



Newfoundlander

No. 572.

THURSDAY, July 12, 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
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.

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, 6's
A few do. do. Wax do. do.
100 Pieces CANVASS from No. 1 to 7

ALSO IN STORE,

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

April 26.

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:—

Coal 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 rans.
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.

May 17.

R. BRINE & Co.

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.

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 Superior 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.

May 31.

R. BRINE & Co.

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.

**THE QUEEN AND THE FEMALE ARIS-
TOCRACY.**

The recent prorogation of Parliament by the Queen in person was one of the most interesting spectacles ever exhibited in England. Speculations on its political importance and probable results we leave to others; our attention is directed simply to its illustration of English character, and especially the character of the female aristocracy. No one who witnessed the scene can ever forget the appearance of the House as her Majesty entered; the benches crowded with all that England boasts of united rank and beauty, the waving plumes, the fluttering veils; it seemed a house of Peereses rather than a house of Peers. Expectation was wound to an almost painful pitch before the Queen entered; all who were present felt their hearts beat high when the exulting shouts of affectionate loyalty announced her near approach; but to one, the moment was fraught with feelings too deep for outward show—need we name the Duchess of Kent? Pride and confidence were in the open brow and flashing eye, but the anxious yearnings of a mother's tenderness drove the blood back from the cheeks, and gave a faint quivering to the lip. One moment more, and every nervous tremor was absorbed in the joy and the pride of gratified affection. The native grace and dignity displayed by the Queen at her entrance gave proof that she was worthy to be the sovereign of a great and enlightened nation; tears of delight stood in the eyes of veteran warriors and ancient statesmen, while every Peeresse seemed to feel proud of her sex when she looked on its supreme head and greatest ornament. Who will ever forget the soft sweet melody of that voice which stole upon the ravished senses as her Majesty read her speech? It seemed as if the heart were directly addressed without the intervention of the ears. The conclusion of it was marked by the burst of suppressed emotion which gives relief to the overcharged heart. It was something between a sob and a cheer; for some seconds it seemed as if feeling would triumph over etiquette, and the formalities of legislation be sacrificed to a burst of enthusiasm.

It would be worse than bad taste to look upon this scene as a mere ordinary parade of royalty; it was in truth a pledge to the nation of the future career both of the Queen and her female nobility, a manifestation of character too powerful to be mistaken, and too gratifying to be forgotten. It was a proof that England shall be the country

Where peace with ever-blooming olive crowns
The gate; where Honour's liberal hands effuse
Unenvied treasures, and the snowy wings
Of Innocence and Love protect the scene.

The youth of the Queen adds greatly to the interest with which she is regarded by the nation; it promises a long reign, it holds out the hope of mind developing itself amid the glorious intellects which a dornour land, of loyalty kindled by love, and in its turn lighting up the pure flame of patriotism in the breast of the sovereign, shining every day with brighter light and lending more genial warmth. She will not be "girt by many a baron bold;" around her will be assembled that more formidable power, "the loveliness of England," a loveliness whose purity is fenced by the virtue to which it owes its source.

In our preceding number we vindicated the character of the Aristocracy from the slanderous imputations cast upon it by the ignorant and the disappointed. It needs not that we should again go over the same ground. But we may remark that our female nobility, though not so prominent in historic records as the peers, have ever been a just subject of pride to Britain. When Edward and his chivalry were winning deathless laurels at Crecy, Philippa his queen, and the ladies of her court stood foremost among the protectors of the realm. By female exertions the soldiers were mustered who protected England from the Scottish invasion; under female auspices the battle of Nevil's Cross was won, and the king of Scotland made a captive. When the Spanish Armada, proudly named Invincible, stemmed the British seas, and threatened to sweep every trace of civil and religious liberty from Europe, it terrified not the lion-hearted Elizabeth; women retained their courage when warriors quailed, and the female aristocracy of England, imitating its heroic queen, roused the sinking spirits of the nation. In no country but

England can the period of civil commotion be quoted with pride. During the wars between king and parliament in the reign of Charles I., countless examples of high devotedness, genuine loyalty, and disinterested sacrifice of every selfish consideration, were exhibited by the ladies of Britain. Even in the darkest period of that unhappy time, when the unhappy monarch was brought to the mockery of a trial before the pretended court of justice, no man was found bold enough to beard Cromwell in the midst of his pride, pomp, and power, but such an act of daring was performed by the lady Fairfax, who boldly denied the right of the regicides to pronounce sentence upon their sovereign. We need not mention Anne, Countess of Dorset, as a proof that British ladies have set noble examples of patriotism and independence in the hour of national peril and of national degradation. Every one knows her laconic and spirited answer when an insolent favourite of the profligate Charles II. attempted to nominate a candidate for one of her boroughs. She thus wrote:—

"I have been ballied by a usurper, I have been neglected by a court, but I will not be dictated to by a subject: your man shall not stand.

"ANNE, COUNTESS OF DORSET."

But it was not alone in the times of peril and excitement that we find the superiority of the British female aristocracy apparent. Indeed it would be doing injustice to their high qualities to look upon them as mere heroines. It is in the habits of their ordinary life, in the privacy of their family circles, and in the sphere of their domestic charities that we find English ladies holding unquestionably the highest rank among civilized nations. Their true glory is that they have ever preserved the social ties of relationship as perfect and as pure as the condition of humanity will admit.

There is no more touching incident in the brief career of our gracious Queen, than her request that the Countess of Durham should bring her children with her when she visited the palace. It was a noble compliment to the feelings of a mother; such a one as could only come from a princess who had felt and estimated the value of domestic affection. It is one of those simple circumstances which speaks more directly to the heart than laboured eulogy or flattering description; because it proves that the best and most tender feelings are cultivated, not checked, by exalted station.

The brilliancy of the new Court, its crowded levees and drawing-rooms, the galaxy of loveliness aggregated round the throne, and the display of charms such as no other country could rival, afford pleasing themes to the poet, and are not unworthy the notice of the historian and the politician. Anything which will give a stimulus to trade must be interesting to a commercial nation; it is well known that the opening of the Court at the accession of his late Majesty, gave immediate employment to manufacturing industry, and that the unhappy circumstances of this season, the illness of the royal family, and death of the king have been severely felt by the numerous classes engaged in the supply of fancy and fashion. We are aware that our sovereign has always taken a lively interest in the condition of the manufacturing population, and especially in the state of the silk-weavers, whose trade is subject to frequent fluctuations. It is, therefore, fairly to be presumed that the pleasures of the palace will have a direct and beneficial effect on the means of the mechanic, and that the brilliancy of the Court will increase the comforts of the cottage. The present season has been unfortunate for a number of artizans engaged in the manufacture of fancy goods; it is therefore gratifying to look forward to circumstances which must ensure them sufficient employment for the future.

The reigns of England's preceding queens have been adorned by the laurels of military and naval exploit. Even in Mary's unhappy time British chivalry was not devoid of glory. It was Elizabeth who smote the overgrown despotism of Spain, and saved Europe from usurping and grasping despotism. It was Anne who humbled the house of Bourbon and trampled on the pride of France. But Peace has glories more valuable than War; and these bloodless laurels are destined to be reaped by our youthful sovereign. The reigns of Elizabeth and Anne were the most glorious in our literary annals, and we see reason for hope, that the

reign of Victoria will be similarly distinguished. The Queen herself is remarkable for a refined taste and cultivated judgment; all the ladies of her household are known to be the persons most remarkable among our female nobility for their attachment to literature and art. Science has sent its representatives to her levees, and the hopes of those who desire the intellectual advancement of the country were never so highly excited as they are now.

It will be remembered that the late Duke of Kent was more literary in his tastes than any of his royal brothers, not even excepting the Duke of Sussex. During his life he ever sought the acquaintance of men of letters, and readily received every intelligent foreigner who visited England. Though Providence removed from our Queen the superintendence of paternal care, it left her the influence of a father's example, and she has early learned the value of intellectual acquirements.

Speculation is rife on another topic; our sovereign is

A virgin bright
That has not yet felt Cupid's wanton rage,
Yet is she woo'd of many a gentle knight
And many a lord of noble parentage,
That sought with her to link in marriage;
For she is fair as fair might ever be,
And in the flower now of her freshest age:
Yet full of grace and goodly modesty,
That even Heaven rejoiced her sweet face to see.

SPENSER.

On this subject it would be obviously unsuitable for us to dwell at present. We shall only say that the reports afloat on the subject, are as destitute of foundation as they are contradictory to each other.

We have briefly intimated the grounds of the gratifying anticipations opened to us and to the country by the auspicious commencement of the new reign; and we shall only say that many as are the boasts of England, none exists more proud and more dear, than England's Queen and England's female nobility.

FATAL RIOTS AT BOUGHTON, EAST KENT.

At about half-past six o'clock on Thursday morning Boughton presented an appearance of the greatest excitement, and later in the day became the scene of a most sanguinary affray. Courtenay, a well-known character in Kent, and whose wild fanaticism has occasioned at various times great excitement amongst some of the deluded people of the lower classes, and whose eccentricities have caused him to be confined in a lunatic asylum, from which he was not long since released, followed by about 150 cotinrymen, paraded the town with flags and banners, every man being armed with a thick oak bludgeon, and occasioned very great disturbance in the neighbourhood and its vicinity. A constable, named Mears, was despatched by a farmer in the neighbourhood, to apprehend, under a warrant, one of the gang, who had suddenly left his work to join this band of desperadoes. On his arriving in a meadow where they were congregated, Courtenay stepped up to him and inquired whether he was a constable, and upon being answered in the affirmative, he immediately drew a pistol and shot him through the body, after which he raised up his victim and dashed him with the greatest violence against the ground. The unfortunate man died shortly afterwards in the greatest agony. Upon this the utmost confusion and alarm prevailed throughout the neighbourhood. Messengers were instantly despatched to Canterbury for the aid of the military. A detachment of the 45th, stationed there, was promptly ordered out, and arrived at Boughton at half-past one, accompanied by several of the Magistrates of Canterbury. The rioters were found parading the fields in the neighbourhood in the same manner as they had done in the forenoon, and with an appearance of resolute defiance. Upon perceiving the military, however, a few of them separated and retired; but the majority receded steadily into an adjoining wood. Thither they were followed by the military, where a most shocking scene of slaughter presently ensued. The number of men collected in the wood was about 100, and each being armed with a heavy bludgeon, bid fierce defiance to the soldiers. Lieut. Bennett, the officer in command of the party, having stepped up to Courtenay and called upon him to surrender, was immediately shot dead by that madman; and a private, nearest to the officer, immediately levelled his piece and killed Courtenay himself on the spot. Upon this the deluded men commenced a fierce attack upon the military, and fought with desperation; they were several times fired upon, but, nevertheless, seemed determined to fight it out to the last. After a sharp contest, which lasted for some time, nine of the rioters were killed, seven or eight severely wounded, and about a dozen taken prisoners, the remainder securing themselves by flight. Besides one officer (Lieut. Bennett) killed, another was brought back to Canterbury severely wounded; and four or five privates sustained serious injuries. A portion of the detachment returned to Canterbury about seven o'clock with the prisoners.—*London Atlas, June 2.*

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) July 12, 1838.

The Brig Mary Anne will sail for Cork this morning, wind permitting.—Letter Bag at Messrs. Perchard & Boag's.

By the *Notion*, from Dartmouth, we have London dates to the 8th ult.;—the contents of the papers on the whole are dull.—We observe with

regard to the Bill for the establishment of Poor Laws in Ireland, that the measure had so far progressed in the House of Lords as to remove all doubt of its ultimate success, and it would in the course of the Session pass into a Law. With reference to the other important questions—the Tithe and Municipal Bills—an adjustment of them is also likely to be effected;—Ministers have expressed their hope that a Church Bill without any appropriation clause would meet the views of contending parties on the subject—and Sir Robert Peel has declared that he sees such a prospect of final security for the Church as to warrant him and his associates in entertaining a proposal for establishing new Corporations in Ireland on the basis of popular election. Such concessions are regarded as affording strong moral assurance that the finalization of these two great questions will not be suspended beyond the present Session of Parliament.

Arrived, on Tuesday morning last, H. M. S. *Crocodile*, Captain Polkinghorne. This ship has been on the Western Coast for some time, employed in the protection of the fisheries against the encroachments of the French. The *Crocodile* had on board Specie for the Commissariat to the amount of £10,000, which was landed yesterday.

His Excellency the Governor will come down to the Council Chamber to-morrow, Friday, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of assenting to the Supply Bill passed on Tuesday.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, MONDAY, July 9.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Supply Bill having been moved, the Hon. Mr. BLAND moved, as an amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. SINCLAIR, that the order of the day for the second reading of the bill be discharged—a conference be requested with the Assembly, and that the instructions he held in his hand be given to the Conferrees.

The Hon. Mr. THOMAS and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected both to the reading of the Instructions and to the motion being received by the House—and notwithstanding it was urged that, as a motion, the House could not in justice refuse it, and that the House could know nothing of what those Instructions contained, the hon. mover was denied the power either of putting his question or reading the Instructions, and he therefore withdrew his amendment.

The Hon. Mr. SINCLAIR then moved by way of amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BLAND, that the order of the day for the second reading of the bill be discharged, and he read in his place a Resolution embodying certain objections to the passing of the Bill, which on being put was negatived,—there appearing for the amendment, the Hon. Messrs. Dunscomb, Bland, and Sinclair; and against it—the Honbles. the Commandant, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Secretary, and W. Thomas.

The Supply Bill was then read a second time, the Hon. Messrs. Dunscomb, Bland, and Sinclair, protesting against the same.

The Hon. W. THOMAS then moved that the 38th Rule of the House be dispensed with, and that the Bill be forthwith committed, together with the despatch from Lord Glenelg, as an amendment; upon which the Hon. Mr. Dunscomb moved and the Hon. Mr. Bland seconded that the Bill be committed this day six months—whereupon a division taking place, there appeared for the amendment the Hon. Messrs. Dunscomb, Bland, and Sinclair—against it the Hon. the Commandant, Attorney-General, Colonial Secretary, and W. Thomas—so the amendment was lost. Then the House resolved itself into committee, and the whole Bill having been read, together with the despatch from Lord Glenelg, the Hon. Mr. Thomas observed that before the passing of the preamble, he had a series of resolutions to offer for the consideration of the House, which were then read and are as follow:—

- Resolved,—That Her Majesty's Council having received a message from his Excellency the Governor transmitting the copy of a despatch from the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, conveying the offer of Her Majesty's mediation for re-establishing a good understanding between the two Branches of the Legislature, accepts the gracious offer of Her Majesty with sentiments of profound gratitude and respect; and will omit no concession, consistent with their duty to Her Majesty, to render her mediation effectual.
- That in the discussions from which have unhappily arisen the differences between the two Branches of the Legislature, the principle sought to be established by this House, whatever error may be supposed to have arisen in its application, is precisely that asserted for the Council by Her Majesty's command in the despatch referred to, namely, the right of freely exercising their deliberate judgment on bills of supply and appropriation sent up by the Assembly.
- That it does not appear to the Council that the right can be any otherwise maintained than by one or other of the methods recognised by Her Majesty in the despatch, namely, either by initiating no grant of money, except at the instance of the Crown, as in the Imperial Parliament, or as in the provinces on the Continent of North America, by granting the Supplies in separate Bills, sending each of them in turn to the Council for acceptance, or by sending up separate resolutions to each of which successively the concurrence of the Council should be obtained before its inclusion in the General Appropriation Act.
- That the bill now sent up to Her Majesty's Council by the House of Assembly, being similar to that sent up last session, the opinion of the Council has

already been pronounced upon it, and their objections remain for the most part unaltered;—but in deference to Her Majesty's Royal mediation, and assuming that the Assembly will in the like spirit of conciliation, accept the gracious offer of Her Majesty, the Council will not refuse to pass the present bill, on the assurance that all future Bills of Supply and appropriation will be presented for the consideration of the Council in one or other of the modes pointed out in the despatch; although in making this concession, even for the purpose of giving effect to Her Majesty's mediation, the Council cannot but be seriously apprehensive of exceeding the intentions of Her Majesty as collected from the whole tenor of the despatch.

The foregoing resolutions were carried. The committee rose and reported progress, and then resumed.

The Committee adopted the preamble of the Bill, and went through the various clauses of it, *seriatim*.

All the clauses were then carried.

The committee rose and reported progress, and upon motion the third reading of the Bill was ordered for to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

The Hon. Mr. DUNSCOMB presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the town against the acquiescence, on the part of the Council, in the bill sent up by the Assembly, and prayed that it be read forthwith.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the reading of the petition on the several grounds that no notice of its introduction had been given, as well as on account of a Rule of the Council which requires that petitions do lie on the table for two days previously to their being read. The Council did not concur in the first objection, and with reference to the 2nd, the Hon. J. B. BLAND moved that the rule referred to be suspended on the present occasion—which was carried. The petition was then read as follows:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town and district of St. John, taking into our serious consideration the important matter at issue between your Honourable House and the other co-ordinate Branch of the Legislature, and being fully sensible of the manifold evils which must result to the public interests by even a temporary departure from those great constitutional principles to which your Honourable House has hitherto so rigidly adhered, beg leave to express our deep regret that any attempt should again be made to coerce your Honourable House into the adoption of a bill of supply framed by the House of Assembly, and offered for your acceptance under circumstances not warranted either by the practice of the Imperial Parliament, or by the usages of any other of the Colonial Assemblies.

We beg to express our entire concurrence in the reasons set forth by your Honourable House in the last sessions of the General Assembly, for the rejection of the same bill of appropriation which is now again offered for your adoption. The reasons contained in your address to her Most Gracious Majesty, dated in November last, in explanation of the causes that led to your rejection of the supply bill of last year, were, in the minds of your petitioners, so just and constitutional, that we had hoped that the offer of mediation between the two branches of the Legislature held out by her Majesty, would be eagerly seized by the Assembly, and that the separate grants would, in accordance with the views of her Majesty's Government, be forthwith sent up for your concurrence.

The pertinacity of the House of Assembly in pursuing its former course, thus retarding the public business, and wrecklessly and unjustly withholding for so long a period that which is due to the public creditor is, we humbly submit, neither based upon considerations for the welfare of the people, nor has it for its object the promotion of any of the general interests of the colony.

Were the great public usefulness of, or, indeed, the constitutional necessity for, the existence of a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, such as the Legislative Council forms, possessing coequal jurisdiction upon ALL questions which come before it, a matter of doubt and uncertainty, the present contest would infallibly have the effect of setting that uncertainty at rest.

Your petitioners, many of whom contribute largely to the revenues of the colony, naturally feel a deep interest in the wise and judicious expenditure of the public money; they look therefore to your Honourable House for protection from the dangerous consequences to which an acquiescence in the unconstitutional proceedings of the House of Assembly would most certainly give rise.

Your petitioners pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to withhold your concurrence in the present bill of supply, until the same shall have been laid before you in such a shape as will enable you constitutionally to exercise your judgment upon it.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 9th July, 1838.

The House adjourned till Tuesday.

TUESDAY, July 10.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Upon the order of the day being called, for the third reading of the Supply Bill, the Hon. Mr. BLAND moved, as an amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. SINCLAIR, that the order of the day be discharged, and that the Bill be read that day three months;—whereupon the Hon. Mr. THOMAS observed, that he did not expect opposition to the Bill in its present stage. He had thought that after adopting the Resolution of yesterday "that the bill should pass," it would have been permitted to go forward to its completion without further resistance. Hon. members of this House well knew his (Mr. T.'s) sentiments respecting the Bill, very shortly after he had read the Secretary of State's despatch—viz. that he was inclined to bow to Her Majesty's opinion therein expressed—and

that from this sentiment he has never swerved; but when he found the House equally divided, or nearly so, on the Bill, and that it was more than probable that the passing or rejection of the Bill might depend on his single vote, he felt the full force of the fearful—the awful responsibility in which he was placed. He knew the party feeling which the subject had raised throughout the island, yet he did not shrink from this responsibility—he set himself faithfully and fearlessly to the consideration of the matters at issue, and he proposed to delay the Bill for one week, to give time to this House for deliberation. He had hoped that the majority of the House may have been strengthened in the mean time by the arrival of the Hon. the Collector of the Customs, (now daily expected) who, having been no party to the discussions of last year, would have brought a calm and a sound judgment to the consideration of the subject. He had hoped that the House might have been brought to adopt the views of the majority without any warm discussion in the matter. To this end he had set himself earnestly to a review of the subject. He found that this House had appealed to Her Majesty on the points at issue between the two branches of the legislature, and had received from His Excellency the Governor an answer, in the despatch of the Secretary of State. He (Mr. T.) would ask if any hon. gentleman of this House had a dispute with his neighbour, and had left it to the decision of a common friend, would he reject the award of that friend, if given against him, and seek an advantage in law which friendship and justice had denied him? He (Mr. T.) knew that no gentleman would do so—he would bow with submission to his friend's decision, however adverse to his own opinion;—and shall we, (continued Mr. T.) Her Majesty's Council, having submitted our case to the high arbitration of our Sovereign, refuse to bow to the opinion of Her Majesty, so graciously and condescendingly expressed? Forbid it every sentiment of loyalty—every feeling of attachment to the crown!—He had then looked carefully over the discussions of last year, and he found a Resolution on the Journals of the Legislative Council, expressing the concurrence of the Council in a grant of £3000 to the Poor, and any further sum which the Assembly may deem requisite for that purpose. Now it is well known to this House and to the public at large, that His Excellency has, on his own responsibility, disbursed a great part of this sum, and has thereby relieved much of the distress that would otherwise have pressed too heavily on the poor of this colony;—and is not this House bound to redeem its pledge and relieve His Excellency with every possible dispatch from the responsibility which he has so benevolently incurred?—Looking next at the Supply Bill itself. A sum exceeding £16,000 was granted for various purposes, and if passed the bounty of the legislature would diffuse itself by a thousand rills over every part of the colony; but if rejected for another year an accumulation of misery, destitution, and want would be the inevitable consequence—and public creditors would be left unpaid for two years—many of whom would not have the means of buying bread for their families the coming winter. If his (Mr. T.'s) other reasons had not been sufficiently conclusive to induce him to vote for the passing of this Bill, here was a make weight sufficiently heavy to turn the scale and to carry his judgment and his charity together. He had given the subject his most patient consideration, in the earnest hope that he might be directed in the right way, and he had arrived at the sincere and conscientious conviction—that they were bound by their honour as men, by their loyalty as subjects, and by their charity as christians, to pass the Bill—and he had no doubt it would pass.

A division then took place upon the amendment, when there appeared for it the Hon. Messrs. Dunscomb, Bland, and Sinclair, and against it the Hon. the Commandant, Attorney General, Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Thomas,—so the amendment was lost.

The Bill was then read a third time—whereupon the Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL moved and Mr. THOMAS seconded, that a conference be requested with the Assembly on the said Bill, which was carried; and some instructions to them adopted. On the question that the Bill do pass, a division took place, when there appeared against its passing the Hon. Messrs. Dunscomb, Bland, and Sinclair; in favour of its passing the Hon. the Commandant, Attorney General, Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Thomas—so the Bill passed.

The following protest was entered on the Journals, and signed by the Hon. Messrs. Dunscomb, Bland, and Sinclair:—

Against the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expense of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending 30th June, 1838, and for other purposes."

The Honourable Messrs. Dunscomb, Bland, and Sinclair enter their protest for the following reasons:—

1st.—Because the Bill contains multifarious grants of money, for objects totally different, and having no proper relation, the one to the other;—and in order to afford to the Council an unfettered control over every item of the public expenditure without involving them, by the exercise of their duty, in differences and disputes with another Branch of the Legislature, upon certain alleged points of privilege claimed by that Branch, these

grants should be the subjects of separate Bills, or previous Resolutions.

2dly.—Because, if the House of Assembly do possess the privilege they claim, of insisting that the Council shall make no alteration in a Bill of Supply, it is unparliamentary and irregular to heap together in one Bill a variety of unconnected and discordant subjects, even though the propositions may not separately be liable to objection in either House; but where it is known or suspected that some parts of the Bill are not agreeable to the Council, and if sent up alone might not be agreed to; and, with a view to secure the concurrence of the Council in these objectionable votes, to tack them to a Bill of Supply which the exigencies of the country demand, is a proceeding wholly destructive of the freedom of debate—subversive of the rights and privileges of the Council, and exceedingly dangerous to the best interests of the colony.

3rdly.—Because intermixing in one and the same Act such things as have no proper relation to each other, is expressly forbidden by the Royal Instructions, which require that in the passing of all Laws each different matter be provided for in different Bills.

4thly.—Because the practice of combining diverse subjects in the same Bill, and of "tacking" to a Supply Bill, has been repeatedly repudiated by the Council; and, during the last Session, on no fewer than three several occasions did the Council, after mature deliberation, arrive at the fixed and unanimous decision that no considerations of temporary expediency should induce them to consent to such a proceeding, and they insisted that matters diverse in their nature should be separated. For the same body after the lapse of only a few months, without any sufficient reason, to renounce this their solemn decision—to depart from a course which their judgment and consciences decided to be wise and correct, and to establish a precedent which their characters are pledged to resist, is a course unbecoming the dignity and derogatory to the honour of the Council to adopt.

5thly.—Because this Bill is in direct opposition to all the arguments and reasoning of Her Gracious Majesty, conveyed to the Council in reply to their Petition upon a similar subject, and repugnant to every recommendation and opinion offered by her Majesty as to the mode by which Supplies should be granted.

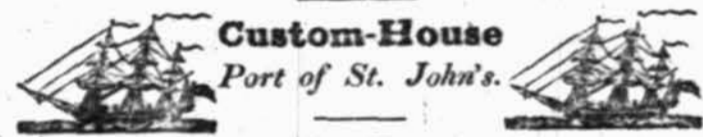
The House adjourned 'til Friday next.

Arrivals—In the Crocodile from Halifax, Mr. Green.

Departures—In the Breeze for Bermuda, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols. In the Packet for Halifax, Mrs. Howe, Miss Green.

Died—On Tuesday the 3d inst., after a short illness, borne with Christian resignation, and firm trust in the merits of her Redeemer, in the 67th year of her age, Charlotte Cawley, relict of the late James Cawley, Esquire, for many years Chief Magistrate for Conception Bay, and Collector of H. M. Customs.—The death of this lamented lady is sincerely felt by her afflicted family, and a numerous circle of acquaintance, to whom she had endeared herself through a long life, by her mild and amiable disposition.

Shipping Intelligence.



VESSLS (ENTERED.)
July 10.—Ship Pilot, Pearson, Newcastle—318 tons coal, 50 boxes glass bottles.
Brig Notion, Lock, Dartmouth—880 bls. flour, 50 bls. pork, 245 bags bread,
Schr. Golden Rule, Spencer, Grenada—81 puns. rum, 20 kegs tamarinds, 43 bls. beef,
11.—Schr. Luna, Mc'Alister, St Vincent—55 puns. rum, 2 tierces sugar.

LOADING.
June 10.—Brig Dove, Roche, Demerara.
Schr. Luna, Mc'Alister, West Indies.
Schr. Neptune, Mc'Donald, P. E. Island.

CLEARED.
July 10.—Schr. Endeavour, Mc'Donald, Antigonish. N. S. 15 Hhds. Salt.
Schr. Susan, Burke, Sydney.

11.—Brig Ardgowan, Martin, Bathurst—ballast.
Schr. Elizabeth, Mc'Morris Chimoque, N. B. 40 bls. flour.
Brig Mary Ann, Boig, Cork—5200 seal skins, 17500 galls, seal and cod oil, blubber and dregs, 2000 billets, 174 calf skins, 171 ox hides and sundries.

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,

WILL BE CONTINUED,

The Sale of

The Hon. Acting Chief Justice BRENTON'S Furniture, &c.

VIZ:—

- Grand Pianoforte and Music Stool
- Set Mahogany Dining Tables
- Mahogany Library Table with Drawers
- Mahogany Wardrobe and Book Case
- Writing Desks
- 2 Sofas and Cushions
- Easy, Rosewood, and Painted Chairs
- Window Curtains
- Carpets and Hearth Rugs
- Bedsteads and Curtains
- Matresses, Beds and Bedding.
- Chests Drawers
- Dressing Tables
- Franklin and Hall Stoves
- Sundry Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

AND,

On SATURDAY next, Same hour,

- Horses, Carriage, and Saddlery
- A few Dozen fine old Port and Madeira WINE
- A PEW in the Church
- A Share in St. John's Library.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

July 12.

Damaged BREAD.

Will be Disposed of BY PUBLIC AUCTION, (Without Reserve.)

TO-MORROW,

(Friday,) At 11 o'Clock, ON THE WHARF OF

Messrs. Bland & Tobin,

109 Bags damaged

BREAD,

Surveyed and recommended to be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

July 12.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday,) At 11 o'Clock, AT THE STORES OF

SAMUEL MUDGE

- 300 BAGS Hamburg BREAD
- 35 Bls. Ditto FLOUR
- 40 Firkins Ditto BUTTER
- 20 Bls PEASE and OATMEAL
- 50 Boxes and Half-boxes SOAP
- 2 Fish BEAMS
- 2 Bags good COFFEE
- A lot of English KETTLES.

AND 150 Sacks POLLARD, 6 Bushels each, in lots of 10 sacks or more.

July 12.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At 12 o'clock, ON THE WHARF OF

The Subscriber,

THE GOOD SCHOONER

Mary Ann

Burthen per Reg. 75 tons, (New measurement)—Launched at Quebec in June, 1837, well found in cables, anchors, sails, Rigging, &c., and may be examined at the wharf of

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

July 12.

ON SALE.

LANDING,

AND FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig NAIAD, from DANTZIC, CONSISTING OF

- 1890 BAGS BREAD
- 1400 Barrels FLOUR
- 250 Ditto PEASE
- 100 Ditto PORK,

BY NEWMAN & Co.

July 12.

EXCHANGE

O.N. BRITAIN, by CODNER & JENNINGS.

July 5.

Notices.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until FRIDAY, the 13th Instant, at noon, or 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.

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.

Patrick Gleeson, 2 Kitchen Ranges, (Complete.)

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. Gentlemen'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.

BY Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co.

Ex CARRS, from HAMBURGH,

818 Bags BREAD, 380 Firkins BUTTER.

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 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 7x10 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 Teneriffe 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,

Opposite Messrs. Rennie Stuart & Co.'s

May 24.

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, Ganging, 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.



Poet's Corner.

THE CHASE AT SEA.

Air.—"Come all hands a-hoy! to the anchor."

Yon chase, my brave boys, is a skimmer;
She looks like a Johnny Crapaud,
But our ship if we handle and trim her,
Ship-shape, can o'erhaul her, I know.
Set stunsails above and aloft then,
And royals and sky-sails so gay;
Get a leager of water triced up, men,
And let it swing on the main-stay,
Look well to your tacks, sheets, and braces,
And knock every stanchion away;
She will fly like a steed when he races,
When her frame can like basket-work play.

"Do we rise her?" our Captain keeps hailing,
The man at the mast-head replies.
"We near her, on this course of sailing,
Although like a dolphin she flies."
"What's she like?" then again asks the Skipper,
"I think she's an hermaphrodite,
Schooner-aft, and brig-forward, a dipper,
Man-handled too, ship-shape and right.
And we near her, because they are going,
At least two points higher than we;
For the weather-gage hanking, well knowing,
They'll be safe when from under our lee.

"Then haul up two points and keep trimming
The yards," says our Skipper, "we'll try
If our frigate, with wind-a-beam skimming,
Can't fast as yon French clipper fly."
On parallel courses, thus steering,
For an hour it was still hard to say,
Which head-reach'd, although we kept nearing
The chase by small edgings away.
Eight hours, we in this way kept ranging,
The French still intending to try
To cross past our bow, and then changing
His course, haul up clean-full-and-by.

But Mounseer, at last found his scheming,
To run past our bow would not do,
So he gave up the thing—to all seeming—
Hove about, struck his flag, and hove-too,
We ran past the prize, and in wearing,
Got somewhat to leeward meanwhile,
The Frenchman who had been preparing,
Made sail by-the-wind, in fine style,
With ev'ry sail set (though she grim'd hard),
That her bearings and spars would allow,
And left usin beating to windward,
As a hare would if chased by a cow,

SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL LEADERS OF THE CANADIAN REVOLT IN LOWER CANADA.

(From the United Service Journal for April.)

LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU is the son of Joseph Papineau, a notary in Montreal, who is still living, although ninety years of age. He has ever been denominated by the Canadians as "Father of the Patriots," but not a patriot either in the spirit or sense in which it is now applied to his son. This aged individual has never been the enemy of Great Britain, neither was he opposed to the Government at a period when it was generally believed by the Canadians to be the intention of England to make innovations on the institutions and privileges guaranteed to them at the conquest of the country. Yet, naturally jealous and fearful of such consequences, he was induced to take the chair at a large public meeting held on the Champ de Mars, against the then projected union of the Upper and Lower Provinces, at which a petition was voted to the Sovereign, and afterwards signed by eighty thousand Canadians, expatiating on the blessings they enjoyed under the Constitution as it then stood, and still stands, and praying that it might remain unaltered.

Such was the spirit of the aged parent of the rebel Papineau. We have been induced cursorily to mention him, merely to show that the revolutionary opinions of the son were not inculcated from early youth, but merely the out-breakings of a discontented mind, embittered by events and disasters of his own seeking. On the contrary, we have reason to believe that the aged Papineau earnestly endeavoured to check the rebellious principles exhibited by the son in all his actions for several years past, being fully convinced that he was guided and governed in all his extravagant and rebellious designs far more from vanity and ambition than from any conviction that his patriotism, so called, could lead to the welfare of his country, or that he had the means or ability of carrying his measures into effect.

Had his cause in any one principle been a just one; had there been one shadow of excuse that might have been urged in extenuation for the blood that he has been principally the cause of spilling by his patriotic rebeldom; had, we say, his

country taken up arms at his suggestion, and in a right cause, Papineau never could have sustained the character of a leader; he never could have been their chief, for it is well known he never through life possessed one generous feeling of moral or physical courage; and the absurdity of the supposition is great that the Americans would risk a war with Great Britain to assist the Canadians in gaining their independence, for the purpose of installing Papineau chief of the Canadian nation as dictator; or that Great Britain would quietly submit to have the province wrested from her, to the destruction of the lives and properties of those emigrants who had left the home that was dear to them to establish themselves in Canada, to enjoy, as they naturally expected, the protection of the British Government; or that if he, Papineau, could succeed in separating the Canadian nation from Great Britain, that the Americans would allow them to remain so near to them without immediately attaching them to the Great Republican Family, which would be a sad exchange for the tyranny of England—so termed by General Papineau.

The individual we have here alluded to is about forty-nine years of age, and of mild and courteous manners, which have no similarity with his opinions or appearance. In height he is about five feet eight, and inclining to the *embonpoint*. His features, which are prominent, have something of the Jewish cast, which is much added to by his dark hair and eyebrows, which are thick and arched, giving much fire to the eye. He is undoubtedly a man of much information, and in society his conversational powers are most fascinating. It cannot but be deplored that an individual so gifted should be led by motives of ambition to seek his own ruin, instead of employing his talents for the benefit of his fellow men.

The Commander-in-Chief of Louis Papineau's rebel army is named BROWN, who appears, if we may judge of his speedy abandonment of the forces under his command, to have as much mistaken his calling as the cause which has joined him with the great Canadian chief. This individual, denominated General Brown, is an American, but very unlike the American portion of the Montreal community, who, it is but justice to say, have always been as true to the cause of Great Britain as the most loyal of her subjects, which, by-the-by, is another argument to the prejudice of M. Papineau.

General Brown is a miserable squalid-looking person, of short stature and contemptible appearance; his countenance being stamped with an expression of discontent, meanness, and indecision of character in mind—in fact, by his own countrymen he would be termed a "crooked cretur." Not long before the rebellion he became a bankrupt ironmonger, and thus having nothing to lose, but everything to gain, he placed himself at the head of the factious army. In this capacity, however, he proved himself unworthy the confidence of the poor deluded victims whom he and his leader Papineau had seduced into their service.

A character not less conspicuous was Doctor WOLFE NELSON. His person was handsome and manly; in height he was about six feet; and his disposition was far more determined, courageous, and active, than any of his brother-traitors; and had he been well supported, he would have proved a dangerous and powerful enemy. This individual was the son of an Englishman of high respectability, who formerly kept a school at Sorel. He married early a Canadiane, and settling at St. Charles, the hot-bed of democracy in that section of the country, and being possessed of talent, intelligence, and energy, he was sought out, flattered, and caressed, until, at length falling into the snare, he became the tool of the factious party—until, hurried on step by step, he fell a victim to ultra-liberal opinions—and having had leisure to brood over his follies and disappointed ambition as an inmate of the prison at Montreal, died within its walls, a sacrifice to the cowardice and ill-advice of his flatterers, and his own weakness.

Doctor O'CALLAGHAN may rank next amongst the list of factious heroes. This gentleman is the *ci-devant* editor of Louis Papineau's gazette, mis-termed "The Irish Vindicator," and the coadjutor of the traitor chief in everything that was vile and miserable. He was first known in Canada as the apothecary at the Montreal Hospital, which place he left for Quebec—being at that period an Ultra-Tory in every sense of the word. Having persecuted the then Governor, Lord Aylmer, with constant applications for lucrative employment, without success, he forsook his old calling—dissatisfied and inconsistent, he offered himself as an agent for Canadian agitation, and ultimately succeeded in being appointed, by M. Papineau, editor of "The Irish Vindicator," in which situation he catered fully for the seditious tastes of his employer. His advance was afterwards as rapid as his fall. Rewarded for his democratic scribbling by a seat in Parliament, he there made himself conspicuous by taking a part prominently and diametrically opposite to that with which he had hitherto sided. He then proceeded with his patron to the action of St. Charles—from whence he accompanied him to his secret hiding-place in the United States—and neither the one nor the other have since been heard of.

Doctor COATES, of L'Acadie, another prominent rebel, the chief of that district, is a man of about thirty-five years of age, and a member of the Provincial Parliament. He is, however, a man of little ability, and still less personal courage, strength of mind, or fitness to head any party whatever—

but is a fit associate for those with whom he has connected himself.

Another far more talented individual is M. SHORE MILNE BOUCHETTE. He is the son of the Surveyor-General, and a young man of not more than twenty-five years of age, of courteous and distinguished manners and address. If it may be termed distinguishing himself in such a cause, he did so; for he fought bravely at Missisquoi Bay, and was taken, after being severely wounded—and his unhappy fate may be terminated before his career had well begun. He is now in the prison of Montreal; and it is to be regretted that one so promising should have been betrayed into his present difficulties under promises of great preferment and rewards.

We must now refer to the rebellion on the north side of the St. Lawrence, the first post of which was at St. Eustache. This part of the country was encouraged and headed by Mr. SCOTT, the merchant, or rather shopkeeper, of the village above mentioned. This individual is the son of a baker residing in Montreal; and having allied himself for some time past with the Papineau faction, he was elected by them (in conjunction with Gerouard, Chief at Grand Brulé) for the county of the Lake of the Two Mountains. He is a dark and ill-favoured person of about three-and-thirty years of age, and of few capacities.

GEROUARD is well known from his height, which is above six feet. He is also of dark complexion, with jet-black hair and eyes. This leader is by profession a notary, and has always been known as a thorough Revolutionist at heart. Since his discomfiture at Grand Brulé he has been taken by Mr. Simpson, the Collector of Customs at Coteau du Lac—who is step-father to Mr. Roebuck, although entirely differing from him in political opinions.

M. DUMOUEHEL, of St. Benoit, or Grand Brulé, is also one of the principal promoters of the rebellion, which is the more to be regretted as he can boast of more than sixty years of age, many of which he has passed in the bosom of his family, and surrounded by the most peaceful peasantry in the world. He has also been rich in fortune and prosperity, both of which have hitherto been deserved as amassed by his own labours and honest exertions. Alas! that his overwrought Republican opinions should, at the close of a long life, have led him to commit those offences against the laws of his country, which must terminate in his own ruin, and the sacrifice of his valuable property.

GROD, frequently confounded with and mistaken for Girouard, was a Swiss. He went to Canada about six years ago as an adventurer, thrust himself upon the notice of the Government as having imported into the province a new system of agriculture peculiarly adapted to the Canadian farmer, and requesting assistance to carry his plan into effect; but not meeting with the encouragement he anticipated, he conceived he might turn his talents to more advantage by joining the rebels; and being unsuccessful with them at Grand Brulé, he retreated to Point au Tremble, where he put an end to his republican schemes and adventures by blowing out his brains.

The British settlers at this part of the Montreal district had, from the commencement of the revolt, been so persecuted and annoyed by the Canadians, nay, even driven from their homes; and that during the most inclement season of the year, that it is not surprising, when they found themselves in a position to retaliate, they should have inflicted on the inhabitants of "St. Eustache" and "Grand Brulé" that severe degree of retributive vengeance which they experienced from the hands of the loyalists, but which the Queen's troops (to whom have been falsely attributed those acts of severity) endeavoured, with their wonted forbearance, to prevent. True it is that the small force under the orders of Colonel Wetherall, at the battle of St. Charles on the Chambly River, were directed by that gallant officer to follow up their successes by those decisive and rigorous measures which dictated the necessity of destroying the property of the principal traitors in that quarter; but when we consider the very critical situation of that brave and little band, surrounded, as they then were, by an extensive disaffected population marching upon them from all sides, no alternative remained but to employ such measures as should frighten the traitors from their rebellious purpose, which, to persons unacquainted with the true state of that part of the country, may have appeared harsh and uncalled for, yet, upon dispassionate reflection, must be deemed both merciful and salutary, resulting, as they did, in staying the progress of the rebellion, and thereby preventing that effusion of human blood which must unavoidably have ensued had the warfare been protracted, and the deluded habitans not have retired to their homes as they did, and that very rapidly, on learning the fate of their misguided compatriots; besides which, it has been positively ascertained, that had the expedition under Colonel Wetherall failed, the revolution would then have been complete, as the entire Canadian people, flushed with the check the troops under Colonel Gore experienced from the Patriot force at St. Denis, were only waiting a similar result at St. Charles to rise *en masse*.

There are now about 270 prisoners in the Montreal prison under a charge of high treason, among whom are some persons of respectable standing in society, but who have long been among the most active partisans of the great rebel Papineau, and are now implicated as concerned in the councils of that plot which was to destroy the connexion now subsisting between Canada and Great Britain.

The most influential person of this party is Mons. Louis Michel Viger, commonly called "Beau Viger," from possessing a very handsome and prepossessing person and mien. He is about fifty years of age, a lawyer by profession, a member of the Provincial Parliament, and brother of the Hon. Dennis B. Viger, well known at the Colonial Office as a Canadian Ambassador, and long to be remembered by those Ministers whom he has not failed to fatigue with his favourite theme of Canadian grievances. The said Mons. Louis Michel Viger was president of a recently established institution in Montreal styled "La Banque du Peuple," whose notes were peculiarly stamped on blue paper, and inscribed in the French language, for the purpose, as it was stated, of causing a ready circulation of money among the habitans, who, prior to the formation of this institution, refused paper-money of any description; but subsequent events have caused it to be suspected that the projectors of this bank had a deeper scheme in view, as it is now supposed to have been originated for the purpose of affording facilities to the rebel army; and M. Louis Viger stands now committed, charged with having made large advances, and otherwise assisted the rebel cause. There is also in company with him in the same prison M. Comé Cherrier, a lawyer of eminence, and member also of the Provincial Parliament, a young man of promising abilities, but who, unfortunately for himself, has employed them in the cause of sedition and rebellion, for which he is now under confinement: it is, however, believed, that he has been betrayed into this error by the natural bias of attachment to his uncle Papineau. But among the extensive group of accused rebels, there is one, who was arrested at Quebec at the commencement of the revolution, more specious, artful, and dangerous than any of them. This person, who has contrived to get admitted to bail, is Mons. Arthur Norbert Morin, the last missionary of the Canadian faction to the British Government, whose evidence before a committee of the House of Commons on Canadian affairs has recently appeared in some of the leading public journals of the metropolis, and who, prior to his mission, had the daring audacity to appear before the Governor of Canada, with the other members of the House of Assembly, decorated with a tri-colour sash, which was a clear indication of the revolutionary principles he then entertained, and of his hostile feelings towards Great Britain. The period must, however, shortly arrive when these parties will all be heard in defence of the crimes for which they stand accused, when they will have awarded to them that justice which they severally merit.

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.

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.

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