

Wm. W. ...
John ...
Patrick ...



Newfoundlander

No. 537

THURSDAY, November 9, 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 Kieley'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

'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 precious 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.

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.

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. 7 Hoghead.
July 20.

A SECOND HAND

FIRE ENGINE.

Apply at the Newfoundland Office.
August 3.

On Sale

THE SCHOONER MARYANN,

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,

1 Case 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 FEBUS & CO.

100 Puns. Choice Retailing MOLASSES
40 Hogsheds 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 BETHRA 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.

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.

A SECOND HAND

PIANO FORTE.

Apply at the Newfoundland Office.
May 25.

On Sale

BY

Lawrence O'Brien,

The Cargo of the Brig KINGALOGH from Hamburg,

800 Bags fine & common BREAD.
200 Barrels FLOUR
170 Firkins BUTTER
20 Ditto ditto (best Holstein for private use)
50 Barrels PORK
100 Ditto OATMEAL
50 Ditto GRITTS
A few 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 Hogsheds Superior Brandy, (direct from London)
5 Ditto best Holland
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 Tenerife 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 Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) November 9, 1837.

The Supply Bill, as adverted to in our last, was again sent to the Council on Thursday last, and upon the receipt of it by that Body a Committee (viz. Honble. Messrs. Thomas, Bland and Sinclair) was appointed to take into consideration the last Instructions to the Assembly's Conferrees on the same subject, who reported the following Resolutions, which were agreed to and transmitted to the Assembly on Friday last:—

Mr. Speaker,

Her Majesty's Council considering that the extreme period to which the present Session has been protracted renders it necessary that every possible effort should be made to bring the business of the Legislature to a close; and that to avoid as far as possible the necessity of recurring to further conferences upon the subject of the Appropriation Bill, they have adopted the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That Her Majesty's Council will concur with the Assembly in passing a Bill for granting to Her Majesty a supply of Money for defraying the expense of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the Thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1838, upon the principles stated by the Council at their Conference on Friday last.

Resolved, That Her Majesty's Council will concur with the Assembly in passing a Bill appropriating Money to defray the usual contingencies of the Legislature—to wit, the stipends to the Clerks and Writers employed under them, to the Master in Chancery and Solicitor, the Usher and Serjeant at Arms, to the Door Keepers and Messengers of both Houses—all Disbursements for Stationery and Printing of every description, and Tradesmen's Bills for work done by order of either House—to be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same by Warrant from His Excellency the Governor, upon a certificate of the Officer under whose direction the charge shall have been incurred.

Resolved, That Her Majesty's Council will concur with the Assembly in appropriating the sum of £1500 for the District of St. John's, and the further sum of £1500 for the other Districts as proposed in the last Supply Bill,—to be applied, by Commissioners to be appointed by His Excellency, towards relieving the Poor, and any further sum which the Assembly may deem requisite for that purpose;—the expenditure to be general throughout each District, and not to be confined to the Inhabitants of any particular Town or Place.

Resolved, That with an earnest desire to meet the wishes of the Assembly, Her Majesty's Council will apply their best consideration to the reasons which may move the Assembly to propose any other Grant, so soon as they shall be put in possession of the facts and circumstances inducing the appropriation of such further sums.

Resolved, That the Council will concur in a Bill granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for paying Forty Two Pounds to each Member of the Assembly who shall have attended his duty for that number of days during the Session, to be Certified by the Speaker.

H. J. BOULTON,
P. C.

Council Chamber,
3d November, 1837.

On Monday last, the following reply was sent up to Her Majesty's Council by the House of Assembly:—

Mr. President,

The House of Assembly having taken into consideration the Message of Her Majesty's Council of last Friday, together with the Resolutions of the Council accompanying the same, take leave to say, that they are at a loss to conceive how it would be more calculated to advance "the business of the Legislature to a close," to have five new Supply Bills originated in the Assembly, as therein required—brought to maturity there, and transmitted to that Body for consideration,—than to have the Council determine at once, upon the single bill that is at present before them a third time; and particularly as in the first, second, third and fifth Resolutions they now express an approval of almost all the principal provisions therein embodied.

If the objections of Her Majesty's Council implied in the fourth Resolution were correctly founded, they would have been more fitly made when the second was under their consideration; but it was because all the votes therein adverted to, were founded on petitions introduced to this House with the approval or consent of His Excellency the Governor, and because the House were otherwise convinced of the propriety of granting them, they were, in the usual manner, and agreeably to unvarying precedent, embodied in the general bill of Supply.

Now, however, when through an anxious desire to promote the public service, the House of Assembly have sent up a third Bill for the consideration of Her Majesty's Council, and are most solicitous to be immediately discharged from their labours; and particularly as their opinions have already in several conferences been laid before the

Council on the objections of that Body to the Bill, they feel themselves compelled to insist upon adhering to the principles laid down in their last conference—to insist upon the present Bill in its totality.

But should Her Majesty's Council be prepared to incur the heavy responsibility of impeding the operations of the Executive by a refusal to defray the salaries of the Public Officers, voted by this House with the utmost liberality—embarrassing the Legislature by a refusal to defray their contingent expenses—and consigning the poor to misery and starvation by a refusal to grant in a time of unparalleled distress Three Thousand Five Hundred Pounds for their relief.—Should Her Majesty's Council, after the Assembly had thrice given them an opportunity of considering the measure, be prepared to take upon themselves so serious a responsibility, then will the Assembly have no other alternative but forthwith to address a prayer to His Excellency, by an immediate prorogation, to close a session already unreasonably protracted.

WILLIAM CARSON,
Speaker.

House of Assembly,
6th Nov. 1837.

This Message was referred to the Select Committee on the Supply Bill (the Hon. Messrs. Thomas, Bland and Sinclair) to report on—and the Council afterwards adjourned to Wednesday.

The Committee met again yesterday, but we are unaware as to whether anything occurred in the course of their deliberations from which an opinion could be formed of the probable fate of the measure under their consideration.

The following address from the House of Assembly to his Excellency the Governor, was yesterday presented by a deputation from the House:—

May it please your Excellency,—

We, Her Majesty's faithful Commons of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, beg leave to approach your Excellency as the Representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign, praying your Excellency to afford the protection of the Laws and Constitution of England to the privileges and powers of the Representatives of Her Majesty's most loyal and devoted subjects the people of Newfoundland, which have been declared to be "the privileges and powers of the people,"—(see Justice Blackstone in Wilkes's case)—and which have been grossly violated by the Hon. Henry John Boulton, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court and President of Her Majesty's Council, and by Benjamin Greer Garrett, Esq., High Sheriff of Newfoundland.

On the occasion of the opening of the present session of the Legislature, your Excellency was pleased, on the part of your Excellency's Sovereign, to guarantee to the Members of this Branch of the Legislature the ancient privileges of Parliament, "Liberty of speech, and of deliberation" upon all matters and things that may come before them—"Freedom from arrest or trouble of their persons and estates," and "Liberty of access unto your Excellency."

It will appear evident to your Excellency that without the protection of the ancient and important privilege of "Freedom of Debate and Proceedings," it were better that no Legislature should have existence, for as the great object of the institution of the General Assembly is the enactment of Laws for the redressing of wrongs, the repressing of injuries, for the prevention of injustice, as well as the promotion of the general interests of the community, that object would be utterly defeated were apprehensions of personal responsibility to impede or neutralize the discharge of the public duties of the Members.

In the fulfilment of the trust reposed in them, the House of Assembly did, on Friday the 25th day of August, in the present session of the Legislature, entertain the question, due notice having been given thereof, of an inquiry into the present state of the administration of Justice in Newfoundland, upon which occasion Patrick Morris, Esquire, Member for the district of St. John's, introduced the question in a speech of considerable length, in the course of which he adverted to the manner in which Justice had been administered by the Hon. Henry John Boulton, and the manner in which Juries had been empanelled by the High Sheriff, and the House judging that as that speech contained many references to documentary evidence, it would tend to save the time of the committee of the whole House appointed for the purpose adverted to, if the speech itself were placed in the hands of the Members, it was on the 31st of the same month, ordered, by a vote of the House, to be printed.

The Committee of the whole House entered upon the enquiry hereinbefore mentioned, and devoted much time and great attention to the elucidation of a question of so much importance, but in every step they took did they find the influence of the Honorable Henry John Boulton opposing obstructions and raising difficulties to prevent the acquisition of the evidence judged by the Committee to be necessary.

At length after a patient investigation and having examined several most respectable witnesses, and considered a great mass of documentary evi-

dence, they were on the 10th October able to make a Report—but, in consequence of the impediments beforementioned, they were obliged to confine their Report almost exclusively to the state of the administration of Justice in the Supreme Court, and in that Report they came to the conclusion "that the wide-spread discontent and dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Honorable Henry John Boulton, in the administration of his office as Chief Judge, are well and substantially founded, AND THAT HIS CONTINUANCE IN OFFICE WOULD BE INCONSISTENT WITH THE PUBLIC GOOD—THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY."

On Saturday, October 14, in compliance with a recommendation of the Committee of the Whole, the House proceeded to appoint Three Delegates to repair to London to lay at the foot of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Throne the prayer of the People of Newfoundland, through their Representatives, for the immediate removal of a Judicial Functionary thus convicted of "Party Prejudice," and of "injustice and illegality in his decisions on the Bench."

No sooner were the Honorable the Speaker, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Nugent, elected by the House as persons enjoying its confidence and that of the public for the above purpose, than the Honorable Henry John Boulton, President of one Branch of the Legislature, outraged the privileges of the other by instituting a suit in the Supreme Court against three of its Members—two of whom had just then been so elected as Delegates—in order to impede the proceedings of this House, to obstruct the legitimate course of Justice, and delay that punishment due to his offences which must necessarily result from their mission.

May it please your Excellency,—

The ostensible charge alleged in the Declaration of that Honorable individual against the two Members of the Delegation of this House beforementioned—Patrick Morris, Esq., John V. Nugent, Esq., as well as against John Kent, Esq.,—is the publishing words spoken by an Hon. Member of the Assembly (Mr. Morris) in discharging his duty as a Representative of the People, although the publication of those words was especially ordered by a vote of the House; and therefore it is that we humbly pray your Excellency to redeem, upon this important occasion, the high guarantee of the Crown for the security of the "powers and privileges" of this House, pledged through your Excellency at the opening of the present Session—for they are "the powers and privileges of the people."

May it please your Excellency,—

For many centuries in Britain there never was a thrust made at the liberties of the people but thro' contempt against, and violation of, the Privileges of the Commons' House of Parliament.—The most reckless career of profligate outrage against those privileges marked the inglorious reign of the unfortunate Stuarts, and the object of those outrages, committed or permitted by those unhappy monarchs, was always sure to be the punishment of virtuous but intrepid members for daring, in their places in Parliament, to denounce the iniquities and the despotism of the time—or to throw the shield of power over the heads of high public offenders—or to usurp an unconstitutional control over the public revenues by dictating the manner of granting Supplies; but these headlong attempts to break down public freedom had no other effect than to cause to one Sovereign an ignominious death upon the scaffold, and to another a perpetual exile from that Throne which he had disgraced, and the Country he had sought to enslave.

May it please your Excellency,—

The Ninth Article in the declaratory part of the Bill of Rights lays it down "that the freedom of debates and proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any Court or Place out of Parliament."—The most eminent English Judges that ever adorned the Bench of Britain have laid it down that "the House of Commons is a Supreme Court, and they are Judges of their own Privileges and Contents."—Lord Coke, 11 Rich. 2: (4 inst., fol. 15, and fol. 50)—Lord Chief Justice North, in Soames' Case, 26 Charles 2.—Lord Chief Justice Rainsford in the Earl of Shaftesbury's Case, 1675.—Mr. Justice Wright in Murray's Case, 1751, as well as Justice Dennison and Justice Foster in the same case.—Lord Chief Justice de Grey in the Lord Mayor of London's case, 1771, as well as also in the same case, Justice Gould and Justice Blackstone.—In 1771, in Oliver's case, the Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Baron Smythe, Mr. Baron Adams, and Mr. Baron Perrot,—in 1779, in Flower's case, Lord Chief Justice Kenyon and Mr. Justice Grose reiterate that opinion; and to question in a Court where the influence of Judge Boulton is acknowledged to be paramount, and of his improper exercise therein of which influence this House have registered their opinion founded upon evidence,—in such a Court to question Members of this House for words spoken or a publication ordered by this House, is calculated to sap the very foundation of the liberties of the Country by deterring the Representatives of the people from the discharge of their duty in the investigation of the crimes of persons high in office or the removal of public abuses, and therefore we implore your Excellency to protect the Members of this House in the assertion of the rights and privileges of the Representative Branch of the Legislature, and to prevent the auspicious dawn of the happy reign of our Glorious and Good young Queen from being darkened by a deed only befitting the days of the Despotism and Tyranny from which we had been freed by the accession of Her Majesty's illustrious ancestors to the Throne.

Arrived, last evening, the *Isabella* from Jersey, 24 days, and the *Gull* from London, via Harbor Briton.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Neptune*, for Liverpool, Mrs. Templeman and family.—In the *Garyone*, for Cork, Mr. P. Morris.

Shipping Intelligence.



Custom-House
Port of St. John's.

VESSELS (ENTERED.)

November 2.—Ranger, Ireland, Shediac—60 M. board, 46 M. shingles.
Sophia, Humphries, Trinidad de Cuba—174 hds. molasses.
4.—Complex, M'Kenzie, Cape Breton—27 head cattle, Orion, O'Neil, Sydney—87 tons coal.
Ann, Clarke, Demerara—36 puns. rum, 22 puns. molasses.
Eliza, Hally, Sydney—100 tons coal.
Funchal, Picken, Cadiz and Alicant—160 tons salt, 180 boxes raisins, 33 boxes almonds, 7 cwt. onions.
Spanish Barque Amishta, Santiago Deliz, Havana—ballast.
Lady Young, Pickford, Cape Breton—129 chalds. coal.
Tryon, Lynch, Cape Breton—69 chalds. coal.
Pictou, Knox, Miramichi—82 M. lumber, 20 M. shingles.
Oderin, Motley, Sydney—50 chalds. coal.
7.—Hannah, Moore, Halifax—24 M. lumber, and sundries.

VESSELS (LOADING.)

November 3.—Betha, Hutchings, Demerara.
Elizabeth, Lawson, Leghorn.
Rising Sun, Morrissy, Halifax.
Lady Chapman, Gilbert, West Indies.
Messenger, Stabb, Brazil.
Jane & Susan, Lavis, Teignmouth.
7.—Douglstown, Henderson, Greenock.
Mary Ann, Tucker, Portugal.
George Robinson, Hallett, London.
Samuel, Walters, Liverpool.

VESSELS (CLEARED.)

November 3.—Waterlily, Winsor, Cape Breton—20 bls. flour.
Maria, Girrior, Sydney—90 bls. herrings, 30 bls. flour.
4.—Spanish Brig Habanero, De Montes, Malaga—3900 qtls. fish.
Gazelle, Evans, Pernambuco—2700 qtls. fish.
London Packet, Harvey Jamaica—1500 qtls. fish.
Adonai, Ritchie, Oporto—1700 qtls. fish.
Merraid, M'Clure, Jamaica—1000 qtls. fish, 100 bls. flour, 40 tons oil, &c.
6.—Hiram, Dally, Cork—20 puns. molasses, 22,000 galls. oil.
Garyone, Stevenson, Cork—2900 qtls. fish, 1600 staves, 4000 galls. oil, &c.
7.—Kingaloch, Stanton, Sydney—ballast.
Grand Turk, Ingham, Barbados—1200 qtls. fish, 100 bls. flour, and sundries.
Joanna, Dennistown, Brazil—3400 qtls. fish.
Neptune, Parker, Liverpool—40 puns. molasses, 25000 galls. cod and seal oil.
American Brig Magnet, Doan, Leghorn—2600 qtls. fish, 120 bls. rosin, and sundries.
Lovely Sally, Walters, Barnstable—840 qtls. fish, and sundries.
Belfast, Burns, Jamaica—2000 qtls. fish, 80,000 shingles, 51 tierces salmon, 25 bls. herring, 2 pipes and 4 qr. casks wine, and sundries.
American Brig Hamilton, Snow, Gibraltar—2300 qtls. fish.

Sale by Auction.

Will be Sold,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On SATURDAY next,

The 11th inst. at 12 o'clock,

AT THE PREMISES OF
THE SUBSCRIBER,

THE interest for the term of 11 years of Four DWELLING HOUSES, in Water-Street, yielding £61 4s. per annum, free of any Ground Rent.—This being a profitable means of investing Money, will be well worth the attention of Spectators. For particulars apply to

November 9.

WM. FIRTH.

For WATERFORD.

To sail about the last of November, inst., the Brig
PICTOU,
JOHN KNOX, Master.
For FREIGHT or PASSAGE apply to
J. & J. KENT.
November 9.

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.

October 26.

BLAND & TOBIN.

For BRIDPORT, to call at PLYMOUTH.

Will Sail in all this Month,
THE BRIGANTINE
HOPE,
ARTHUR PALE, 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

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.

Notices.

RAFFLE
FOR TWO VERY SUPERIOR
CARRIAGE HORSES,
Value, £60.
60 Tickets, at 20 shillings each.—Apply to.
J. CLIFT.

N. B.—If a sufficient number of Tickets are not
Sold by Friday, at 1 o'clock, it is then proposed,
with the consent of parties, to throw for one
Horse only.
November 9.

THE PASSENGERS by the Brigs *Rose*
Macroom from Ross, and *George Barclay*
and Brigantine *Sarah* from Waterford, are requested
to pay the amount of their Passages to the
Subscribers, otherwise their notes will be sent
home to recover from their Sureties.
J. & J. KENT.
November 9.

THE Subscribers having made extensive ar-
rangements in Waterford for the convey-
ance of Emigrants to this Country the ensuing
Spring, respectfully solicit those who may be about
sending for their friends, to apply at their Office,
where orders for their passages may be obtained.
JOHN & JAMES KENT.
November 9.

WANTED immediately, a YOUNG MAN,
as assistant in an Outport Establishment,
who can be well recommended and will make him-
self generally useful.—Apply at the office of this
paper.
November 9.

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 9 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.

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 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.

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.

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

On Sale

John & James Kent
OFFER FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the Brig *Pictou*, from *Miramichi*,
VIZ :—
82 M. Prime Merchantable BOARD,
20 M. Superior SHINGLES
ALSO,
Per *AMY* from London, and of former Importa-
tions,
50 Qr.-Chests Twankey }
50 Ditto Congo } **TEAS,**
50 Ditto Bohea }

ALSO,
A quantity of very Superior Westphalia
HAMS.
November 9.

MOLASSES.
100 Puncheons Retailing
MOLASSES,
Of the very best quality,
FOR SALE BY
W. & H. THOMAS & Co.
November 9.

Just Received
Per *ELIZA* from London,
AND FOR SALE
BY
R. HOWLEY,
A few cases Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in pints
and quarts
A few dozen Cherry BRANDY and Raspberry
BRANDY.
November 9.

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.

On Sale

IMMENSE REDUCTION ON
Manufactured
GOODS!!!

R. O'DWYER & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED
Per *Falcon*, from LIVERPOOL, *Ann*, from BRISTOLS
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. 4w.

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. 4w.

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, 56x90 and 60x90, which
would be sold very low for prompt payment.
DANIEL FOWLER.
November 2.

Provisions, Dry Goods, &c.
BULLEY, 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.

On Sale

BY
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 B 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 *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-bls. Pork are strongly re-
commended to the attention of families, being
warranted fully equal to the best Irish.
September 14.

BY
BAINB, JOHNSTON & CO.
Ex *GOSHAWK* from Barbice,
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.



Fort's Corner.

EMBLEMS.

There is a freshness in the air,
A brightness in the sky,
As if a new-born sun were there,
Just seraph-throned on high;
And birds, and flowers and mountain streams,
Rejoicing in her infant beams,
Are glad, as if the winter's breath
Had never blown the blast of death.
Softly along the silent sea
The light winged breezes creep,
So low, so calm, so tranquilly,
They lull the waves asleep;
And oh! as gladly on the tide
You lofty vessel seems to ride,
As if the calm-heaving sail
Had never met a sterner gale.
And in a small, sweet covert, nigh,
Her own young hands have made,
A rosy girl had laughingly
Her infant brother laid;
And amid of fresh spring flowers his bed,
And over him her veil bath spread,
With looks, as if for ever there
His form should bloom as young and fair.
And shall these pass away and be
A wreck of what they were?
Shall birds, and flowers, and earth, and sea,
And you proud ship, and boy so fair,
Be blasted with the tempest's rage,
Or worn with poverty and age,
Till all of life and hope shall seem
A heart deceiving, feverish dream?
Yes!—and 'tis but few years we need,
With retrospective eye,
In their repeated tale to read
Our own homes history;
We know their end—to us, to all,
They are but blossoms, and they fall;
But yet young life, the sun, the flowers,
Are sweet as they were always ours.
For they are emblems to the heart
Of things it cannot see,—
Emblems which have their counterpart
In Heaven's eternity:
And though their day be short, or done
With our lost hours and setting sun,
They are, without their moment's flight,
What there shall be for ever bright!

ON THE CHOICE OF A WIFE.

The following Letter was written by a Lady, to a young friend who asked her advice. That lady was the wife of the avowed author, but was herself said to be, in reality, the authoress of the celebrated "Owen Roe O'Neill's Letters"—a work which, for purity of style, and the independence of its principles well deserves to be rescued from its ephemeral fate as one of the very few liberal pamphlets of its time. It was a political tract, written, we think, on the occasion of the General Election in 1790. The lady in question was *own sister* to Will. Todd Jones, one of the most liberal politicians of the day. He was then engaged in the celebrated contested election for *Lisburn*, against the Hertford interest.

"In compliance with your desire, I shall give you a sketch of my ideas on the important subject you mention. Friendship gives you a claim to my best instructions, although I can scarcely be more uselessly employed, when, dazzled by passion, my admonitions will be disregarded, or forgotten; and, without passion, I have not an idea of matrimonial happiness. I shall not touch on externals; beauty is, in the lover's eye, *agremens* in his fancy. A deep sense of religion is essential, above all things; without it, she cannot fulfil her own duties, and may draw you aside from yours, even imperceptibly to yourself. On the other side, your opinion of her piety will be an useful check on yourself—a silent, gentle, inoffensive monitor. A virtuous friend is a second conscience. I cannot conceive an earthly joy, equal to that which two mutually impassioned hearts must feel while raised together to the throne of mercy. Let her religious opinions be humble and trusting, yet without superstition; scepticism, to view it in no other light, is inconsistent with female timidity—supposing it not wicked, it is ungraceful. Few women will, of themselves, advance bold opinions; but, if the woman you are about to choose listen to them from your sex, she wants that quick sense of the becoming, which should ever distinguish her sex; and, probably, she has but a mean understanding. If religion were but the invention of man, yet still it is so very essential to female gentleness and tenderness—it answers so many useful purposes—that a wise sceptic would prefer a believing wife. Plain, sound, common sense is indispensably necessary; a woman who wants it, will give you vexation and disgust in a thousand nameless ways; and though a trifling woman should not be disagreeable to you, yet you must look a little forward, and consider how far her instructions and example are likely to affect the morals and manners of your children. As to genius, taste, extensive information—talents beyond the common—I leave you to your own fancy; or, rather, I would have you suit, as near as possible, your wife's capacity and knowledge to your own. "A good temper is the most necessary qualification, in a person with whom you are to spend

your life; but young ladies take so much care to conceal, particularly from your sex, what they should endeavour to suppress, that nothing can be more difficult, than to find out a woman's temper before marriage. Besides you probably only see her at times, and in places of amusement, where it is scarcely possible she can be out of humour; but, if you have opportunities of seeing her in her own family, then will be your time for observation. Let not a word, a look, a manner, escape your notice. Delicacy is necessary to keep love alive; and, happily, this is a matter, in which a man of the least penetration cannot be imposed on, if his own partiality do not aid the cheat. It is not to be imitated, because it cannot be conceived without being felt; that is, possessed—for its essence is feeling. Remark how she spends her time, whether usefully or idly; compliance with others, and many incidental circumstances, may induce a woman to partake in a variety of diversions, and her disposition is not to be judged therefrom; but, observe what amusement she seeks and prefers, what degrees of pleasure she seems to receive from dissipation in general. I would likewise, advise you to observe the disposition and character of her chosen friends—you may be certain, I mean those of her own sex. I shall not point out to your choice, the serious or the gay; choose according to your own liking. Each disposition has its peculiar advantage; but flee from the melancholy. I would no more pass my life with a woman of gloomy turn, than I would voluntarily take up my abode in a dungeon. Lastly, be certain, if possible, that she loves and prefers you to all mankind; and this is a nice point to judge of. Self-love may bias you in your favour, and an artful woman may feign what she does not feel. On the other hand, the diffidence which is inseparable from real love—which exalts the object, and debases, almost annihilates, self—conceals the passion as far as lies in her power. A man of acute sensibility is in a truly pitiable situation, when united to the woman he loves, and perceives indifference on her part, even in the smallest thing. He may not have reason to complain of her conduct; but gratitude and complacency are poor returns for love, which gives an expression to the face, a modulation to every tone of the voice, an endearing something to every little action, which the cold and indifferent heart never yet knew to feign. I shall not conclude without desiring you to avoid a woman who has obvious follies. Need I tell you that a passion for gaming is detestable and destructive?—it is totally dangerous and disgraceful; that coquetry may endanger your peace and honour;—that a turn to extravagance will reduce you to the alternative, of either allowing your wife to ruin you, or obliging you to lay ungenerous restraints on her, which, after all, may not be effectual?

"Farewell!—may Heaven direct your choice, and give you all that

"Unutterable happiness, which love Alone bestows, and on a favour'd few."

PALACE OF ST. ILDEFONSO IN SPAIN.

The palace of St. Ildefonso, recently the scene of a fierce insurrection, has become an object of so much interest that we will quote Mr. Roscoe's description:—"This palace, the favourite residence of Philip the Fifth, was greatly embellished by that monarch; who, reckless of his duties, or ignorant of the high trust Providence had reposed in him, lavished upon his private pleasures the riches of Spain. The great object of his ambition is supposed to have been—if we can believe historians at least—to rival the vaunted wonders of the gardens of Versailles. Here, surrounded by rugged precipices and solitary woods, he loved to spend the days bestowed on him for much higher purposes than indulging in useless gloom; and here, when death had gathered him to his fathers, his ashes were deposited. We visited his mausoleum. It is constructed in a style of much simplicity, of various kinds of marbles, with ornaments of bronze. The tomb itself, resting on a massive pedestal, supports an urn, surmounting a lofty abacus. Two statues, one representing Charity, the other a weeping figure, are placed one on either side of the urn. Above these are two medallions, containing the portraits of Philip and his queen, both enveloped with a veil, which Fame is endeavouring to remove. A pyramid supporting a vase of perfumes rises behind the tomb, on the pedestal of which is the following inscription:—'Philippo V. Principi Maximo. Optimo Parenti. Ferdinandus VI. Posuit.' But Ferdinand, having erected this monument to his father's memory, abandoned the palace to his mother-in-law. The court, however, long continued, and I believe still continues, to spend the hot summer months in this wild retreat, which is defended from the sirocco and other southerly winds by a very elevated ridge of snowy mountains, and lies in a sheltered vale open to the north. Like all places in the immediate vicinity of lofty mountain chains, St. Ildefonso is liable to sudden and frequent changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, so that, in the course of the 24 hours, persons of delicate constitutions are sometimes obliged to change their dress 2 or 3 times. These fluctuations in the state of the air are occasionally productive of colic, and other acute disorders. The exterior of the palace has nothing magnificent in its appearance; though the garden front, adorned with pillars of the Corinthian order, is not inelegant. From several of the royal apartments there is a splendid view over a *parterre*, adorned with marble vases and statues, of a cascade unrivalled for the richness of its decorations and the limpid purity of its waters. A romantic

stream breaks over the rocks at no great distance, and rolls along through an extensive tract of thickets, where the king, when disposed to imitate Isaac Walton, used to amuse himself with the rod and the line. One of the principal recommendations of St. Ildefonso arises from the abundance and excellence of its water. These it owes to the mountains which, towering aloft into the clouds, intercept vast quantities of vapours on their way towards the scorching plains of New Castile, and convert them into springs and rills that flow northward, and fertilize and render beautiful this solitary spot. The grounds, which are three miles in circumference, and of very broken and unequal surface, exhibit an endless succession of novel scenes. They are laid out with much taste. Each of the principal walks corresponds with one of the peaks of the neighbouring mountains, and, like the vistas in the Isola Madre, forcibly fixes attention upon the most striking objects.—One in particular every visitor must notice. Opening from the facade, it carries the view over five fountains, adorned with exquisite groups of sculpture, raising with the ground, tier above tier, to the mountain peak which crowns the whole. The water-works are universally acknowledged to excel those of Versailles, which, therefore, need not be disparaged below their merit to heighten the praise of these. One traveller ventures to describe the water thrown up in the garden of the French king as of a muddy colour, and as falling down like a noisome thick fog.—He is wrong. They are less chryselline indeed than these: but, to make this discovery, it is necessary to observe them very narrowly. No doubt the streams thrown up by the Castilian fountains are clear as crystal, and the sunbeams falling through them play before the eye in the most exquisite prismatic tints, while the spray falls around like the finest dew.—The sweetness of the atmosphere, the odour of the flowers, the murmuring waters, and the blue sunny beauty of the heavens above, make you imagine yourself transported to the fabled gardens of Irem, and a gentle melancholy seizes you as a multitude of historical associations rise before the mind. Nature itself never meant an earthly paradise to arise in this spot. The soil is hungry and shallow, and the rocks are so compact and uniformly near the surface, that, in order to obtain depth for the trees to take root, the king had square pits blown in the rock with gunpowder, and worked with tools, after which they were filled with earth brought hither from a distance. His industry, indeed, would have been commendable had his whole kingdom been a rock, like Malta, where the knights were compelled to have recourse to similar contrivances to create a few scanty gardens; but Spain abounds in fertile and pleasant undulations, where, with little labour or expense, scenes of surpassing beauty might be called into existence.—*Landscape Annual.*

SPANISH WOMEN.—The Spanish women, like all others of a southern race, have remarkably fine large eyes, not indeed intelligent, or expressive of anything beyond mere passion; but bright and sparkling, and full of animal fire. Their complexion, moreover, is often good, though dark, and their carriage possessed of all the grace and charm arising from ease and intense self-possession. Otherwise they appear to me far from beautiful.—There is nothing of that classic lightness and sunniness of aspect discoverable in women of Hellenic blood—nothing verging upwards towards the region of the ideal, or which wears the semblance of "commerce with the skies." They are all earth's mixture—of corporeal mould. This character is given to the countenance by a flatness and squareness of visage, such as the ancient sculptors seized upon when they would represent the merrywood gods and their train, and of which they found the type among the surrounding barbarians, or half-castes at home. But such a style of features is well enough calculated, we know, to please persons of a peculiar temperament. They seek not for those creatures of poetic mould, in whom the rays of passion are so intimately blended with those of intellect, in whom imagination, fancy, and whatever is least terrestrial in human nature, are so wedded to ardour of feeling and depth of emotion, that the result is the most perfect harmony of soul and sentiment; but, instead of this, are content with warmth and vivacity, grafted on youth and health, and accordingly find what they admire in Spain. This will be intelligible to any person, without traversing the Pyrenees, who will be at the pains to study the pictures of Murillo, Velasquez, or any other Spanish artist, and compare them with the poetical beauties of Raffaele, or of a Greek sculptor. Here we find the poetry of womanhood as it exists, not as it may be imagined, for most ignorant or unhappy is he who supposes there is any possible beauty in humanity which does not exist in womankind; while the Spanish artist, embodying what he saw and understood, fell short of that ideal loveliness reserved by nature for a more highly favoured race. Unquestionably, in traversing the peninsula, the eye may now and then distinguish among the crowd of forms pressing around it, some more exquisitely fashioned, and instinct with a nobler soul, than others. What I mean is, that such specimens of beauty are rarer in Spain than in some other countries—than in England, for example, or Greece; and when they occur, still, in most cases, are wanting in certain traits and touches which elevate the human figure towards the perfection attributed by the nations of old to their divinities. These exceptions are found chiefly, perhaps, in the north. In fact, a very judicious traveller, not addicted to exaggeration, has given a testimony in favour of the charms of the fair Biscayans, which it may be but justice to add: "The women (he says) are beautiful as angels, tall, light,

and merry; their garb is neat and pastoral; their hair falls in long plaits down their backs, and a veil or handkerchief, twisted round in a coquettish manner, serves them for a very becoming head dress."—*Roscoe's Landscape Annual.*

CALUMNIES OF THE IRISH PRESS.—All I shall say on the subject of Irish hospitality, is, that I had as great difficulty in making my escape from Dublin, as Red Hugh O'Donnell himself. Like him, I took my way towards the hills of Wicklow, determining to forget every thing I had heard in the city, on the subject of Ireland and to see things with my own eyes. This, in fact, is absolutely necessary; for, in Dublin, there are many clever, and, generally speaking, well-informed people, who know more of the interior of Africa than of that of their own country. One gentleman advised me, since I was going into the "disturbed districts," to take a pair of pistols; and another, to provide myself with a sword-stick. I adopted a medium course. I put a shillelagh into one hand and a small bundle of indispensables in the other; and, thus prepared, set forth, with no other means of locomotion than those with which nature had provided me. It may be proper to say here, at once, that, in the whole course of my rambles, generally on foot, often through wild and lonely scenes, and when my day's walk, not unfrequently prolonged till long after nightfall, I never met with the slightest interruption myself, and never heard of any deed of violence perpetrated at the time, with the exception of one row at a *pattern*. I would not presume to say such a thing on mere suspicion; but I feel the most absolute conviction, that one-half of the stories propagated by some of the newspapers, against the Irish character, are pure inventions; and that the remaining half, with the exception of occasional cases, are grossly exaggerated. If I am correct in this, we have here a fearful proof of Irishmen of education and talent being leagued together, several times a week, for the purpose of holding up their own countrymen to the rest of Europe, as the most brutal scoundrels that ever polluted the atmosphere of the world.—*Leitch Ritchie's Ireland.*

PORTUGUESE POLITENESS.—I remember a striking instance of the great extent to which mere ceremonial is carried by Portuguese of the old school; and it may not be amiss to relate it while I am touching on the subject. I called one morning on a high dignitary of the church, and, ascending a magnificent staircase, passed through a long suite of rooms to the apartment in which the reverend ecclesiastic was seated. Having concluded my visit, I bowed and departed; but turned, according to the invariable custom of the country, when I reached the door, and made another salutation; my host was slowly following me, and returned my inclination by one equally profound; when I arrived at the door of the second apartment, he was standing on the threshold of the first, and the ceremony again passed between us; when I had gained the third apartment he was occupying the place I had just left on the second; the same civilities were then renewed, and these polite reciprocations were continued till I had traversed the whole suite of apartments. At the banisters, I made a low, and, as I supposed, a final salutation; but no, when I had reached the first landing-place he was at the top of the stairs; when I stood on the second landing-place he had descended to the first; and upon each and all of these occasions our heads wagged with increasing humility. Our journey to the foot of the stairs was at length completed. I had now to pass through a long hall, divided by columns, to the front door, at which my carriage was standing. Whenever I reached one of these pillars, I turned and found his Eminence waiting for the expected bow; which he immediately returned, continually progressing, and managing his paces so as to go through his share of the ceremony on the precise spot which had witnessed my last inclination. As I approached the hall door our mutual calculations were no longer occasional but perpetual; and ever and anon they still continued, after I had entered my carriage, as the Bishop stood with uncovered head till it was driven away.—*Portugal and Galicia.*

COURSES OF THE TABLE.—Among the many choice spirits who figured in the convivial circles of Ayrshire at the close of the last century, no one, perhaps, was a greater favourite than Mr. H—, of S—. In person and manners he was quite the *beau-ideal* of an accomplished tableman. Along with a fund of good humour he had a superabundance of pleasantry, which rendered his company particularly attractive; while his countenance bore ample testimony to his social propensities, for, as it was truly remarked, "a wider mouth for a laugh, or a redder nose for a bottle, was not to be found among all the votaries of Bacchus." Dining one day with the Laird of Logan, Mr. H— happened to help himself to a little brandy after his fish—a custom which is still kept up at some of the hospitable boards in that very hospitable county. When holding up the glass between him and the light, "Laird," said he, addressing Logan, "this is rather pale for me; I would prefer some of your dark brandy." "I assure, Mr. H—, what I have sent you is the dark brandy." "I'll no contradict you, laird, in your ain house; but it looks pale to me." "I'll no contradict you, Mr. H—, out of your ain house; but you should consider, that your red nose and muckle mouth would gar any man's brandy look pale."—*The Laird of Logan, 2d Series.*

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