it is quite incorrect of the Council to state that the appropriation of £40 to the office of Medical Attendant of the Gaol "is coupled with a restriction which would deprive him of another situation, that of District Surgeon, with a larger salary." The House of Assembly are of opinion that it is their duty to see that, while they are affording general relief to the sick poor, they shall have proper Medical attention; and they think that that object can be much better attained by having the attention of one Medical man devoted to the Gaol, and having four practitioners to attend the poor of the District, than if all the Medical appointments, both Civil and Military, the General Hospital, the Seaman's Hospital, the Military Hospital, the Sick Poor of the District, and the Gaol, continued to be heaped upon one individual, however a favourite, to the total exclusion of the oldest, the

best educated, as well as the most extensive practitioners in the Island. And they shall take leave to pass over in utter silence the objection taken by the Honorable Her Majesty's Council to the Supply Bill, for the House having raised the salary of the Gaol Barber of St. John's, to the sum of £15—per annum!

The next objection of the Council is to the "extraordinary exclusion of the Sheriff's Office from the benefits of the grants for Stationery & Fuel"—The House exercised in that respect a wise discretion. The Sheriff's Fees of Office are returned in the Blue Book as the enormous sum of £655, stg., after the payment of all Sub-sheriffs, Bailiffs, Runners, &c.—that is a Return made by that individual himself, and certainly, if not far under the real amount, is by no means exaggerated,—and the House therefore considered that Her Majesty's subjects were already excessively taxed by that Officer, and that he ought not to be entitled to add to that taxation by being permitted to draw upon the public Treasury for Fuel and Stationery for his house and offices; and as to those "services" which the Council hint in the same paragraph, that "that Officer performs for the Government, and for which he receives no remuneration," they appear, whatever their nature may be, to be more than abundantly remunerated by the enormous fees of that Officer generally.

The Council devote their last clause to the consideration of the Poor Vote.—In 1834, in 1835, and again in 1836, in fact every successive year during the existence of the Legislature, have the House of Assembly given grants of money for the relief of the Poor, but it is only now the Council think that such a Grant "should form the subject of a separate Bill,"—it is only now, for the first time, the Council think that "provisions ought to be contained in such a measure to guard and regulate the expenditure." Now in the present Bill such regulations have been actually embodied by the present House of Assembly, but neither by Council or Assembly were they ever thought of before; and therefore will the House of Assembly insist upon continuing the Poor Vote according to unvarying precedent.

Again, on that subject, the Council express a most praiseworthy consideration for the aged, the sick, the infirm and impotent Poor, but the House would beg leave to observe that, during the approaching Winter, it is not these who will be the principal claimants for the Statute Charities, if the wishes of the Assembly in that respect are concurred in so fully by the Council, as to prompt them to pass the Bill.—The able-bodied Fisherman, with whom the Fishery has failed, and the Fishing Servant whose wife and family have been doomed to starvation, by the denial of his right to recover his wages according to the customs of his Country—these are likely to be the most urgent applicants for relief, and certainly are entitled to the best consideration.

Again do the Assembly beg leave to remind the Council that they never, on any former occasion, thought that the interests of the Poor required to be guarded by a separate Bill,—the Council never before thought the expenditure of the Poor Vote needed any provisions of protection or regulation.—The Council never thought this in 1834, when the Poor Vote was nearly as large as at present;—they did not think this in 1835 or 1836, but not only that—they never thought of the necessity of these guards or restrictions until now a second Supply Bill is before them, sent up from this House at a time when the business of the House is protracted by Her Majesty's Council to a time when the Members must discharge their public duties at the greatest possible loss and injury to their personal interests.

Under such circumstances it must be quite obvious to the Council that a proper regard for their privileges, and a firm determination to preserve them unimpaired, as well as the extreme prolongation of the Session, must prevent the possibility of the concurrence of this Branch of the Legislature in the propositions which form the subject matter of the late Conference. The House of Assembly feel that in sending up during the present Session Three Revenue Bills as fast as they were thrown out by the Council,—in sending up Four Road Bills as fast as they were thrown out by the Council,—and now sending up a Second Supply Bill, after the rejection of the former, they have more than discharged their duty to their Country and to their Sovereign.

DEPARTURES.—In the Falcon, for Sydney, Mr. T. Archibald, Mr. Bassilgette.

Shipping Intelligence.



VESSELS (ENTERED.)

October 26.—Union, Norman, Oporto—80 tons salt, and sundries.  
27.—Carteretta, Warren, Hamburg—1000 bags bread, 200 bls. flour, 200 firkins butter, 100 bls. pork, 15,000 bricks.  
Douglstown, M'Kenzie, Oporto—70 tons salt.  
Amy, Crowell, London—Government stores and troops.  
Egyptian, Diamond, Hamburg—1300 bags bread, 1200 bls. flour, 600 firkins butter, 100 bls. pork.  
Selina, Hicks, Lisbon—100 tons salt.  
Christiana, Lawson, Viana—80 tons salt.  
28.—Lady Young, Callahan, Hamburg—40 M. bricks, 130 firkins butter, 260 bls. flour, 190 bags bread, &c.

**Pass.** Figgett, St. Vincent—126 puns. rum.  
Catherine and Ann, Warner, Lisbon—25 tons salt.  
Ann, Retley, Hamburg—100 bls. pork, 200 firkins  
butter, 700 bags bread, &c.  
31.—Jane, Perry, Liverpool—130 kegs gunpowder, &  
sundry merchandise.  
November 1.—Scotia, Caldwell, Hamburg—1300  
bags bread, 156 bls. pork, 125 bls. flour, 10,000  
bricks, and sundry merchandise.

**VESSELS (LOADING.)**

October 28.—Mermaid, M'Clure, West Indies.  
Hiram, Dally, Cork.  
William, Wakeham, Cork.  
31.—Spanish Brig Eolo, Urutia, Santandar.  
Spanish Brig Thomas, Negrita, Spain.  
November 1.—Speculation, Ryan, Sydney.

**VESSELS (CLEARED.)**

October 26.—Elizabeth, M'Morris, New Brunswick—  
sundry merchandise.  
Industry, Dooley, Sydney—sundry merchandise.  
Isabella, Fitzgerald, Sydney—ballast.  
Rover, Walling, Teignmouth—300 qtls. fish, 64 qtls.  
core fish, 37 bls. caplin, 29 firkins sounds & tongues,  
1600 galls. oil.  
Mazeppa, Brocklebank, Pernambuco—1600 qtls. fish.  
November 1.—Thomas Seon, Pitts, Antigua 700 qtls.  
fish, 25 bls. flour, &c.

**Sale by Auction.**

**TO-MORROW,**

(Friday) At 11 o'Clock,

BY

**WM. FIRTH,**

- 4 Hhds Loaf SUGAR
- 2 Hhds. BRANDY
- 5 Cases GENEVA
- 30 Dozen London PORTER
- 3 Cwt. COFFEE
- 30 Dozen Sherry WINE
- 50 Boxes RAISINS
- 10 Ditto ORANGES
- 10 Jars preserved GINGER
- 30 Prime Westphalia HAMS
- 10 Packages Hyson TEA
- 5 Qr.-Chests Congo ditto
- 5 Half ditto Bohea ditto
- 12 Hides Sole Leather.

BY PRIVATE SALE,

**200 Pair BLANKETS.**

November 2.

For BRIDPORT, to call at PLYMOUTH.

Will Sail in all this Month,

**THE BRIGANTINE HOPE,**

ARTHUR PALK, Master;

Stows 1800 qtls. Fish, 1000 of which is engaged.  
Seamen, or Fishermen who are returning home  
will find this a very comfortable Vessel. She is  
one year old, is very strong, and sails fast.—For  
FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to

DANIEL FOWLER.

November 2.

**For WATERFORD.**

THE FINE SCHOONER

**Three Sisters,**

MICHAEL BURKE, Master; now  
daily expected from Miramichi,  
and is intended to leave this port for Waterford  
about the middle of November—is an excellent  
conveyance for Passengers, and will have room for  
a few tons of goods on Freight.

BLAND & TOBIN.

October 26.

**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.

**To be Sold or Let,**

THE WHOLE, OR IN LOTS, AS FOLLOW:—

- No. 1.—A STORE, and WHARF attached there-  
to.
- 2.—A DWELLING-HOUSE, with a COO-  
PERAGE adjoining
- 3.—A HOUSE in two Tenements (let, but may  
be sold).
- 4.—A well established RETAIL SHOP with  
the necessary apartments.

All further particulars made known on applica-  
tion to

PATRICK KELLY.

October 26,

**Notices.**

**EVENING SCHOOL.**

MR. SIMMS respectfully begs to inform his  
Friends and the public, that he will open an  
**EVENING SCHOOL**, on NEXT MONDAY,  
for a limited number of Pupils.

Hours of attendance from 6 till 10 each evening,  
November 2.

**Wanted**

**A Man Servant, as Cook.**

A person who can produce a good character will  
receive liberal wages.—Apply at the Office of this  
paper.

October 19.

**WANTED**

**One Thousand Quintals Labrador**

**FISH,**

By W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

October 19.

**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 occu-  
pancy 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.**

For one or more years, as may be agreed on.

PART of that commodious Dwelling House  
lately occupied by Judge Lilly, and fit for  
the residence of a genteel family. Also, a newly-  
erected Dwelling House in the rear of that occu-  
pied by the Subscriber.—Apply to

WILLIAM BUCKLEY,  
King's Road.

October 26.

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.

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

**On Sale**

**West India Produce.**

WE ARE NOW LANDING,  
From the Brig Sir John Thomas Duckworth,  
A few Hogsheads of  
**Sugars & Molasses,**  
Offered in barter at our usual reduced prices for Fish

Also,

**Rum & Molasses**

On board the PALMETTO for Transhipment.

J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

October 12.

BY

**BAINB, JOHNSTON & CO.**

Ex GOSHAWK from Berbice,

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

Also,

Ex EUPHRODIA, and CLYDESDALE from Copen-  
hagen,

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

September 7.

**On Sale**

**IMMENSE REDUCTION ON**

**Manufactured**

**GOODS!!!**

R. O'DWYER & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

Per Falcon, from LIVERPOOL, Ann, from BRISTOL  
and Amy, from LONDON,

AN EXTENSIVE & USEFUL SUPPLY OF

**WINTER GOODS,**

WHICH WILL BE SOLD OFF AT EXTRA-  
ORDINARILY LOW PRICES!!

AND,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

Whitney Blankets, West of England Cloths, Wa-  
ter-proof Pilot Cloths and Petershams, Christy's  
Hats, Canadian Fur Caps, Gentlemen's Ladies'  
and Children's best English Cloth and Flushing

**BOOTS.**

And, of former Importation—

Wicklow HAMS, from 5 to 6 lbs, Tipped & Plain  
PIPES, SOAP, &c. &c.

November 2.

BY

**EWEN STABB,**

Ex Messenger, Rosalind, Egyptian, Hiram, &c.

- 1000 Bls. Superfine & Extra Superfine FLOUR
- 1000 Bags BREAD
- 100 Barrels OATMEAL and PEASE
- 250 Ditto PORK
- 600 Firkins BUTTER
- 200 HAMS.
- BARLEY OATS and BEANS
- MOLASSES
- Hide and Shoulder LEATHER
- BOOTS and SHOES in casks.
- BRICKS, LUMBER
- Hardwood PLANK, SCANTLING, &c.

November 2.

**JUST RECEIVED**

Per ELIZA from London,

- 100 Bolts No. 1 to 8 CANVAS
- GREEN HEMP in 2 oz. balls
- HERRING NETS 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, and  
80 Rans.

And previously on hand,

- 5000 Lbs. Prime Rounded BUTTS
- 1000 Pair BOOTS and SHOES
- 20 Cases Skiedam GIN
- 5 Puns. Jamaica RUM.
- 10 Hhds. moist SUGAR
- SOAP and CANDLES;

And,

- 2 COD SEINES, 56 & 80 and 60 & 90, which  
would be sold very low for prompt payment.

DANIEL FOWLER.

November 2.

**Provisions, Dry Goods, &c.**

**BULLBY, JOB & CO.**

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

Per Mazeppa 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 rea-  
dy for Inspection;

And.

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

**Winter BOOTS,**

All of English Make.

October 12.

**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**

**Michael Scanlan,**

- 1800 Jars GIN
- 400 Bags BREAD
- 150 Firkins BUTTER
- 100 Half ditto ditto
- 150 Barrels OATMEAL
- 50 Half ditto ditto
- 80 Barrels PORK
- 50 Packages TEA
- 5 Hogsheads Brown SUGAR
- 26 Barrels ditto
- 9 Cases GLASSWARE.
- 1 Case LOOKING-GLASSES
- 150 Boxes SOAP
- 50 Half ditto

ALSO,

GIN, WINE, BRANDY  
RUM, CIDER, PORTER  
MOLASSES, COFFEE, PEPPER  
BASKET SALT, and sundry other Articles.

October 19-

**JUST RECEIVED**

AND FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

- 160 BARRELS prime PORK,
- 184 Firkins Randers' BUTTER,
- 50 Casks 1st quality Holstein Ditto, which  
can be highly recommended
- 200 Barrels Superfine Flour
- 250 Bags Bread, 1st and 2nd quality
- 60 Barrels Oatmeal
- 60 Ditto Grits
- 40 Barrels boiling Pease
- 10 Ditto Pot Barley
- 18 Cases assorted Glassware
- 20 Packages prime Smoked Bacon
- 70 Westphalia Hams;

ALSO,

Per the Emily, from London,

- 100 Qr.-chests assorted TEAS, direct from the  
Hon. East India Company's Ware-house
- 8 Pieces first-quality Cognac Brandy
- 4 Hhds. Skiedam Gin
- 5 Ditto double-refined Sugar
- 100 Boxes London Mould and Dipt Candles
- 100 Boxes and 12 Cases Soap
- 1 Doz. Rosewood Chairs, 1st quality; 2  
Arm-Chairs to match.

WILLIAM & THOMAS PARKER.

October 19.

**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 Invento-  
ry and other particulars apply to

PERCHARD & BOAG.

October 12.

**PROVISIONS!**

**Richard Howley**

IS NOW LANDING,

The Cargo of the MARCA from Hamburg,

Viz.

- 100 Barrels } Prime Mess PORK
  - 100 Half-barrels } BUTTER
  - 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 re-  
commended to the attention of families, being  
warranted fully equal to the best Irish.

September 14

BY

**JOHN CUSACK,**

The Cargo of Schooner Emma, from Hamburg—

- 725 Bags Bread, fine and good  
common
- 100 Barrels Pork
- 142 Firkins and Kegs Butter, first  
quality
- 120 Westphalia Hams
- 11 Bales rounded Leather.

ALSO, ON HAND,

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

Cash or Fish taken in payment.

August 31.



Ports Corner

THE LOVE-LETTER

The wild Albanian killed to his knees,  
With shawl-girt head, and ornamented gun,  
And gold embroidered garments, fair to see.

Childs Harold.

An exquisite invention this,  
Worthy of Love's most hooded kiss,  
This art of writing billets doux  
In buds, and odours, and bright hues—  
Of saying all one feels and thinks  
In clever daffodils and pinks;  
Uttering (as well as silence may)  
The sweetest words the sweetest way.  
How fit, too, for the lady's bosom,  
The place where billets doux repose 'em!  
How charming, in some rural spot,  
Combining love with garden plot,  
At once to cultivate one's flowers  
And one's epistolary powers,  
Growing one's own choice words and fancies,  
In orange tubs and beds of pansies;  
In odorous rhetoric of carnations;  
Seeing how far one's stocks will reach;  
Taking due care one's flowers of speech  
To guard from blight as well as bathos,  
And watering, every day, one's pathos!

A letter comes, just gathered. We  
Doat on its tender brilliancy;  
Inhale its delicate expressions  
Of balm and pen; and its confessions,  
Made with as sweet a maiden blush,  
As ever morn bedow'd in bush;  
And, then, when we have kissed its wit  
And heart, in water putting it  
To keep its remarks fresh, go round  
Our little eloquent plot of ground;  
And with delighted hands compose  
Our answer, all of lily and rose,  
Of tuberose, and of violet,  
And little doring, (mignonette!)  
And gratitude, and polyanthus,  
And flow'rs that say, "Felt ever man thus?"

Our friend, the Albanian, in the print,  
Is clearly thinking, that by dint  
Of his explanatory roses,  
(Spite of some doubts his look discloses;  
And of his true heart and his musket,  
He and his bonny bride will busk it.  
His doubt is but a doubt of pleasure,  
To see his mistress take her leisure;  
Or, if of graver modesty,  
'Tis but a gallant heart's; for see!  
His hand's already at her side,  
Ready to clasp with joy and pride.  
He reads her smile, he reads his bliss,  
With those love-swimming eyes of his;  
And thinks of those most rosy hours,  
When lips will supersede the flowers.

THE TWO QUEENS OF NAPLES.

By an English Traveller.

Fate has ordained that Naples should behold the public entry of two Queens in the little space of four years—two Queens, both young and handsome, though as different in their beauty and manners as we pray their destiny may be,—both came with every prospect of being blessed with a long period of happiness, if happiness indeed is to be found under the diadem. Of the Royal maidens of Europe, who could aspire to such an honour? Is there one who would not have rejoiced to be selected to grace the throne of a country so favoured by nature, and so rich in the monuments of past ages? Christina of Sardinia, the first chosen to fill that proud station—where is she? When the hearts of the people were panting with expectation of the birth of their future King, and the loud salvos of artillery announced the joyful event, the ever-to-be-pitied mother, in that most brilliant and happiest moment of a woman's career, was claimed by that ruthless power which respects not the exalted nor the low. In a few short days, surrounded by the gaudy trappings of grief, by the

"Sorrow deep, though mute—the garb of gloom—  
The soldier's silence and the matron's tear"—  
was she borne to her last home in the Santa Chiara.

The second—Teresa of Austria—seated by the side of her Royal husband, passed in grand procession, but two months since, by that very church, on her way to the Cathedral, to invoke protection of the Patron Saint of Naples. What must the feelings of the illustrious pair have been as they approached that sacred depository of the Royal dead? Or, did the young Sovereign, forgetting past anxieties and sorrow in the hopes and festivity of the present, omit to point out to his bride the place where his first love lay mouldering in her grave? Is it then true that the bright star which covers the breast of Kings can freeze the heart beneath, and harden it against the pangs which memory may excite?

The weather was murky and drizzling on the morning of the 30th November, 1832, when a salute from the forts told the inhabitants of Naples that their King and his bride, Christina, had arrived in sight. Soon after the ship which bore them

and the attendant frigates cast anchor in the bay off the Palace. Not within the memory of the present generation had such a thing occurred as the Sovereign bringing home his newly-married consort—a consort, too, wooed and won, not by the cold and formal exchange of portraits, and the diplomatic chicanery of courtly contracts. No. The young King, like a man, sought her who was to be the partner of his throne, in the bosom of her family, and, as a chivalrous knight, having gained her love, married, and brought away the prize.

The excitement which prevailed throughout the city to see this new treasure of the Crown was intense, and, as soon as it was known that she was in the bay, we hurried down to the port, afraid that we should have much difficulty in procuring a boat to witness her landing. But, to our surprise, only a few persons, those most of them foreigners, had gone out to be present at this, which we had expected would have been an interesting scene. The enthusiasm of the Neapolitan is a sort of Will-o-the-Wisp, leading you on with mighty confidence, but disappearing just at the moment it is most required. We rowed to the ship, at whose mast-head floated the blood-red standard of Royalty, and hardly approached when we perceived a bustle on the quarter-deck; a Royal barge dropped under the gangway, and the King handed a lady, superbly dressed, down the side into it. At that moment the sun broke forth, the clouds which had obscured Vesuvius rolled away, and disclosed the dense column of smoke rising from the summit—the yards were manned—the colours run up to deck the ships—and the loud cheers of their crews stole in amidst the thundering of their cannon, answered as it was by every fort on shore. The barge soon arrived at the private entrance to the Palace, where only a few chamberlains were waiting; and the Queen of Naples, stepping on the narrow quay, took possession of her future home.

Scarcely had the peal of the cannon ceased when the war of the elements began: the rain poured down in a deluge; the lightning played vividly, and the thunder rattled and crashed fearfully over the city. Storm after storm followed for the remainder of the day and great part of the night.

Morning came—all was calm, clear, and beautiful: the Royal stranger might have awakened and believed herself to be transported to the sunny isles of the blessed, "where spring eternal reigns." That day, amid the glittering parade of troops and the joyful assemblage of their people, the youthful couple sought the blessing of the Church and San Gennaro on their union. That evening, according to old custom, she was presented in state at the Theatre of San Carlo, in the box of etiquette, and welcomed by the reiterated applause of thousands of her subjects. Every tongue spoke of her beauty, her dignity, her majestic mien, and the cup of a nation's joy was filled to the brim.

On the 16th January 1836, the Queen gave birth to a son. On the 31st of the same month, the minute-gun and half-boisted national flag showed that some Royal heart had ceased to beat. Alas! the mother was no more! Her short, her bright existence, was at an end! On the 7th of the next month the mourning crowd moved in silence round the gilded coach, whereon, in regal state, Cristina lay! On the 8th her body was removed with funeral pomp to the Church of Santa Chiara, where it was received by the noble ladies of Naples (who have the sad privilege of watching the body through the night), until the moment when, next morning, it was consigned to the mausoleum of their Kings.

It was about noon, on Thursday, the 26th January, 1837, that the smoke, floating away from St. Elmo, and the roar of cannon, made known the approach of Teresa—that the King had a second time entered the city with a bride. But they had arrived two hours sooner than was expected, for the new Queen was to have received her first impression of the Toledo, and of the gay, pleasure-seeking Neapolitans, at a moment when it was filled with the populace, run mad in the boisterous hilarity with which they keep up the amusements and follies of the carnival. As it happened, there was no one to greet her, and the cortege hurried down the street among the ordinary loungers or busy pedestrians, who, supposing it to be some one of the young branches of the family, gave the cold accustomed salutation, the truth only flashing on them when too late to gratify their curiosity. Every one was disappointed; there was a novelty in the King bringing his bride through the crowd of his sugar-plum puffed subjects, introducing them to her in that dress which is supposed most to become them.

The next morning the long vista of streets, from San Ferdinando to the Durmo, was lined with regular troops, and the national or civil guard: the balconies were crowded with the rank and beauty of Naples, in anxious expectation to catch a glimpse of the principal actress in the exhibition. At eleven a gun announced that the procession had started. First came the two drummers and a company of halberdiers of the Court; after them the state carriage of respect, empty, save that it is supposed to be blessed by the presence of the spirit of the last Monarch; then a long string of carriages filled with the chamberlains on duty; a body of the mounted national guard of honour preceded by the Court-riding footmen, dressed in their ancient costume of blue and silver; then the pages; and at last the state coach, accompanied by the *guardia nobile* and the equestris; after them came the baby heir, Prince Leopold of Syracuse, Prince Antonio, and the two boy Princes, each in his separate carriage, and with his appropriate suite.

The whole was closed by the national guard of honour and a troop of *Die Royal Hussars*. The King was in the uniform of the heavy dragoons; the Queen in full Court dress, her head perfectly dazzling with brilliants arranged in a tiara. They were both in high good-humour, talking occasionally, and returning the salutations of the crowd. There seemed, however, more curiosity to see the young Queen than anxiety to do her honour or give her welcome. Had she been a French Princess, how different it would have been, we may judge from the universal joy which was spread among both high and low, the hopes that were raised when it was reported, last October, that there was a probability, nay, almost a certainty, of a Queen's coming from the west. Every one now asked what could have induced the King to forsake so suddenly "*mi cara bella sposa*," as he was wont in Paris to call Louis Philippe's daughter, and seek an Austrian for his spouse? There must have been some deep intrigue to bring about this change, and it was evident that the people showed their disappointment, looking with no agreeable feelings on this additional link in the chain which has bound them too long to the dictation and policy of Vienna.

They returned to the Palace in the same manner, and the troops marched into the square opposite to it, filling that vast area. On entering the palace the queen passed into the *entree* room, where the great officers of state, the chamberlains, the ladies of the Court, the foreign ministers, their wives, and suite, were presented. That ceremony over, she came out on the covered balcony to view the imposing sight prepared for her; for imposing it was to see that magnificent square, flanked on the three sides by Royal Palaces, and on the fourth by the splendid arcade and porrco of the new church of Francesco de Paulo, crammed with 10,000 well-equipped men, each regiment filing off in succession, and marching under the balcony, their bands playing, their colours flying.

We have said the two Queens differed in their beauty and manner, inasmuch as one was of a tall, imposing figure; not altogether perfect, for there was a want of development in the bust. Her complexion and hair were more like those of an Englishwoman than of an Italian—fair, light, and beautiful, her blue eyes beaming with that soft expression made up of mildness and modesty. Her features were not regular, the lower ones being too long and large, projecting with unpleasant effect to a countenance otherwise prepossessing. But there was no mark of intelligence impressed on them, but an expression partaking of the coldness and reserve of her manner, which, nevertheless, was dignified, and when she was pleased to bestow a smile, it was one of exquisite sweetness. On state occasions she would bow, merely as an act of form, to her own subjects, who caught her hand and kissed it, and pass on, moving with that stately manner which became the Queen, hackneyed in the etiquette of Courts, more than the young woman of twenty, brought from domestic retirement to partake of a throne. In public she never returned the salutation of any person, but sat in her carriage, or walded unmoved by the polite attention offered her.

They say she was charitable. A perfect bigot in her religious prejudices, she was most certainly under the guidance of the priests, and it is more than probable they extorted large sums from her under the excuse of charity. But we will not seek to rake up aught of evil of her. She was not on the throne long enough to effect much, and her untimely end calls for our pity.

The present Queen is short, below the ordinary stature, but graceful in form; her hair dark, her eyebrows well arched, and her eyes sparkling with intelligence and spirit. The upper part of her face is moulded in perfection; there is, however, a peculiarity in the form of her upper lip and mouth, which at first sight is not agreeable; but it is soon lost in the playfulness and captivating expression of the whole features. She gains upon you. Her manner is more elegant than dignified. Her arm is beautiful, round, soft, white, and was adorned with a bracelet of diamonds. One might envy the privileged hundreds who have kissed that fair hand, some with most audible proofs of their devotion; and there have been observed more than one stout officer, who in their adoration have sunk so completely on their knees that they have, with difficulty regained their position. She has ever been the idol of those connected with her, and it may be regarded as certain she will soon acquire the affections of all those whom her present station will admit to her society, or to approach her. She is capricious; fond of dress, if we may believe reports: be it so; the first is that of a girl, and will soon wear off; the second, if not carried to excess, and guided by good taste, will benefit the country, and surely cannot be considered as a fault in a young, handsome, and wealthy Queen. No, no; she will soon become a more popular Queen than her predecessor.

In the evening of the day in question she appeared at San Carlo, in the state-box, and the theatre was filled to the ceiling—its thousand large wax lights, and numberless smaller ones, casting a blaze of light which showed to advantage the splendid dresses and the jewels, which sparkled on every side, in every tier. The pit was crammed principally by officers, and had a fine effect; but, after all, we prefer our own Opera House on a drawing-room night, where more beauty is to be seen in five or six boxes than in the whole of San Carlo. The opera was very mediocre; for there is not a singer here worth listening to, and the Donizetti clang of drum and trumpet resounds for ever, to the destruction of all melody. The ballet was as bad; its only saving dance a bolero, by

two dancers, who did it to perfection. On the entrance of the Royal Family the audience rose, and there were three rounds of applause. The old Queen-Mother sat, like a diamond ball, in the centre, the King on her right, the young Queen, like a slyph from the starry zone, on her left. She talked incessantly to her mother-in-law, but seemed most pleased when the moment arrived when she could escape from all the dullness and weariness of state-show, and be relieved from this, the last scene in the drama of acting the Queen.

Y.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—On the 29th June the English schooner, *Thomas Crisp*, Captain Joseph Crisp, with a general cargo from Liverpool for this port, was boarded by pirates off the coast of Troy, where she was lying at anchor very near the shore. There was only one man on deck keeping watch, when the ruffians came on board about a dozen strong, armed to the teeth. The skylight was open and the watch was jumping through it, when he received a severe sabre wound in the shoulder. Some of the pirates darted down after him, forced the cabin-door, and in an instant the cabin was full of men. Three held pistols at the breasts of the captain, mate, and wounded man, whilst the rest went to work, and collected the ship's arms, the chronometer, the spyglass, £22 in money, and the captain's and mate's effects. The lockers were emptied of the wines, spirits, porter, &c. All the bread, beef, and provisions were borne off; and the pirates would probably have finished by overhauling the valuable cargo, but a little after 12 o'clock they were evidently alarmed at something, and made hasty preparations for departure. They blocked up the skylight and companion, and decamped, after a promise to return and murder every soul on board if the least alarm were given. They were Greeks, some of them speaking a little Italian. Some time after they were gone the men in the fore-castle, who had not been attacked, took courage and gained the deck, expecting to find the rest of the crew slaughtered. The wind springing up immediately from the south, the *Thomas Crisp* made sail, and anchored safely at the Dardanelles the next morning. This is the third or fourth English merchantman that has been visited by the pirates within a short space of time. Captains are recommended to keep a good look out, and to be prepared to repel such attacks. But lately a coal-laden ship was about to be assailed near the same spot, and probably by the very same pirates; but the Captain saw them approach, and, match in hand, he pointed a gun at the boat, threatening to sink them unless they made off that instant. Unprepared for so spirited a reception, they rowed away and were lost sight of in the darkness.

GENIUS WORKING FOR HIRE.—REV. ROBERT HALL.—It is perhaps impossible for great genius to work *expressedly* and *avowedly* for hire without being haunted or injured by that unhappy consciousness. Of this we have many examples in the history of literature; and if the bargain is, strictly, that so much shall be paid for so much done; if the work is to be paid by the piece, and measured by the yard, it is impossible it should be otherwise. It becomes unpleasant to *erase*; for, alas! each erasure may be the loss of sixpence; it is true, this or that redundancy, this or that superfluous epithet might be spared with advantage; but then it serves to swell the bulk, and bulk is every thing! Though they would never be missed by the reader, they might be a guinea out of the pocket of the writer! We remember being much entertained some time ago by an anecdote related of Robert Hall. It will serve to illustrate this subject, and to show his views and feelings with regard to this sort of *contract-writing*. A certain gentleman went to Leicester, or Bristol, (we forget which) on purpose to treat with Mr. Hall for a volume of sermons. He offered him a thousand guineas for ten sermons; no bad pay! Robert Hall, with his characteristic simplicity, told his visitor, that if he were to pay any such sum for such a quantity of matter, he would find that he had egregiously defrauded himself. His visitor reminded him that he had generally been considered a tolerably shrewd man of business, and that he might be safely trusted to look after his own interests. He again pressed his offer, upon which Mr. Hall said, that if there were no other obstacle in the way of his accepting the proposal, the mere *business-like character of the transaction*, the bare naked form in which pecuniary remuneration was mixed up with it, would form an objection quite insuperable; that it would render the composition insupportable; and transform an occupation which ought to be spontaneous, and therefore delightful, into intolerable drudgery. "A thousand guineas, Sir," said Robert Hall, "I should soon begin to calculate how much it was for each sermon; then I should get down to a page, and from pages to paragraphs and sentences, and at last to words and syllables; should think every word clear gain, and become impatient of erasure and correction. Sir, it is impossible that I could do it." This is, probably, a more minute calculation, than is often entered into, except amongst those who are technically called *penny-a-liners*, some of whom we verily believe, could almost tell what fraction of a farthing each stroke of their pen brings them in!—*Electric Review*.