



Newfoundlander

No. 565.

THURSDAY, May 24, 1838.

Sixpence.

OFF 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
 - 90 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 Imports,*

- 15 Cases Cherry and Raspberry } By the Case
- 5 Do. Sparkling Champagne, in } or Dozen.
- 5 Cases Jellies,—viz., Currant, } At cost and
- 10 Do. Pickles, Sauces, Durham } charges by the
- 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
- GRIFTS
- FLOUR, &c. &c.

April 19.

HUNTERS & Co.

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,

- PORK, Batter, 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 in-
spection.

April 26.

OFF SALE.

DANIEL FOWLER,

Received Ex *Hazard, Neptune, and Devon,*

COD SEINES of the following sizes—70x
100, 60x90, 56x80, 55x75, 50x70,
45x70

- 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 "Fierces mild "much approved" BEER
- A few Hhds. CIDER.

AND ON HAND,

8 Hhds. Prime moist SUGAR.

May 3.

Potatoes and Oats.

BROAD HOWLEY

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.

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 PAINT?
- 50 Barrels FLOUR
- 40 Boxes London Mold CANDLES, 6s
- 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

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.

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.

Notices.

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.

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

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

BILLIES, May 3d, 1838.

To Architects.

TENDERS for the ERECTION of a COLO-
NIAL 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 in-
spected, and all particulars obtained, by apply-
ing to

FREDERICK ELLIOT,

Clerk to the Commissioners,

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

Valuable FISHING ROOM for
disposal at Domino, Labrador.

COMPRISES extensive FLAKES, STA-
GES, 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.

BANK

OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
Bills on London

May be had at this Branch.

A. MILROY,

Manager.

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

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.

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 under-
signed.—For further particulars apply to
March 8.

CHARLES SIMMS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MARCH 27.

DEBATE ON THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

Mr. SHEIL said that gentleman opposite declared
that the object of the present motion was to de-
nounce the principle of interference. Suppose
this motion carried; suppose the Duke of Wel-
lington came into office, was the treaty of quadru-
ple alliance still to be carried into effect? Would
the hon. and learned gentleman say it was? He
(Mr. Sheil) presumed he would; and if that were
the case the Duke of Wellington was still to per-
severe in the principle of interference, and yet the
object of this motion was to prevent his doing that
which it was admitted he must do (cheers). Was
that an unfair representation? (hear, from the op-
position benches.) It was unfair? Well, then,
tell him, was the quadruple alliance an inter-
ference? That was a question which he ought to
ask the noble lord whom he saw opposite, who had
been a member of Lord Grey's Government—

Lord STANLEY.—Not of Lord Melbourne's (loud
and reiterated cheering).

Mr. SHEIL.—And if the Duke of Wellington
comes into office the noble lord will be the col-
league of that distinguished person, whose first ap-
pointment, the appointment of Lord Londonderry,
the noble lord denounced (loud cheers.) If the
noble lord had not interrupted me, I should not
have referred to the nobleman, for whom, so far
from entertaining any adverse sentiment in his re-
gard, I entertain personal respect, because he man-
fully avows his sentiments, and I should not omit
to state that on a recent occasion that noble lord de-
clared that he should abstain from pronouncing any
censure upon the British Legion, because in con-
demning the conduct of his fellow-countrymen he
would not take any part. I opposed his appoint-
ment on grounds solely political. The noble lord
assailed that appointment in terms stronger than
any that were used by me; and yet, if the Duke
of Wellington were to return to office, the noble
lord would be his associate in power. But turning
from that incident and reverting to the anomaly in
which the Tory party are placed with respect to the
quadruple alliance, how, let me ask, can they in-
sist on the principle of non-interference, when
they themselves acted upon it, and when the mem-
bers for Pembroke and Lancashire were in the cab-
inet when the original articles were signed? Those
articles recite the importance of pacifying Spain,
and recite the interest that France and England
take in that pacification, and then pledge England
to a naval intervention in favour of Spain. [Here
Mr. Sheil read the articles.] Who was First Lord
of the Admiralty when those articles were signed?
The member for Pembroke. I cannot, under these
circumstances understand how either the noble
lord or the member for Pembroke can consistently
insist on the principle of non-interference as the
only and sure foundation of our foreign policy. I
now turn to the noble lord by whom this motion
was introduced. I interrupted him when he was
reading the letter of a Carlist officer, but certainly
without the least intention of showing him the
slightest disrespect. I inquired the date of the
letter merely with a view to learn at what period it
was written, as it purports to give an account of
the prospects of Don Carlos. I cannot avoid say-
ing that it seems to me not a little extraordinary
that a man who professes to take no interest in Don
Carlos should rely upon the statements of a Carlist
officer as an authority to prove the prosperity of
his cause. I was glad to hear the noble lord declare
that he was not an advocate of Don Carlos. But
when he announced that he conceived that the Du-
rango decree was contrary to the Eljot convention
surely he ought to have felt that Don Carlos had
been guilty of the massacre of British subjects,
and that in those atrocities England cannot be un-
concerned. Sir, this motion involves the consid-
eration of the entire of our foreign policy in re-
ference to the peninsula, and in order to estimate its
wisdom we must revert to the leading facts with
which the Spanish revolution was attended. Fer-
dinand died in 1833. Although a change had been
made in the succession, Zea Bermudez the tool of
Russia, was continued prime minister, and declared
that in the system of absolutism he should perse-
vere. That declaration induced the ministers of
Russia, Austria and Prussia to continue in Madrid;
but when Zea Bermudez was driven from office,
and Martinez de la Rosa proclaimed the calling of
the Cortes, the liberty of the press, and the abol-

tion of the Inquisition, the ministers of the three despotic potentates left Madrid. What part did it then best England and France to adopt? Ought they to have availed themselves of the occasion which was then afforded of producing a counterpoise to the preponderating negligence of the despotic combination, or to have adhered to the policy of the Duke of Wellington in 1828, by which that negligence had been created? In 1828 Russia was permitted to fall on Turkey: she extorted the treaty of Adrianople from the prostrate Sultan, from whom England withheld the slightest aid. If Turkey had not fallen a diversion might have afterwards been produced in favour of Poland when that gallant people made an effort to throw off the yoke: but Poland having been crushed, the Czar, in 1833, imposed on Turkey additional fetters, and under the name of protection, reduced her to subjugation. It was in this state of things that the Spanish revolution took place, and surely the occasion was not one which France and England ought to have allowed to pass, without converting it into a means of counteracting the mighty power which had been permitted to acquire an ascendancy so great. But let me put this view of the case without advertent to incidents which may be considered too remote; if Don Carlos were seated on the throne of Spain, if the allied powers marched upon the Rhine, if the standard of Henri Cinque were unfurled in the South of France, and a Spanish army crossed the Pyrenees, the monarchy of the barricades would perish, and despotism would be established in Portugal, Spain, and France: this surely was a likelihood against which it behoved a statesman to provide. The quadruple alliance was entered into with that object. Don Carlos was in Portugal at the time; he subsequently landed in the Basque provinces, and then proclaimed himself and the inquisition. I stop not to expostulate with those gentlemen whose flexible Protestantism accommodates itself so readily to its political predilections, but proceed with events. Lord Spencer having died, his late Majesty thought it right to dismiss Lord Melbourne; but I think that the Duke of Wellington, for whom he sent, might have suggested that he was not, of all men, the best fitted to carry out the principle either of the reform bill or of the quadruple alliance (hear, hear). The noble duke however, proceeded to execute the latter, by sending arms to Spain. He, at the same time, dispatches the noble lord for a purpose which does him honour. But, when the Eliot convention was signed, and thus a species of recognition was given to the Pretender, it was the duty of the Duke of Wellington to counteract the discouragement to the cause of the Queen, which resulted from it, by some bold and decided measure in her support. I think that I may state, without fear of contradiction, that from the accession of the Tories to office the cause of Carlos rapidly advanced. In the Spanish Cortes the course pursued by the Duke of Wellington was certainly not approved of, and the Martinez de la Rosa ministry was left in a minority upon a question connected with the measure which had been adopted by the duke. Martinez de la Rosa soon after resigned: disaster followed disaster, and in May, 1835, Spain was reduced to the necessity of applying for assistance to France and England. France offered to take possession of the country with an army, but to such a proceeding we of course objected; an indirect intervention was resolved upon, and both France and England supplied auxiliary legions. Thus the same course was pursued by both cabinets, and in praise or in commendation they should both equally participate. If Louis Philippe be lauded for his sagacity, let it be remembered that the policy which he recommended was that pursued by ourselves. Here the question arises, what services did our auxiliary legion render? I answer, the most essential (cheers). The cause of the Queen immediately received a great moral impulse, and that of Don Carlos became retrograde. His whole army was occupied by the legion. The siege of St. Sebastian was raised. This was a most important achievement. All the Carlist artillery was taken, a large body of Carlists were left upon the plain, and Sebastibelza, one of the best captains of the Pretender, was slain. I admit that there was a reverse at Hernani, but it was produced by the omission of Saarsfield to join Colonel Evans, and by the arrival of Don Sebastian with 17,000 men. Colonel Evans had but 9,000. On his reverse too much and too restricted a stress has been laid. I cannot indeed forbear from saying that a criticism of a very stern and severe kind has been used in regard to my gallant friend in the army which he commanded under most disadvantageous circumstances. What can be more unjust than to use the army of the Duke of Wellington, which was sustained with millions of lavish expenditure, and which constituted so vast an item in the national debt, as the standard by which such a body as that commanded by my gallant friend is to be severely tried? The use of corporal chastisement in the Legion has been reprehended by those who contend that in our own army, which is perfectly fed and clothed, and is provided with comforts even in time of peace, the lash must be employed; but surely, in fairness, it ought to be stated that in the whole course of the campaign not a single soldier was put to death, a fact which redounds, under the circumstances, to the highest honour of my gallant friend. Let it not be forgotten, too, that while the Carlists savagely butchered every British soldier who fell into their hands, 1,100 Carlist prisoners were spared by those to whom no mercy was shown; and yet it is by casting reproaches on men who acted a part so noble that a charge is sought to be fixed upon the noble lord of having by his policy brought the national character into disrepute. No, Sir,

both in the conduct of the legion and of the marines examples of valour will be found which reflect lustre on our arms (hear). The employment of a naval force was part of the measure adopted by the noble lord when the legion was enrolled (hear). By the aid of that naval force Bilbao was saved; the eyes of Europe were fixed on that famous siege, and it was felt that the fate of Spain depended upon the result (hear). For that important achievement Spain was deeply grateful; and surely where the question is whether service was conferred upon Spain, the acknowledgments, the fervid, enthusiastic thankfulness, of Spain herself ought to outweigh the arguments of those who insist that no service was rendered to Spain, and that upon Spain no benefit whatever ought ever to have been conferred. But, supposing that Spain is not to be deemed a competent judge of the extent of obligation conferred upon her, let us see what estimate has been elsewhere formed, and out of this country, of the great transactions which constitute the theme of this debate. I believe that there are few men whose authority stands higher than that of Monsieur Guizot. He is not a man of vehement passions or of extreme opinions, and his judgment ought surely to be accounted of no ordinary value. To what does Guizot attribute the preservation of Spain—for hitherto she has been preserved from Don Carlos? He refers it first, to the feelings of the Spanish people; next, to the use of the British navy and artillery; and, thirdly, to the valour of the foreign auxiliary Legion. (Here Mr. Sheil read a passage from a speech of Guizot, in answer to Berryer.) But it may, perhaps, be said that Guizot alluded to the French auxiliary Legion. I believe that he alluded to both the French and English; and let it be borne in mind that the employment of both was the result of the concurrent determination of both cabinets. Sir, we have heard a good deal about the hardships sustained by the British Legion, and of their demoralization. I own that I was led to conjecture, inasmuch as the French Legion was composed of troops drafted from the line, that its sufferings had not been as severe, and that it had not been so materially disorganised. I found, however, on enquiry, that the fact was otherwise, and that the British Legion, great as were the evils it had to endure, had met with less disaster. I was anxious also to learn what course had been pursued in reference to the French auxiliary legion by the French Carlists, and whether their press had ever exulted in the reverses of their countrymen; whether every merit had been depreciated, and every fault had been exaggerated; whether the Carlist papers had relied upon the evidence supplied by the effusions of Frenchmen and had been converted by them into a factious instrumentality; but I found that strong as are the feelings of French Carlists, although they are devoted with enthusiasm to their cause, to the victories of partizanship they preferred the honour of France. But here how different a course has been pursued! The strangest pictures have been drawn of every scene of inevitable suffering in their own countrymen; evils inseparable from, and which, at all events, were, under the circumstances, unavoidable, have been exhibited in the most vivid colours; our imaginations have been conducted into hospitals, and made familiar with scenes of loathsomeness, in order to excite the public feeling, and associate the Legion with images of disgust and horror; but all this, it may be said, is fair in political warfare: yes, perhaps, but things were done which are not fair, and which fill the breast of every generous man with indignation. Who does not remember who happened to be in London at the time of the last Westminster election, the expedient by which it was sought to drive my hon.

(See last Page.)

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) May 24, 1838.

The following Letter on the subject of a disease which has been prevalent at St. Pierre's for some time past, was recently received by His Excellency the Governor from the Medical Gentleman of that place. We publish it in order that the public may rightly understand the matter, and with a view to the correcting of some erroneous rumours on the subject, which have been in circulation since the receipt of this communication:—

[TRANSLATION.]

St. Pierre's, 30th March, 1838.

SIR,—Our Island, during eight months, has been the prey of an epidemic disease, of which I am still unable to foresee the termination. I can scarcely believe that Newfoundland has not also suffered, and I should feel infinitely obliged by any details you might be able to give me on this subject. The sickness which thins our population is a fever to which no denomination in the Nosological List appears appropriate. After a state of anxiety, depression, muscular fatigue and stupefaction (which our inhabitants treat as a slight and momentary indisposition in spite of daily warnings,) the exhaustion quickly becomes extreme, pains in the loins begin to be felt, an unequal hemorrhage takes place, and the disease increases with a host of symptoms which give to it a strange and varied aspect. The body wastes away rapidly, the skin becomes discoloured, the eyes are spotted and sunken, as in the Asiatic Cholera, the pupil is dilated, the head becomes heavy as lead, the pulse is small, compressed, hard, the epidermis damp without softness, constipation exists, which is quickly followed by diarrhoea—then comes bleeding at the nose, anus and penis, the tongue becomes rough,

covered with a fuliginous coat, which, by degrees, takes the consistency and aspect of false membranes, and attaches this organ firmly to the palate. The patient continues thus some days with variations, from a less violent to a still more intense suffering. At length arrive unquiet dreams, followed by nocturnal and incessant delirium, cold and abundant perspiration appears, the alvine evacuations become involuntary, and the patient dies at the moment when, after a violent crisis, he appears in a better state. Sometimes the first symptom is violent sore throat—frequently critical abscesses are formed towards the end of the disease, and the patient escapes death,—sometimes he dies as if exhausted by successive fits of hemorrhage, which cannot be stopped but with extreme difficulty; a true Proteus, this disease is never the same: modified either by individual constitution or by atmospheric vicissitudes, it is distinguished to-day by characteristics differing entirely from those of yesterday—from those of to-morrow.

In a labyrinth of symptoms so strangely varied, judgment fails, reason is bewildered, theories are annulled, and a treatment according to symptoms becomes the only one authorised by good sense.

Brought up in the principles of Broussaisian doctrine—accustomed by a long practice to prefer it to all others, what has been my disappointment on finding myself deprived of the means it prefers to employ! For six months I have not had a leech. Bleeding by lancet has sometimes given relief, but in order to be always of service it should have been practised *principio mali*, and I repeat, our inhabitants do not complain till the opportune moment is past.

I cannot tell you precisely how many victims we have had to mourn. Those whom a stronger constitution has defended against the assaults of the epidemic have perhaps been assisted in their restoration to health particularly by strong doses of Sulphate of Quinine administered through the mouth when practicable, and in the contrary case by the anus.

Very large blisters on the thighs from the earliest attack, strong mustard poultices applied from the feet to the knees, a rigorous diet, baths rarely, on account of the almost constantly bad weather—such are the other remedies which have appeared to me most efficacious.

You will easily understand, Sir, how anxious I must be to know whether this terrible disease has spared you more than ourselves. In this case you will undoubtedly have combatted it by every means. Some must have proved successful, and I flatter myself you will let me know what they are in order that I may make use of them for the benefit of my patients.

I shall be happy to send you, by and bye, more ample details if you wish for them.

Receive, Sir, &c.

moist sugar.

Borealis, Copenhagen—938 cwt. bread, 600 bls. flour, 150 bls. pork, 96 coils cordage.

12.—Emma, Ross, 443 casks beer, 2 puns whiskey, &c. Fulmar, Newcastle, 381 tons coal.

14.—Visiter, Copenhagen—450 cwt. bread, 450 bls. flour, 50 bls. pork.

Wm. Parker, Hamburg—3089 cwt. bread, 680 bls. flour, 212 bls. pork, 800 firkins butter, 30 bls. pitch and tar, 305 bls. oatmeal and pease, 5 casks leather-ware, &c.

Bermuda, Porto Rico—178 puns. molasses, 40 hds. moist sugar.

Liberty, Teignmouth—5 tons salt, 3 bls. potatoes, 333 coils cordage, 57 casks cider, and manufactured goods.

Avalon, Cadiz—180 tons salt.

16.—Sarah, Hamburg—780 cwt. bread, 390 bls. flour, 121 bls. pork, 100 firkins butter, 50 barrels oatmeal.

17.—Improvement Bermuda—42 puns rum.

Zephyr, Halifax—40 hds. porter.

18.—Fame, Porto Rico—85 puns. molasses, 40 hds. moist sugar.

19.—Belle, Bermuda and Halifax—43 puns. rum.

Robert, Cadiz—380 tons salt.

Alexander, Guysborough—1 barrel beef, 2 firkins butter, 17 oxen and cows, 43 sheep.

Thomas Seon, Porto Rico—53 puns. molasses, 35 hds. sugar, 1 bag coffee.

Nile, Liverpool—200 boxes soap, 124 boxes candles, 20 tons coals, 30 bls. pitch and tar, 50 tons freestone, 35 bls. hams, 134 bags nails, and manufactured goods.

Cato, Newcastle—181 tons coals.

Surprise, Hamburg—890 cwt. bread, 230 bls. flour, 105 bls. pork, 12 bls. beef, 105 firkins butter, 7 packages cheese.

Queen, Hamburg—571 cwt. bread, 250 bls. flour, 50 bls. pork, 290 firkins butter, 30 bls. oatmeal.

21.—Mary, P. E. Island—300 bls. potatoes, 2000 bushels oats.

Napoleon, New York—4000 hams, 60 bls. cider, 50 puns. 10 hds. molasses, 60 bls. pork, 79 kegs tobacco, 50 bls. apples, 40 boxes syrup, 150 hides leather, and sundry notions.

23.—James, Cadiz—344 tons salt.

Haberdine, Teignmouth—139 packages lines & twines, 30 cwt. potatoes, and sundries.

Richard Smith, Sydney—4 M. lumber, & sundries.

VESSELS—(LOADING.)

- May 21.—Britannia, Corsh, Greenock.
- Ja. ez, Tuzo, West Indies.
- Avalon, Ritchie, Cork.
- Emma, Hope, Cork.
- 22.—Mary, Campbell, Novascotia.
- Margaret, Conrad, Halifax.
- Belle, Pridden, West Indies.
- Fame, Figgitt, West Indies.
- President, O'Dell, Halifax.
- Christiana, Harris, Liverpool.
- Aurora, Cooper, London.
- Liberty, Hill, Portugal.
- Sarah, Sharp, Cork.

VESSELS—(CLEARED.)

- May 10.—British Tar, Quebec—40 puns rum.
- 11.—Iceni, Brazil—2354 qtls. cod fish.
- Brooke, Pernambuco—2971 qtls codfish.
- Paget, St. Vincent—1030 qtls cod fish, 4 tierces salmon, 68 bls mackerel and herring, 33 bls pork, 21 bls beef.
- Swan, Oporto; 2016 qtls codfish.
- 14.—Rebecca, Figueira; 1150 qtls codfish, 55 deals.
- Isabella, Sydney; 5 cwt bread, 15 bls oatmeal.
- Samuel, Oporto; 1545 qtls codfish.
- 15.—Oderin, Figueira; 200 qtls codfish.
- 16.—Eagle, Miramichi; 15 coils cordage.
- 17.—Gipsey, Cork and Greenock; 1760 qtls codfish, 30 puns rum, 86 puns molasses.
- Mary, Bahia; 1863 qtls codfish, 8 M bricks.
- 18.—Sir T J Duckworth, Jamaica; 1371 qtls codfish, 1 tierce salmon, 12 bls beef.
- Bermudiana, Barbadoes; 1156 qtls codfish, 10 tierces salmon, 48 bls mackerel and herring, 20 bls pork, 10 barrels beef.
- 19.—Coquette, Demerara; 1289 qtls codfish, 50 bls mackerel and herring.
- Helen, Greenock; 72 tuns seal oil, 6000 seal skins, 97 puns molasses, 5 tons junk.
- 21.—Devon, Viana; 1200 qtls codfish.
- Garland, Pernambuco; 2100 qtls codfish.
- Collector, Halifax; 700 qtls codfish.
- Usk, Quebec; 28 puns rum, 50 bls herring 2700 gallons oil.
- 22.—Eliza, Richebucto; 20 bls flour.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

James Clift,

- 10 Puns. & 30 Bls. very prime Molasses
 - 2 Hds. fine Porto Rico Sugar
 - 20 Bls. American Pork; 30 Bls. Cider
 - 30 Kegs and half kegs Tobacco
 - 30 Boxes Soap, 30 Cases Lemon Syrup
 - 20 Dozen Carpet Brooms
 - 20 Boxes Chocolate
 - 100 Sides Sole Leather
 - 10 Sacks Leather Pieces
 - 1 Barrel Timothy Grass Seed
 - 10 Barrels Spirits Turpentine
 - And sundry other articles.
- May 24.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY will be held at the Orphan Asylum School, on SUNDAY next, at One o'Clock.

By order

WM. POWER, Secretary.

May 24.

Shipping Intelligence.

Custom-House
Port of St. John's.

VESELS(ENTERED.)

- May 11.—Emulator, Dartmouth—55 bls. potatoes, 515 coils cordage, 12 bales canvass, and manufactured goods.
- Jabez, Porto Rico—100 puns. molasses, 173 cwt. moist sugar, 4 cwt. coffee.
- Margaret, Porto Rico—113 puns. molasses, 68 cwt. moist sugar.
- Collector, Halifax—84 puns. molasses, 284 bushels oats.
- President, Halifax—10 puns. molasses, 455 bushels oats, 5 M. board and plank, 71 M. shingles, 140 casks porter.
- Coquette, Porto Rico—98 puns. molasses, 30 hds

SALE BY AUCTION

TO-MORROW

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

BY
WM. FIRTH,
(Without Reserve)

TABLES, Chairs, Beds and Bedsteads
Brass Lamps, A quantity Earthenware
Chests Drawers, 1 Desk, 1 Watch
1 Fender, 1 Dresser
Brass Candlesticks
Shawls, Trowsers, Vests
Plaids, Cottons, Bonnets, Braces
Brown Cloth, Baize
Shoes, Shirts, Stockings
And sundry other articles.

ALSO,
A Damaged SOFA, for the benefit of whom it
may concern.
May 24.

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 Command-
er 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 to CHARTER,

A VESSEL

of 180 to 200 Tons to proceed to
Quebec to load Timber for a Port
in Ireland.—Apply to

TIMOTHY HOGAN.

May 24.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the subscribers
until MONDAY, 28th inst., at noon, for
erecting Two STONE HOUSES, on that space
of Ground in Water-street, lately held by Mr. A.
Lemessurier.

N. B.—Plans and Specifications of the Build-
ing may be seen by applying to

R. O'DWYER & Co.

TREASURY BILLS.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office
until One o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 26th
instant, for Spanish or Mexican DOLLARS, to the
extent of

£3,000 Sterling,

payable by Bills on the Right Honorable the Lords
Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30
days sight.

The rate of Exchange per Dollar, and the amount
tendered to be stated in Sterling, in words at
length.

COMMISSARIAT,
St. John's, 22d May, 1838.

Thomas A. Murdo,

SUBBON-APOTHECARY,

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

May 10.—3 v.

Notices.

Wanted

A Schooner's Trip of
GREEN FISH,
to be delivered at Labrador.—Apply to
WESTON HUNT.
May 17.

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 ac-
companied by a letter signed by two responsible
persons (subject to approval by the Senior Com-
missariat 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 Offi-
cer,—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 re-
ceive Sealed Tenders until One o'clock on
Saturday the 26th May, 1838, for

700 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 Offi-
cer) 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 Sil-
ver, 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.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale

—THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES—

- 10 PUNS. high-proof Demerara Rum
- 2 do. do. Old Jamaica do.
- 10 Ditto Bright Molasses
- 6 Hogsheads Sugar
- 6 Qr.-Casks Old Port Wine
- 3 Qr.-Casks Old Tenerife do.
- 5 Hogsheads Cape Madeira do.
- 2 Pipes Catalonia do.
- 10 Hogsheads Devonshire Cider
- 24 Hogsheads English, Irish and Scotch Ale
- 15 Tierces Irish Porter
- Superior Brandy and Gin in Bond.
- 1 Cask Old Irish Whiskey
- 20 Qr.-Chests assorted Teas
- 5 Bags Coffee
- 30 Boxes Raisins
- 40 Firkins Butter
- 25 Sides Bacon
- 50 Westphalia Hams
- 1 Hogshead Loaf Sugar.
- Soap, Candles, and a variety of other articles.

AND, TO LET.

That substantial STONE HOUSE in Queen street
now undergoing repairs and painting. For fur-
ther particulars enquire of

JAMES CULLEN,

Opposite Messrs. Rennie, Stuart & Co.'s

May 24.

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 fam-
ily use.

Three months Credit will be given to approved
purchasers.

May 24.

ON SALE.

Samuel Codner

HAS RECEIVED

Per sundry Vessels,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Bridport GOODS,

Viz:—

COD Seines, Assorted sizes
Caplin Seines, Cod Bags
Herring, Salmon, and Cast Nets
350 Dozen Shore, Jigger, and Sed Lines
Roping, Sail, Genging, Sewing,
Trawl, Seal, Salmon Trawl, } TWINES,
and Herring

AND ON HAND,

Devonshire Ale, in hhds. and half hhds.
Soap, Candles
Cordage, Oakum, Nails
Shoulder and prime Butt Leather
Fishing and Deck Boots
Shoes, English and Hamburg manufacture
Pitch, Tar, Varnish, Ochre
Paints of different Colour
Bar Lead
Linseed Oil, raw and boiled.
Spirits Turpentine, 1 @ 2 gallon Jars
Clapboard, Coopers' Rush

ALSO,

2 New Lumber Boats
30 Tuns New Oak Puncheons.
May 24.

Richard Howley

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

Per NILE from LIVERPOOL,
1000 Pair best Yorkshire

BLANKETS,

Which being a consignment will be sold at Cost
and Charges by the Bale.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF
INDIGO COATINGS,

Well worth the attention of Tailors.
AND NOW LANDING Ex HABERDINE,
8 Bales Bridport Wares,

viz.

Herring Nets, 40, 45, and 50 fms.
Cast Nets, St. Peter's, Shore and Sed Lines
Twines, Shoe Thread, &c.

May 24.

NOW LANDING

AT THE WHARF OF

BULLEY, JOB & Co.

Ex Barque CATO from NEWCASTLE,

Best Walsend

COALS.

N. B.—Families can be supplied on very accom-
modating terms, and free of Cartage.

May 24.

Salt (afloat.)

200 Tons

Ex Pillhead from Cadiz,

By G. & R. CLAPP.

May 24.

AT THE FACTORY,

HERRING NETS

Of all sizes, and of the best manufacture. NETS
of any description made to order at the shortest
possible notice

May 24.

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 fms, 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,

CHAMPAGNE.

May 17.

@ 42s.

42 PUNCHEONS fine fla-
vored 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.

ON SALE.

**Great Reduction on Ma-
nufactured GOODS!!**

By O'DWYER & CO.

Taking the great advantages derived from Cash
Purchases in the English Market, in conse-
quence 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 pri-
ces. Their Stock principally consists of

- Black, Blue and Medley Cloths
- Buckskins and Bedford Strips
- A large assortment of Gambarons and Cantoons
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.

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.

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

LEWEN 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.

May 10.

3

Port's Corner.

STANZAS.

"Why will you never listen to an Irish melody?"
Query in a Ball Room?

The songs she sung—the songs she sung!
How many a sigh they stole!
Oh! there be lutes as sweetly strung,
But none with half the soul
That dwelt in every silver tone
She drew from each sweet string:
Oh! no—the songs she made her own
I will not hear them sing!

The songs she sung—the songs she sung!
How few and faint the words
Of praise that fell, whene'er she sung
Her fingers o'er the chords:
No plaudits followed when the strain
Died on the quivering air,
But tears were gushing forth like rain
And lips were quivering there!

The songs she sung—the songs she sung!
Long grieving years are fled,
Earth's yearnings from the heart are flung,
Earth's hopes are with the dead:
And worldly wrongs—forgot—forgiven—
Sleep in Death's second birth;
But I would only hear in heaven
The songs she gave to earth!

(Concluded from second page.)

and gallant friend from the hustings in discomfiture and discredit? (hear, hear, and cheers.) Who does not remember that procession of squalid wretchedness which was intended to represent the offerings of our fellow-countrymen, and the dishonour of their chief, but served only to exhibit the excesses into which faction will be carried. But I acquit Sir George Murray of any participation in those proceedings; he could not have assented to them; but when they came to his cognizance he ought to have hurried to the assembly of those who called themselves his friends, and bidden them, if they had no respect for the character of their country, to have some regard for their own. Sir, I do think that the whole system pursued in reference to my gallant friend has been marked by a spirit of pertinacity in his pursuit, which ought to engage, and I believe has engaged, the public feeling in his cause. Of him I shall say no more; and of the motion I shall say little more than this; that, however the Conservative party may protest that for the success of Don Carlos they are not solicitous, such a motion is most essentially calculated to advance his interests, and is in accordance with the views which a great portion of the Tory press have undisguisedly acknowledged they entertain. Whatever language may be used in this house, can it be denied that the great majority of our Tory journals are advocates of Don Carlos, and that their chief and ablest periodicals are his auxiliaries? Take, for example, the article in the *Quarterly Review* upon Lord Carnarvon's "Portugal and Galicia," a work in which so favourable a view is taken of the character of the Pretender. That article the writer, after in the first pages declaring his conviction that Don Carlos is the lawful King of Spain, proceeds to expatiate upon the "privileges" of the Basques, and by connecting these privileges with the cause of Carlos, thus factively pleads his cause. The same course has been pursued in almost every other Tory publication, and taking that course the most glaring incongruities have been committed. Into what anomalies men are hurried by the spirit of faction. The Tory party feel the utmost solicitude for the independence of the Basques; and yet, when they turn to the country which is united on the principle of equality with their own, their enthusiasm at once subsides, and, instead of taking part with men who do not ask exclusive privileges, but a participation in the rights of British citizens, they do not only resist that just and rational requisition, but invite the religious passions into hostility to their demand, ring the tocsin of religious discord, and awaken the no-Popery cry; and who are the men that revile the religion and the pure and Christian priesthood? The very men who, in sustaining the cause of Don Carlos, would restore what they call Popery, but what I do not recognise as anything else than the grossest perversion of the Catholic religion, for the worst inquisitorial purposes which, in an unnatural alliance with despotism, ever was applied. If ever abuses flowed from the impure connection of religion with a corrupt domination of state—if ever the sanctuary was desecrated by its annexation to the palace—if ever useful effects were generated by the perversion of institutions originally holy—if ever misdeeds were done under the name of religion, at which the blood would curdle—all these enormities are associated with the cause of which Don Carlos is the representative; and to such an extent of late has his imbecility, for I can call it nothing else, been carried, that while he surrenders the Christiano women to the indiscriminate licentiousness of a brutal and atrocious soldiery, he has had the blasphemous daring to proclaim one, whose name I will not utter, the patroness of his arms (loud cries of hear, hear, and yet it is with this bad man, whose hands when they are lifted in prayer, drip with Darango blood: it with this remorseless, worthless, marble-

hearted man, that the entire sympathies of Anglo-Carlist Protestants are associated. But, thanks to Almighty God! the people of England entertain for his cause the feelings that best befit them—they will, I feel assured, give to the government of this country their cordial aid in excluding the tyrant from the throne which he would encompass with scenes of blood. Of the result of this contest, in which the interests of humanity and of liberty are so deeply involved, I have but little question; and although the despotic powers of Europe should confederate in favour of the Pretender—although Russia, while she crushes the Catholic religion in Warsaw, would re-establish the inquisition in Madrid—although Austria, while she would extort the papal territory from its sovereign, would restore the monastic orders to their opulence and their sinecurism—although Prussia, while she imprisons the Catholic prelate of Cologne, would prepare dungeons for heretics at Seville; yet, despite this confederacy, if France be true for the cause of Spanish liberty there is nothing to be apprehended; and even if France be false (which I do not believe)—if the King of the French shall omit to recollect that England is his only natural ally, and that on the day on which Don Carlos enters the palace, which its architect so appropriately copied from an implement of pain, he must escape by a postern-gate at the Tuileries; still, despite of perfidy—despite of fraud—despite of the array of European hostility, England, standing alone, will adhere with inviolable fidelity to her engagements, and prove that, as it was said of old, nothing human can be alien from man. Whenever freedom is at stake, England can never be unconcerned.

[FOR THE NEWFOUNDLANDER.]

Essay on the contemplated New Era in the Destinies of the Six British North American Colonies.

The most important political event of the present period is the outbreak in the Canadas.

In the agitated state of the public mind, the violence of party whether arising from prejudice, ardent patriotism, or individual interest, such a false colouring is given to every narration, that little can be relied upon as true.

That the Canadas have been misgoverned, that existing institutions are not fitted to the wants, and not conformable to the wishes of the people—that a new system must of necessity be created, more congenial to the spirit of the age, better calculated to call forth the resources of these fine colonies, and to promote the peace, happiness, and prosperity of a rising people are evident facts.

A new era has arisen in the history of British North America Colonies, which cannot fail to elicit conflicting opinions as may regard the character of contemplated arrangements.—To bring about necessary changes, and at the same time to secure the happiness and prosperity of the people, her Majesty's Government have selected a Nobleman, perhaps of all others the best calculated to fulfil her patriotic wishes. His long experience—his independent character—his glowing patriotism—his successful diplomacy—but above all, the happy issue of his parliamentary Reform Bill, place him the first of practical statesmen, and particularly fit him for successfully conducting to a peaceful issue on principles of eternal justice, the painful excited state of a once loyal people. On a matter of so high importance, comprising conflicting interests, where every sentiment is powerfully exerted, and every feeling aroused to action—it becomes the duty of every citizen to contribute his aid, in the promotion of human happiness in a matter of so high importance, involving so many interests, giving rise to jarring and discordant opinions, it becomes the duty of all, deliberately, to mingle with his zeal caution.

The desiderata in this, as in the primitive formation of all Governments, ought to be the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people. To these all extraneous considerations should give way. In this peculiar case, in which the interests of the Colonies should be the first consideration, the claims of the paternal Government are to be regarded, existing relations strengthened and extended.

In all future arrangements the colonists should principally be consulted—they are chiefly interested—they are the people to legislate for. The recommendation of an alien Mercantile Body should be received with much caution. Whatever may be found beneficial to the people will ultimately prove productive to mercantile enterprise.

Liberty, agreeably to the best definition of that word, must be secured—there must be no narrowing, no curtailing of human rights—no act of expediency to allay or soften the prejudices of party. All are equally interested, and all entitled to the same measure of justice. Unless a constitution is formed on these immutable, eternal principles, it will not give satisfaction, it will not be permanent—its administration will be vexatious and turbulent, and must have a disastrous termination, the natural result of all wrong.

When the contiguity of all, and the common origin of five out of the six British Colonies are taken into account, fostered by the same parent, speaking the same language, united by many sympathies, caused by similarity of institutions, laws, and government, an uniformity of character may be expected to pervade the whole. It would be bad policy to disturb his natural and happy state. It will be virtuous patriotism to cement and to strengthen it.

This happy state of things should be promoted by a comprehensive constitutional law, uniting all under one general Government, directed by one common mind, diffusing its influence to the utmost extremities. To this system, the term of "The

United British Colonies of North America" might be appropriately applied. The connection to be an union, not an amalgamation, for to each Colony might be preserved, with manifest advantage, their distinct localities, retaining present Governments modified and improved.

In all political arrangements, the more extensive their object, whether as regards extent of territory or number of people, the less liable will they be to be convulsed by party politics, or divided by individual ambition. The happy tranquillity of the United States of America contrasted with the consecutive revolutions of the Southern, establishes this. Its truth is further illustrated by a reference to European history. Buonaparte's plan of an Eastern and Western Empire, if realized, might have contributed to the peace of the world.

Looking to hereafter,—and all good Statesmen ought to look to hereafter—if the Six British Colonies are to become separate, independent States, having different interests, directed by conflicting councils, jealousies would arise, anomalies spring up—those friendships so necessary to the prosperity of neighbouring states, would be impeded—civilization and every national improvement would be swamped in mutual discord, perhaps in deadly strife.

In the construction of a piece of machinery, laying out a farm, or any other work of art, science would suggest the propriety of excluding every thing which had been found to be useless or destructive, and to adopt those improvements which experience had sanctioned. The same rule is applicable to the construction of a Government. In religion there ought to be no dominant sect—in the social circle, virtue and talent should be the only autocracy.

Having premised these few observations, I shall give an outline of the system of Government which would be most likely to unite in feeling and interest the British North American States and the Paternal Government, and to secure to each and to all the greatest possible proportion of peace, prosperity and happiness.

The whole fabric of the Government should be constructed as much as possible, at least as far as consistent with the British Constitution, on the Representative principle. The Inhabitants of every country are the legitimate Sovereigns, all others are so only by permission or assumption. No alien, no absent people, however superior in intellect or political knowledge, ought to be tolerated in the assumption of regulating the concerns of a distant colony, after having legitimately obtained the rank and character of a Legislative Colony. No foreign people can so well understand the localities, the neighbouring relations, the resources, the wants and wishes of a people as the people themselves.

The British Constitution, from its beneficial workings, may be safely taken as the best example of a practical constitution which has yet been presented to the world. That of the States of America is founded on a similar frame, adopting a more liberal and extended representation, and rejecting those anomalies founded on injustice, the destructive relics of a barbarous age, which divide and distract the United Kingdom. On extending the British Constitution to the British Colonies, it will be consistent with wisdom and sound policy to adopt those improvements.

A Sovereign Queen, and a House of Assembly or Colonial Parliament, must form the basis of the Colonial Governments. The prerogatives of the former and the privileges of the latter should be well defined and carefully guarded and protected. The Assembly to consist of two parts—an upper and lower House. By retaining two distinct Houses due deliberation will be secured.—The rules, orders, and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament will be more easily followed by each, and will be found to be the best practical guides of proceedings.—I shall make a few observations on the rights of each; and first of the Lower House of Assembly.—

I consider the representation of the lower House of Assembly in Newfoundland, as the most perfect on record, and its duration of four years as the most judicious. Every householder of one year's standing is entitled to vote for his representative, and none but householders so qualified. Property confers no privilege; servants, lodgers and sons living with their fathers are excluded—every householder, unless convicted of an infamous crime, although his house may be only a straw-built shed, and although a pauper, is supposed to be the head of a family, has a vote. Every householder of two years standing may be returned to the House of Assembly. This privilege is not, as in the mother country, restricted to aristocratic families and the opulent. The duration of the Assembly being limited by an act of the Legislature to four years, those possessing seats will be particularly careful, if they wish their continuance, to meet the approving voice of their constituents; from interest or ambition, they will assume the garb of Patriotism and eventually, through habit, become Patriots in principle. The members of the House of Assembly are chosen from extensive Districts. This is the best mode; Candidates must calculate on success from strength of character; local or family interest will not secure it. A limited constituency will always prove dangerous to civil liberty. I regard the Franchise, qualification of members, duration of Assembly, and limits of Districts, as approaching to perfection. An increase of Representatives would be desirable. That object might be effected safely, and with great facility, by doubling the number from each District, and even then, they would not be too numerous for discharging the Legislative business of the Colony.

The Cabinet of the United Kingdom governs and regulates the whole system; it is both nerve, bone and muscle, but its vitality is depending on public sentiment. To be liberated from the supremacy of this sentiment, is the uniform effort of all Cabinets, but, like the stone of Sisyphus, it constantly operates, preserves and constitutes the essence of British freedom.

The Cabinet is represented in both Houses of Parliament, either by principals or subordinate Ministers. There is nothing parallel to this in the Colonies. This evident defect ought to be considered and guarded against in any new arrangement. There ought to be one or two members of the Executive Council in the Lower as well as in the Upper House of Assembly.—The Treasurer ought to be a member of the Executive Council and in the House of Assembly.

How should Legislative Councils be constituted? is a question most important and difficult to resolve. The British House of Lords is extremely nervous as regards this subject, and I fear will never pass a bill sanctioning Elective Legislative Councils. The people having suffered so long and so severely from selfish and arbitrary Councillors, that they will resist their exclusive nomination by the Executive. Were part to be nominated by the Executive and part chosen by the people—this would be creating two classes in the Councils of different rank, views, and connexion; such a Council would not likely be harmonious, and therefore it would not work well.—On conversing on this subject with a distinguished statesman, these difficulties presented themselves, and it was suggested that the necessary number in the first instance should either be appointed by the Executive or chosen by the people; but subsequently vacancies should be filled up by a scale of seniority from the members of the House of Assembly; or members after a certain number of years, say 12 or 15, in virtue of long service, be elevated to the Councils; members so elevated would carry up with them the sanction of public approbation, and long experience in the duties of Legislation. This system works well in all other departments, civil and military, and is worthy of a trial in Legislation.

Governors, as representing the Sovereign, to be appointed by the Sovereign for time certain, and the Judges for life *sine culpa*. By appointing Governors for a time certain, they would have more freedom of action, and be less depending upon the caprice of ever changing Colonial Secretaries; as in the constitution of the Supreme Power of British North America, it is evident from the Instructions of Lord Glenelg to Lord Durham, that a Court of Impeachment will be established, before which all high officers are liable to be brought, for violation of the laws or constitution, by Houses of Assembly.

There will not be the same occasion, as heretofore, for having the situation of Governors and Judges depending for place on the will of the Sovereign.

Assemblies thus appointed and constituted to have all the powers and privileges of existing Legislatures.

I now come to the most important part of my address—important as comprising the interests of six rising Colonies. Difficult, as the path which I wish to pursue is—partly new and unexplored—I therefore enter upon it with dread and caution, lest I should be entangled in an inextricable labyrinth. In the first place, I should not materially disturb the constitution of existing governments, but preserve to each their localities, affording to all the fullest liberty, and aiding their ability to develop their natural energies, by calling forth all the resources which situation had conferred upon them. To effect these great objects, I would combine all into one body politic, to be directed by one common mind. This I propose to effect by a Court of Delegation, to meet at some convenient place. The Delegates from each Colony to be proportioned to population and importance. At the head of this Court to be placed a Vice-Roy, enjoying all the rights and prerogatives of his Sovereign. This Court to have no power to levy or to appropriate monies, but to centre in itself the character and powers of the British Cabinet, the Privy Council, and the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords. Enjoying such it would have the power to redress every conceivable wrong. To issue ordinances for the regulation of inter-colonial commerce. To recommend to the respective Legislatures such laws as the Court might deem necessary to hear appeals from the Supreme Courts, to try Governors, Judges and other high officers, impeached by Houses of Assembly, and thus rendering them responsible.—The want of which has been much felt and complained of in the Colonies.

It appears to be the opinion of all politicians, that the time will arrive when a separation must take place between the Mother Country and the Colonies. It appears, too, to be generally wished that the separation, when it does arrive, should be one of mutual consent and good wishes. That the mother country having nurtured and cherished them to maturity, they will at once be able to take upon themselves the character, and support the consequence of an independent nation, at once powerful and efficient, as Pallas is fabled to have sprung from the brains of Jupiter.

WILLIAM CARSON.

Billies, May 10, 1838.

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