

THE



Newfoundland

No. 573.

THURSDAY, July 19, 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.

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 Musco-

vado Sugar.

June 14.

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:—

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 rans.

Cast Nets, St. Peter's, Shore and Sed Lines

Twines, Shoe Thread, &c.

May 24.

Wanted.

A Schooner's Trip of

GREEN FISH,

to be delivered at Labrador.—Apply to

May 17.

WESTON HUNT.

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 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 Hamburgh,

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 Hamburgh,

AND FOR SALE

AT THE STORES OF

Lawrence O'Brien,

400 Bags fine BREAD

OATMEAL

GRITTS, FLOUR, &c.

April 19.

FRESH IRISH

P O R T E R.

The Subscribers

HAVE FOR SALE

STOUT PORTER,

At 4s. 6d. per Tierce,

Just received Ex Hope from Waterford.

R. BRINE & Co.

May 31.

BY

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.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE FRONTIER.

BOSTON, JUNE 6.

We have already given an account of the capture and destruction of the Canadian steamer Sir Robert Peel, and we this day have the satisfaction to announce the capture of ten of the offenders. A more daring and outrageous act of piracy has rarely been committed on the lakes or the high seas. Although it was perpetrated by British refugees from Canada, it was committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, and it belongs to our Government to hunt up the miscreants, and pursue them with condign punishment.

The very first duty of a Government is to preserve the public peace, and restrain acts of violence, both within its own borders and from its limits upon the persons and prosperity of foreigners. A Government which cannot do this, is unworthy of the name of a Government. If we wink at outrages of this kind against Canada, we cannot complain if the Canadian Government should do the same, and allow acts of retaliation upon the defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers. The destruction of the Caroline at Schlosser is no sort of apology for the act of piracy committed on the Sir Robert Peel. Not only should the Governor of New York take strong measures to bring the culprits to punishment, but the Executive of the United States should spare neither pains nor expense to vindicate the injured laws of the country.

The preservation of the peace between England and the United States is no inconsiderable matter. —But if such outrages are to be committed with impunity, this peace and harmony will be in jeopardy. The peace once destroyed, thousands of lives, and millions of expense would be exhausted before harmony could expect to be restored. The most vigorous action is required on the part of our Government to bring the offenders to justice.

THE LATE OUTRAGE.—The Albany Evening Journal speaking of the destruction of the Sir Robert Peel, says—"It is mortifying to reflect that along the entire frontier which borders upon Canada, our Government has furnished no force either to preserve the peace or to enforce the laws! Nothing like a garrison is kept up along the whole line of the Lakes! Not a U. States soldier is stationed upon our borders! And yet such has been the angry state of feeling, for the last eight months that any other Government would have sent troops to the North. But the imbeciles at Washington understand nothing but politics. Ten thousand troops are employed in Florida fighting for swamps which Gen. Jesup says are "not worth the medicines expended in conquering them." In the mean time the whole Northern and Western Frontier is left defenceless and unprotected! Here is a steamboat burnt within six miles of Sacketts Harbor, where there should have been U. States soldiers. But there were none, and justice slumbers until an express is sent to Albany! And in this miserable manner every thing is managed. There is not a Government in the world so corruptly and wretchedly administered as ours."

The following Communications by Lord DURHAM to his Excellency Captain PRESCOTT were published in the Gazette on Tuesday last.—

Castle St. Lewis, Quebec,

18th June, 1838.

SIR,—In the exercise of the powers vested in me as Governor General of Her Majesty's Colonies in North America, and with a view to the permanent establishment of an improved system in the disposal of Waste Lands the property of the Crown, in those Colonies, and the promotion of emigration thereto, upon the most extensive scale that circumstances will admit, I have prepared a Commission, directing an immediate enquiry into the subject, for each of the Provinces and Islands comprised in my general Government, and also authorizing the Commissioner therein named to issue temporary rules and regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands in each Colony, and to give instructions to the officers of the Crown Lands' department as to the performance of their duties.

I enclose the Commission as prepared for the Island of Newfoundland, and have to direct that you will cause the Great Seal of that Island to be

immediately affixed thereto, and that the Commission, together with a copy of this despatch, may be published in the usual manner.

As one of the incidental, though not least desirable results of an improved system in the disposal of lands, may, I hope, be a very considerable increase in the value of all lands which have become private property, and as the expectation of such a result might lead to applications for grants of land, upon the terms now in force, to such an extent as should defeat, or at least seriously impede, the most beneficial operation of the improved system, and especially the very desirable result above-mentioned, I have also to instruct you, that, until further directions from me, you will, so far as it may be in your discretion under any Provincial Act or Royal Instructions or otherwise, abstain from alienating any waste lands, the property of the Crown. You may rely on receiving those further directions in so short a time as to prevent any inconvenience from the present suspension of your discretionary powers in this respect.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient

Humble Servant,

DURHAM.

His Excellency

Captain PRESCOTT, R. N.

&c. &c. &c.

ISLAND OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

DURHAM.

(L. S.)

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To CHARLES BULLER, Greeting.

WHEREAS it is highly expedient and desirable that the disposal of the extensive tracts of Waste Land, the property of the Crown, in our Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and our Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, should be placed upon such a footing as may most effectually conduce to the increase of population and wealth in the said Provinces and Islands, and the general prosperity thereof, and in particular to greatly increased Emigration from the Mother Country, both of capitalists and labourers, as permanent settlers; to the end that while the vast but imperfectly developed resources of the said Provinces and Islands should, as soon as possible, be made fully productive, a more intimate connection between Britain and Her Colonial Empire in North America, founded on common interests and productive of mutual advantages, may be established and permanently secured: And whereas we have ordered and directed each of our Lieutenant Governors of our Provinces of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and our Island of Prince Edward, respectively, to affix the Great Seal of the Province or Island of which each is respectively Lieutenant Governor, to a commission addressed by us to you, to the like effect and containing the like powers and authorities for enquiry touching the Waste Lands, the property of the Crown, in each such Province or Island respectively, as hereinafter contained: Know ye, therefore, that we, reposing great trust in your zeal, ability and discretion, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by those presents do nominate constitute and appoint you, the said CHARLES BULLER, to proceed with the utmost despatch to enquire into the past and present methods of disposing of Waste Lands, Woods, Forests, and other Domains and Hereditaments the property of the Crown in our Island of Newfoundland, and to collect information respecting the operation thereof in regard to the advancement of our said Province, and in particular to the promotion of emigration thereto from the Mother Country. And our further will and pleasure is, that you, after due examination of the premises, do and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, report to us, under your hand and seal, what you shall find touching or concerning the premises upon such enquiry as aforesaid; and also that you shall suggest such alterations or modifications of the Laws

and regulations at present in force as may appear likely to promote the objects aforesaid. And for the better discovery of the truth in the premises, we do, by these presents, give and grant to you full power and authority to call before you such and so many of the Officers of the Crown Lands Department, and Agents for Emigrants in our said Island of Newfoundland, and such other Officers of the Crown and other persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed of the truth in the premises, and to enquire of the premises, and every part thereof, by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever. And we do also give and grant to you full power and authority to cause all and singular the officers aforesaid, in our said Island of Newfoundland, or any other person or persons having in their custody any records, orders, regulations, books, papers, or other writings relating to or in any wise connected with the premises, to bring and produce the same before you; and for your assistance in the due execution of this our Commission, we do hereby authorize you to nominate and appoint such person or persons as you shall think fit to be Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them; and to delegate to him or them such and so many of the powers hereinbefore vested in you as may seem expedient. And our will is and we do hereby direct and ordain that the person or persons so nominated by you shall possess and exercise any powers and authorities so as aforesaid delegated to him or them in as full and ample a manner as the same are possessed and may be exercised by you under the authority of these presents; and we do hereby further authorize and empower you, at your discretion, to appoint such person as Secretary to this our Commission as you shall seem proper, and to frame such temporary rules, orders and regulations with regard to the manner of disposing of such Crown Lands in our said Island of Newfoundland, as may to you appear expedient, and from time to time, at such like discretion, to alter and vary the same, due regard being had in all such rules, orders and regulations, to any Provincial Act or Acts and to any Royal Instructions now in force in our said Island of Newfoundland touching or concerning the disposal of the said Waste Lands, or any part thereof. And we do hereby further authorize and empower you to give instructions to the several Officers of the Crown Lands Department and Agents for Emigrants in our said Island, as to the performance of the duties of their respective offices; subject nevertheless to all such Provincial Acts or Royal Instructions as aforesaid, which instructions shall be in all respects binding upon the officer or officers to whom the same shall be respectively addressed.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Island of Newfoundland to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our Right Trusty and right well beloved JOHN GEORGE Earl of DURHAM, Viscount LAMTON, &c. &c., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice Admiral and Captain General of all our Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of North America, &c. &c. &c.

At our Castle of St. Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province of Lower Canada, the Eighteenth day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty eight, and in the first year of our Reign.

CHARLES BULLER
Chief Secretary.

THE ARMY.

It will be conceded, we suppose, that no government ever was or ever will be maintained without a power of coercion placed in the hands of the Executive branch. A military force is as essential in all governments as the organization of the civil magistracy. To dispense with the coercive arm of government is precisely upon a par with the wisdom that would lead a merchant to leave off the locks from his doors, or the city that scorns to employ watchmen to protect its citizens from the depredations of the thief and the burglar. How has our government acted in relation to this principle? How have the interests and safety of this great nation been consulted by its government? Why the people have been beguiled into the silly and dangerous dogma, that their protection is most safely confided to the mock majesty of a militia—a 'citizen soldiery' made up of themselves—a body that turns out for duty only when it pleases itself, and fights only when upon its own notion of democratic expediency—it is best to do so. If it chances to strike that Sovereign 'arm of defence' that the enemy they are called upon to encounter, are 'patriots' and are fighting for 'human freedom' such as 'our fathers fought for in the revolution,' they are as likely to aid said enemy as to fire at him. The militia along the northern frontier, with certain glorious exceptions, has manifested this disposition during the recent rebellion in Canada, until it seems to us that the most enthusiastic advocates of the 'Citizen militia' must be convinced by this time that instead of being an 'arm of protection—it is in sober fact, likeliest on such occasions to lead us into difficulty, and instead of averting foreign aggression to make us the blameable parties in our collision with other nations!

But there are other considerations that ought to have quite as much weight with a people who profess, as ours do, to cultivate so rigid a national

economy. Our military movements, are not only the most inefficient, but they are the most expensive in the world. It costs us more to do nothing—but disgrace the National character—than it costs other governments, not only to effect the objects of military operations, but gather glory for their military men. Depending, as our government has been obliged to do, upon the rattle of militia, it has cost the United States from twenty to thirty millions of dollars, with a most promising prospect of expending as much more to capture a few hundred Squaws and nearly as many male Indians in Florida. Two millions laid out in the organization of a regular muster of military force, would have saved, not only the national honor, but saved us from five fold the expenses that we must meet, before 'patriotism is put down upon the border—or, to speak more in accordance with truth, before piracy and scoundrelism is suppressed. A regular army of moderate force—but sufficient for the enforcement of our own laws, and the chastisement of sudden and partial encroachments upon our territory, is not only the safety of the country, but it is a thousand times the cheapest.

How is it possible to hesitate in providing ourselves with such a force? How can it be accounted for that our national legislature is so tardy in dismissing the dogmas that have been upon the people on this subject—dogmas so amply proved to be fallacious? If the public purse is to be consulted, for heavens sake give us an army—if the public honor is worth a straw, give us any thing but a popinjay militia, for actual service. Militia Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains and Corporals make a very tawdry show on 'training days,' and to do them justice, some of them, we doubt not, some of them would do good temporary service in civil emergencies; they are brave and honorable men we have no hesitation in believing, but under their present organization, they must excuse us for saying, we would not give two dimes a thousand for them. It is the duty of Congress to authorize an army, an army counting numbers enough to save it from ridicule in adopting such a denomination for itself, and capable as an army of American soldiers properly officered, always will be, of upholding the interests and the honor of their country.—N. Y. Gazette.

The greatest economy is often the greatest prodigality. The United States, with a population of 16,000,000, have an army a little over six thousand men, of all grades. A European nation equally populous, would have an army of 200,000 or 300,000 men. But we go for economy. We know too much to pay six or seven millions per annum for the purpose of keeping 15 or 20,000 men away from the pursuits of industry. And so we expend 30,000,000 dollars, and sacrifice many lives in prosecuting a miserable war. We cannot afford to keep a corporal's guard on a Northern frontier in these times of excitement and peril; and so we run the hazard of expending 200,000,000 dollars in a war with Great Britain. When will our government and people learn truth of the old adage that 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure?'—Journal of Commerce.

On the subject of Steam Ships the New York Evening Star says:

Captain Perry has already received orders to proceed to England to make all the necessary inquiries into the construction and machinery of Steam Ships.—We shall have a Steam Frigate of 2500 tons and 44 guns afloat as soon as it can be done. We shall have ships built here with every improvement, every elegance, comfort and convenience. We may, it is true, not as yet be able to equal the English machinery in the quality of the metal and fidelity in workmanship, but we shall do this in good time, and perform a voyage with greater expedition.

WRECK OF A TRANSPORT.—We have this week to record one of the most calamitous cases of shipwreck that ever came under our notice. Of the forty-one human beings on board, two only were miraculously preserved; from one of whom we have learnt the following particulars:—

The Margaret, of Newry, Transport, of 826 tons burthen, commanded by William Mowbray, after taking in a quantity of stores in the Thames, for the use of Her Majesty's troops in Canada, proceeded to Cork, at which place she completed her loading. Sailed from thence for her place of destination on the 26th April; having on board, in addition to the crew, (which consisted of the captain, the chief and second mates, and twenty-five able seamen,) two officers' ladies with their children (seven in number), the captain's wife and child, two ostlers and twelve horses. The weather at the time of her departure was fine; but shortly after noon a fresh breeze sprung up from the S. S. E.; which, as the day advanced, increased to a gale, accompanied with thick showers of snow. At about half past 11 p. m., the ship, being still on the same tack, in the darkness of the night, and during a heavy fall of snow, struck on the rocks lying off Cape Clear, at a distance of about a mile from the main—the sea making a complete breach over her; and shortly after the captain, his wife and child, were successively engulfed in the raging abyss. The chief mate, with a view to steady the ship, which was beating violently on the reef, ordered the carpenter to cut away the main shrouds and main mast, which was promptly done, the mast being left about two thirds cut through. The whole of the crew and passengers then sought refuge in the fore part of the ship, with the exception of the survivors, Mr. Wills,

and a seaman of the name of James Johnson, who lashed themselves to the mainmast on the windward side.—Shortly afterwards the mainmast went over the lee, carrying with it the two seamen, who on their again rising to the surface, floated freely. A few minutes afterwards the foremast went by the board, hanging over the side of the vessel, only attached to her by the shrouding, with the unfortunate ladies and children lashed thereto for safety, the remainder of the crew clinging to various parts of the ship. At this moment the universal shriek of despair which burst from the devoted group was of the most heart-rending description. Mr. Wills and his companion in misfortune at length drifted clear of the wreck, surrounded by the fury of the sea, the pelting of the snow-storm, and enveloped by the darkest shade of night, the mast to which they were lashed continued to drive in the direction of Cape Clear until six o'clock a. m. when they perceived a large dog, of the Newfoundland breed, which had belonged to the unfortunate chief mate, swimming towards them, and which they contrived to place on the mast beside them. In this helpless condition they remained until half past ten a. m. when they reached the shore, well nigh exhausted. The sagacious brute which accompanied them, immediately on landing, set off to a preventive station, where, by the singularity of its actions, it attracted the attention of four of the coast guard, who were eventually induced to follow it, which circumstance led to the discovery of the unfortunate mariners.—Sunderland Beacon.

SLAVERY.—SIR E. WILMOT'S MOTION CARRIED!—We have room to do little more than express the delight which we feel in announcing the great triumph of the anti-slavery cause, in the House of Commons. On Tuesday, Sir E. Wilmot moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House, that Negro Apprenticeship, in the British Colonies, should immediately cease and determine." On a division, 96 Members voted for it, and 93 against it, so that it was carried by a Majority of three! The result was hailed, by the victors, in the warmest manner. The benches of the House were crowded with Delegates and others, anxiously awaiting the issue; and, when it was communicated to them, a shout of exultation was raised, which startled the dignity of the House, and caused directions to be given to have the strangers removed.

It is remarkable, that not one Member of the Government took part in the debate. After the division, however, Lord John Russell intimated, as the resolution could only be carried into effect, by an Act of Parliament, that, if a Bill were introduced, for that purpose, "her Majesty's Ministers would consider it their bounden duty to give to such a proposition their most strenuous and determined opposition." Now, perhaps they will not be quite so bad. These are the times for giving way, and conciliating; and we have a notion, that Lord John will find it convenient to yield, somewhat, in favor of the suffering Negroes. Oppression has gone far enough, to satisfy any ordinary mortals; and we are inclined to think, that the Ministry will not presume to make a desperate effort to reverse a vote of the House of Commons, such as this is. It has been come to, in no hasty way. The notice of motion was on the books of the House, for weeks. A numerous body of Delegates, from all parts of the Kingdom, were in London, reminding the public and the Members of the House, by all possible means, that the motion stood for Tuesday. Under these circumstances, the motion has been carried; and, although the majority is small, we do not think, that the Government will venture to act up to Lord John Russell's threat. The resolution is, by this time, on its way to the West. It will there be hailed, by the Negroes, as the signal of deliverance; and they will take care, that it shall have effect. We be to the men who will, henceforth, try to perpetuate their cruel and murderous oppression! The Delegates have resolved to keep their ground, and have called upon the public to stand firm. They were to hold a great meeting, yesterday, Lord Brougham in the Chair.—Northern Whig.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) July 19, 1838.

Her Majesty's Ship *Andromache*, Capt. Baynes, C. B., arrived from Quebec on Tuesday last. She has brought Despatches from Lord Durham for His Excellency Capt. Prescott, which, it is said, convey instructions to His Excellency to proceed to Quebec in the *Andromache*, Lord Durham being naturally desirous of interviews with the Governors of the several Colonies over which his jurisdiction extends. We understand that the Governor will be unable to comply with Lord Durham's instructions, in this instance, in consequence of the existence of some matter of importance connected with the Local Government, which will render his presence here indispensable.

By the *President* from Halifax, we have received papers to the 7th inst., from which we have taken the following extracts:—

The arrival of the *Eastern Mail* proves the rumor of the attempt to burn the *Great Western* at New York to be unfounded—nothing but her departure being noticed concerning her by New York papers.—The most interesting intelligence by the mail follows:

Two men were killed and eight wounded by an explosion of the *Pictou* mines last Thursday.

Dear Sir,—The cars from the Falls are just in, bringing the intelligence that a party of the Corps of Lancers, stationed at the Short Hills, in Canada, about 15 or 20 miles from the Falls, and about 18 or 20 in number, were attacked last night by a body of insurgents, several of the Lancers were killed and wounded, and others taken prisoners. The number of the assailants I have not learnt. The Lancers, in small detachments, are scattered all about this part of the province, and I should not be surprised to learn that a systematic plan to cut them all off had been formed.

Notwithstanding the great number of regular troops in the Upper Province, to what there was some months since, the spirit of dissatisfaction is far from being effectually suppressed; and when you come to add to this, feelings of revenge and desperation, I am fearful that outbreaks will often occur.

[Private letters received by the President, dated 9th inst., confirm the above intelligence, and also add that a party of the Lancers' together with a number of Indians, scoured the Country in the neighbourhood where the outrage was committed and dealt ample retribution upon the unfortunate aggressors.]

The *Great Western* sailed from New York on the 25th, as per notice. She carries out no less than ninety one passengers, and about one hundred tons of merchandize, on freight.

A Bill to provide for a survey of the N. E. Boundary, was brought in the U. S. Congress on the 25th.

A large body of American troops had arrived at Sackett's Harbor, on the frontier, and more were expected in a few days. An expedition, or flotilla, consisting of steam and other boats, are fitting out there for the purpose of suppressing and capturing the banditti, headed by the notorious Bill Johnson.

FURTHER OUTRAGE!—A private letter, received by the Steamboat, states that an attack has been made on Dundee, in U. C. from Fort Covington on the American side. The party attacking, it is said amounted to two hundred but having met with a warmer reception than they probably calculated upon, were forced to retreat with loss of their first and second in command.

Letters are in town announcing the arrival of General McComb at Sackett's Harbour, and of his commencement of preparations on the most active and extensive scale for the suppression of any further piratical movements on the frontier. Colonel Grey, we understand, was treated with the utmost courtesy, and with the distinction due to his rank and mission, by Mr. Van Buren and the officers of the American Government at Washington. He was fully successful in the objects of his mission; and there is reason to believe that in any future negotiations or transactions between the Earl of Durham and the Government at Washington, much good will flow from the intercourse which has already taken place through the medium of Col. Grey.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Pictou* from Halifax, Dr. Marten, 73d Regt., Mr. White.—In the *Beaver* from Quebec, Dr. Pink, R. V. C., Mrs. Pink, and the Misses Pink.

(For the Newfoundland.)

The word co-ordinate, as applied in both Houses of the Legislature to the Council and Assembly, I deem incorrect. They are not equal in rank—their powers and privileges are different—they take their origin from separate sources, and are amenable to distinct powers. The Council is not parallel to the House of Lords: the Council has the same power as the Lords in making and repealing Laws, and acts as a Board of Council to the Executive, which the House of Lords do not. But the House of Lords are Judges in the arraignment of any Peer of the realm—in the impeachment of Ministers of the Crown—of writs of error respecting illegal proceedings—in Courts of Law—and in appeals from the decrees of Chancery. Councils in the Colonies have no such powers. But Assemblies—particularly the Assembly of Newfoundland—is an exact type of the House of Commons, possessing equally all the privileges of Parliament—Freedom of Speech. It is governed by the same rules, orders and laws as far as they can be made applicable—and being equally the Representative of the people, it can alone begin all grants and subsidies, and ought, as the lower House of Commons, never to suffer the upper House to make any change in money bills which they may send to the Council, and to allow simply to accept or reject them, which from long disuse has become merely a nominal right. "By a money bill is meant any public or private bill under which money is directed to be levied upon the subject for any purpose or in any shape whatsoever, whether it be for the exigencies of the state, for private benefit or for any particular district or parish, either as taxes, customs, tolls, dues or rates of any kind." Such being the exclusive powers and privileges of the Commons of England, such are the exclusive powers and privileges of the Commons House of Assembly in Newfoundland.

I have thus stated briefly but truly the constitutional powers and privileges, as regards money, which characterize representative bodies. That I have done so, may be ascertained by persons of the lowest order of intellect, and by the most slothful, on a reference to books of authority: and on this subject there is no difference of opinion. In 1772 the Commons rejected the amendments made by the Lords to the Corn and Game Laws, on the ground "that the Lords had no right to alter a bill by which money was to be levied on the subject." Ever since this momentous privilege of the Commons has remained undisputed. The protest of the Honorable Dunscomb, Bland, and Sinclair, will strike the most simple as arising either from a want of due information on this subject, or from an aspiration to illegality.

mate, unconstitutional power. The Petition from certain inhabitants of the Town of St. John's, presented in the Council by the Hon. John Dunscomb, was received contrary to all Parliamentary usages. It might have been supposed that the Hon. Council having so lately received a Royal rebuke on the score of manners, would not so soon have identified itself with an accusation against the Assembly "of pertinacity in withholding unreasonably and unjustly for so long a period that which was due to the public creditor." Of the truth as well as the courtesy of this accusation, I appeal to the public.

As the House of Assembly will, in all probability, take some notice of the resolutions sent down by the Council on passing the appropriation act, I shall not at present make any remark upon them.

Lord Glenelg, in his despatch, says "That Her Majesty is of opinion that the House of Assembly would exercise a wise and enlightened judgment in acquiescing either in the parliamentary rule which leaves to the Crown the first suggestion of all money grants, or in the rule of the Provincial Legislatures, which brings every such grant under the separate revision of the Council." The House of Assembly cannot for one moment hesitate on the choice of the alternative submitted by a most gracious Queen. The House of Assembly have uniformly adhered to the Parliamentary rule, "That this House (the House of Commons) will receive no petition for any sum of money relating to public service but what is recommended from the Crown." Are not the estimates sent down to the House by the Executive, the first suggestion by the Crown? Has the Assembly suffered any petition for money to be read which had not the sanction of His Excellency the Governor? No, not one. If the Provincial Legislatures in their infancy conceded to the Council their constitutional privileges, Her Majesty is too enlightened and too magnanimous to expect that her faithful and loyal Commons of Newfoundland will follow the examples of an evil hour, and which the Provincial Assemblies themselves now deeply deplore.

I have the fullest conviction that there is not one member in the House of Assembly who entertains the wish to appropriate to him if unjustly any part of the public money. The manifestation of such a wish would be met by the House with indignant reprobation. I am as much averse to votes of Supply concealed under the word contingencies, as under those of secret service money. Justice has no occasion for concealment—happily those times are gone by. However, I cannot conclude these few observations without stating that the House of Assembly has an inherent constitutional power of remunerating its own servants without any initiation from the Crown, or any controlling power of the Council. This principle was acknowledged by all parties in the House of Commons very lately, in a discussion for compensating the chaplain to the House of Commons.

WILLIAM CARSON.

Billies, July 16, 1838.

(To the Editor of the Newfoundland.)

Srs.—If you have no objection to inserting the following remarks, I beg you will give them a place in your next. I am, &c.

July 18. A SUBSCRIBER.

The sensation caused by the passing of the Supply Bill, on the 10th instant, and the animadversions so freely bestowed on the Hon. Gentleman of the Council (Mr. Thomas) whose vote decided the fate of the measure, have from that moment to the present formed a subject of unusual interest amongst the citizens of St. John's; and various causes are assigned for the change which it is said took place in Mr. Thomas's sentiments on that important question.

Now, it appears to me, that the Hon. Gentleman has made out an excellent case for his justification in his speech in the Council on the 10th inst.; and as to the real utility of the measure now passed into a law, I believe there is not a second opinion—even where the jarring of party spirit is most heard. What, then, is Mr. Thomas's offence, I would most respectfully enquire?—He has exercised the right which he possessed of giving a conscientious vote upon a momentous question—and he has had the moral courage to disappoint the expectations of many with whom his inclination would lead him to unite, if such disposition were not decidedly hostile to what he deemed a paramount duty. There was every thing in the position in which he stood when the measure referred to was brought before the Council, to tempt any man swayed by the dictates of mere feeling, to adhere to any former opinion which he might have maintained hostile to its enactment; but the conviction which deliberate reflection produced in his mind, of the impossibility of arriving at any better state of things with the House of Assembly by the rejection of the bill, determined him, in my view of the matter, to come to that conclusion, which it is undeniable has been a source of discomfiture to those gentlemen with whom he has been accustomed to act on ordinary occasions.

To suppose it possible that Mr. Thomas could be influenced in the course he has seen it fit to adopt, by the strictures of the press, would argue a very imperfect knowledge of human nature. Men may be soothed, or coaxed, or even flattered with effect in most instances, but they will not be coerced,—or if they submit to coercion, it must not be with the eyes of a whole country fixed upon them. In fact, so strongly does this feeling pervade the human breast, that men of weak minds will almost invariably persist in error rather than acknowledge the force of reasoning if dealt out in unpalatable language. It seems to me as if Mr. T. had much *éclat* to gain by a different vote to that which he gave, if he had not preferred the tranquillity and well being of the country at large, to the ephemeral importance attaching to consistency unless based upon principle—and principle is surely not opposed to the avowal of a change of opinion whenever it may occur.

I have no object whatever in view but that of attempting to do justice to the Hon. subject of this letter, who, in my opinion, has experienced less share of that extenuation which friends at least should offer, than might have been expected, all things considered.—There is something ungenerous in joining in a hue and cry to hunt down a man, a fellow-citizen, who, if he has erred, has erred in judgment only—and it must be to him a source of satisfaction that in his dissent from others, he is not in discordance with Lord Glenelg.

But this is a peace-loving, warm-hearted community, and when a short time shall elapse, and the cry of party shall subside, and reason shall resume her sway, I feel that Mr. Thomas will not be censured for having been mainly instrumental in passing a bill, the rejection of which, had previously caused so much of that feeling amongst us which every well wisher of Newfoundland must honestly deprecate.

Shipping Intelligence.

Custom-House

Port of St. John's.

VESSELS (ENTERED.)

- July 6.—Venture, Stockman, Sunderland—389 tons coal.—Saunel, Walters, Oporto—140 tons salt.—Endeavour, McDonald, Antigonish—17 head cattle, 3 horses, 30 sheep, and sundries.
- 7.—Mayflower, Stewart, Brasel or Lake—15 M. lumber.—William Herdman, Michael, Lisbon—620 tons salt, 15 dozen mats.
- 9.—Terra Nova, Barclay, Oporto—150 tons salt, 4 pipes, 2 hhds., and 21 qr. casks wine, 16 casks oil.—Cane Grove, Gamble, Cadiz—280 tons salt.
- 13.—Margaret, Muggah, Cape Breton—24 M. lumber, 20 M. shingles, and sundries.—Trial, Hally, Bridgeport—61 chalds. coal.—Paget, Brophy, St. Vincent—88 puns. rum, 16 bls. sugar—Fidelity, Bruce, Cadiz—130 tons salt, 50 bales tobacco, 25 qr. casks wine.—Quebec Packet, Steele, Cadiz—214 tons salt.
- 14.—Picot, Clarke, Halifax—32 puns. molasses, 150 packages tea, 50 bushels potatoes, and sundries.
- 16.—Marshall, White, Figueira—100 tons salt, 3 hhds. and 10 boxes nuts, and sundries.—Mary, Campbell, Nova Scotia—50 tons timber, &c.—Olive Branch, Bouché, Novascotia—20 M. board—Albion, Moore, P. E. Island—1000 bushels potatoes.—Mary, Deagle, P. E. Island—1309 bushels potatoes, 20 sheep, and sundries.—Assistance, Chesson, Cape Breton—44 head cattle, 50 sheep, 35 firkins butter, and sundries.—Eliza Bunting, Burke, Sydney—94 chalds. coal.—Helen, Wylie, Greenock—79 tons coal, and sundries.—Bold Jack, Vigneau, Cape Breton—29 head cattle, 11 tubs butter.—Beaver, Picot, Quebec—104 bls. flour, and sundries
- 17.—Brig Apollo, Ford, Lisbon—170 tons salt.—Ship Sir John Falstaff, Fife, Cadiz—717 tons salt
- 18.—Schr. Daniel, Steer, Lisbon—95 tons salt.—Schr. William Rufus, Kiely, P. E. Island—50 M. lumber, 80 M. shingles.—Schr. President, O'Dell, Halifax—100 firkins butter, 46 kegs tobacco, 130 bls. potatoes, 30 chests, 10 boxes tea, 15 puns. rum, 24 hhds. molasses, and sundries.

LOADING.

July 17.—Helen, Edie, Greenock.—Bold Jack, Vigneau, Cape Breton.

CLEARED.

July 17.—Brig Catherine, Coffey, Quebec—ballast.—Schr. Dove, Bambury, Demerara—1622 qtls. fish.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday,) At 12 o'Clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co.

- 15 Pun. Grenada Rum
- 15 Do. Molasses
- 25 Kegs Manufactured Tobacco
- 20 Chests Bohea Tea
- 15 Hhds. Halifax Porter.

July 19.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'Clock,

WILL BE CONTINUED,

The Sale of

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

VIZ:—

- Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Wardrobes
- Book Case, Bedsteads
- Feather Beds, Mattresses, and Bedding.
- Window Curtains, &c. &c.
- And some Popular and useful Works

And at 2 o'Clock,

- A few Dozen fine old PORT
- London and East India Particular Madeira
- Burcellas, Vidonia, Sherry, &c.
- 3 Dozen prime Aloa Ale

And a Day next week to be named in a future Advertisement—

The Horses, Carriages Harness, Saddlery &c.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

July 19.

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.

OFF SALE.

Canadian Fresh FLOUR

The Cargo of the BEAVER from Quebec, now landing, FOR SALE BY J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

July 19.

Grenada RUM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Offer for Sale,

The Cargo of the Brigantine LUNA, Consisting of 55 Pun. Grenada Rum and 2 Hhds. Sugar.

JAMES FERGUS & Co.

July 19.

T. & J. Brocklebank

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig OBERON, from Hantburgh, VIZ:—

- 500 Bls. Superfine Flour
- 799 Bags 1st & 2d quality Bread
- 9000 Bricks.

July 19.

LANDING,

AND FOR SALE.

The Cargo of the Brig NALAD, from DANTZIC,

CONSISTING OF

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

BY NEWMAN & Co.

July 12.

BRITISH PLANTATION Molasses & Rum,

On sale for Transhipment,

BY J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

July 5.

BY

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 Pun. heavy retailing MOLASSES

AND

Ex *Huberdine* 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.

OFF 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 £138 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 PUN. 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 Hoghead 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, 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 Hantburgh manufacture
- Pitch, Tar, Varnish, Ochre
- Paints of different Colour
- Bar Lead
- Linseed Oil, raw and boiled.
- Spirits Turpentine, 1 @ 2 gallon Jar
- Clapboard, Coopers' Rush

ALSO,

- 2 New Lumber Boats
- 30 Tuns New Oak Puncheons.

May 24.



Poet's Corner.

REMEMBRANCES.

Oft at the hour when evening throws
 Its gathering shades o'er vale and hill,
 While half the scene in twilight glows,
 And half in sun-light glories still:
 The thought of all that we have been,
 And hoped and feared on life's long way—
 Remembrances of joy and pain,
 Come mingling with the close of day.

The distant scene of youth's bright dream,
 The smiling green, the rustling tree;
 The murmur of the grass-fringed stream,
 The bounding of the torrent free—
 The friend, whose tender voice no more
 Shall sweetly thrill the listening ear,
 The glow that Love's first vision wore,
 And disappointment's pangs—are here.

But oft o'er each reviving scene
 The chastening hues of memory spread;
 And smiling each dark thought between,
 Hope softens every tear we shed.

O thus, when Death's long night comes on,
 And its dark shades around me lie,
 May parting beams from Memory's sun
 Blend softly in my evening sky!

FAREWELL TO NICE.

The hills, the mighty clustering hills, encompass thee
 around.

Thee, Nice, thy port and fertile plain—a sunny spot of
 ground,
 Where victory crowned the Marseillois, and the wild
 Ligurian fled

By the dark ravine, the torrent's course, and the Al-
 pine river's bed.

Then, proudly on thy castle rock, a town o'erlooked the
 plain,

Ere Rome's fierce eagles gathering came like storm-
 clouds o'er the main,

Or the martial tramp of her legions fell on startled
 freedom's ear,
 And the rude barbarian flew to arms with the yell of
 rage and fear.

Full oft for thee the Gaul hath bled, and the crescent
 waved on high,
 And for centuries thy rocks and vales have rung with
 the battle cry;

And the Saracen at Fraxinet hath darkly watched his
 prey—
 A lawless robber on the land, a corsair in the bay!

But happier far to thee the days when Roman pontiffs
 came,
 "Good will on earth and peace to man," mid princes
 to proclaim:

When waving flags on church and tower announced the
 joyous tale,
 While the music of the convent bells rode merrily on
 the gale,

And now a time of peace is thine, and strangers from
 afar
 Dwell round thy marble cross, and roam the olive
 glades of Var.

And drooping flowers from northern climes in thy mild
 air expand,
 A wanderer's blessing on thee, Nice! Thine is a
 pleasant land.

A SPORTING YARN.

"I remember some years ago," said the captain
 of the fore-castle, "having a prime bit o' fun in the
 sporting way. I was a foretopman in the Plover
 sloop-of-war as was fitting in Portsmouth harbor,
 and had charge of the jolly boat. So, one day
 the purser axes me whether I'd go with him and
 the master out a shooting, just to erry the game
 and grub;—I suppose they meant me for a pointer.
 So, in course, messmates, I says 'Yes,' and
 away we started; them with a long gun each, and
 I with powder and shot, and a bread bag with
 some biscuit, a piece of beef, and a full bottle of
 rum. Now, messmates, thinks I, 'Where's the
 use of going a sporting without dogs?' and so,
 going through Oyster-street, I sees a bandy-leg
 cur as comes waddling and barking out of a bar-
 ber's shop, and I chirps to him like a bird, and
 throws him a bit of beef, and I'm blessed if he
 didn't follow me as nat'ral as a child would its
 Jaddy, and so I christens him 'Beauty,' and he
 twinkles his daylight and wags his outtrigger
 abaft, as had only a short stump left; and I gives
 him another piece of beef, and he joins company
 just as rational as anybody else as was hungry.
 Presently afterwards I falls in with a larger hauni-
 mal as was canking under the lee of a butcher's
 shamble;—I thinks he was what they calls the
 bull breed,—but he was blind of one eye, and
 precious fine in his scantling, seeing as he showed

his ribs through 'em. So I pitches him a piece of
 beef: for, says I to myself, 'It's best to have a
 pair on 'em, seeing as mayhap we may go a-hunt-
 ing afore we gets into port again,—for, shipmates,
 as all on you knows, there's never such a thing as
 telling what may turn up when onest you're in
 chase. So, as I said, I pitches him a lump of
 beef, and 'Yo-hoy!' says I, 'will you haul your
 wind and go along w' me?' So he picks up the
 beef, and winks his one eye at me, as much as to
 say, 'Don't let my master know, and I'll be under
 your starn in a minute.'—All's well and good,
 says I, 'and there's no more about it.' So I
 christens him 'Boney,' and coaxes and pats him;
 and away he dropt into my wake alongside o'
 Beauty, just as natural as life.

"And a pretty fleet there was of us, messmates,
 as we went sailing along all ship-shape, in three
 divisions. First, there was Muster Gunter, the
 master, reg'lar Dutch build, weighing about eight-
 teen stone, and as full of blubber as a sparmacity.
 By his side was Muster Stork, the purser, as fat as
 a match, and his legs swelled as thick as tobacco-
 pipes; he was nearly a fathom in length, and he
 looked for all the world as if his mother had
 stretched him out like a thread-paper that his
 figure might keep tally with his name. These two,
 with their guns over their shoulders, formed the
 wan division. Then there was me, Bill Thomp-
 son, made the centre division; and the two hauni-
 mals, Boney and Beauty, brought up the rear. So
 away we goes into the fields,—where I had'n't been
 for many a long day—no, not since I was a
 younker and went bird's nesting. Howsoever,
 away we went, and every now and then the guns
 went bang! but we couldn't never see no game
 whatsoever to pick up; so I sarches along in
 the dykes, and the dogs follow me; and, being
 out of sight of the officers, I serves out the rum in
 fair drams atwixt myself and the animals, seeing
 as we had most of the work to do."

"You don't mean to say, Bill, that you gave
 the dogs the rum?" said the sergeant of marines,
 who stood leaning against the mast.

"But I do, though!" responded Bill somewhat
 angrily. "Do you think I'd cheat a messmate?
 for I baled 'em out full measures, and axed 'em to
 take it, and if they wouldn't, why then in good
 right as belonging to the same mess, it was mine;
 and so, every time as I took a nip myself, in
 course I served it out to them. I defy any mess-
 mate as ever I had, to say I ever wronged him!"

"I'm satisfied, Bill," said the sergeant of ma-
 rines, laughing; "such messmates, when they
 pipe to grog, would be convenient every day—
 But go on, my boy!"

"Well, shipmates," continued Bill, "not a thing
 could we find, though both the purser and master
 swore they'd hit every thing they'd fired at; and
 being cowid, I got behind a haystack with the ha-
 nimals, and fell foul of the beef and bread, while
 the officers were sarching for hares and rabbits,
 and pheasants, and ducks, and partridges; and a
 precious lot on 'em they shot, only the creatures
 couldn't be found. At last the grub was all gone,
 and we'd emptied the bottle; so I made conveni-
 ent to drop the bag as we were crossing some stub-
 ble to join the rest of the fleet, and then I got a
 blowing-up for my carelessness, and they swore I
 was drunk,—as if one bottle of rum were likely to
 intoxicate three on us. But they were cowid and
 hungry, and so we bore up for a snug village;
 where we got into a capital roadstead, and the
 master ordered a fresh supply of provisions,—eggs
 and bacon, and roast pork, with a glorious mixing
 of hot flip and ale, and brandy panwey. So the
 officers dines by theirsels, in course, in one room,
 and we—that's me, and Boney and Beauty—pipes
 to dinner in another; and so I makes 'em sit up
 at table all messmate-like, and serves out the grub
 reg'lar fair and square, and offers 'em the suction
 as I did afore, and as they wouldn't stow it away
 I was compelled to take their share and my own
 too. And a jovial time we had of it! we lived
 like fighting cocks, and Boney winked his one
 eye, and Beauty wagged his stump as I drank,
 'Better times to us!' and the lubbers in the gal-
 ley laughed, and there was a precious shindy.

"Arter a good tuck-out, and hoisting in a pro-
 per allowance o' strong flip, the master would go
 out and try his luck with the gun again: so away
 we went; and I'm blessed if I didn't see plenty of
 game,—for every sparrow seemed to me as big as
 a turkey-cock; but somehow or other they all got
 away. At last Muster Gunter, says he, 'Hould
 on, Thompson; there's a fine hare!' and sure
 enough there was someut upon a ridge near the
 middle of the field as looked werry much like it;
 though Muster Stork, who was more aloft than we,
 swore it was no such thing. Howsoever the mas-
 ter would let fly at it, and sartintly he knocked it
 over between the ridges dead enough; but whilst
 we were going towards the place, we hears the
 terriblest rumpus behind, and I'm blest if there
 warn't a bull coming up astarn within a few fa-
 thoms of us! his spanker-boom rigged right out
 abaft, and his bow-chasers pointed towards old
 Muster Gunter. 'Run, master, run!' shouts the
 purser, making sail away, and trusting to the
 length of his heels. 'Run, your honor!' says I,
 'or else I'm blow'd if he don't mean boarding on
 you!' And so the old man starts, and carries on
 a taut press; and I tries by sending a shot at the
 animal to draw him off the chase. Well he hauls
 his wind for an instant; but, seeing there were
 three on us in the centre and rear division, he ups
 stick again, and cracks on arter the master, who
 luckily had got a start through the diversion I had
 made, and reached the hedge leading into the next
 field; but he couldn't get through for the passage
 was choked by one of them yarn-winch stiles

and he got jammed hard and fast in the middle
 of it just as the bull was coming to close quarters.

"Hurrah, messmates!" says I to the two dogs.
 'Hurrah Boney! hurrah Beauty! bear down to
 the rescue!' and so off we set, the animals un-
 derstanding me all the same as nat'ral born Chris-
 tians: so that just as the bull was going to sky
 Muster Gunter, up, like a ha'penny for heads or
 tails, Boney seizes him by the nose and pins him
 down, whilst Beauty catches hold of his neck.
 'And that's my darlings!' says I; they're reg'lar
 hunters; nothing comes amiss to 'em, from a cock-
 roach to a buffalo! Well, shipmates, at that ve-
 ry momentum—the master stuck hard and fast,
 and the bull repelling the boarding party—up
 comes a gang of liberty-boys, from the old Rat-
 tle-snake, as was lying next hulk to ours, who had
 come out for a country cruise, and we soon drove
 the bull off, with the help of Boney and Beauty;
 and having got the master out of limbo by rous-
 ing down the stancheon, we looked out for the
 purser; but like the game they'd shot, he warn't
 nowhere to be seen, 'till at last we discovered a
 pair of heels sticking out of a hedge, and I'm
 blowed if they warn't Muster Stork's! He'd taken
 a run to jump over, thinking the animal's
 horns were in his starn; had made a bit of a slip,
 and come down head-foremost on to the top of the
 hedge, burying his head and shoulders in the bush-
 es, and jamming his arms like Jackson so as he had
 no manner o' use on 'em—and there he stuck, with
 his legs spread out, looking for all the world like
 the letter Y, or more like the Shears beacon in the
 Swin.—Well, arter a good deal o' trouble and man
 handling, we roused him out o' that, and set him
 on eend all taunto, except his figure head, which
 had got badly mauled amongst the brambles. But
 the master would go for the hare he had shot, and
 so we all made sail along with him to the place;
 and when we got there, he lifts it up from between
 the ridges—and what do you think it was ship-
 mates? Well, then, I'm blowed if it warn't the
 bread-bag as I'd dropped there afore dinner! and
 the shot had knocked the rum-bottle all to shivers,
 so that me and messmates were saved from blame
 in regard of the stuff being gone."

A general laugh followed this announcement,
 which brought a command from the quarter deck
 for less noise, and a better look-out on the fokstle!"

"Well, shipmates," continued Bill, as soon as
 the usual, "Ay, ay, Sir," had been given, "away
 we sherried with the master's hare, shaping our
 course for the public house; and if we didn't have
 a jovial sheave-o for the rest of the day, then no-
 body never had a sheave-o in their lives; and
 Boney and Beauty were treated to the best the
 place could afford, and if they're alive now, they
 arn't forgot no more nor me, the day we went out
 a-shooting."—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

THE WHITE SQUALL.

The evening was delightfully serene, and
 groups of seamen clustered together, spinning
 yarns, conversing of things in general, or singing
 songs in a low tone, so as not to disturb the sacred
 character of the quarter-deck; where, however,
 the young gentleman left in charge was drawing
 round him a little knot of favourite youngsters,
 eager to take advantage of the relaxation of disci-
 pline. Some were attentively listening to the hi-
 larly going on in the captain's cabin—for the heat
 had rendered it necessary to open the skylights;
 others were paying equal attention to the vocal
 talents of honest Jack, who, if he did not possess
 quite so much grace or talent as his superiors,
 made ample atonement for the deficiency by his
 peculiar and characteristic humour.

The moon shone with a crystalline clearness,
 and the gentle motion of the frigate threw the
 shadows of the people in corresponding movements
 on the deck, resembling the *ombres Chinoises* that
 delighted us so much in boyhood. The look-outs
 were posted at their appointed stations; some
 with a shipmate to bear them company—others
 alone, and thinking upon merry England.

'I say, Bill!' uttered the captain of the fore-cas-
 tle, 'somehow or another I don't much like the looks
 o' the sky thereaway; to my thinking it's some'tat
 fiery-eyed.'

'Ay, squall indeed!' said the captain of the fore-
 castle; 'here it comes with a vengeance!' He
 bawled out with stentorian lungs, 'Hard up with
 the helm—hard a-weather.' In an instant the sea
 was one sheet of foam; the wind came whistling
 like the rustling of ten thousand arrows in their
 swiftest flight; a report like the discharge of a
 heavy piece of artillery was heard forward, and
 away flew the jib like a fleecy cloud to leeward.
 The frigate keeled over, carrying everybody and
 everything into the lee scuppers, the lightning
 hissed and cracked as it exploded between the
 masts, making everything tremble from the keel
 to the truck; broad sheets of water were lifted
 up and dashed over the decks fore and aft: in-
 deed, it seemed as if the gale were striving to
 raise the ponderous vessel from the ocean for the
 purpose of plunging it into the dark abyss; a
 thick mist-like shroud hung round her, aloft and
 aloft, as she struggled to lift herself against the
 tempest. The topsail halliards were let go; but
 the nearly horizontal position of the masts preven-
 ted the sails from running down. Inevitable des-
 truction for the moment threatened to engulf
 them all, when 'crack, crack, crack!' away went
 the topmasts over the side; the spanker sheet had
 been cut away, and off bounded the spanker after
 the jib. The frigate partially righted, and Lord
 Eustace and his officers rushed to the deck. But

the squall had passed; the moon again shone
 beautifully clear, the deceitful sky and still more
 deceitful ocean were all smiles, as if nothing had
 happened,—though the evidences of their wrath
 were but too apparent in the dismantled state of
 his Majesty's ship. But we must again leave them,
 as we did before, to

"Call all hands to clear the wreck."

CRABBE.

Crabbe had more of the comforts and elegancies
 of social life at his command than Cowper. He
 might have 'wheeled his sofa round,' let 'fall the
 curtains,' and, with 'the bubbling and loud hissing
 urn' on the table, 'welcome peaceful evening in.'
 The delightful amenities of refined Society were
 constantly present with him, or at his call. Yet
 he did not, like Cowper, attempt to describe them,
 or paint their manifold enchantments. When he
 took up his pen, his mind turned to Slaughter
 Quay and its wild, amphibious race—to the parish
 workhouse where the wheel hummed doleful thro'
 the day—to erring damsels and luckless swains,
 the prey of overseers and justices of the peace—

'Brought by strong passions and a warrant there.'

He revelled in the dens of desperate poachers,
 gypsies, and gamblers, where vice and misery
 stalked undisguised in their darkest forms. We
 do not, however wish to overstate or exaggerate.
 Village life in England, in its worst form, is com-
 posed of various materials, some bright and some
 dismal, and Crabbe drew them all. His powers,
 observation, and description were different from
 Cowper's, but extended more or less to all he saw.
 Still he had a strong predilection for the unlovely
 and unamiable—his pathos and tenderness are
 generally linked to something coarse, painful, or
 startling; and his anatomy of character and mo-
 tives leaves us in the end, grieved and ashamed of
 our common nature. His occasional lights are
 like those seen in his own inimitable description
 of the shipwreck—

From parted clouds the moon her radiance throws
 On the wild waves, and all the danger shows;
 But shows them beaming in her shining vest,
 Terrific splendour, gloom in glory diest!
 This for a moment, and then clouds again
 Hide every beam, and fear and darkness reign.'

A living poet and critic—Thomas Campbell—
 has stated that situations far depressed beneath
 the familiar mediocrity of life are more pictu-
 resque and poetical than its ordinary level. 'Dis-
 parities of station give the moral painting of poetry
 its boldness of outline. The commanding situa-
 tions of life are its mountain scenery—the region
 where its storm and sunshine may be portrayed
 in their strongest contrast of colouring.' Cowper
 and Goldsmith achieved wonders with the 'fami-
 liar mediocrity of life,' and the triumphs of Pope
 were gained within a narrow, uniform, and arti-
 ficial circle. The observation, however, applies
 well to Crabbe, who has written nothing more
 vivid or terrible than his 'Sir Eustace Grey,' 'Sir
 Owen Dale,' and the 'Poachers'; while the 'Tales
 of the Hall,' are greatly inferior, as a whole, to the
 'Parish Register' or the 'Borough.' His smaller
 tales are perfect dramas in incident and effect, and
 it is a wonder they have not (in part at least) been
 adapted to the stage. They are drawn from the
 life, and may be compared to those actual existing
 models which sculptors and painters work from,
 instead of diluted copies of general conceptions
 floating in the brain.

Notices.

Portugal Cove Road!

Stage Coaches VICTORIA, VELOCITY,
 and CATCH.

THE Proprietors of these Coaches having made
 arrangements conducive to the greater
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 Luggage-Carts, &c. &c., to accompany them, beg
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 cial Hotel* for the *Cove* every morning at 9 o'clock,
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N. B.—All Letters, Parcels, Luggage, &c. &c.
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 mercial Hotel*, where Passengers will please apply
 to secure the Coaches.

St. John's, May 31.

JOHN EALES,

TAILOR,

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 ches, in the House occupied by Mrs. Dearen, next
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 in that line of Trade, and having engaged the best
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 share of patronage.

June 28.

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