



Newfoundlander

No. 571.

THURSDAY, July 5, 1838.

Sixpence.

ON SALE.

Potatoes and Oats.

RICHARD 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.

HUNTERS & Co.

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED And offer for Sale.

PORK, Butter, Bread, Flour, Loaf Sugar, Stockholm and Coal Tar Lime in Hogsheads, Bricks, Tenerife and Canary Wines, 800 Barrels Scotch Potatoes, in excellent order

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 accommodating terms, and free of Cartage.

May 24.

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.

May 17

BLAND & TOBIN.

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.

April 19.

FRESH IRISH PORTER.

The Subscribers

HAVE FOR SALE

STOUT PORTER,

At 47s. 6d. per Tierce,

Just received Ex HOPE from Waterford.

R. BRINE & Co.

May 31.

B. BAINE, 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.

ANECDOTES OF PICTON.

(From the United Service Journal for May.)

ANECDOTES AND ORIGINAL LETTERS OF SIR THOMAS PICTON.

As every incident connected with the career of Sir Thomas Picton is dear to the memory of his country, and especially to military readers, the following documents will, perhaps, be considered worthy of a place in the pages of the United Service Journal. The gentleman to whom the writer is indebted for these MSS. has been long resident in Trinidad: he knew Picton intimately; and was in correspondence with him, until he finished his glorious career on the red field of Waterloo. In addition to the MSS. of the gallant general, the gentleman alluded to, from his own recollection, and with the assistance of others, collected a few anecdotes of Picton, when governor of Trinidad, which, as they are connected with his earlier life, I shall first place in these extracts.

When Governor Picton raised the militia of Trinidad, he was desirous of having, amongst others, a regiment to consist of six companies; and ordered the inhabitants of Port of Spain to assemble and select their officers, from a field officer downwards. They did so; and 22 names were sent to Government House for commissions. Commissions were filled up for that number, as chosen in the handwriting of Major Collins (who afterwards lost a leg at Albuera). The gentlemen appointed sent the secretary 20 doubloons for the trouble he had taken; which was returned with an answer, stating that he was much obliged to them, but that General Picton's secretary never took fees.

Governor Picton, observing the patron of a Spanish launch, who had very recently arrived with mules from the Main, lounging about Port of Spain, called to him from his house, and inquired what deterred him from bringing more? He answered—"Senor, I have not been paid for those I have already brought." "Did you sell them for cash, and to whom?" "Si, Senor," and named a respectable merchant. The latter was requested, by a note from his secretary, to call at Government-House; he did so; the fact was acknowledged; and some casualty was alleged in defecue. Picton asked—"When can you pay the patron?" A short period was named; upon which the money was immediately paid by his excellency, to the equal astonishment of seller and purchaser. Turning to the latter, he said—"Now, sir, you are my debtor."

An old lady, Madame W., being ordered by the Alcalde de Barrio to have her lot fenced, and the front of it paved, answered that she was unable, being but a poor vender of Guinea-grass. Upon the circumstances being made known to the governor, he immediately sent Madame W. 80 dollars to enable her to comply with the regulations.

A conceited prig of a planter arrived from one of the old islands, and was, of course, ushered up by the harbour-master to Picton. "Pray, sir, (inquired the general), what is your object in visiting Trinidad—are you a merchant?" "No, sir." "Are you a lawyer?" "No, sir," he drawled out; "I have come to continue my profession of a sugar-planter, and I flatter myself, from my long experience, I am eminently qualified for the employment." "What is your name?" "My name, sir, is Hogg." "Ah!" ejaculated Picton, "a most destructive animal to the sugar-cane."

Many worthless German mercenaries, shortly after the conquest of Trinidad, deserted with their arms to the Spanish Main, Spain being then in hostilities with England. Picton, suspecting a Spanish resident of suborning these soldiers, directed a shrewd black sergeant to throw himself in his way, to ascertain if his suspicions were just. This man executed his mission well, and the governor was right in his conjecture. An old friend, a member of council, to whom he related this circumstance, inquiring what he meant to do with the delinquent, he answered—"Nothing, for I tempted him; but for the future I shall have an eye upon him."

Patrick Casey, a rough, untamed Hibernian—one with whom you would be ashamed to be seen in the day, and afraid to be with at night—was in the constant habit of retailing rum to the soldiers. This source of annoyance caused frequent admoni-

tions and threats, but they were unheeded; some measures more severe were found necessary, and on several cases of delinquency the culprit was incarcerated. One day when the list of prisoners committed to the Royal Gaol was submitted to his excellency, he exclaimed—"What! Patrick Casey again! Who the devil committed that fellow?—what has he been now doing?" No satisfactory information was obtained; the governor visited the gaol where Patrick Casey was caged. He was asked—"Who sent you here, sir?" "By my soul, I came here myself, to save you trouble, as I knew you would have sent me." "Get out, you blackguard, and never come here again without orders." He was immediately discharged.

The same respectable character was one day seen by the narrator in one of the most public streets of Port of Spain, laboriously cudgelling an associate equally respectable, each whack being preceded by the exclamation—"Don't interfere, I have General Picton's permission!" The cudgellation finished when the cudgellor was satisfied. The fact is, Picton was so much pestered by both these worthies, from complaints by the inhabitants, that he thought the argumentum baculinum was the best way of closing them. Permission was asked by Casey, and readily granted. The experiment succeeded, and the belligerents became neutrals as far as regarded one another.

A Mr. H., of St. Vincent, desirous of procuring mules from Trinidad, arrived with a letter of introduction from the then acting attorney-general, the Hon. Archibald Gloster, to Governor Picton, and was introduced, as usual, by the harbour-master Jacobs. On hearing his name, to the utter astonishment and dismay of Mr. H., he was instantly ordered on board again, and the vessel sent off. In vain was the letter tendered—in vain was remonstrance tried—Picton was inflexible. Great was the surprise of the banished traveller when he received in his own island by a brig-of-war (colonial vessel), sent off express from his hasty excellency, an apology in the handsomest manner for what had occurred, and explaining its cause, viz., that he mistook him for an individual of the same name (a notoriously bad character), and containing an invitation to return! The invitation was accepted, Government House became his sojourn, and his views were promptly and successfully forwarded.

A Spanish launch trading to the island, was chased by a flechera, concealed by the rocks of the Bocas, but arrived safely in Port of Spain. Its patron, upon apprising Governor Picton of the circumstance, was furnished instantly with a store for his cargo, and a small detachment of the 57th regiment, under Lieutenant Keightly, was ordered forthwith to embark in the launch, with directions to the patron to steer his course towards the haunt of the picaroon. Keightly did the work cleverly; the men were not seen until the enemy came alongside, when she and her respectable crew were brought in prisoners. The narrator was with General Picton at the moment these personages arrived. Their commander was a short, stout, dark mulatto, with formidable whiskers and earrings. The trembling catiff endeavoured by all means in his power to deprecate the incensed governor, but in vain. If my memory does not forsake me, they were all in the chain gang the next morning.

Two or three young merchants, in a frolic, planned and carried into execution the abduction of one of Governor Picton's sheep; and determined to do the thing well, selected the fatest one nursed in his stable. A noble dinner was provided, the initiated sworn to secrecy, and all passed off gloriously. Two of these wags called upon his excellency a day or two after to transact business, which being effected, he turned to them in his own peculiar manner, and said—"Gentlemen, I hope the mutton was tender." They were astounded. This anecdote was communicated to me by an officer then commanding a regiment, who was one of the gentlemen sheep-lifters.

It may not be uninteresting to the reader to peruse the following extract from the Trinidad Guardian, July 7, 1826:—"Died on Sunday the 25th ult., in this town (Port of Spain), in a state of great misery and want, the notorious and much talked of Louisa Calderon."

This was the woman who was made so conspicuous an instrument in the lengthened and vexatious persecution of Sir Thomas Picton.

The following memorandum I found written at p. 184 of the 1st volume of Mr. Robinson's interesting "Memoirs of Sir Thomas Picton," by one of the principal medical men of the island, to whom I had lent it:—

"Louisa Calderon died in Port of Spain on Sunday, the 25th June, 1826, a victim to dissipation and vice.

(Signed) "E. S. O'C."

(From the London Evening Mail, May 25.)

FUNERAL OF PRINCE TALLEYRAND.

(From the French Papers.)

The removal of the body from the Hotel Talleyrand, in the Rue St. Florentin, to the Church of the Assumption, took place this morning, according to the previous arrangements. Although the ceremony was, as far as consistently practicable, intended to be private, the high rank of the deceased, and still more the large space he has occupied in the public eye as a distinguished actor in the leading events which have taken place in Europe for a period of half a century, necessarily gave the ceremonial nearly all the characteristics of a grand public funeral. The coffin lay in state for an hour before its removal to the church, the chamber being hung with royal mourning and lighted with wax tapers in the usual manner. The private friends of the deceased, and deputations from the Chambers of Peers and Deputies from the Institute, and other public bodies of which the deceased Prince was a member, with nearly all the Ambassadors and other personages of the corps diplomatique, &c., assembled soon after 10 o'clock. At an earlier hour all the thoroughfares for the public vehicles in the neighbourhood of the hotel had been stopped by lining the streets with military, and stationing cavalry at the various points of intersection—a measure not more requisite to give pomp to the imposing ceremony than to guard against accidents from the extreme pressure of the crowds, which had congregated in every quarter that promised a glimpse of the procession in immense numbers. At precisely five minutes past 11 o'clock the cortege began to move in the following order:—

- A Detachment of Hussars.
  - Municipal Guards.
  - Sappers.
  - Music of the 16th, playing solemn airs, and the drums muffled.
  - A Detachment of the 7th Regiment of Infantry.
  - The Hearse, drawn by six black horses richly and superbly caparisoned with silver ornaments, as well as the Hearse with plumes, &c., and the pall supported by Marshal Soult, Baron Pasquier, Count Molé, and the Duke de Broglie.
  - After which
  - Deputations from the Institute, the Peers, Ministers, Deputies, Ambassadors, and different corps.
  - Servants in Royal Livery.
  - A Detachment of the 16th of the Line.
  - The Prince's Carriage.
  - Six Mourning Coaches.
  - The Duchess de Dino's Carriage, followed by
  - Four Mourning Coaches.
  - Seven Royal Carriages.
  - Thirty Private Carriages in liveries, closed by a
  - Detachment of Municipal Guards on foot and horseback.
- The hearse arrived at the church at half-past 11, when the funeral service immediately commenced, and had not concluded when our reporter quitted the sacred edifice.

The funeral service consisted only of a low mass; the final ceremony will be performed when the body is interred at Valençay; and the effect of it, listened to in religious silence, was doubly solemn from the contrast offered by the other preparations for the occasion. A bannulet of silver over the principal crown of the deceased bore the motto, *Re que Dieu (Rien que Dieu)*; but above the escoccheon only two orders were observed, those of the Golden Fleece and the Legion of Honour. A rich catafalque was placed in the middle of the church for the body, and the dome was entirely hung with draperies lighted by silver lamps. The chief mourners were the Duke de Valençay, the Duke de Montmorency, and the Duke de Perigord. After absolution had been pronounced, the coffin was placed in the vaults of the church, and the cortege slowly separated. It was calculated that 1500 persons were assembled within the sacred edifice; but, in consequence of the precautionary measures taken by the authorities, the whole ceremony passed off without the slightest accident. In consequence of the great crowd, the original idea of making the procession pass by the Rue Royale was obliged to be given up; and the portège advanced by the Rue St. Florentin.

The body of Prince Talleyrand was embalmed at great expense, by M. Michard, his apothecary and chymist, under the direction of Dr. Cruveilhier.

The Prince is said to have left annuities to his servants to the amount of 50,000*fr.* a-year, of which 12,000*fr.* is to the valet, whom he presented to the King. His estate of Valençay is said to be mortgaged to the amount of 2,400,000*fr.*; but that money in the funds (producing a dividend of 120,000*fr.*) has been appropriated to the payment of the interest. The mortgage the *Quotidienne* attributes to a mania for dissembling the amount of an immense fortune under a load of apparent debt,

or rather to the cautious foresight of a man who had passed through a number of revolutions, and who, in the event of another emigration, was determined not to quit his country empty-handed.

The *Quotidienne* denies that M. Talleyrand was possessed of the prodigious genius for which the press in general has given him credit. The impassability which has been so frequently cited as the most prominent feature of the deceased statesman's character this journal attributes merely to the circumstance that M. de Talleyrand, being solicitous about nothing except his own interest, unscrupulously sought to advance those interests without making any nice distinctions as to the means by which they were promoted. The exaggerated eulogium bestowed on his abilities the *Quotidienne* strongly reprobates, as tending to establish the maxim, that the possession of superior talent compensates for the total absence of morality and principle.

The *Commerce* accompanies a brief description of the obsequies of Prince Talleyrand with a remark that the honours paid to his memory received no éclat from the slightest expression of national sympathy. The device of *Rien que Dieu* which ornamented the catafalque of one who passed his whole existence in betraying kings and nations, this journal regards as a sarcasm upon the Divinity. As a more appropriate inscription for the tomb of such a man, the *Commerce* recommends the following from *Virgil*:—

"Vendit hic auro patriam dominumque potentem  
"Imposuit."

On Tuesday last, at the moment when the last honours were paying to the Prince de Talleyrand, the Archbishop of Paris confirmed his grand niece, the daughter of Baron Talleyrand, in the convent of the Sacred Heart.

The fortune left by Prince Talleyrand is said to amount to between 8,000,000*fr.* and 10,000,000*fr.*

LAUNCH OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

This enormous steam-ship, which has been building for some time for the British and American Steam Navigation Company, and which is intended for the passage from this country to New-York, was yesterday launched from the dockyard of the builders, Messrs. Curling, Young, and Co., of Limehouse.

The company were permitted to view the launch and inspect the ship by cards, which admitted them within the yard, where every accommodation of scaffolding, awnings, &c., was erected. There was a very numerous assembly of visitors, consisting of fashionables from the west end of the town and persons connected with the shipping and commercial interests of the city. The avenues to the dockyard were crowded with equipages and vehicles of all sorts, and thronged with pedestrians and horsemen. Upon the river craft of all kinds were in requisition, from steam-boats, tug-boats, and barges, down to skiffs and wherries. Many of the larger vessels were decorated with flags and streamers; the river and its northern bank has not for a long while presented so gay and cheering an appearance, nor has a more animating scene ever been presented at any former launch.

The British Queen, which was very appropriately launched on Her Majesty's birth day, is one of the most elegant models ever built: without being invidious or fond of delighting in comparison, it cannot be denied that she is superior in her build to either the Great Western or the Sirius. In dimensions she is far superior; she is built as to her beams of English oak, the lower planks are Dantzic fir, and upper cedar. She is painted entirely black, except the ornamental work around the windows at the stern, and the mouldings supporting the figure head, which are gilt. The figure at the extremity of the bows represents Her Majesty; it is well carved, and the face is a good likeness of the Royal original. This steam-ship appears less flattened on the sides than the Great Western. Her dimensions and tonnage, horsepower, &c., are as follows:—

	feet	in.
Length from figure head to taffrail	274	
feet, being about 35 feet longer, it is said, than any ship in the British navy.		
Length on the upper deck	245	0
Length on the Keel	223	0
Breadth within the paddle-boxes	40	6
Breadth, including the paddle-boxes	64	0
Depth	27	0
Tonnage, No. 1,863.		
Power of engines, 500 horses.		
Diameter of cylinders	0	77½
Diameter of paddle-wheels	30	0
Estimated weight of engines, boilers, and water		500
Estimated weight of coals, for 20 days' consumption		600
Estimated weight of cargo		500
Draught of water with the above weight and all stores, 16 feet.		

At 2 o'clock, all previous arrangement having been made, the signal to strike away the last shore was given by the firing of a pistol; the usual ceremony of breaking a bottle of wine on the bows of the vessel immediately followed, and this superb ship slid gradually and majestically, increasing her rapidity as she moved out of the dock into the river, amidst the most enthusiastic and deafening cheers of the assembled thousands. It was not until she was fairly in the river, and had turned about in such a manner as to present her broadside to the spectators on shore, that her enormous size, and almost giant-like dimensions, became

striking. She actually seemed a floating Colossus, and every other vessel appeared diminutive in her presence. Her paddles are not yet on, nor is she fitted up as to her details. She has three masts all which are stepped and perfect; her foretopmast was ornamented with the America flag; from her maintopmast and her mizen-top the standard of England floated gallantly in the breeze, and a vast variety of flags of all sorts and colours streamed gaily from the various ropes of the rigging. She presented a most beautiful appearance. It is gratifying to know that no accident occurred; indeed every precaution was taken to avoid danger. The showers wetted a few of the ladies' bonnets, and an adventurous dandy or two was here and there exposed to the pelting of the elements, but beyond these minor calamities no person was a sufferer.

We noticed in the gallery, among others, the Earl of Munster, Lord Burghersh, Lord Minto, Lord Melgund, Lord G. Lennox, Sir G. Seymour, Sir C. Adam, Sir W. Parker, Sir J. R. Reid, Sir F. B. Head, the late Governor of Canada, the American and Dutch Ambassadors, several Members of Parliament, Admiral Young, Admiral Sir C. Ogle, Colonel Damer, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, and several ladies of distinction.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) July 5, 1838.

In the House of Assembly on Wednesday, the bill of supply having previously gone thro' its several stages in that branch of the Legislature, was sent up to the Council, where it was read a first time, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thomas, the 2d reading was ordered for Monday next. The House of Assembly, on the intimation being given that the supply bill would not be again considered until Monday, then adjourned to that day.

Account of the number of persons employed at the Factory, and the amounts paid for work during the undermentioned periods:

Date.	Persons.	Amounts paid.
May 5	52	7 16 11
12	42	7 12 11
19	42	5 17 4
26	44	6 6 10
June 2	39	5 18 1½
9	43	7 11 8
16	39	5 19 0
23	50	8 2 10
30*	52	6 6 6

\* There were two holidays during this week to which the falling off is attributable.

We feel much pleasure in giving insertion to the above statement from the books of the Factory, feeling confident that it will be sufficient to remove all doubts even from the minds of the most sceptical as to the practical benefit which the Institution is capable of affording. The establishment had long been labouring under disadvantages, arising as well from a want of sufficient funds as from the absence of that continuance and encouragement to which its usefulness would certainly seem to entitle it, and the advantages which it would otherwise afford have consequently been more circumscribed, and the benefits felt in a much less degree than the supposed capabilities of such an establishment would naturally lead the public to expect—but the result of the last 12 months has shown in a great degree how much it may be made available in promoting the welfare of the industrious poor,—between 50 to 60 persons (women and children) have been employed during that time who, but for their weekly earnings there, must inevitably have fallen burthens on society.—they fully appreciate the advantages which the Institution affords them, as the thankfulness with which they received the proceeds of the week's labour will fully testify. It would, we feel assured, be superfluous to point out further the claims which this institution has on the generosity of the public. The establishment is not sufficiently known—the attention of the public has never been directed towards it in that way that would be calculated to promote its effectiveness; let but a fostering encouragement be shown, and the Institution will soon progress in the enlargement of its usefulness. The Legislature would not by any means misapply a portion of the public funds, by bestowing an annual grant in aid of this interesting and valuable establishment.

The Annual Meeting of the Commissioners of Education for this District took place yesterday, when, we are informed, the proceedings were of a very interesting character. The Schools established by virtue of the Colonial Act seem to have fully realized the expectations of the Commissioners; and the Report of the President, to be grounded on certain Resolutions of the Meeting, will, we understand, be of a very satisfactory nature.

The following copy of a dispatch, with its enclosure from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been laid before the Legislature by command of his Excellency the Governor:—

"Downing Street, 10th Nov., 1837.

"SIR.—I have received your Despatch No. 49, of the 8th ultimo, in which you have enclosed, at the instance of the House of Assembly, a case to be submitted for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, as to the validity of the Acts of the former Legislature of Newfoundland.

"Having submitted this case for the consideration of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, they have reported to me that no informality in the issuing of the Writs for the election of the members of the Assembly can affect the Acts done by the Legislative body.

"I enclose for your information a copy of their report. I have, &c.

(Signed) GLENELG.

"Governor Prescott, &c. &c."

Temple, 17th Oct. 1837.

MY LORD,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 14th inst. together with a case prepared by the Attorney-General of the Island of Newfoundland, for the purpose of obtaining an opinion on the following points:

"1st.—In case it shall be found that all the Writs issued in 1832, under which the Members of the House of Assembly in the Island were elected and sat during all the Sessions of the first General Assembly, were issued without Seals, whether the Acts of the Legislature are to be deemed consequently void.

"2d.—In case it should be found that two only of the fifteen Members of Assembly were elected under Writs issued without seals, whether such defect renders the Legislative Acts of the Governor and Assembly invalid.

"We beg leave to state to your Lordship that we have fully considered the case submitted to us, together with the accompanying papers, and we are clearly of opinion that no informality in the issuing of the Writs can affect the validity of the Acts done by the Legislative Body. The absence of the Seal might perhaps have justified the Sheriff, or other Officer to whom it was directed, in treating the instrument as a nullity, and consequently refusing to proceed to an election. But the elections were in fact made, and we are of opinion that no objection could afterwards be raised to the form of the instruments under which the Returning Officers acted, so as to affect the Legislative powers of the persons returned.

"Being of opinion that the Legislative competency of the Assembly would not be affected by the circumstance of all the Writs having been unsealed, we feel it hardly unnecessary to add that it could not be affected by the fact that two of the Writs issued without a Seal, supposing the rest to have been duly sealed.

"We beg leave to add that it will be expedient for the future that all Writs for the election of Members of the Assembly should issue under the Seal of the Colony—all Writs being in strictness instruments under Seal.

(Signed) T. CAMPBELL,  
R. W. ROLFE.

(For the Newfoundlander.)

The Mediation of our most Gracious Queen, offered between Her Legislative Council and the House of Assembly on important controverted constitutional points, and communicated to the Legislature by Lord Glenelg, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, has given rise, as might have been expected, to warm discussion. This is not to be lamented. The important subject will be brought under review of those most interested—The People. Their privileges will be freely discussed, and clearly pointed out; and when understood, will be highly valued.

The Constitution of the Legislature of Newfoundland (Lord Glenelg writes) is avowedly modelled on the Imperial Legislature. This was distinctly avowed by Lord Goderich, in his despatch to the Governor, transmitting the Royal Charter. It was as distinctly avowed by Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, the then Governor, when he first addressed the Legislature. It was acted up to by the first House of Assembly, and freely conceded by the Council for several years. Up as late as the 14th March, 1834, the Council disavows "any interference with the Assembly in money bills as calculated to disturb that good understanding so essential to the public interests" of the country. I understand that this avowal has been omitted to be recorded on the Journals of the Council, and that subsequently the Council passed a money bill, without amendment, and so transmittit it to the House of Assembly. In the Council's Journals it is asserted that it passed the bill with amendments. These omissions and commissions might be passed over as unimportant; but when they are coupled with the series of resolutions of the Council sent down to the House of Assembly on the 3rd November, 1837, that man must be an indulgent sceptic who does not clearly see that the omission and commission were covered intentional acts to sap the foundation of the best privileges of the People.

If it is the practice of Nova Scotia and the other provinces on the continent of British North America "previous to their granting supplies for the year to send up to the Council a series of money bills each for the acceptance of the Council, or granting supplies by separate resolutions on each of which separately for the concurrence of the Council before it is introduced in the general appropriation act"—on such a practice I cannot congratulate the Legislature of our sister colonies, on their British freedom. I have but ill studied the constitution of my country if I can see the slightest similarity between the Legislatures of those colonies and the Imperial Parliament. The Minister who should attempt to introduce such a practice into the British House of Commons would cease to be a Minister, and would most assuredly endanger his head.

If the British North American provinces, in a paroxysm of inordinate loyalty, have surrendered the privileges of the people to a mushroom aristocracy, it cannot be necessary for the ancient, loyal and enlightened people of Newfoundland to follow the degrading example. What would not these provinces give now to be able to resume their constitutional rights? Do not they brave death itself to regain those sacrifices made in an evil hour to the selfish, rapacious encroachment of designing men?

In a letter which I published in the Newfoundland Patriot of the 12th May last, and in the Newfoundland on the 24th, I have the following paragraph: "The Cabinet of the United Kingdom governs and regulates the whole system. It is nerve, bone and muscle, but its vitality is depending on public sentiment. To be liberated from this sentiment is the uniform efforts 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 by the principal or subordinate ministers,—there is nothing parallel to this in the colonies. This defect ought to be considered and guarded against in any new arrangement. There ought to be one or two executives in the lower as well as in the upper House of the Legislature. The Treasurer ought to be a member of the Legislative Council, and of the House of Assembly."

I urgently and seriously advise the House of Assembly to stick fast to the principles of the constitution as at first avowed, and model the House as much as possible on the model of the House of Commons. I have, in and out of the House of Assembly, advocated this principle. It was my first political effort to assimilate the constitution of Newfoundland to the British constitution. I have uniformly abjured taking the examples of our sister colonies and their acts as guides and examples for Newfoundland; and I am delighted that I have done so.

In the full acceptance of the Mediation of our most Gracious Queen, I acquiesce in the Parliamentary rule which leaves to the Crown the first suggestion of all money grants.

The Crown will therefore appoint from out of the members of the House of Assembly, one officer to manage the fiscal relations of the colony. An officer possessing the confidence of his Excellency, particularly in the advice, and following up the resolution of the Executive Council, which constitutionally ought to be a separate and distinct body from the Legislative Council, and at the same time possessing the confidence of the House of Assembly, would easily conduct the affairs of this country with satisfaction to all parties, and secure its best interest in the unanimity and prosperity of the colony. A small sum in addition to the salary of the Treasurer would be ample, and the assistance of one clerk, a man of talent and of good character, are all that would be requisite. It would be well, under every circumstance, that a committee from the Council and House of Assembly should once a month examine the Treasurer's accounts, and count the cash in the chest, as is done in the Commissariat Department.

If the Treasurer should become negligent or corrupt, so as to lose the confidence of the Executive or a majority of the Assembly, his Excellency the Governor will then become constrained, as is the case with the head of the British Empire, to appoint a Treasurer from the House of Assembly, as is done in appointing a Chancellor of the Exchequer from the majority of the members of the House of Commons.

With these few suggestions I feel myself disposed, personally, or in writing, to discuss this important subject with any respectable dispassionate person.

WM. CARSON.

Billies, July 2d, 1838.

ARRIVAL.—In the *Blandford*, from Poole, (omitted last week) Mr. Ayre.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Mary Anne*, for Dartmouth, Mr. and Mrs. Thorne (St. Lawrence).—In the *Ann Johnston*, for Liverpool, Mr. John Thompson, Mr. Swaine.—In the *Catherine Ann*, for Cork, Mr. Alsop.—In the *Harriet Elizabeth*, for Halifax, Qr.-Master McIntosh (93d Highlanders), Mr. Duncan McGregor, Mr. John Cozens.

Shipping Intelligence.

Custom-House  
Port of St. John's.

VESSLS (ENTERED.)  
July 4.—Brig Thomas & William, Reid, Cadiz—274 tons salt.  
Ship Ann, Day, Cadiz—337 tons salt.

CLEARED.  
July 3.—Schooner Breeze, Hurst, Barbadoes—1280 qtls. cod fish, 200 bls. herring, and sundries.  
Schooner Hope, Cooper, Sydney—ballast.  
Schooner John & Horatio, Dwyer, Sydney—ballast.  
Brig Herald, Frith, Demerara—1580 qtls. cod fish, 40 bls. flour, 25 boxes raisins and sundries.  
4.—Brigantine Palmetto, Pearman, Grenada—1196 qtls cod fish, 4 qr.-casks wine, and sundries.  
Brig Triton, Wakeham, Quebec—ballast.  
Schooner Packet, Graham, Halifax—700 qtls. cod fish, 200 bls. herring, 20 bls. flour, and sundry merchandise.

JOHN EALES,  
TAILOR.

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends of St. John's, and the Outports, that he has re-commenced the above business in all its branches, in the House occupied by Mrs. Dearen, next door to Mr. James Stewart's dwelling; and having lately returned from America, where he has received the best instructions and the newest Fashions in that line of Trade, and having engaged the best Workmen in the Island, he hopes, by despatch, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.

June 28.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday,) At 12 o'Clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Messrs. C. F. Bennett & Co.

23 H HDS. SEALS FAT

1 Pun. Ditto

12 Casks SEAL OIL

1 Hhd.

1 Pun.

2 Bls.

SEAL OIL RENDERINGS

340 Old Harps and Hoods,

300 Bedlamers,

21 Young Harps,

SEAL SKINS

RICHARD LANGLEY,

Auctioneer.

July 5.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday,) At 11 o'Clock,

AT THE STORES OF

SAMUEL MUDGE

200 SACKS Pollard—6 Bushels each

100 Boxes & Half Boxes Soap

13 Hhds. Prime Ale and Cider

50 Pair Blankets

50 Pieces Serges and Swanskin

20 Firkins Butter, 2 Bags Coffee

7 Bolts Canvas, 800 feet Elm Boards

2 Fish Beams, 1 X Cut Saw

19 Boats KETTLES.

July 5.

SALE OF ELEGANT

Household Furniture.

On TUESDAY 10th July next,

At 12 o'clock,

(And at such subsequent days as will be notified in future advertisements)

At the Residence of the Honorable Acting Chief Justice BRENTON,

ALL HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

VIZ—

1 Grand Pianoforte and Music Stool

1 Set Mahogany Dining Tables

1 Mahogany Library Table with Drawers

1 Pair Rosewood Card ditto

1 Pair Satinwood ditto, 1 Round Rosewood Table

2 Mahogany Tea ditto, 2 ditto Work ditto

2 Ditto Fly Tables, 1 Bagatelle Table

1 Mahogany Wardrobe, 1 ditto Book Case

1 Rosewood Chiffonier

2 Mahogany Writing Desks

3 Sofas, Cushions and Covers to match

5 Lounging Chairs, 22 Rosewood Chairs

4 Arm ditto with Cushions, Painted Chairs

Chintz-lined Window Curtains, brass poles rings and bnds

Blue and Red Moreen ditto

Brussels and Scotch Carpets

Hearth Rugs, Stair Carpetings

2 Blue and White Dinner Sets

1 Complete Breakfast ditto

1 White and Gold Breakfast Set, 2 ditto Tea ditto

Decanters; Wine, Champagne, Ale, Hock, Finger, Hyacinth, and Jelly Glasses

Tumblers and Custard Cups

Butter and Trifle Dishes, Glass Side Dishes

4 Plated Silver-edged Dishes, with covers to make 8

1 Plated Epergne and Glass Dish

1 Plated Coffee-pot 1 ditto Set Castors

1 Ditto Toast Rack, 1 Mustard Pot

3 Pair plated Candlesticks, 4 plated Branches

2 Ditto Chamber Candlesticks, 2 Taper ditto

3 Pair Snuffers and Stands, 6 Decanter Coasters

1 Ink-stand, Chimney Ornaments, Telescope

Mahogany Case, 3 Bronze Lamps

2 Bronze Chimney Candlesticks, 2 Clocks

Mahogany Bedsteads and Curtains

Mattresses, Paliasses, Beds and Bedding

Servants ditto ditto

4 Mahogany Chests Drawers

Mahogany Dressing Tables

Wash-hand Stands, Commode.

Fenders, Fire Irons, and Hearth Rugs

1 Franklin and Hall Stove and Pipes

Mahogany Hat-Scand, Hall Lamp

Copper Coal-Scuttle and Scoop

A Quantity Kitchen Utensils

Horses, Carriage, Saddlery, &c.

ALSO.

A few Dozen fine old Port and Madeira Wines.

N. B.—The first day's Sale will consist of the Drawings, Furniture, Glassware, China, and Plated Ware.

The Articles can be viewed on the day previous to the Sale.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

July 3.

BY

Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co.

Ex CARRS, from HAMBURGH,

818 Bags BREAD,

380 Firkins BUTTER.

June 7.

Notices.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until FRIDAY, the 13th Instant, at noon, For Repairing the Road, &c., leading from the West end of the Town to Mr. Palk's House, River Head.

For Levelling, Draining, and Making that part of the Topsail Road, situate between Thomas Cane's House and the Seventh Mile Post. N. B.—Sections and Specifications may be seen at the office of

JAMES DOUGLAS,  
Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners.

July 5.

THE BRIG

NORVAL,

SAMUEL WILLS, Master;

now loading at Harbor Grace, for Liverpool, has room for 50 or 60 tons Freight, and will call into this port by the 10th inst., provided that quantity is engaged in the interim.—For further particulars apply to

PETER ROGERSON.

July 5.

WANTED,

FREIGHT for 1000 or 1500 Quintals FISH to DEMERARA.

BULLEY, JOB & Co.

July 5.—1.

ROOM Wanted for Twenty-five Tons Freight to TRINIDAD. WARREN & WHEATLEY.

June 21.

Wanted to Charter Foreign.

A VESSEL

Of 80 to 120 Tons Burthen.—Apply to J. DUNSCOMB & Co. Who offer for Sale, 500 Barrels HERRING.

June 21.

ON SALE.

BRITISH PLANTATION

Molasses & Rum,

On sale for Transhipment,

BY J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

July 5.

EXCHANGE

ON BRITAIN, by CODNER & JENNINGS.

July 5.

BY

Patrick Gleeson,

2 Kitchen Ranges,

(Complete.)

June 21.

Exchange on BRITAIN

By WESTON HUNT.

June 21.

THE CARGO

Of the TRAVELLER, from HAMBURGH, Consisting of

BREAD, FLOUR,

OATMEAL, BUTTER,

BARLEY, PEASE, &c.

FOR SALE BY

J. Dunscomb & Co.

June 14.

Warren & Wheatley

OFFER FOR SALE,

400 Bls. fine and superfine FLOUR

10 Puns. heavy retailing MOLASSES

AND

Ex Haberdine and Abeona from Teignmouth,

Prime Devonshire manufactured CIDER, in Hhds.

and Pipes, a splendid article to bottle

Also, by the Abeona,

A first rate English built PHEATON, with Pole

and Shafts to suit one or two Horses.

OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,

Cheshire and Truckled CHEESE

Best Cognac BRANDY; at 12s. per gallon

Ladies Prunella BOOTS & SHOES

Children's do. do. do.

Children's fine Summer SHOES

And a large and varied assortment of Staple and Fancy

Manufactured GOODS,

which they offer at their usual Low Prices.

June 7.

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.

On Sale,

SAMUEL MUDGE

OFFERS FOR SALE

500 B BAGS Bread, 100 Bls Flour

50 Bls. Pease and Oatmeal.

50 Firkins Prime Butter, 300 Bags fine and coarse Pollard, 6 Bushels each

10 Hhds. M. Cock's Ale, 5 Hhds. Cider

7 Bolts No. Canvas, 800 Feet Elm Boards

2 Bags Coffee, 20 Loaves Sugar.

ALSO

8 Cod and Caplin Seines, 1 Cod Net 50 X 50

120 Herring and Salmon Nets, 2 Lance Bunts

80 Dozen Shore, Sed, Bank, and Hambro' Line

TWINE—Salmon, Salmon-trawl, Trawl, Seal, Sail, Ganging, Herring and Sewing

250 Pair 7 X 10 qr Blankets

80 Pieces Blanketing and Serges

5 Dozen Champagne, @ 40s per dozen,—And

100 Boxes and Half Boxes SOAP.

June 21.

Desirable Investment.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE INTEREST for the unexpired Term of 26 years, from the 31st October Next, of and in those STONE & BRICK BUILDINGS and PREMISES situate on the south side of Water Street, now in the occupancy of Dr. O'DWYER, Mr. WM. HART, and Messrs. M'BRIDE & KERR.

ALSO.

For the unexpired term of 35 years from the 1st November next, of and in that STONE PREMISES situate on the South side of the said Street, and now in the occupancy of Mr. PATRICK MULLONEY.

The said BUILDING and PREMISES yield a profit rent of £158 sterling, per annum. If the interest in the above mentioned Property is not disposed of by the 1st of August next, it will, on that day, be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

The Terms of Payment will be made accommodating to the Purchaser. A considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on Mortgage on the Premises.

For further particulars apply to PATRICK MORRIS.

May 31.

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 further particulars enquire of

JAMES CULLEN,

Opp



Poet's Corner.

TIME AND MEMORY.

Time rolleth on! and every laden hour  
Of life's dull toil, which passeth slowly o'er,  
Brings with it a renew'd embalming power,  
To freshen and to fix the memory  
More deeply of the scenes and friends, of yore,  
Which love hath stamp'd upon the heart, before  
It lost its softness with the lapse of years!  
Time floweth on! As rivers to the sea,  
Its waters rush to join eternity,  
And bear man with them, swollen with his tears!  
But, 'mid the changing scenes he cometh through,  
Though oft the future dream—the present view—  
Employ his thought, his heart ne'er loseth one  
Remembrance of young joys whose sweets are gone!

MARRIAGE.

(From "Society in America," by Miss Martineau.)

If there is a country on earth where the course of true love may be expected to run smooth, it is America. It is a country where all can marry early, where there need be no anxiety about a worldly provision, and where the troubles arising from conventional considerations of rank and connexion ought to be entirely absent. It is difficult for a stranger to imagine beforehand why all should not love and marry naturally and freely, to the prevention of vice out of the marriage state, and of the common causes of unhappiness within it. The anticipations of the stranger are not, however, fulfilled; and they never can be while the one sex overbears the other. Marriage is in America more nearly universal, more safe, more tranquil, more fortunate than in England; but it is still subject to the troubles which arise from the inequality of the parties in mind and in occupation. It is more nearly universal, from the entire prosperity of the country: it is safer, from the greater freedom of divorce, and consequent discouragement of swindling, and other vicious marriages: it is more tranquil and fortunate from the marriage vows being made absolutely reciprocal; from the arrangements about property being generally far more favorable to the wife than in England; and from her not being made, as in England, to all intents and purposes the property of her husband. The outward requisites to happiness are nearly complete, and the institution is purified from the grossest of the scandals which degrade it in the Old World; but it is still the imperfect institution which it must remain while women continue to be ill-educated, passive, and subservient: or well-educated, vigorous, and free only upon sufferance.

The institution presents a different aspect in the various parts of the country. I have spoken of the early marriages of silly children in the south and west, where, owing to the disproportion of numbers, every woman is married before she well knows how serious a matter human life is. She has an advantage which very few women elsewhere are allowed: she has her own property to manage. It would be a rare sight elsewhere to see a woman of twenty-one in her second widowhood, managing her own farm or plantation; and handling it well, because it had been in her own hands during her marriage. In Louisiana, and also in Missouri, (and probably in other States), a woman not only has half her husband's property by right at his death, but may always be considered as possessed of half his gains during his life; having at all times power to bequeath that amount. The husband interferes much less with his wife's property in the south, even through her voluntary relinquishment of it, than is at all usual where the cases of women having property during their marriage are rare. In the southern newspapers, advertisements may at any time be seen, running thus:—"Mrs. A, wife of Mr. A, will dispose of &c. &c." When Madame Lafaurie was mobbed in New Orleans, no one meddled with her husband or his possessions; as he was no more responsible for her management of her human property than anybody else. On the whole, the practice seems to be that the weakest and most ignorant women give up their property to their husbands; the husbands of such women being precisely the men most disposed to accept it; and that the strongest-minded and most conscientious women keep their property, and use their rights; the husbands of such women being precisely those who would refuse to deprive their wives of their social duties and privileges.

If this condition of the marriage law should strike any English persons as a peculiarity, it is well that they should know that it is the English law which is peculiar, and not that of Louisiana. The English alone vary from the old Saxon law, that a wife shall possess half, or a large part, of her husband's earnings or makings. It is so in Spanish, French, and Italian law; and probably in German, as the others are derived thence. Massachusetts has copied the faults of the English law, in this particular; and I never met with any lawyer, or other citizen with whom I conversed on the subject, who was not ashamed of the barbarism

of the law under which a woman's property goes into her husband's hands with herself. A liberal-minded lawyer of Boston told me that his advice to testators always is to leave the largest possible amount to the widow, subject to the condition of her leaving it to the children; but that it is with shame that he reflects that any woman should owe that to his professional advice which the law should have secured to her as a right. I heard a frequent expression of indignation that the wife, the friend and helper of many years, should be portioned off with a legacy, like a salaried domestic, instead of having her husband's affairs come legally, as they would naturally, into her hands. In Rhode Island, a widow is entitled to one-third of her husband's property; and, on the sale of any estate of his during his life, she is examined, in the absence of her husband, as to her will with regard to her own proportion of it. There is some of the apparatus of female independence in the country. It will be most interesting to observe to what uses it is put, whenever the restraints of education and opinion to which women are subject, shall be so far relaxed as to leave them morally free.

I have mentioned that divorce is more easily obtained in the United States than in England. In no country, I believe, are the marriage laws so iniquitous as in England, and the conjugal relation, in consequence, so impaired. Whatever may be thought of the principles which are to enter into laws of divorce, whether it be held that pleas for divorce should be one, (as narrow interpreters of the New Testament would have it); or two, (as the law of England has it); or several, (as the Continental and United States' laws in many instances allow,) nobody, I believe, defends the arrangement by which, in England, divorce is obtainable only by the very rich. The barbarism of granting that as a privilege to the extremely wealthy, to which money bears no relation whatever, and in which all married persons whatever have an equal interest, needs no exposure beyond the mere statement of the fact. It will be seen at a glance how such an arrangement tends to vitiate marriage: how it offers impunity to adventurers, and encouragement to every kind of mercenary marriages; how absolute is its oppression of the injured party; and how, by vitiating marriage, it originates and aggravates licentiousness to an incalculable extent. To England alone belongs the disgrace of such a method of legislation. I believe that, while there is little to be said for the legislation of any part of the world on this head, it is nowhere so vicious as in England.

Of the American States, I believe New York approaches nearest to England in its laws of divorce. It is less rigid, in as far as that more is comprehended under the term "cruelty." The husband is supposed to be liable to cruelty from the wife, as well as the wife from the husband. There is no practical distinction made between rich and poor by the process being rendered expensive; and the cause is more easily resumable after a reconciliation of the parties. In Massachusetts, the term "cruelty" is made so comprehensive, and the mode of sustaining the plea is so considerably devised, that divorces are obtainable with peculiar ease. The natural consequence follows: such a thing is never heard of. A long-established and very eminent lawyer of Boston told me that he had known of only one in all his experience. Thus it is wherever the law is relaxed, and, *ceteris paribus*, in proportion to its relaxation: for the obvious reason, that the protection offered by law to the injured party causes marriages to be entered into with fewer risks, and the conjugal relation carried on with more equality. Retribution is known to impend over violations of conjugal duty. When I was in North Carolina, the wife of a gamester there obtained a divorce without the slightest difficulty. When she had brought evidence of the danger to herself and her children,—danger pecuniary and moral,—from her husband's gambling habits, the bill passed both Houses without a dissenting voice.

It is clear that the sole business which legislation has with marriage is with the arrangement of property; to guard the reciprocal rights of the children of the marriage and the community. There is no further pretence for the interference of the law, in any way. An advance towards the recognition of the true principle of legislative interference in marriage has been made in England, in the new law in which the agreement of marriage is made a civil contract, leaving the religious obligation to the conscience and taste of the parties. It will be probably next perceived that if the civil obligation is fulfilled, if the children of the marriage are legally and satisfactorily provided for by the parties, without the assistance of the legislature, the legislature has, in principle, nothing more to do with the matter. This principle has been acted upon in the marriage arrangements of Zurich, with the best effects upon the morals of the conjugal relation. The parties there are married by a form; and have liberty to divorce themselves without any appeal to law, on showing that they have legally provided for the children of the marriage. There was some previous alarm about the effect upon morals of the removal of such important legal restrictions; but the event justified the confidence of those who proceeded on the conviction that the laws of human affection, when not tampered with, are more sacred and binding than those of any legislature that ever sat in council. There was some levity at first, chiefly on the part of those who were suffering under the old system; but the morals of the society soon became, and have since remained, peculiarly pure.

It is assumed in America, particularly in New England, that the morals of society there are pecu-

liarily pure. I am grieved to doubt the fact: but I do doubt it. Nothing like a comparison between one country and another in different circumstances can be instituted: nor would any one desire to enter upon such a comparison. The bottomless vice, the all-pervading corruption of European society cannot, by possibility, be yet paralleled in America; but neither is it true that any outward prosperity, any arrangement of circumstances, can keep a society pure while there is corruption in its social methods, and among its principles of individual action. Even in America, where every young man may, if he chooses, marry at twenty-one, and appropriate all the best comforts of domestic life,—even here there is vice. Men do not choose to marry early, because they have learned to think other things of more importance than the best comforts of domestic life. A gentleman of Massachusetts, who knows life and the value of most things in it, spoke to me with deep concern of the alteration in manners which is going on: of the increase of bachelors, and of mercenary marriages; and of the fearful consequences. It is too soon for America to be following the old world in its ways. In the old world, the necessity of thinking of a maintenance before thinking of a wife has led to requiring a certain style of living before taking a wife; and then, alas! to taking a wife for the sake of securing a certain style of living. That this species of corruption is already spreading in the new world is beyond a doubt;—in the cities, where the people who live for wealth and for opinion congregate.

I was struck with the great number of New England women whom I saw married to men old enough to be their fathers. One instance which perplexed me exceedingly, on my entrance into the country, was explained very little to my satisfaction. The girl had been engaged to a young man whom she was attached to; her mother broke off the engagement, and married her to a rich old man. This story was a real shock to me; so persuaded had I been that in America, at least, one might escape from the disgusting spectacle of mercenary marriages. But I saw only too many instances afterwards. The practice was ascribed to the often-mentioned fact of the young men migrating westwards in large numbers, leaving those who should be their wives to marry widowers of double their age. The Auld Robin Gray story is a frequently enacted tragedy here: and one of the worst symptoms that struck me was, that there was usually a demand upon my sympathy in such cases. I have no sympathy for those who, under any pressure of circumstances, sacrifice their heart's-love for legal prostitution; and no environment of beauty or sentiment can deprive the fact of its coarseness; and least of all could I sympathise with women who set the example of marrying for an establishment in a new country, where, if anywhere, the conjugal relation should be found in its purity.

The unavoidable consequence of such a mode of marrying is, that the sanctity of marriage is impaired, and that vice succeeds. Any one must see at a glance that if men and women marry those whom they do not love, they must love those whom they do not marry. There are sad tales in country villages, here and there, which attest this; and yet more in towns, in a rank of society where such things are seldom or never heard of in England. I rather think that married life is immeasurably purer in America than in England; but that there is not otherwise much superiority to boast of. I can only say, that I unavoidably knew of more cases of lapse in highly respectable families in one State than ever came to my knowledge at home; and that they were got over with a disgrace far more temporary and superficial than they could have been visited with in England. I am aware that in Europe the victims are chosen, with deliberate selfishness, from classes which cannot make known their perils and their injuries; while in America happily no such class exists. I am aware that this destroys all possibility of a comparison: but the fact remains, that the morals of American society are less pure than they assume to be. If the common boast be meant to apply to the rural population, at least let it not be made, either in pious gratitude, or patriotic conceit, by the aristocratic city classes, who, by introducing the practice of mercenary marriages, have rendered themselves responsible for whatever dreadful consequences may ensue.

The ultimate and very strong impression on the mind of a stranger, pondering the morals of society in America, is that human nature is much the same everywhere, whatever may be its environment of riches or poverty; and that it is justice to the human nature, and not improvement in fortunes, which must be looked to as the promise of a better time. Laws and customs may be creative of vice; and should be therefore perpetually under process of observation and correction; but laws and customs cannot be creative of virtue; they may encourage and help to preserve it; but they cannot originate it. In the present case, the course to be pursued is to exalt the aims, and strengthen the self-discipline of the whole society, by each one being as good as he can make himself, and relying on his own efforts after self-perfection rather than on any fortunate arrangements of outward social circumstances. Women, especially, should be allowed the use and benefit of whatever native strength their Maker has seen fit to give them. It is essential to the virtue of society that they should be allowed the freest moral action, unfettered by ignorance, and unimpeded by authority; for it is unquestioned and unquestionable that if women were not weak, men could not be wicked; that if women were bravely pure there must be an end to the dastardly tyranny of licentiousness.

The public attention here has been much occupied with the news of the destruction of a valuable British Steamboat, at one of the thousand Islands at the lower end of Lake Ontario. We gave a short postscript on Friday, merely stating the event, and further details from a private letter from Brockville and the Montreal Morning Courier, will be found below, as also the proclamation issued by the Governor General of British North America, on the occasion.

This outrage, no doubt, proceeds from mixed motives. It has all along been the hope of the rebellious, in the Canadas, to involve England and the United States. They gave credit to the American Government, for as little discernment and regard to existing obligations, as themselves. Assuredly if it were not for the British troops, and the respect entertained by the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada for England, this outrage would be severely punished by that horrible law, retaliation; for the Upper Canadians, cruelly injured by the sympathisers of last winter, want neither the disposition, the courage, nor the means to retaliate. We trust, however, that they will restrain themselves. The misdeeds of the pretended patriots must finally make them known, even in the United States, for what they are. It might be that the seizure of property without any authority by the General Browns, before even a blow was struck in Lower Canada, and the murder of loyal subjects in both Provinces peaceably employed in the discharge of their duty to the established authority, was overlooked in the noise of a supposed general rebellion in the Canadas; but the present act must place the Patriots in their true light. There was not the smallest pretext for this outrage. It was perpetrated when the cause of revolution was hopeless; when no man who pretends to any respect for the laws of God or man, can see anything in it but the workings of the most depraved minds, equally dangerous to society whatever may be its form or Government.

Notices.

Portugal Cove Road!

Stage Coaches VICTORIA, VELOCITY and CATCH.

THE Proprietors of these Coaches having made arrangements conducive to the greater comfort and convenience of Passengers, by having Luggage-Carts, &c. &c., to accompany them, beg leave to inform the Public that they have now commenced running—starting from the Commercial Hotel for the Cove every morning at 9 o'clock, and for St. John's, immediately after the arrival of the Packets.

TERMS.—Passengers.....5s.

Luggage over 20lb. weight cannot be carried without a reasonable charge.

N. B.—All Letters, Parcels, Luggage, &c. &c. intended for Conception Bay to be left at the Commercial Hotel, where Passengers will please apply to secure the Coaches.

St. John's, May 31.

Wanted.

A Schooner's Trip of GREEN FISH,

to be delivered at Labrador.—Apply to May 17. WESTON HUNT.

TO BE LET,

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.

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.

ON SALE.

W. & H. THOMAS Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the Brig Mermaid from Porto Rico CONSISTING OF 160 Puns. best retailing Molasses 2 Hhds. and 66 Bls. fine Muscovado Sugar.

June 14.

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