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St. John's*



THE NEWFOUNDLANDER

No. 538

THURSDAY, November 16, 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

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.

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

NICHOLAS GILL,

50 PUNS. strong proof fine flavoured Demerara RUM

20 Puns. Retailing MOLASSES
25 Hhds. and 10 bls. first quality SUGAR
And a few Barrels American TAR.
July 27.

AT THE STORES

J. Dunscomb & Co.

A few doz. real French
CHAMPAIGN,

AND

A few dozen very old fine
MADEIRA.

August 17

On Sale

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

Lawrence O'Brien,

The Cargo of the Brig KINGALOECH from Hamburg,
800 Bags fine & common BREAD.
200 Barrels FLOUR
170 Firkins BUTTER
20 Ditto ditto (best Holstein for private use)
50 Barrels PORK
100 Ditto OATMEAL
50 Ditto GRITTS
A few Casks assorted BOOTS & SHOES
A few Cases GLASSWARE
Westphalia HAMS
6000 BRICK.
September 7.

Now Landing

From the Brigantine MARGARET, Capt. W. Grey
AND FOR SALE

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT HIS

New Building, opposite the Premises of Messrs, Rennie, Stuart, & Co.

10 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.

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.

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.

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.

PROVISIONS!

Richard Howley

IS NOW LANDING,

The Cargo of the MARCH from Hamburg,

Vis.

100 Barrels } Prime Mess PORK
100 Half-barrels }
100 Firkins Holstein New BUTTER
300 Bls. Superfine FLOUR
50 Ditto fresh, coarse-ground, OATMEAL
20 Ditto fine boiling PEASE
600 Bags superfine, fine and middling BISCUIT, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—The half-bl. Pork are strongly recommended to the attention of families, being warranted fully equal to the best Irish.

September 14.

BY

SAINB, JOHNSTON & CO.

Ex GOSHAWK from Barbice,

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

ALSO,

Ex EUPHEMIA, and CLYDESDALE from Copenhagen,

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

September 7.

West India Produce.

WE ARE NOW LANDING,

From the Brig Sir John Thomas Duckworth,

A few Hogheads 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.

A SECOND HAND

FIRE ENGINE.

Apply at the Newfoundland Office.

August 3.

The Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) November 16, 1837.

The Select Committee who were appointed by the Council for the purpose of taking the Supply Bill into consideration, presented the report of their deliberations on Friday last; and on Saturday, in Committee of the whole House, the Bill was again read and its several sections consecutively discussed.—The measure was agreed to with some exceptions, (of which the sum of £699 for Contingencies of the House of Assembly, and £500 to defray the expense of Delegates, formed the principal features) until some information should be obtained from the Assembly that might justify the Council in affording their sanction to those items.

On Tuesday the Council again met; His Honor Chief Justice Boulton, who was prevented by indisposition from attending for some days previously, was present.—The consideration of the Supply Bill was resumed—the House in Committee of the whole—the Hon. J. Dunscomb in the Chair.—Hon. Chief Justice moved the rejection of the Bill.—Hon. W. Thomas did not concur in the proposition of the President, but was of opinion that the Bill should be discussed, and returned to the Assembly with any amendments the Council might deem it right to adopt—leaving it to the Assembly to receive the Bill so amended, or otherwise, thereby exonerating the Council, in case of the rejection by the Assembly, from all the onus that would be involved by the loss of the Supplies.—The Hon. the Attorney-General was opposed to the rejection of the Bill, but was also averse to the motion of the Hon. W. Thomas. He (the Attorney-General) thought the Bill ought either be adopted in its present shape, or rejected *in toto*. He considered it only a loss of time to go through the Bill with a view to affixing amendments, and then transmit it to the House of Assembly, as he felt assured that Branch would not consent to receiving it under such circumstances. He would therefore propose that the Bill do pass, though he saw many items in it which he considered extremely objectionable, but he was desirous of avoiding the evil consequences that must result to the colony if the Supply Bill be lost. He would urge that a strong protest on the part of this House should accompany the measure, and that all the Council's objections be embodied in a Message to the House of Assembly, and he doubted not, that in the next session the Assembly would see the propriety of adopting measures to meet the views of the Council on the subject. Mr. Simms's motion was not seconded, and the Hon. Chief Justice having withdrawn his proposition, the motion introduced by Hon. W. Thomas was then put and carried.

The following Messages were on Monday last sent down to the House of Assembly by her Majesty's Council:—

"The Council request the House of Assembly will lay before them any information the Assembly may possess relative to the facts and circumstances which induce them to make the grants in the supply Bill to Johanna Mulloy, Captain Pearle, N., and the Clerk of the Peace at Harbor Grace."

"Her Majesty's Council request the House of Assembly will lay before them a copy of the Instructions and Reports to be furnished to the Delegates appointed to treat with Her Majesty's Government on certain matters, and for the expense of whose mission a sum of £500 is provided in the Supply Bill now before the Council; and also what mode is proposed to be adopted for the appointment of such Delegates."

To the foregoing Messages the following reply was transmitted by the Assembly on Tuesday:—

Mr. President,—The House of Assembly in reply to the two Messages transmitted to them on yesterday, on the subject of certain grants comprehended in the Bill of Supply at present before the Council, although they cannot at this late period of the Session consent to make any alteration in that measure, yet from that anxious desire which they have always manifested to maintain a good correspondence with Her Majesty's Council as a co-ordinate Branch of the Legislature, have determined to furnish upon these subjects all the information requested by that Body.

They therefore, in compliance with the request contained in the first Message, consent to lay before the Council copies of the "Report of a Committee of the whole House on the present state of the Administration of Justice in Newfoundland," and the Reports of Select Committees "on the present state of the Agriculture" and "of the Fisheries of this Colony," together with a copy of the Instructions to "the Delegates appointed to treat with Her Majesty's Government on certain subjects;" but in reply to that part of the Message wherein the Council enquire "what mode is proposed to be adopted for the appointment of such Delegates," the House of Assembly beg to acquaint the Council, that the Delegates have been already appointed by votes of this House, passed *nemine contradicente*, and shall under every circumstance, proceed on their mission at the close of the session.

On the subject of the Grants, mentioned in the second Message of yesterday, the House take leave

to acquaint Her Majesty's Council that the vote to Mrs. Molloy was granted on a petition presented to this House by permission of His Excellency the Governor; and as the House saw that her husband had been for many years a respectable Medical Practitioner in this Island, they judged his wife a very fit object of Legislative support, when suddenly reduced from comfort and independence to a state of destitution, by means of her husband's insanity.

The Grant to Captain Pearl, R. N., is, in like manner, a vote founded on a petition from that Gentleman, presented to this House under the sanction of His Excellency the Governor; and as that petition came before the House strongly supported by a letter from the Chairman of the Committee from which Mr. Pearl derived the appointment, they considered the evidence of the Chairman conclusive of the validity of his "claim;" and as the then Chairman is now distinguished by a seat in Her Majesty's Council, the House of Assembly feel not a little surprised that the Council should be at a loss for information on the subject.—(See the letter subjoined.)

With regard to the Clerk of the Peace at Harbor Grace, the House of Assembly could not discover upon what principle, in this colony where there are four such officers, this person is particularly selected for a salary, while those of the capital of the Island, of Ferryland and Trinity, are suffered to go without any. In the Government Estimate sent down to this House in 1834, there is not the least advertence to this officer. In 1835, we find that the sum of £18 is asked for as his salary in the estimate, but desiring to economise, the House voted £50 to that officer on the recommendation of the Police Committee to cover the expense of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions, but to no purpose—the £50 were drawn, and the expense of the prosecutions not lessened. And in 1836, the Committee on Police recommended to have a salary paid that officer in lieu of all fees; but the returns of the Blue Book prove that this officer took both salary and fees; therefore it was that this House, regarding the duties of that office now as exactly the same as they were in 1835, when His Excellency Governor Prescott estimated his services at £18, made no objection to grant that sum for the current year.

The House having thus, in their solicitude to support a right understanding with Her Majesty's Council, at a period when the public interests especially require it, complied with every request made by that Honorable Body, beg leave emphatically to protest against these repeated violations of the privileges of this Branch of the Legislature.

The House of Assembly are at a loss to conceive whence Her Majesty's Council have derived a precedent for the course at present pursued on the Supply Bill. The Commons House of Assembly consists of the Representatives of the people, returned by the free voice of the people, and possessing their unbounded confidence; and as it is for them to raise revenues from the produce of the industry of the people, so is it their undoubted right and dearest privilege, to appropriate these revenues for the promotion of the public interests, in such manner as they, on the part of the people whom they represent, shall judge necessary; and therefore do they regard the requests of Her Majesty's Council as conveyed in the Messages of yesterday, highly derogatory from the privileges of this House.

The only precedent furnished by Hatsell, of "reasons" being sought by the Lords "for passing a Bill" in the Commons, is in vol. 4. page 3 so far back as 1575—nearly three centuries ago—but even then the Commons indignantly repelled the right assumed by the Lords to make "the request;" but in page 48, in terms of strong condemnation, he adverts to the existence of others—his observation is as follows:—"And though some of the more ancient precedents are of instances where one House of Parliament has demanded of the other, their reasons for bringing in, or amending, or refusing to agree to, certain bills, these proceedings, (as they were very properly declared to be irregular as long as the year 1575, in the case of Lord Stourton's Bill, and again, in 1661, upon the bill for the execution of persons attainted of high treason) ought not to be followed as examples; because, instead of composing differences, they tend rather to raise disputes, touching the privileges and independency of that House, of whom such reasons are demanded." In more modern times the privileges of the Representative Branch of the Legislature are better understood, and in proportion as freedom has progressed and tranquillity pervaded the realm, so have the mutual jealousies which in times of Civil convulsion, marked the character of the two Houses of Parliament, been gradually subsiding; until, according to Hatsell, vol. 3, page 132:—"the Commons have asserted and maintained this claim through such a long and various course of precedents, particularly from the time of the Restoration to the beginning of this century, that the Lords have now for many years desisted, either from beginning any bill, or from making amendments to bills passed by the Commons, which, either in the form of positive taxes, or pecuniary penalties, or in any other shape, might, by construction, be considered as imposing burthens upon the people."

The same learned writer on the precedents of Parliament observes, vol. 3, page 62:—"The House of Commons have, on their part, asserted, and, I believe, invariably preserved the exclusive exercise of the right," as expressed in the Resolution of 3d July, 1678, "That bills of Supply, imposing burthens upon the people should be the grant of the Commons, and that the Lords should have no other voice than, as one branch of the Le-

gisature by their assent to give the authority of a Law to the levying of those aids and taxes which the Commons shall think wise and fitting to impose." And again, in page 76, he remarks, "on the other hand the Lords ought not to intermeddle with, but to leave to the House of Commons that jurisdiction and those rights which they on their part are equally entitled to: I mean the exclusive right of judging in all matters relating to their privileges, and to the election of their own Members; and of granting, arranging and disposing of all aids and taxes to be levied on the people;"—and in pages 133 and 134, he traces these privileges back to the Reign of Henry IV., when in 1407, the famous bill entitled "the Indemnity of the Lords and Commons," was passed into a Law.

The House of Assembly, then, will never admit that they are less the Representatives of the people than are the House of Commons of England, nor less in the confidence of those whom they represent, nor less the guardians and dispensers of the public treasures, nor never will they permit a body constituted as is Her Majesty's Council, to assume rights superior to those exercised by the British House of Lords.

In acceding, therefore, to the requests of yesterday, the House of Assembly merely would be understood, as testifying their anxious desire to facilitate the movements of the machinery of Government, to free the Executive from the embarrassments arising from the accumulation of debts to public officers, and to other engagements now seven months standing—to relieve the necessities of the poor, but above all things, in order that a Session so tedious, so pregnant with difficulties, may close in a spirit of conciliation and kindness becoming the several branches of a deliberative Assembly, but by no means as laying down a precedent for the future in thus voluntarily sacrificing all precedent to the extreme exigency of the time.

Extract of a letter to Captain Pearl, R. N., dated Nov. 22, 1831:—

"I shall consider it a pleasing part of my duty, as Chairman of the Committee, to bear my testimony to the zeal and assiduity which you exhibited in the discharge of the duties imposed on you by the Committee, and to forward as far as in my power your claims on that Committee.

Yours, truly,
WM. THOMAS,
(Chairman of the Committee of 1830
Captain JAMES PEARL, R. N.
&c. &c. &c.)
WM. CARSON,
Speaker.
House of Assembly, 14th Nov.

The Supply Bill was read a 3d time in the Council yesterday and transmitted to the Assembly, together with some amendments which had been introduced in Committee—but the Assembly, refusing to receive it in this shape, immediately sent it back to the Council and requested a Conference, which was granted. The following is a transcript of the Instructions to the Assembly's Conferrees:—

The House of Assembly have desired the present Conference in order to express their exceeding regret that Her Majesty's Council should have persevered in pursuing, with respect to the Supply Bill, the extraordinary and unconstitutional course which marks all their proceedings up to the present moment.

The reiterated dictation of Her Majesty's Council to this House as to what Bills of Supply should be originated, and the manner as well as the matter of their constitution—but particularly the unprecedented circumstance of the Council sitting in Committee of Supply and taking evidence, and in secret to, upon the grants voted by the House of Assembly, as well as their unparliamentary refusal to permit a Committee of the Assembly to peruse the Report of Committee, in order to the correction of the misrepresentations therein embodied, until they had first given it publication through the public press,—and finally the sending down the Bill with amendments, notwithstanding the repeated declarations of this House on the subject of their privileges,—all these concur to compel the House of Assembly to adopt that course which the British House of Commons pursued in the year 1700, on the occasion of the Lords' sending down with amendments the Bill entitled "An act for granting an aid to His Majesty, by sale of the forfeited and other Estates and Interests in Ireland, and by a Land Tax in England, for the several purposes therein mentioned,"—but none of which amendments went to affect the quantum or the manner or the matter of the said supply or aid; and in pursuing this course the House of Assembly beg leave to adopt not only the spirit but the very letter of the Instructions of the House of Commons as follow, viz:

"The Commons' House of Assembly "cannot agree to the amendments made" by Her Majesty's Council to this Bill, for that all aids and supplies granted to Her Majesty in Parliament are the sole and entire gift of the Commons; and as all Bills for the granting of such aids and supplies begin with the Commons, so it is the undoubted and sole right of the Commons to direct, limit and appoint in such Bills the ends and purposes, considerations, limitations and qualifications of such grants, which ought not to be changed or altered by "the Council."

"This is well known to be such a fundamental right of the Commons that to give reasons for it has been esteemed by our ancestors to be a weakening of that right.

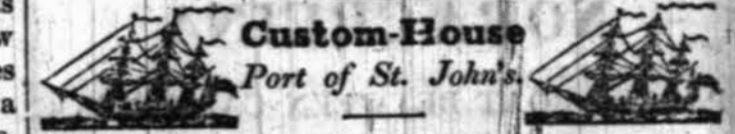
"The Commons' House of Assembly "therefore leave the Bill and the amendments with the Council, together with the ill consequences that may attend the not passing the Bill."—(Hatsell, vol. 3, p. 454, appendix No. 12.)

A Message was on Monday last transmitted to the Council and Assembly, by his Excellency the Governor, informing them that it was His Excellency's intention to prorogue the Legislature This Day, but by a subsequent Message His Excellency has signified his intention of postponing the prorogation to Saturday next.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Hamilton*, for Gibraltar, Miss Haly.—In the *Falcon*, for Liverpool, Mr. Noad, Mr. Willoughby, Mr. James Brine and Son, Mr. Bowring.

Married, at St. John's Church, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. T. F. Bridge, Mr. J. C. PRESTON, (of the firm of Winter & Preston, Demerara) to ELIZABETH, daughter of George Winter, Esq., Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper on this station.

Shipping Intelligence.



VESELS (ENTERED.)

November 10.—American Brig Abby, M. Hutchin son Salem, U. S.—200 bls. apples.
Sir C. Hamilton, Blake, Sydney—66 chalds. coal.
11.—St. John's, Percy, Sydney—95 chalds. coal.
13.—Congress, Bohoker, Novascotia—180 bls. apples, 220 bls. cider, 10 M. lumber, &c.
Amphion, Webster, P. E. Island—8 M. lumber 34 M. shingles, and sundries.
Mary Jane, Kemp, Cape Breton—90 tons coal.
Alexander, Keating, Novascotia—30 head cattle, 80 sheep, and sundries.
St. Patrick, Le Buff, Cape Breton—70 tons coal.
Jane Elizabeth, Munden, Cape Breton—100 tons coal.
Malvina, Gearen, Cape Breton—100 tons coal.
Clarinda, White, P. E. Island—2000 bushels potatoes, 500 bushels oats.

VESELS (LOADING.)

November 10.—Spanish Brig Juan, Carambola, Spain.
Ann Petley, Champion, Madeira.
Brothers, Field, Bristol.
Pillhead, Welford, Teignmouth.
Albion, Whiteway, Plymouth.
Bernudianna, Newbold, Barbados.
Selina, Hicks, Cork.
Spanish Brig Cid, Larranaga de Agua, Spain.
Ann, Clarke, Halifax.

VESELS (CLEARED.)

November 10.—Liberty, Coysh, Oporto—1400 qts. fish.
Salima, Haycs, Oporto—2300 qts. fish.
Rising Sun, Morrisey, Halifax—900 qts. fish.
Sir T. J. Duckworth, Spencer, Grenada—1300 qts. fish, 8 qr.-casks wine, and sundries.
Falcon, Huie, Liverpool—105 tons seal and cod oil and blubber, 13,000 seal skins, 80 tierces salmon, and sundries.
11.—Lottery, Hinson, Barbados—1000 qts. fish.
Spanish Brig Eola, de Urritia, Santander—2300 qts. fish.
14.—Hannah, Moore, Halifax—30 bls. flour, and sundries.
Elizabeth, Lawson, Lisbon—2800 qts. fish.
Helen, Edie, Oporto—3000 qts. fish.
15.—Ranger, Falk, Oporto—2200 qts. fish.
Spanish Brig Transmirano, Larachaga, Santander—3300 qts. fish.

For WATERFORD.

To sail about the last of November, inst., the Brig



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.

BLAND & TOBIN.

October 26.

A CARD

Doctor M'KEN

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

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.

Notices.

TREASURY BILLS.

THE Assisstant Commissary General will receive SEALED TENDERS, until 2 o'clock on Friday the 24th November, for a supply of Spanish or Mexican DOLLARS to the extent of £3000 Sterling, required for the Public Service, to be raised by bills at 30 days sight, on the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The rate of exchange in pence per dollar, and the amount Tendered, also in Sterling, must be expressed in words at length.

Answers will be given at this Office at 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 25th instant.

Commissariat, Newfoundland,
St. John's, 15th November, 1837.

Benevolent Irish Society.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Benevolent Irish Society will be held at the ORPHAN ASYLUM SCHOOL, on Sunday next, after Last Mass.

By order
JOHN V. NUGENT,
Secretary.

November 16.

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 arrangements in Waterford for the conveyance 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 himself 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.

To be Sold or Let.

THE WHOLE, OR IN LOTS, AS FOLLOW:—

- No. 1.—A STORE, and WHARF attached thereto.
- 2.—A DWELLING-HOUSE, with a COOPERAGE 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 application to

PATRICK KELLY.

October 26.

TO BE LET.

And immediate possession given—

A Neat and comfortable HOUSE in *Gover Street*, lately in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel P. Marett.—For further particulars, apply to

MARY PRENDERGAST.

November 16.

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 occupied by the Subscriber.—Apply to

WILLIAM BUCKLEY,
King's Road.

October 26.

On Sale

By Private Contract,

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 Speculators. For particulars apply to

W.M. FIRTH.

November 16.

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 Importations,

50 Qr.-Chests Twankey } TEAS,
50 Ditto Congo }
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.

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 Hbds. moist SUGAR
SOAP and CANDLES;

And,

2 COD SEINES 56x80 and 60x90, which would be sold very low for prompt payment

DANIEL FOWLER.

November 2.

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, Water-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.

Provisions, Dry Goods, &c.

BULLBY, JOB & CO.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

Per *Mazepa* from Copenhagen, *Neptune*, and *Falcon*, from Liverpool,

Copenhagen FLOUR and BUTTER

Hamburg BREAD and Konigsberg PORK

CORDAGE, NAILS, and CHAINS

SOAP, CANDLES, GUNPOWDER

And a General Assortment of

Store GOODS.

ALSO,

A Large Stock of

Manufactured GOODS,

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

And

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

Winter BOOTS,

All of English Make.

October 12.

By Private Contract,

The fine fast-sailing Brigantine

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

PERCHARD & BOAG.

October 12.

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 Hogsheds Brown SUGAR
- 26 Barrels ditto
- 9 Cases GLASSWARE.
- 1 Case LOOKING-GLASSES
- 150 Boxes SOAP
- 50 Half ditto
- 700 Pair BOOTS and SHOES
- 37 Puncheons Superior MOLASSES.

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 Hbds. 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

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 Hbds.
- 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.

A SECOND HAND

PIANO FORTE.

Apply at the Newfoundland Office.
May 25.

BY

Baine, Johnston & Co.

230 Tons

SALT.

Ex *ANN JOHNSTON*, from Cadiz.

August 10.



Poets Corner.

THE SAILOR'S HOUR OF PRAYER.

(At Sea, Sunday morning, May 8th.)

'Tis the hour of prayer,—'tis the hour of prayer!
For Morning breaks, and the breezy air,
Just curls the crest of yon gathering wave,
As onwards it comes our bark to lave.
O Sailor Boy, wake, and send up to heaven
The incense of praise for blessings given!

is the hour of prayer,—'tis the hour of prayer!
He sun rises high, and the wind sets fair;
Broad swell the sails, as in power and pride
They waft us swift o'er the surging tide.
O sailor boy, kneel, and with vows sincere
Render thanks unto him who preserves us here.

'Tis the hour of prayer,—'tis the hour of prayer!
Bright glows the west, and radiantly there
Beams the evening star, true hearts to tell
Of the dear ones left in the Home loved well.

O sailor boy chaunt the sweet vesper hymn,
And God bless thy soul, and preserve thee from sin.

'Tis the hour of prayer,—'tis the hour of prayer!
The watch is set, and the charge is shared;
The night's star-spangled banner waves widely unfurled,
To curtain in rest the o'er-wearied world.

O sailor boy, sailor boy, ere thou dost sleep,
Give praises to him who thy soul still shall keep.

'Tis the hour of prayer,—'tis the hour of prayer!
The tempest rolls wild, and red lightnings glare,
The thunders crash hoarse through the echoing sky,
And death and destruction are hovering nigh.

O sailor boy, now is thy hour of need;
At the throne of God's mercy with fervency plead.

'Tis the hour of prayer,—'tis the hour of prayer!
The danger is over,—we banish all care;
And we list to the moans of the hurtless blast
Unappalled, now its force and its terrors are past.

Sailor boy, kneel, and add praise to thy prayers,
That the life may be blest which God graciously spares.

AN AFFECTING SCENE IN THE DESERT.

The travellers were a Tartar and his wife, who, in consequence of a marriage not approved of by their respective families, had fled from their country, to seek that home in another which was denied them in their own. The man was handsome, of noble carriage, possessing all the generous qualities of his race; bold, active, enterprising, with great capability of endurance, and withal of a mild and placable spirit. The woman was young, beautiful, but extremely delicate; and, to crown her husband's misery and her own, she was about to become a mother. When they arose on this sad morning, they consumed the last of their provisions. They had only a small quantity of water in a leathern bottle, which the Tartar made his fainting wife drink before they proceeded on their way.

The Tartar's wife was mounted upon a small Arabian horse, which for the last several days had been sparingly fed that it could scarcely proceed. The wretched woman was unconscious of the extent of her danger. She knew not that the whole of their provisions were exhausted, save one small rice cake, which the tender husband had reserved for her use.

The anxious Tartar held an umbrella over the head of his wife, as he walked painfully along by the side of his lean, limping pony; but after a while his arm became so cramped, that it was with difficulty he could bear the weight of the chatta. This, though not great, was the more sensibly felt from the elevated position in which he was obliged to keep his arms. He was, however, marvellously sustained by the excitement of his anxiety for the dear object near him, who bore with unremitting endurance privations which, in her state, were especially deplorable. They travelled through a long and toilsome day. The rice cake was consumed long before they halted for the night. There being no shelter near, the husband fixed the handle of his umbrella in the ground, and throwing over it a thin palampore, formed a kind of rude tent, under which his wife might repose without immediate exposure to the night air. She was exhausted with fatigue; her tongue was parched with thirst, and the rapid increase of circulation too plainly told that fever was fast coming on. To attempt to depict the husband's agony would be a vain endeavour. Without food—without water—his wife actually in the pains of labour—with no hope of relief—in the midst of a vast wilderness, which even the wild beasts shunned as a solitude where only death and desolation reigned—he had no thought but that both must lie down and die. The sufferings of his hapless companion were appalling, yet she bore

them without a murmur. The severity of her pangs aggravated that thirst by which she had been so long and so grievously oppressed. He had but one alternative, and did not hesitate to adopt it at such a trying emergency. His wife's agonies were every moment increasing. He quitted the insecure canopy which he had erected for their temporary accommodation, seized his dagger, ran to the pony, and, in a paroxysm of tumultuous anxiety to save the life of the object dearest to him upon earth, he plunged it desperately into the animal's throat. Having caught the blood in a wooden trencher, he bore it to the tent. During his short absence his wife had become a mother. The cry of the poor babe raised within him, at this moment, emotions of parental joy; but these were in an instant stifled by the consciousness of those perils by which he was surrounded. He put the bowl to the lips of the suffering mother: she took a small quantity, and was in a slight degree refreshed. He now kindled a fire on the wide blasted desert, and broiled some flesh of the animal which he had just slaughtered. It was tough and rank. The juices, however, of this unpalatable repast subdued in a degree the yearnings of hunger and the dreadful pangs of thirst.

It was agreed by the half-distracted parents that the new-born pledge of their affections should be abandoned. The mother having kissed it fervently, consigned it to the arms of her husband, who, having taken it to a spot where the stunted stock of a tree protruded from the scorching sand, placed it under the scanty shade of this bare emblem of sterility; and having covered it with leaves, left it to the mercy of that God who can protect the babe in the desert as well as the sovereign on his throne. On rejoining his wife, the Tartar found her so weak that he feared she would be unable to proceed. Though released from the burden of her infant, her prostration of strength was so extreme, from the united effects of mental and bodily suffering, that she could scarcely arise from the earth. The pangs of thirst were again becoming horrible; still, after a severe struggle, she rose, and the wretched pair pursued their journey in silence and in agony. They had not proceeded far before the invincible yearnings of nature prevailed over mere physical torment, and the bereaved mother called in a voice of piteous anguish for her child. She could no longer endure the pains of separation. The idea of having voluntarily consented to become the instrument of its death, caused a horror which increased with every step, and she sank exhausted upon the sand. The sun, now rising towards its meridian, poured upon her the fiery effulgence of its beams. The husband's heart was subdued by her sufferings. Dashing a tear from his cheek, he undertook to restore their infant to the arms of its distracted mother. Fixing the handle of his umbrella again in the ground, and throwing the palampore over it, he placed his wife under that frail covering, and immediately retraced his steps.

With a sad heart he reached the spot where he had lately deposited the infant; but what was his consternation at beholding the leaves removed, and a black snake coiled round it, with its hideous mouth opposed to that of his child! In a frenzy of desperation he rushed forward; but, instantly arrested by the instinct of paternal fear, he stood before the objects at once of his tenderest interest and of his terror, as if he had been suddenly converted into stone. The previous motion, however, had evidently alarmed the monster; for it gradually uncoiled itself from its victim without committing the slightest injury, and retired into the hollow trunk which marked this memorable spot. The father snatched up his child, and bore it with ecstasy to its mother; but she was extended under the palampore in the last struggles of expiring nature. Her feeble spirit had been overborne by her lengthened sufferings of mind and body, and now she lay at the point of death. She raised her eyes languidly, received the babe with a faint smile upon her bosom, and tenderly kissed it. The effort overcame her, and she fainted. After a short time she rallied—but it was only to die.—*Caunter's Romance of History.*

TIME FOR MATRIMONY.—The most proper age for entering the holy bands of matrimony has been much discussed, but never settled. I am entitled to my opinion; and although I cannot here give the grounds on which it rests, the reader may take it for granted that I could adduce, were this the proper place, a great number of weighty reasons, both moral and physical, for the dogma which I am going to propound. The maxim, then, which I would inculcate is this—that matrimony should not be contracted before the first year of the fourth septenniad, on the part of the female, nor before the last year of the same in the case of the male. In other words, the female should be at least 21 years of age, and the male 28 years. That there should be seven years difference between the ages of the sexes, at whatever period of life the solemn contract is entered upon, need not be urged, as it is universally admitted. There is a difference of 7 years, not in the actual duration of life, in the two sexes, but in the stamina of the constitution, the symmetry of the form, and the lineaments of the face. The wear and tear of bringing up a family might alone account for this inequality; but there are other causes inherent in the constitution, and independent of matrimony or celibacy. In respect to early marriage, as far as it concerns the softer sex, I have to observe that, for every year at which the hymeneal knot is tied below the age of 21, there will be, on an average, 3 years of premature decay of the corporeal fabric, and a consi-

derable abbreviation of the usual range of human existence. It is in vain to point out instances that seem to nullify this calculation. There will be individual exceptions to all general rules. It will be found on the MORAL consequences of too early marriages, it is not my intention to dilate; though I could adduce many strong arguments against, and very few in favour of the practice. It has been said that "matrimony MAY have miseries, but celibacy has no pleasures." As far as marriage is concerned the adage ought to run thus—"marriage MUST have miseries, though celibacy MAY have no pleasures." The choice of a wife or a husband is rather foreign to my subject, and has occupied much abler pens than mine to little advantage. My own opinion is, that were the whole of the adult population registered as they come of age, each person, male and female, drew a name out of the urn, and thus rendered matrimony a complete lottery, the sums total of happiness, misery, or content, would be nearly, if not exactly the same, as upon the present principle of selection. This, at first sight, will appear a most startling proposition; but the closer we examine it, the less extravagant it will be found.—*Dr. James Johnson.*

THE CRITICISMS OF HAZLITT.

(From *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*)

Byron and Scott are an illustrious pair whom the writer has selected upon the principle of contrast. He has, we think, done justice to both, though his natural inclination tends more strongly to the nominal than to the real aristocrat. No extract that we could take, can convey any adequate notion of his masterly analysis of the wayward genius, and what was identical, the personal character of Byron. Every sentence is part of a whole, and each teems with original thought. The subjoined passage embraces the great outlines of the genius of both the remarkable persons spoken of.

Lord Byron, when he pleases, defies competition and surpasses all his contemporaries. Whatever he does, he must do in a more decided and daring manner than any one else—he lounges with extravagance, and yawns so as to alarm the reader! Self will, passion, the love of singularity, a disdain of himself and of others, (with a conscious sense that this is among the ways and means of proceeding admiration,) are the proper categories of his mind: he is a lordly writer, is above his own reputation, and condescends to the Muses with a scornful grace!

Lord Byron, who in his politics is a *Liberal*, in his genius is haughty and aristocratic: Walter Scott, who is an aristocrat in principle, is popular in his writings, and is (as it were) equally *servile* to nature and to opinion. The genius of Sir Walter is essentially imitative, or "denotes a foregone conclusion;" that of Lord Byron is self-dependent, or, at least, requires no aid, is governed by no law, but the impulses of its own will. We confess, however much we may admire independence of feeling and erectness of spirit in general on practical questions, yet, in works of genius, we prefer him who bows to the authority of nature, who appeals to actual objects, to mouldering superstitions, to history, observation, and tradition, before him who only consults the pragmatical and restless workings of his own breast, and gives them out as oracles to the world. We like a writer (whether poet or prose-writer) who takes in (or is willing to take in) the range of half the universe in feeling, character, description, much better than we do one who obstinately and invariably shuts himself up in the Bastille of his own ruling passions. In short, we had rather be Sir Walter Scott (meaning thereby the Author of "Waverley") than Lord Byron, a hundred times over. And for the reason just given—namely, that he casts his descriptions in the mould of nature, ever-varying, never tiresome, always interesting and always instructive, instead of casting them constantly in the mould of his own individual impressions. He gives us man as he is, or as he was, in almost every variety of situation, action, and feeling. Lord Byron makes man after his own image, woman after his own heart; the one is a capricious tyrant, the other a yielding slave; he gives us the misanthrope and the voluptuary by turns; and with these two characters, burning or melting in their own fires, he makes out everlasting centos of himself. He hangs the cloud, the film of his existence over all outward things—sits in the centre of his thoughts, and enjoys dark night, bright day, the glitter and the gloom "in cell monastic"—we see the mournful pall, the crucifix, the death's-heads, the faded chaplet of flowers, the gleaming tapers, the agonized brow of genius, the wasted form of beauty—but we are still imprisoned in a dungeon, a curtain intercepts our view, we do not breathe freely the air of nature or of our own thoughts. The other admired author draws aside the curtain, and the veil of egotism is rent, and he shews us the crowd of living men and women, the endless groups, the landscape back-ground, the cloud and the rainbow, and enriches our imaginations and relieves one passion by another, and expands and lightens reflection, and takes away that tightness at the breast which arises from thinking or wishing to think that there is nothing in the world out of a man's self!—In this point of view, the Author of "Waverley" is one of the greatest teachers of morality that ever lived, by emancipating the mind from petty, narrow, and bigoted prejudices; Lord Byron is the greatest pamperer of those prejudices

by seeming to think there is nothing else worth encouraging but the seeds or the full luxuriant growth of dogmatism or self-conceit. In reading the *Scotch novels*, we never think about the author, except from a feeling of curiosity respecting our unknown benefactor; in reading Lord Byron's works, he himself is never absent from our minds. The colouring of Lord Byron's style, however rich and dipped in Tyrian dyes, is nevertheless opaque, is in itself an object of delight and wonder: Sir Walter Scott's is perfectly transparent. In studying the one, you seem to gaze at the figures cut in stained glass, which exclude the view beyond, and where the pure light of Heaven is only a means of setting off the gorgousness of art; in reading the other, you look through a noble window at the clear and varied landscape without. Or, to sum up the distinction in one word, Sir Walter Scott is the most *dramatic* writer now living; and Lord Byron is the least so. It would be as difficult to imagine that the Author of "Waverley" is in the smallest degree a pedant, as it would be hard to persuade ourselves that the author of "Childe Harold" and "Don Juan" is not a coxcomb, though a provoking and sublime one. In this decided preference given to Sir Walter Scott over Lord Byron, we distinctly include the prose-works of the former; for we do not think his poetry alone by any means entitles him to that precedence. Sir Walter, in his poetry, though pleasing and natural, is a comparative trifler: it is in his anonymous productions that he has shewn himself for what he is.

Intensity is the great and prominent distinction of Lord Byron's writings. He seldom gets beyond force of style; nor has he produced any regular work or masterly whole. He does not prepare any plan before hand, nor revise and retouch what he has written with polished accuracy. His only object seems to be to stimulate himself and his readers for the moment—to keep both alive, to drive away ennui, to substitute a feverish and irritable state of excitement for listless indolence or even calm enjoyment.

This essay, which contains at once the most acute and profound criticism upon those inseparable qualities, Byron and his poetry, concludes thus:

Perhaps the chief cause of most of Lord Byron's errors is, that he is that anomaly in letters and in society, a Noble Poet. It is a double privilege, almost too much for humanity. He has all the pride of birth and genius. The strength of his imagination leads him to indulge in fantastic opinions; the elevation of his rank sets censure at defiance. He becomes a pampered egotist. He has a seat in the House of Lords, a niche in the Temple of Fame. Everyday mortals, opinions, things, are not good enough for him to touch or think of. A mere nobleman is, in his estimation, but "the tenth transmitter of a foolish face;" a mere man of genius is no better than a worm. His Muse is also a lady of quality. The people are not polite enough for him: the Court not sufficiently intellectual. He hates the one and despises the other. By hating and despising others, he does not learn to be satisfied with himself. A fastidious man soon grows querulous and splenetic. If there is nobody but ourselves to come up to our idea of fancied perfection, we easily get tired of our idol. When a man is tired of what he is, by a natural perversity he sets up for what he is not. If he is a poet, he pretends to be a metaphysician; if he is a patrician in rank and feeling, he would fain be one of the people. His ruling motive is not the love of the people, but of distinction—not of truth, but of singularity. He patronises men of letters out of vanity, and deserts them from caprice, or from the advice of friends. He embarks in an obnoxious publication to provoke censure, and leaves it to shift for itself for fear of scandal. We do not like Sir Walter's gratuitous servility: we like Lord Byron's preposterous *Liberalism* little better. He may affect the principles of equality, but he resumes his privilege of peerage upon occasion. His Lordship has made great offers of service to the Greeks—money and horses.

This may be thought severe. Of those who think so, we would inquire, is it also unjust? It was fortunately written before Byron's death; and the author afterwards says—"Had we known that we were writing his epitaph, we must have done it with a different feeling. As it is, we think it better, and more like himself, to let what we had written stand, than to take up our leaden shafts, and try to melt them into 'tears of sensibility,' or mould them into dull praise, and an affected shew of candour." If any one fancies the praise of Scott stinted—and Hazlitt has, to profusion, scattered warm eulogium and handsome compliments upon the author of the *Scotch novels*—we would again inquire, in how many instances was the good nature of the best-natured, cautious man in the world, ever drawn forth by any *Liberal* struggling man of genius, who, meriting his good word, also required his favourable testimony either to set him right with authority or introduce him to the public?