

Blackwood & Sons



Newfoundlander

564.

THURSDAY, May 17, 1838.

Sixpence.

ON SALE.

PROVISIONS, &c.

Richard Howley

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per Barque BROAD OAK from Hamburg, AND OFFERS AT REDUCED PRICES

- 200 Bls. prime new Mess Pork
- 200 Do. Superfine Flour
- 100 Firkins Holstein Butter
- 50 Bags Cabin Biscuit
- 350 Do. good common do.
- 100 Coils patent Russia Cordage, (Shroud and Hawser-laid) from 6 thread to 4 inch
- 20 Do. 2 and 3 yarn Spun yarn
- 3 Bales Marline, Hambroline, & Houseline
- 20 Cwt. Oakum
- 20 Bls. Stockholm Tar
- 25 Bales prime smoked Bacon } Recommended
- 20 Kegs pickled Ox Tongues } to families as
- 00 Westphalia Hams } very good
- A quantity of knit Yarn Hose and Gloves
- Deck Boots, &c. &c.

Also,

Per ELIZA and ANN from London, and other Importations,

- 15 Cases Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, in pints } By the Case
- 5 Do. Sparkling Champagne, in quarts and pints } or Dozen.
- 5 Cases Jellies,—viz., Currant, Strawberry, Apple, &c. } At cost and charges by the
- 10 Do. Pickles, Sauces, Durham Mustard, &c. } package or low by retail
- 30 Bls. prime bottled Sherry, at 25s. per doz.
- 5 Qr-Casks Old Port, at £10
- Benecarlo Wine in Pipes and Qr.-casks
- 8 Hhds. Cognac Brandy (Martell's brand) } In Bond
- 20 Do. Charente and Bordeaux do. }
- 5 do. Skiedam Gin }
- 100 Boxes London Mould Candles
- 5 Dozen English Calf Skins

And now opening

An extensive supply of **Nautical Goods,**

Viz.—Charts, Quadrants, Telescopes, Almanacks Bunting, Flags, &c. &c.

and,

A general Assortment of Manufactures suitable for the Seal Fishery.

January 11.

N. B.—On draught, Cognac and Hollands, *Genuine*.

BREAD.

JUST RECEIVED

Per BROOKE from Hamburg AND FOR SALE

AT THE STORES OF

Lawrence O'Brien,

- 400 Bags fine BREAD
- OATMEAL
- GRITTS
- FLOUR, &c. &c.

April 19.

HUNTERS & Co.

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,

- PORK, Butter, Bread, Flour
- Loaf Sugar, Stockholm and Coal Tar
- Lime in Hogsheads, Bricks
- Teneriffe and Canary Wines
- 800 Barrels Scotch Potatoes, in excellent order
- Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas, from London direct,—with

A large assortment of

Manufactured Goods.

Of the newest Fashion from London, Manchester, and Glasgow, all of which are now ready for inspection.

April 26.

ON SALE.

Lawrence O'Brien

OFFERS FOR SALE, AT HIS STORES

The following **GOODS,**

Just received from London per HAZARD and GEORGE ROBINSON,

- 400 Bushels prime English OATS
- 120 Kegs White, Black, and Green PAINTS
- 50 Barrels FLOUR
- 40 Boxes London Mold CANDLES, 6's
- A Few do. do. Wax do. do.
- 100 Pieces CANVASS from No. 1 to 7

ALSO IN STORE,

A large assortment of CORDAGE LINSEED OIL, NAILS all sizes IRON, CHALK, &c. &c.

April 26.

BY

THOMAS CASEY,

In the House lately occupied by Mr. John Mitchell, near the Custom House.

130 CASKS First Quality HOLSTEIN BUTTER,

Which can be recommended for family use.

March 15.

BY

BAINES, JOHNSTON & Co.

EX HARMONY from New-York,

200 Barrels Prime BEEF.

EDGEComb from Liverpool,

100 Firkins Prime BUTTER,

79 Barrels Prime BEEF.

MARY JANE from Demerara,

79 Puncheons MOLASSES.

JOHN FULTON from Boston,

79 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO,

700 CABBAGES.

February 8.

Cordage & Canvass.

FOR SALE BY

W & H. THOMAS & Co.

10-Tons well-assorted CORDAGE, just imported in the *Edgecomb* from Liverpool.

Also,

3 Pieces assorted CANVASS.

Notices.

BANK

OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Bills on London

May be had at this Branch.

A. MILROY,

Manager.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
26th April, 1838. }

For such term of Years as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given—

A DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP on the Lower Street, near the premises of Messrs. Newman & Co. Application to be made to

PETER BRENNAN.

April 26.

For a Term of Years.

THAT DWELLING HOUSE and YARD &c., conveniently situate in King's Place, and adjoining the House occupied by the undersigned.—For further particulars apply to

March 8.

CHARLES SIMMS.

Notices.

DR. CARSON having returned from his visit to the United Kingdom his Professional Advice may be obtained Individually or in Consultation.

Dr. CARSON'S practice will be exclusively as a Physician.

BILLIES, May 3d, 1838.

Westcott & Solomon, CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS.

BEG to acquaint their Friends and the Public generally, that having entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP they will still continue to carry on the above Business in the Premises occupied by Mr. S. SOLOMON.

W. & S. will always have on hand Lever and Vertical Watches (warranted)

Also.

CHARTS, QUADRANTS, COMPASSES, SPY-GLASSES, LOG GLASSES, &c.

Quadrants, Compasses, and Spy-Glasses, Repaired at the shortest notice.

N. B.—They will also shortly offer for Sale, a general assortment of GROCERIES and HARD-WARE.

May 3.

To Architects.

TENDERS for the ERECTION of a COLONIAL BUILDING in this town will be received on or before the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Colonial Secretary. Plans and Specifications of the proposed building may be inspected, and all particulars obtained, by applying to

FREDERICK ELLIOT,

Clerk to the Commissioners,

St. John's Newfoundland, 1st March, 1838.

Valuable FISHING ROOM for disposal at Domino, Labrador.

COMPRISING extensive FLAKES, STAGES, FISH STORE, DWELLING-HOUSE, and OUT-HOUSES.—The situation is one of the most advantageous on the Labrador Coast for prosecuting the Cod or Seal Fishery.

Apply to

ROBERT ALSOP & Co.

May 3.—4w.

ON SALE.

Bulley, Job & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per DIANA from Liverpool, and TERRA NOVA from London,

Part of their Spring Supply of Manufactured

GOODS,

Now ready for inspection, at usually low prices.

Also,

400 Boxes English Yellow and White SOAP.

A large assortment of **Bridport GOODS,**

Viz:—

Cod and Caplin-Seines, assorted sizes Lines, Twines, and Lance Bunts.

April 26.

THE FINE SCHOONER

Mary,

About 86 Tons O. M., built under particular inspection at Antigonish, and launched in November, 1836. She is full Timbered, well finished, and abundantly found in all necessary Materials.

For terms of payment and other particulars apply to

BULLEY, JOB & Co.

April 26.

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Lord Brougham has dedicated his anti-slavery speech to the Duke of Wellington in the following manner:—

The uniform candour which guides your public conduct, and so often makes you sacrifice what ordinary men would reckon fair party advantages, induce me to hope that you will listen to the earnest entreaty which I now make that you would peruse the arguments and the statements of this speech, with the attention certainly due to the subject, though not to the speaker. If you do I feel very confident that you will be disposed to admit that your moving the previous question upon my resolutions last night was ill-considered; and even if you should not arrive at this conclusion, I still entertain the most sanguine hope that a further attention to the subject will incline you to support the next proposition which may be brought forward upon the same matter.

There is but one meaning of a previous question. It never can with propriety be moved unless when the original motion was held to be irresistible on its own merits. Consequently, no ministry ever before, within my knowledge, would consent to accept of an escape from a vote of censure by a proceeding which admits their guilt or their error, and only professes an unwillingness to condemn them. Unless the truth of the resolutions was undeniable the previous question last night could have no meaning, and my motion should have been met with a direct negative.

The eagerness with which the ministers caught at your offer of letting them escape, censured in substance though without a formal sentence pronounced against them, provided they would adopt and enact your plan themselves, was very remarkable. But this made no difference in their former conduct. Nay, all the regulations which they can make must leave the worst parts of their whole error untouched, because they cannot make laws for the coast of Africa or the settlements of foreign crowns.

But if it is certain, nay, if it is admitted by yourself and others, that this order should not have been issued without guards and precautions, surely it was not expecting too much to look on an expression of disapproval from parliament when a measure for encouraging the slave trade was brought before it. The character of the country and its success in all negotiations on the foreign traffic seemed imperatively to require that step.

I have in this address to your grace employed not the language of panegyric, which you of all men would the most despise, but the language of truth, which you know well how to value. "The treachery which deceives is as criminal as that which would dethrone you" was the memorable saying of the great French orator to a Sovereign who loved the treason of pleasing flattery more than the loyalty of unpalatable truth.

It is a thing of the utmost importance to the honour and interest of the country that one who stands in your pre-eminent position should, upon such a question as the slave trade, have his eyes opened in order that he may be found to side with all the other great statesmen of his age.

March 7, 1838.

* Massillon—"La perfidie qui vous trompe est aussi criminelle que celle qui vous detroneroit."

BROUGHAM.

LORD CLONCURRY—POOR LAWS.

A letter addressed recently by Lord Cloncurry to Joseph Pollock, Esq., contains the following passages:—

I should much lament the defeat of the poor law bill, but I should greatly rejoice to see it accompanied by other bills increasing employment, and encouraging the outlay of capital on public and private works of such importance and necessity as would secure repayment for the outlay.

I shall endeavour as briefly as possible to state my opinion as to the facilitating and extending improvement by labour, whereby the compulsory and most offensive parts of the poor law bill would be greatly alleviated.

It has been said that it would take two hundred millions to put Ireland on a footing with England, as to farm-offices and homesteads. I doubt if it would take half so much; but I am certain we lose as much by vermin, by rot, and by waste, as

we pay to the parsons. I am, moreover, certain that on every principle of economy the outlay on all necessary farm-offices would repay itself in a very few years. Indeed I know, from my own experience, that tenants willingly pay ten per cent. on the cost of such accommodation. I give at foot an idea of a law to facilitate such improvement—a second law for draining, enclosing, and improving wastes. These laws would set forward employment simultaneously in all quarters—would not congregate too large masses of labourers—would make tenants for life to improve the estate, and to make from it a provision for younger children—would secure to capitalists a safe and profitable market, and would greatly increase the quantity, quality, and safety of the produce. So far for the employment of private capital on private property. The people in England may ask, "What necessity for a law for such purpose?" I answer, because the great mass of Irish proprietors are either absent, in debt, under settlement, indifferent, or ridden by middlemen and agents.

Now, as to public works in Ireland they would be as beneficial and as remunerative to England as to this country, and they are in justice due to us. The intercourse between the old and the new world requires a railroad to Tarbet or Berehaven, perhaps another to Blacksod. A proper improvement of the Shannon would pay 200 per cent.; a ship canal to Galway would have saved almost every wreck of this winter, except that of the poor Killarney. It would reclaim the entire Bog of Allen, and give food and location to a million of persons. These, Sir, are my opinions as to some of our resources—these I would urge without opposing the poor law. Indeed they are much in accordance with the more extended and admirable views of the poor-law commissioners, amongst whom I reckon some of the best and ablest men, English and Irish, with whom I have ever had the honour to be acquainted.

I remain, Sir, your faithful and obliged servant,
CLONCURRY.
Lyons, 21st March.

(From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, April 17.)

SIR F. B. HEAD.—We perceive by a New Brunswick Paper of the 24th ult., that arrangements were being made by the good people of St. John, to entertain Sir Francis Bond Head at a Public Dinner. We have no doubt that the loyal inhabitants of that Province would be much disappointed when they learnt that Sir Francis had proceeded through the United States, and would embark at New York for England.—It was also arranged that Colonel McNab, the Speaker of the Upper Canada Legislature—who, it seems, has been very judiciously appointed as a delegate to England—should be invited to meet Sir Francis.

ARMY ESTIMATES.—The army estimates have been presented by order of the House of Commons; and it appears from them that the whole increase of the army in the present year is 7,995 men and 580 horses. The number last year was 101,031 men; the number this year is 109,027. The probable expense for the effective service this year is stated at £4,324,332, of which the India Company pays £682,948. The additional charge above 1837, for the effective service, is stated to be £144,996. The number of non-effective service is also increased by 334; but the charge is diminished, the increased numbers being of Chelsea pensioners, &c., while the decrease is of officers, pay, and pensions. The whole of the increased charge for the effective and non-effective services for the years 1838-1839, over the years 1837-1838, is £79,716. But the increased appropriation is £31,683; the increased amount to be provided is £48,033.

The Brig *Bermuda*, of Barbados, Capt. Patty, from Porto Rico, bound to Newfoundland, arrived here on Wednesday last, in distress, having been run into—whilst lying in a gale of wind from the N. E., on the 7th inst., in lat. 30 10, long. 60, at about 2 o'clock in the morning—by a large brig, supposed to be an American. The *Bermuda's* starboard bow was stove in down to the main bands, all the top timbers from the knighthead to the gangway, broken; the spritsail yard and knighthead were also broken, and the fashion-piece carried away.—When the crew of the *Bermuda* was mustered after the accident, the second mate, John Atcherson, a native of England, was missing. The supposed American brig was under close-reefed topsails, and was steering a S. W. course; she lost her jib-boom, and carried away the whole of her top timbers on the starboard side.—*Bermuda Gaz.*

The Quotidienne affirms that Don Carlos has been formally recognized as King of Spain by the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg.

A letter from Toronto, U. C., mentions that Lount and Matthews, two prominent leaders in the late rebellion, when arraigned for their offences, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to the gallows on the 12th April.

A letter from Toronto, under date of 3d instant, states that Sutherland had been found guilty by the court martial, and would be executed forthwith.—*Baltimore American*, April 12.

The Council having been re-formed, the business of the Session is again proceeding, and we suppose is drawing near to a close. A bill has been passed, and received his Excellency's assent confirming the acts passed previous to the change.

The Resolution of the House of Assembly passed just previous to the prorogation on Monday last, and which surprised almost every thinking member of the community, appointing a Delegation to confer with Lord Durham, on his arrival

at Quebec, has been rescinded. Such a measure was quite unnecessary; the people of Nova-Scotia have but little to complain of, and there is no real grievance which both the Parent and Local Government are not ready to redress.—*Halifax Journal*, April 9.

It is currently reported in the best informed circles that Mr. O'Connell is about to accept the office as Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, in Ireland, upon the retirement of Sir Samuel Bushe, who has now been upwards of 15 years on the Bench and is entitled to the maximum retiring pension of £3800 a year. The change will take place prior to Easter term.

The battalion of Guards ordered for Canada, and which were to have marched for embarkation on the 16th inst., have received counter-orders not to march for six weeks.—The Cavalry for Canada take with them from England 29 horses per troop; the horses of the remainder of the men who embark are to be sent to Maidstone, to wait the arrival of the 11th Dragoons from India.

The *St. James*, a New York Packet, carries out very important despatches from the Colonial Office, &c. It is reported that a wish had been expressed by her Majesty, that "the conduct of the misguided Canadian rebels be mercifully dealt with; and that there shall not be the forfeiture of any of their lives."

Her Majesty held a Privy Council, at 2 o'clock on Monday, at the new palace. At the Council a new sovereign having her Majesty's effigy was submitted and was approved of.

H. M. S. *Inconstant*, 36, had arrived in England from Halifax, N. S. In going out she covered 277½ miles daily on two successive days, and 28½ miles in two hours, under double-reefed topsails and top-gallant sails. In returning on the 12th February she made 310 miles in 24 hours, with the wind at south-west. On the 18th she lost a man from the flying-jib boom. She also lost her starboard bulwarks, and a quarter boat, and experienced other damage. 17 days passage.

Lord Glenelg is about to retire, not into the arms of Morpheus, as is so generally reported, but into the arms of a bride. In plain terms his Lordship is going to be married. A Miss Moore is named as the lady.

Disputed Boundaries.—There are several of these old mooted questions in reserve on our shelves, in case there be at any time a lack of other excitements. But at the present we are too much occupied with Florida, Canada, Abolition, Texas and Temperance, not to speak of bank and anti-bank warfare, gold humbugs, and shin plasters, to devote much attention to other matters. However, we must make a passing allusion to them. Besides the boundary dispute of Maine close by us, and the old difficulties between different states, and between Texas and Mexico and ourselves, and between Michigan Wisconsin and the Canadas, we have now one of some moment, brought to our attention by the *St. Louis (Missouri) Bulletin*. It is that of our *Northern* boundary on the British possessions. The editor says, President Van Buren has not even deigned to allude to it—though of such vast importance to our traders. The disputed Country lies West of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, extending from the Northern line of Mexico to 49 deg. of latitude. England claims all of our territory, North of the Columbia River, and if she should succeed in holding it, no harbor would be left to us on this coast, except the mouth of this river, which a bar renders so dangerous, that 4½ per cent. is demanded for insurance for vessels entering. Above this there are many excellent harbors extending the whole length of the coast, to the Russian line. By treaty this immense tract was left open to the trade of both Countries, and mutually free to the hunters of each, for a certain number of years. At present England has possession, and the time agreed on by the treaty has nearly expired. It is known that she is much stronger in that quarter than ourselves; and as it is the interest of her traders to expel ours, we may reasonably expect that they will attempt to do so, when they are no longer restrained by the existing compact. It was understood that no settlement was to be made there by either party, but this requisition has not by them been complied with. The indefatigable father of our Fur Trade, Mr. Astor of New York, has unavailingly attempted against the powerful British Company to establish posts in this territory above his famous town of Astoria. Both Americans and Indians have to pay a heavy duty, while British traders are exempt. The British have gone so far as to occupy the best mill sites. The importance of this trade may be well imagined when we announce the fact that from five to seven hundred thousand dollars worth of merchandise is yearly exported from this common territory, by the Hudson Bay Company alone. Yet, notwithstanding their success, the Americans, in all of their attempts to compete with them, have sunk money, whilst the goods sent from St. Louis for the trade of the mountainous country, have diminished two-thirds, and the returns three-fourths. The editor thinks if something is not soon done, our Fur Companies in two years may be destroyed. The people of Missouri consider this question as vastly more important to the United States than that of the Maine Boundary.—*New York Star*.

CANADA.

(From the Montreal Morning Courier.)
One regiment of the Glengarry militia, (Colonel Frazer's,) about five hundred strong, took up its line of march on the 20th March, from Montreal for Upper Canada. The brave fellows will be glad to get to their homes, no doubt.

TRIAL OF GENERAL SUTHERLAND.—We learn from Toronto, that on the 13th March, General Sutherland, who had been taken prisoner off Pointe au Pele, by Colonel Prince, was put upon his trial before a Court Martial, composed of the following Militia Officers, in pursuance of an Act passed during the last session, to protect the inhabitants of Upper Canada "against lawless aggressions from subjects of foreign countries, at peace with Her Majesty."

- Col. Samuel P. Jarvis, President.
- Col. Kingsmill, Queen's Own.
- Col. W. B. Robinson, 2d Simcoe.
- Col. Carthew, Royal Foresters.
- Major Gurnett, Queen's Toronto Guards.
- Major J. W. Dawson, Royal Foresters.
- Major Henry Fry, ditto.
- Captain John Powell, Queen's Rangers.
- Col. Fitzgibbon, Judge and Advocate.

We attended the opening of the proceedings, and it appeared to us that although the general department of the prisoner was calm, and self-possessed, he seemed taken little aback, when he found by what law he was to be tried. However, he bore up, upon the whole, very well;—and without that degree of vulgarity and insolence we expected from him. He stated his profession to be that of a lawyer, and, at the same time, that he knew little of military law on such occasions. He was anxious to know whether the officers who tried him were of the regular army, or of the militia, and whether they were residents of this country. We thought we could perceive a slight beam of satisfaction pass over his solar complexion, when informed they were all militia officers.

Whatever may be his fate, he can have no cause of complaint of the manner in which he is treated, and the leniency that is shown him. He is allowed the benefit of counsel, so far as consultation goes, but not to plead for him. A copy of the charges, and also a copy of the act upon which he is tried, have been furnished to him; and he is allowed the use of pen and ink. The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

He is a tall, muscular man, of about 5 feet 11 inches in height—with bold, and strongly marked features; a full, quick light grey eye, dark sallow complexion, and black hair. He was dressed in a sort of half military blanket frock-coat—much resembling those frequently used by the Indians—with dark blue buttons, collar and cuffs; grey pantaloons, with seams of dark blue. It is thought his young aide-de-camp Spencer will give important evidence.

From the *Buffalo Journal* we get this account of his attempt at suicide.

A friend, who crossed the Niagara river yesterday, from Waterloo, Upper Canada, opposite this city informs us that a letter had been received by Colonel Kirby, of the British force stationed at that place, stating that Sutherland, who has been in close confinement at Toronto on Wednesday last complained of indisposition, and requested the jailer to furnish him with some warm water and materials for writing a few letters. The request was complied with, and among the articles was a penknife. A sentinel was stationed in the cell with him. Sutherland soon induced the soldier to lie down and sleep, when, as it subsequently appeared, he proceeded to immerse his feet and hands in the warm water, and then deliberately opened the veins at both elbow and ankle joints. The loss of blood caused him to fall on the floor—the noise awakening the guard, the alarm was given, and medical assistance procured in time to arrest the bleeding and save the prisoner's life. He has been since removed to one of the garrison's hospitals, and is still under medical treatment.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) May 17, 1838.

We believe that at no corresponding period for many years has there been so large an amount of poverty and destitution as has for some time past existed in many parts of this Island, owing to the unproductiveness of the fishery and the partial failure of the potato crop of the last year. In Conception and Trinity Bays to so great an extent have the consequences of these unfortunate circumstances been experienced, that many persons are reported to have actually died for want of a sufficiency of the common necessaries of life. The respectable inhabitants in many of the distressed districts have been naturally induced to turn their attention to the Executive in these extremities, and deputations have visited St. John's and made suitable representations to his Excellency, in the hope that he would be awakened to the necessity of affording such assistance as the exigencies unquestionably require. We are unaware as to the success which has attended their applications;—we know that, in consequence of the loss of the Supply Bill, his Excellency has not at his disposal the funds he would otherwise be possessed of,—but in that bill were included large amount for the relief of the Poor, and though it remained in embryo, no difference of opinion existed as the justness of this appropriation. We think therefore that his Excellency will be perfectly justified in acceding to the applications which have been made on this subject, and we believe him to feel all the inclination to induce the adoption of a benevolent course. We may be told that what we would advise involves an infringement of a principle, and that the Governor would be liable for all the consequences which might result from it; but are the poor to starve where the means of relief can be afforded, rather than that some infraction of a principle shall be provisionally made? This is the simple question we would put, feeling confident that there can be no hesitation as to that proceeding which should be adopted, and which reason and humanity equally suggest.

A Halifax paper has the following intelligence: **THE NEW COUNCILS.**—The Town was frightened from its propriety yesterday by the astounding intelligence that the new Councils had been suddenly dissolved. It appears that instead of letters patent having been issued at home, confirming what had been done provisionally under the Despatches of Lord Glenelg, the legal authority, to establish two Councils, one of 15 and the other of 9 members, has been included in Lord Durham's commission, a copy of which was received a few days ago by Sir Colin Campbell, and which, from the moment of its communication to the Executive Council here, was to take effect. A Council was called at Government House yesterday

day morning, and since then there have been no Councils in existence. The members will probably be reduced, and the machinery put into operation on Monday.—*Rec.*

Sir R. D. George, Messrs. Dodd and Huntingdon, having retired from the Executive Council, that body was this day re-formed, and its remaining members again sworn in.

The Assembly was this day prorogued by his Excellency until Thursday next; we suppose, for the purpose of affording time to re-form the Legislative Council.—*Journal*.

(From the Halifax Journal, March 26.)

The following order received by the last packet is published by the principal Officers of H. M. Customs, at this port, for the information of the Trade:—

"GENTLEMEN,—The Board having had under consideration a Report dated 26th July last, No. 38, from the Collector and Comptroller of this Revenue, at St. John, Newfoundland, relative to the state of smuggling in that Colony, I have it in command to direct you, with the view of checking the smuggling which appears to be carried on by fishing vessels of the outstations of that Island, to take care that no fish, oil, &c. SHIPPED at any port or place in Newfoundland be admitted at your port, as of British taking, unless accompanied by a clearance from the proper Officers of this Revenue at the port of shipment, and you are to issue the necessary instructions to the several officers under your survey accordingly.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) C. SCOVILL.
Custom-House, London, 7th July, 1837.

Arrived yesterday, the Brig *Sarah*, Sharp, from Hamburg.

Sales by Auction,

SALE OF
Valuable Freehold Property,

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES,

PART of the late WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S Property situated on the *Barrens*. It is a most desirable site for cottages, and will be sold in lots. Persons wishing to purchase by Private Contract, can do so at any time previous to the Sale, on application to the Subscribers.

PERCHARD & BOAG.

May 17.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,
BY

WM. FIRTH,

- 30 Barrels Prime Beef
- 40 Firkins Butter, 15 Hhds. Fresh Porter
- 10 Cases Salad Oil
- 10 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco
- 4 Casks Vinegar, 20 Cases Geneva
- 100 Bushels prime Seed Oats
- 100 Dozen Eggs, 4 Bags Ginger
- 5 Kegs Arrowroot, 5 Barrels Sugar
- 60 Jars Honey, 20 Dozen Sherry Wine
- 20 Cheeses, 10 Jars Snuff
- 12 Boxes Hyson Tea, 7lbs each
- 4 Do. Congo do., 8 Do. Bohea do.
- And a quantity Glassware.

May 17.

To-Morrow

The 18th May at 12 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES,

AN unexpired term of 19½ years of all that tract of LAND commonly called ANDERSON'S FARM, containing about 25 acres, situated within five minutes walk of the Ordnance Yard in the town of St. John's.

It is bounded on the W. & N. and in part intersected by the Road leading from Town to Quidi Vidi, presenting a large extent of Front suitable for Building Lots, &c., and extends on the N. to the margin of Quidi Vidi Lake, along which it runs about 200 yards.

On the Farm are a convenient Dwelling-House, extensive Stabling, Hay-lofts, &c. The premises may be viewed and further particulars known by application to the present occupier Mr. G. ANDERSON.

The Farming Implements, consisting of Carts, Ploughs, &c. &c., will be sold at the same time and place.

PERCHARD & BOAG.

May 17.

To be offered for Sale
TO-MORROW

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A Plot of GROUND

IN the rear of the MECHANICS' HALL and belonging to the MECHANICS SOCIETY, of the following dimensions:—

- On line of Duckworth street, 49 feet.
- Fronting Gambier street, 35½ ditto.
- Adjoining Mr. P. Gleeson's Premises, 52 feet 10 inches.

And on line of vacant ground Westward 38 feet. Further particulars made known on the day of Sale.
May 17.

Peremptory Sale.

On TUESDAY,

The 22d May, at 12 o'clock, THE Interest for the term of 10 1/2 years, from the 20th April last past, 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

WM. FIRTH, Auctioneer.

April 26.

The first Ship for LONDON direct.
To sail the first week of June—having great part of her Cargo engaged,

The good Schooner-Brig **AURORA**, Of Jersey, E. I. British built, Copper-fastened, burthen 120 tons, (O. M.) WILLIAM COOPER, Commander and Owner. She sails well, and is well found in every material and stores, as surveyed and approved for the Honorable Hudson Bay Company's service. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on board, or to

TIMOTHY HOGAN.

May 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FINE BRIG **Highlander**,

Captain A. MUNDEN; Has part of her Cargo engaged, and could be dispatched early in June.—For FREIGHT or PASSAGE apply to

BULLEY, JOB & Co.

May 17.—2w.

For QUEBEC.

The remarkably Fine First Class Ship **William Parker**, of 412 Tons, to sail in all this month.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to

BLAND & TOBIN.

May 17.

Notices.

WANTED TO CHARTER OR HIRE FOR THE SEASON.

Two or Three well-conditioned

VESSELS of from 100 to 140 tons each.

R. BRINE & Co.

May 17.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A WOMAN as Cook and House Servant to proceed to an Outport Establishment, and to whom liberal Wages will be given. None need apply who cannot produce satisfactory testimonials of character.—Apply at the *Newfoundlander* Office.

May 17.

Wanted

A Schooner's Trip of **GREEN FISH**,

to be delivered at Labrador.—Apply to

WESTON HUNT.

May 17.

Thomas A. Murdo, SUBRON-APOTHECARY,

TAKES leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he may be consulted in the various Branches of his Profession, at his residence, No. 2, Stone Buildings.

May 10.—3 w.

Contract for Roads.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Surveyor General until TUESDAY the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock, for Opening the New Line of Road from *Holy Rood* towards *Salmonia*—to commence at *Holy Rood*—15 Miles, more or less. The said road to be opened to the full width of 12 feet in every part, and to be cleared of Stumps and all timber.

C. F. BENNETT, } Commissioners under the Act 5, Will.
ROBERT JOB, }
W. RICHARDS, } 4. cap. 13.

St. John's, May 3.

TO BE LET,

A Neat and comfortable HOUSE in Gower Street, comprising Kitchen, Cellar, Parlour, Drawing-Room, and suitable Bed-Booms, with a Stable, Out-Houses and a never failing Spring of Water.—For further particulars enquire of

Mrs. PRENDERGAST.

May 10.

Notices.

DURING the Year 1774, His Majesty, George the Third, granted to the Honorable GEORGE STEWART (commonly called Lord Garlies), to VANS AGNEW, of Sheuchan, and to JOHN DUNN, all the mines and minerals in Newfoundland and Labrador. Circumstances and the rising destinies of this Country, have induced the Heirs of the above parties to look to it with the anxiety of hope. I have promised to afford them all the information in my power.—I shall therefore be obliged to any Gentleman aiding me, particularly for Specimens well authenticated.

If it should turn out to be true that there is Coal in the direction of Cape St. Francis, the public might expect soon to see operations commenced. The wealth and influence of the parties would enable them to form a Company sufficiently powerful if adequate remuneration could be rendered probable. A real road to St. John's might be easily made, and the public would have their Coals at half the present cost. I expect that all good Patriots will assist me in obtaining information.

WILLIAM CARSON.

Billies, May 15th, 1838.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until MONDAY, the 21st inst. at noon, for erecting a STONE BRIDGE in Duckworth-street, opposite "Beck's Cove,"—for further particulars apply to

JAMES DOUGLAS,

Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners. May 17.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, (afternoon)—

- For Opening a Main Drain, and making other repairs in the *King's Road*.
- For Widening and Repairing that part of *Water-street* between the bottom of the Custom-house Hill and Boden's Cove.
- For Repairing *Water-street* between the Custom-house Hill and the premises of Messrs. Newman & Co.
- For Opening that part of the *Bay of Bulls Road* situated between "Sweeney's Marsh" and the South West fence of Clooney's land.
- For Opening that part of the Road to *Holy Rood*, near *Topsail*, situated between "Miller's Brook" and that part already opened, about midway between *Topsail Pond* and *Neale's Pond*.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of

JAMES DOUGLAS.

Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners.

St. John's, May 3.

FRESH BEEF.

SEALED Tenders will be received until One o'clock on SATURDAY the 26th May next, from any person willing to supply the Queen's Forces in this Garrison with

FRESH BEEF

(five days in the week) for one year, commencing on the 1st August, 1838.

The conditions may be seen at this office. The rate *Sterling* per pound, to be expressed in words at length, and in figures. Each tender to be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons (subject to approval by the Senior Commissariat Officer) engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the penal sum of £800 *Sterling*, for the due fulfilment of his contract.

Payment will be made monthly in the usual manner,—at the option of the commissariat Officer,—either in dollars at 4s. 4d. each, or in British Silver, or in Treasury Bills at 30 days sight, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. *Sterling* due on the contract.

COMMISSARIAT }
St. John's, 19th April, 1838. }

Government Contract.

THE Assistant Commissary General will receive Sealed Tenders until One o'clock on Saturday the 26th May, 1838, for

790 Chaldrons of best Sydney

COALS,

from the Mines at Cape Breton, deliverable in July, August, and September next, agreeably to certain conditions exhibited at this office.

The Contractor will be exempted from paying the import duty.

The price *Sterling* per Chaldron of 36 bushels imperial measure to be stated in words at length, and in figures.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons (such as may be approved of by the Senior Commissariat Officer) engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the penal sum of £300 *Sterling*, for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Payment will be made monthly, in British Silver, or—at the option of the Senior Commissariat Officer—in Treasury Bills at 30 days' sight, at the fixed rate of £100 for every £101 10s. due on the Contract.

COMMISSARIAT, Newfoundland, }
St. John's, 10th April, 1838. }

ON SALE.

Great Reduction on Manufactured GOODS!!

B. ODWYER & CO.

Taking the great advantages derived from Cash Purchases in the English Market, in consequence of the depressed state of Trade during the last Winter, enables them to offer their very extensive Spring Supply of

GOODS

considerably lower than their last year's prices. Their Stock principally consists of

- Black, Blue and Medley Cloths
- Buckskins and Bedford Strips
- A large assortment of Gambarons and Canteons for Summer Trowsers
- Whitney Coatings and Pilot Cloths
- Kilkenny Blankets
- Blue Quilts and Counterpanes
- Moleskins and Beaverteens
- Serges and Milled Blanketing
- Welsh Flannels
- London and Manchester Prints
- Filled-in and Thibet Wool Shawls
- Stamped, embossed and figured Satins and Per-sians
- Black and colored Gros de Naples
- Bonnet Silks
- Plain and Fancy Ribbons
- Lama Crape and Zephyr Handkerchiefs
- Tuscan and Tissue Bonnets
- Laine Dresses, Stays
- Best English Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
- Ladies and Children's Prunella Boots and Shoes
- Regatta and Linen Shirts
- Web and Chamois Inside Vests
- Best Wire Thread
- Worsted and Cotton Shalloon
- A large assortment of Fancy and Glass Buttons
- And all Trimmings suitable for Tailors use
- Christy's Hats
- Ginger Beer Bottles, Porter Corks, &c.

May 17.

BY

SAMUEL MUDGE

IMPORTED from Bridport, and other parts of England—

- 3 COD SEINES, 75 x 50, 70 x 50
- 6 CAPLIN Ditto, 49 x 26, 40 x 24, 36 x 22, 35 x 20
- 3 Salmon Nets, 56 x 60, 60 x 50, 68 x 32
- 120 Herring Nets, 30, 40, 50, 60 rands, 2 1/2, 2 3/4 & 2 1/2 inch
- 50 Cod Nets, Cast Nets, Lance Bunts & Cod Bags
- 150 Dozen Shore, Sed, Jigger, Bank and Hambro Lines
- Salmon, Salmon Trawl, Trawl, Seal, Genging, Herring, Sewing and Sail Twine
- 350 Pair 7 by 10 qr. Blankets
- 120 Pieces Serges and Blanketing
- 15 Hhds. Mrs. Cock's ALE
- 130 Boxes and Half-boxes Soap
- 4 Bags good Coffee, 100 Pair Men's and Boys' Shoes.

Also, A few Dozen

CHAMPAGNE.

@ 42s.

May 17.

BY

JOHN CUSACK,

The Cargo of the Schooner EMMA,

- 443 CASKS Porter and XX Ale
- 4 Casks Basket Salt
- 20 Boxes Tobacco Pipes
- 2 Puns. Cork Whiskey.

250 Bags BREAD, per Ship WILLIAM PARKER, from Hamburg,

ALSO, ON HAND,

- 100 Hides Dublin Sole Leather
- 16 Dozen English Kip and Calf Skins
- Ranges, Bazils, and Offal Leather
- Pork, Butter, a few Sides Bacon
- Green Tea, and Linseed Oil.

May 17.—5w.

BY

DANIEL FOWLER,

Received Ex Hazard, Neptune, and Devon, COD SEINES of the following sizes—70 x 45 x 70

- 100, 60 x 90, 56 x 80, 55 x 75, 50 x 70,
- CAPLIN SEINES of various sizes
- HERRING NETS ditto
- SALMON and CAST NETS
- LANCE BUNTS
- LINES and TWINES
- HOOKS and BARVILS
- Dressed and undressed LEATHERWARES
- SHOE THREAD
- 3000 Pair BOOTS and SHOES
- 400 Bolts No. 1 @ 7 CANVASS
- 50 Tierces mild "much approved" BEER
- A few Hhds. CIDER.

AND ON HAND,

- 8 Hhds. Prime moist SUGAR.

May 3.

ON SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have for Sale

SUPERIOR Sydney COALS,

Lime, Roach and Slack, In Bulk and in Casks of different sizes, will be delivered at any part of the town or suburbs at short Notice.

ALSO,

- SPARS, for masts, yards, topmasts, &c.
- Hardwood Timber,
- Bowsprit Pieces
- 10 M. seasoned Billets
- 1 Ship's Boat.

R. BRINE & Co.

May 17.

42 PUNCHEONS fine flavoured RUM

Now landing from the Brig IMPROVEMENT.

- AND Per Ship WILLIAM PARKER from Hamburg,
- 1600 Bags 1st, 2d, and 3d quality BREAD
- 400 Barrels Superfine FLOUR
- 200 Firkins BUTTER
- OATMEAL, PEASE, LEATHERWARE, &c.

BLAND & TOBIN.

May 17.

BY

EWEN STABB,

HAMBURG BUTTER
" PORK
" FLOUR

- Westphalia HAMS
- GENEVA in cases
- Florence OIL, in do.
- ALE, in hogsheads and barrels
- PORTER, in do. do.
- BROWN STOUT, in bottles
- Port and White WINE, in do.
- LEATHER, butt and shoulder.
- BOOTS and SHOES.

The Brig MIRIAM, and Schooner EDMUND, Are offered Cheap.

- 2 Western Boats
- 2 Fishing Jacks
- 50 Hhds Salted Caplin, &c. &c. } on the Southside

AND 350 Hhds Salt, 9 Fishing Boats, with an extensive Room for the Fishery, at Grady Harbor, on the Labrador.

Also, TO LET OR SELL,

That superior ESTABLISHMENT on the South-side of this Harbor, lately occupied by Messrs. Andrew Howard & Co.

3

AT THE STORES OF

Timothy Hogan,

On Sale.

The entire Cargo of the AURORA from London, comprising—

- 1200 Bushels Prime Seed Oats
- 300 Do. best Horse Beans
- 300 Barrels Superfine Dantzic Flour
- 100 Do. Prime Mess Pork
- 100 Firkins best Butter
- 100 Sides prime Hampshire Bacon
- 12 Firkins Ox Tongues, containing 1 doz. each
- 50 Best Double Gloster Cheeses
- 18 Dozen bottles preserved Damson Plums
- 18 Do. do. Preserved Fruits of sorts
- 18 Do. do. best Chilli Vinegar
- 18 Dozen pint bottles Steak and Fish Sauces
- 18 Do. 1/2b bottles best Durham Mustard
- 18 Do. 1/2b bottles Jams and Jellies, assorted
- 12 Do. 1/2b bottles best Capers for Sauce
- 3 Do. 2lb cases fine Preserved Fresh Salmon
- 3 Do. do. preserved Lobsters, &c.
- 3 Do. do. preserved Harriot Mutton and Vegetables
- 3 Do. do. preserved fine Mock Turtle.
- 500 Lbs best Arrow Root, in Tin cases of 14lbs each
- 4 Hogsheads best Vinegar
- 200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, 30 lbs. each
- 100 Boxes best Hard Soap, 27 lbs. each
- 50 Dozen Barclay's Bottled Porter
- 50 Do. Burton Ale
- 3500 Gallons good French Red Wines, in Pipe Hhds. and Qr. Casks,
- 12 Dozen Superior Pink Champagne
- 12 Do. Italian Wine
- 12 Do. Raspberry and Cherry Brandy
- 200 Do. Mens', Women's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, assorted.
- 1 Case best Perfumery assorted, comprising Brushes, Combs, Scents, Waters and Pomades of the first quality.

May 10.

Potatoes and Oats.

BONARD DOWLEY

HAS JUST RECEIVED

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the ELIZA from Cork—Viz:

Prime Minion POTATOES

Best Irish OATS, for seed.

May 3.



Poets' Corner.

THE ASPEN TREE.

[The leaves of the Aspen, according to tradition, have always quivered since the days when the Cross was made of its wood. The following beautiful lines in reference to this tree are extracted from a delightful little work, "The Spirit of the Woods."—Montreal Courier.]

Daylight is closing, but the west
Still with the pomp of sunset glows,
And crimson cloud, on mountain's breast,
And tower and spire, its radiance throws,
While one by one in eastern skies
The stars which usher evening rise.

How deep, how holy, is the calm!
Each sound seems hush'd by magic spell,
As if sweet Peace her honeyed balm
Bleat with each dewdrop as it fell,
Would that the cares which men pursue
A pause like this of Nature knew!

But in this deep tranquillity
When e'en the thistle's down is still,
Trembles yon towering Aspen tree,
Like one whose bygone deeds of ill,
At hush of night, before him sweep,
To scare his dreams and murder sleep.

Far off in Highland wilds 'tis said
(But truth now laughs at fancy's lore),
That of this tree the cross was made
Which erst the Lord of Glory bore,
And of that deed its leaves confess
E'er since a troubled consciousness.

We boast of clearer light; but say,
Hath Science, in her lofty pride,
For every legend swept away
Some better, holier truth supplied?
What hath she to the wanderer given
To help him on his road to Heaven?

Say, who hath gazed upon this tree
With this strange legend in his mind,
But inward turn'd his eye to see
If answering feeling he could find,—
A trembling for that guilt which gave
His Saviour to the cross and grave?

And who such glance did inward bend,
But scorn'd the apathy and pride
Which make him slight that more than friend,
For him who bled, for him who died;
Nor pray'd his callous heart might prove
What 'tis to tremble, weep, and love!

PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first gentleman who greeted me on my arrival in the United States, a few minutes after I had landed, informed me without delay, that I had arrived at an unhappy crisis; that the institutions of the country would be in ruins before my return to England; that the levelling spirit was desolating society; and that the United States were on the verge of a military despotism. This was so very like what I had been accustomed to hear at home, from time to time, since my childhood, that I was not quite so much alarmed as I might have been without such prior experience. It was amusing too to find America so veritably the daughter of England.

I looked around me carefully in all my travels, till I reached Washington, but could see no signs of despotism; even less of military. Except the officers and cadets at West Point, and some militia on a training day at Saugerties, higher up on the Hudson, I saw nothing that could be called military; and officers, cadets, and militia, appeared all perfectly innocent of any design to seize upon the government. At Washington, I ventured to ask an explanation from one of the most honoured statesmen now living; who told me, with a smile, that the country had been in "a crisis" for fifty years past; and would be for fifty years to come.

This information was my comfort, from day to day, till I became sufficiently acquainted with the country to need such support no longer. Mournful predictions, like that I have quoted, were made so often, that it was easy to learn how they originated.

In the United States, as elsewhere, there are, and have always been, two parties in politics, whom it is difficult to distinguish on paper, by a statement of their principles, but whose course of action may, in any given case, be pretty confidently anticipated. It is remarkable how nearly their positive statements of political doctrine agree, while they differ in almost every possible application of their common principles. Close and continued observation of their agreements and differences is necessary before the British traveller can fully comprehend their mutual relation. In England, the differences of parties are so broad,—between those who would have the people governed for the convenience of their rulers; those who would have the many governed, for their good, by the will of the few; and those who would have the people govern themselves;—that it is, for some time difficult to comprehend how there should be party differences as wide in a country where the first principle of government is that the people are to go-

vern themselves. The case, however, becomes clear in time: and, amidst a half century of "crises," the same order and sequence become discernible which run through the whole course of human affairs.

As long as men continue as differently organized as they now are, there will be two parties under every government. Even if their outward fortunes could be absolutely equalised, there would be, from individual constitution alone, an aristocracy and a democracy in every land. The fearful by nature would compose an aristocracy, the hopeful by nature a democracy, were all other causes of divergence done away. When to these constitutional differences are added all those outward circumstances which go to increase the fear and the hope, the mutual misunderstandings of parties are no longer to be wondered at. Men who have gained wealth, whose hope is fulfilled, and who fear loss by change, are naturally of the aristocratic class. So are men of learning, who, unconsciously identifying learning and wisdom, fear the elevation of the ignorant to a station like their own. So are men of talent, who, having gained the power which is the fit recompense of achievement, dread the having to yield it to numbers instead of desert. So are many more who feel the almost universal fear of having to part with educational prejudices, with doctrines with which honoured teachers nourished the price of youth, and prepossessions inwoven with all that has been to them most pure, lofty, and graceful. Out of these a large aristocratic class must everywhere be formed.

Out of the hopeful,—the rising, not the risen,—the aspiring, not the satisfied,—must a still larger class be everywhere formed. It will include all who have most to gain and least to lose; and most of those who, in the present state of education, have gained their knowledge from actual life, rather than, or as well as, from books. It will include the adventurers of society, and also the philanthropists. It will include, moreover,—an accession small in number, but inestimable in power,—the men of genius. It is characteristic of genius to be hopeful and aspiring. It is characteristic of genius to break up the artificial arrangements of conventionalism, and to view mankind in true perspective, in their gradations of inherent rather than of adventitious worth. Genius is therefore essentially democratic, and has always been so, whatever titles its gifted ones may have worn, or on whatever subjects they may have exercised their gifts. To whatever extent men of genius have been aristocratic, they have been so in spite of their genius, not in consistency with it. The instances are so few, and their deviations from the democratic principle so small, that men of genius must be considered as included in the democratic class.

Genius being rare, and its claims but tardily allowed by those who have attained greatness by other means, it seems as if the weight of influence possessed by the aristocratic party,—by that party which, generally speaking, includes the wealth, learning and talents of the country,—must overpower all opposition. If this is found not to be the case, if it be found that the democratic party has achieved everything that has been achieved since the United States' constitution began to work, it is no wonder that there is panic in many hearts, and that I heard from so many tongues of the desolations of the "levelling spirit," and the approaching ruin of political institutions.—Miss Martineau.

ANTI-DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES.—In the second place we may refer to a cause which we look upon with deep pain, as one of the first fruits of the evil principles to which allusion has already been made above as existing in our system—the demoralization of many of the great men of the nation. How many of these master spirits of their day, to whom their country had long been accustomed to look with general affection as her hope and pride, have we not seen seduced from the path of their early promise by the intrigues of party and the allurements of ambition, in the pursuit of that too dazzling prize, and too corrupting both in the prospect and the possession—the Presidential office! To how many a one could we point, within the history of the last quarter of a century, to whom we might well apply Milton's famous description of Lucifer, the Son of the Morning:—

He above the rest,
In shape and gesture proudly eminent,
Stood like a tower; his form had not yet lost
All her original brightness, nor appeared
Less than archangel ruined, and the excess
Of glory obscured; as when the sun new risen
Looks through the horizontal misty air,
Shorn of its beams, or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight shed
On half the nations, and with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs. Darkened so, yet shone
Above them all the archangel; but his face
Deep scars of thunder had entrench'd, and care
Sat on his faded cheek, but under brows
Of dauntless courage and considerate pride,
Waiting revenge, &c.

The influence of such men, especially on the minds of the young, commanding by their intellectual power, misleading by their eloquence, and fascinating by the natural sympathy which attaches itself to greatness still proud in its "fallen estate," produces certainly a powerful effect in our party contests. We might also refer to the fact, that the anti-democratic cause possesses at least two-thirds of the press of the country, and that portion of it which is best supported by talent and the resources of capital, under the commercial patronage of our cities. To the strong influence that cities—where wealth accumulates, where luxury

gradually unfolds its corrupting tendencies, where aristocratic habits and social classifications form and strengthen themselves, where the congregation of men stimulates and exaggerates all ideas—to the influence that cities exert upon the country, no inconsiderable effect is to be ascribed. From the influence of the mercantile classes, too, (extensively democratic), on the men of the professions, especially that of the law, creating an insensible bias; from the dependence of the latter mainly on the patronage of the former, these young men becoming again each the centre of a small sphere of social influence; from that of the religious ministry, silently and insensibly exerted, from the false prejudice slightly touched upon above; from these and some other minor influences, on which we cannot here pause, a vast and active power on public opinion is perpetually in operation. And it is only astonishing that the democratic power should be able to bear up against all so successfully as we in fact witness. This is to be ascribed, (under that Providence whose unseen hand we recognise in all human affairs) only to the sterling honesty and good sense of the great industrious mass of our people, its instinctive perception of, and yearning after, the democratic truth, and the unwavering generosity of its support of those public servants whom it has once acknowledged the genuine sympathy of common sentiments and a common cause. The democratic principle can do little more than hold its own. The moral energies of the national mind are, to a great extent, paralyzed by division; and instead of bearing forward the ark of democratic truth, intrusted to us as a chosen people, towards the glorious destiny of its future, we must fain be content, if we can but stem with it the perpetual tide of attack which would bear it backward towards the ideas and habits of past dark ages.—*American Democratic Review.*

THE RICH AND POOR.—The child of the rich man sleeps in the silken cradle—his little cries are hushed by the nurse, whose only duty is, to watch the progress of that tiny frame. The least illness, and the physician bestows on the infant heir the knowledge of a life—for every single patient benefits by all his predecessors. The child becomes a boy—Eton or Westminster, Oxford or Cambridge, have garnered for his sake the wisdom of centuries—he is launched into public life, and there are friends and connexions on either hand, as stepping-stones in his way. He arrives at old age; the arm-chair is ready, and the old port has been long in the cellars of his country-house, to share its strength with its master. He dies: his very coffin is comfortable; the very vault of his ancestors is sheltered; a funeral sermon is preached in his honour; and escutcheon and marble tablet do their best to preserve his memory. Take the reverse of the picture. The infancy of the poor child is one of cries, too often of blows; natural affection has given way before the iron pressure of want. The old proverb, that "When Poverty comes in at the door, Love flies out at the window," is true, in a far more general sense than the one in which it is generally applied. They have the floor for a bed; the scant and mouldering remnant of food for dinner; the cold hearth where the wind blows in the snow; these physical sufferings re-act on the moral world; they deaden and embitter the sweetest of our feelings. The parent half loves, half loathes, the child that takes the bread from his own mouth; and the child looks on that as tyranny, which is only misery. It learns to fear, before it learns to love. Suppose such a childhood past; it has escaped disease; no chance ail has distorted the youthful limbs; they have, at least, health to begin life. The poor man has nothing more than his strength. God's best gifts lie dormant within him: the chances are, that he cannot read even the Holy Page, that, at least, holds out the hope of a less miserable world. He has not that mental cultivation which alone teaches us what are our resources, and how to husband or to exert them. He knows only how to labour, and that not in the most serviceable manner to himself. He does not, even when he can, which is rare enough, lay by for the future, because he has never been accustomed to reflect. Life has for him no future. Perhaps he takes to drinking; and it is easy, with half a dozen different kinds of French wines on the table—the claret purple beside the golden sherry—to say a thousand true and excellent things on the crime of excess. If the gentleman refrains, it is from a moral restraint the poor man has never been taught to exercise; and what does the poor man drink to avoid?—cold, hunger, perhaps bodily pain—always bodily weariness. Old age comes on, feeble, and often premature; when his place of refuge is a straw pallet, where, if his family keep him, it is an act of Roman virtue, the very devotion of duty and affection; for even the old man's morsel must be taken from their own. But, the workhouse is the ordinary resting-place before the grave; and there, human selfishness takes its most revolting aspect; there, life has not left one illusion, one affection—all is harsh, cold, revolting, and unnatural. The difference that began in the cradle continues to the tomb. The bare coffin—a few boards, hastily nailed together—is flung into the earth; the service is hurried over, the ground trodden down; and, the next day, the children are playing upon the new grave, whose tenant is already forgotten. So much for the equality of human existence.—*Miss Landon's new Novel of Ethel Churchill.*

GOOD BREEDING.—The following anecdote is related by Mr. Walker in his amusing and instructive publication "The Original," as affording a fine instance of the value of good breeding or politeness, even in circumstances where it could not

be expected to produce any personal advantage.—"An English gentleman making the grand tour towards the middle of the last century, when travellers were more objects of attention than at present, on arriving at Turin sauntered out to see the place. He happened to meet a regiment of infantry returning from parade, and taking a position to see it pass, a young captain, evidently desirous to make a display before the stranger, in crossing one of the numerous water-courses with which the city is intersected, missed his footing, and in trying to save himself, lost his hat. The exhibition was truly unfortunate—the spectators laughed, and looked at the Englishman, expecting him to laugh too. On the contrary, he not only retained his composure, but promptly advanced to where the hat had rolled, and taking it up, presented it with an air of unaffected kindness to its confused owner. The officer received it with a blush of surprise and gratitude, and hurried to rejoin his company. There was a murmur of applause, and the stranger passed on. Though the scene of a moment; and without a word being spoken, it touched every heart—not with admiration for a mere display of politeness, but with a warmer feeling for a proof of that true charity "which never faileth." On the regiment being dismissed, the captain who was a young man of consideration, in glowing terms related the circumstance to his colonel. The colonel immediately mentioned it to the general in command; and when the Englishman returned to his hotel, he found an aid-de-camp waiting to request his company to dinner at headquarters. In the evening he was carried to court—at that time, as Lord Chesterfield tells us, the most brilliant court in Europe—and was received with particular attention. Of course during his stay at Turin he was invited every where; and on his departure he was loaded with letters of introduction to the different states of Italy. Thus a private gentleman of moderate means, by a graceful impulse of Christian feeling, was enabled to travel through a foreign country, then of the highest interest for its society as well as for the charms it still possesses, with more real distinction and advantage than can ever be derived from the mere circumstances of birth and fortune, even the most splendid."

LAUGHABLE ANECDOTE—A MAN MARRIED AGAINST HIS WILL.—C—, who was a Captain, on half-pay, of the British service, lodged several years ago in the Exchange coffee-house, which was then kept by an old couple, whose age prevented their attending properly to their business, obliging them to confide in the management of a bar-maid, upon whom they placed much dependence, and to whom they paid a liberal salary. As C—'s circumstances were not very affluent, as is generally the case with half-pays; and he was, besides, of an extravagant turn of mind, necessity often compelled him to borrow money, at different times from the bar-maid, who was a prudent woman, and had laid by the savings of a few years. He lived in the house for several months together; during which time he paid great attention to her, making love to her every opportunity, and always promising marriage, of which, by-the-by, he had not the slightest notion. As he was continually making one excuse or another for delaying the nuptials, and he was now upwards of £200 in her debt, for cash lent to him, she determined on having either the man or the money; and, going into his room one morning, as he lay in bed, demanded that he should either pay her what she had lent him, or immediately fulfil his oft-repeated promise of marriage. C—, as usual, made some excuse; but it would not do, she was resolved, she said, to be no longer trifled with, as she had been for months back, but to have justice immediately done. She then produced a marriage license, which she had previously procured, and informed C—, that the clergyman was then waiting at the church to marry them; and that, unless he complied, and honourably redeemed the pledges he had so often made, she would have him arrested and sent to prison, from which it was then no easy matter to get out, by two bailiffs, whom she had then on the stairs, outside the room, waiting to see if their services would be required. At this moment, C— heard the men on the stairs cough; and knowing from their being in the house, that her resolution was taken, he began to think seriously of his situation; and, after a few minutes' consideration, reluctantly yielded to her demand, requesting, at the same time, that the ceremony might be deferred until evening. To this, however, she would not agree; nor would she quit the room until accompanied by him. It was certainly a curious scene to behold the captain, with the fair and fat bar-maid leaning upon his arm, marching down the Strand, at slow time, towards St. Martin's Church, now and then casting a mournful look behind him, and as often encountering the keen and watchful glances of John Doe and Richard Roe, who failed not to bring up the rear, and that, too, in close order. As soon as the ceremony had concluded, the same gentlemen, politely taking off their hats, made each of them a low bow, and wishing the newly married couple every happiness, immediately retired. C— and his bride returned to the coffee-house, where they were received with great kindness, by the master and mistress, who, notwithstanding the short notice, had a comfortable wedding breakfast prepared for them.—*Capt. Harley's Veteran, or Forty Years in the British Service.*

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.