



# Newfoundlander

No. 574.

THURSDAY, July 26, 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 PAINTS  
50 Barrels FLOUR  
40 Boxes London Mold CANDLES, 6's  
A few do. do. Wax do. do.  
100 Pieces CANVASS from No. 1 to 7  
ALSO IN STORE,  
A large assortment of CORDAGE  
LINSEED OIL, NAILS all sizes  
IRON, CHALK, &c. &c.  
April 26.

**Bulley, Job & Co.**  
HAVE RECEIVED,  
Per DIANA from Liverpool, and TERRA NOVA  
from London,  
Part of their Spring Supply of Manufactured  
**GOODS**,  
Now ready for inspection, at usually low prices.  
Also,  
400 Boxes English Yellow and White SOAP  
A large assortment of  
**Bridport GOODS**,  
Viz:—  
Cod and Caplin Seines, assorted sizes  
Lines, Twines, and Lance Bunts.  
April 26.

**Richard Howley**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED,  
Per NILE from LIVERPOOL,  
1000 Pair best Yorkshire  
**BLANKETS**,  
Which being a consignment will be sold at Cost  
and Charges by the Bale.  
ALSO, A QUANTITY OF  
**INDIGO COATINGS**,  
Well worth the attention of Tailors.  
AND NOW LANDING Ex HABERDINE,  
**8 Bales Bridport Wares**,  
Viz:  
Herring Nets, 40, 45, and 50 fms.  
Cast Nets, St. Peter's, Shore and Sed Lines  
Twines, Shoe Thread, &c.  
May 24.

**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 Hamburg,  
1600 Bags 1st, 2d, and 3d quality BREAD  
400 Barrels Superfine FLOUR  
200 Firkins BUTTER  
OATMEAL, PEASE, LEATHERWARE, &c.  
May 17 **BLAND & TOBIN.**

**BREAD.**  
JUST RECEIVED  
Per BROOKE from Hamburg,  
AND FOR SALE  
AT THE STORES OF  
**Lawrence O'Brien,**  
400 Bags fine BREAD  
OATMEAL  
GRITTS, FLOUR, &c.  
April 19.

**FRESH IRISH**  
**PORTER.**  
The Subscribers  
HAVE FOR SALE  
**STOUT PORTER,**  
At 47s. 6d. per Tierce,  
Just received Ex HOPE from Waterford.  
**R. BRINE & Co.**  
May 31.

BY  
**BAIN, 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 FOLTON from Boston,  
79 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO,  
700 CABBAGES.  
February 8.

**ON SALE.**

### THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale  
—THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES—  
**10 PUNS** high-proof Demerara Rum  
2 do. do. Old Jamaica do.  
10 Ditto Bright Molasses  
6 Hogsheads Sugar  
6 Qr.-Casks Old Port Wine  
3 Qr.-Casks Old 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 fur-  
ther particulars enquire of  
**JAMES CULLEN,**  
Opposite Messrs. Rennie Stuart & Co's  
May 24.

**THE CARGO**  
Of the TRAVELLER, from HAMBURGH,  
Consisting of  
**BREAD, FLOUR,**  
**BOATMEAL, BUTTER,**  
**BARLEY, PEASE, &c.**  
FOR SALE BY  
**J. Dunscomb & Co.**  
June 14.

**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 *Commer-  
cial 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 *Com-  
mercial Hotel*, where Passengers will please apply  
to secure the Coaches.  
**St. John's, May 31.**

**JOHN EALES,**  
PARLOR,

**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 bran-  
ches, in the House occupied by Mrs. Dearen, next  
door to Mr. James Stewart's dwelling; and having  
lately returned from America, where he has receiv-  
ed 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.

**ROOM** Wanted for Twenty-five  
Tons Freight to TRINIDAD.  
**WARREN & WHEATLEY.**  
June 21.

**EXTRACTS**  
FROM THE LIFE OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, BY HIS SONS.

**MR. WILBERFORCE'S ENTRANCE INTO PUBLIC LIFE.**  
His great success at Hull, where he was returned by  
a large majority, threw no small lustre on his entrance  
into public life; and he was welcomed upon his return  
to London into every circle. He was at once elected a  
member of all the leading clubs. "When I went to  
Cambridge," he has said, speaking of the risks to which  
he was then exposed, "I was scarcely acquainted with  
a single person above the rank of a country gentleman;  
and even when I left the University, so little did I  
know of general society that I came up to London stored  
with arguments to prove the authenticity of Rowley's  
Poems; and now I was at once immersed in politics  
and fashion. The very first time I went to Boodle's I  
won twenty five guineas of the Duke of Norfolk. I  
belonged at this time to five clubs—Miles and Evan's,  
Brooke's, White's, and Goostree's. The first time I  
was at Brooke's, scarcely knowing any one, I joined,  
from mere shyness, in play at the faro table, where  
George Selwyn kept bank. A friend who knew my  
inexperience, and regarded me as a victim decked out  
for sacrifice, called to me, "What, Wilberforce is  
that you?" Selwyn quite resented the interference,  
and turning to him, said in his most expressive tone,  
"Oh sir don't interrupt Mr. Wilberforce, he could not  
be better employed." Nothing could be more luxu-  
rious than the style of these clubs. Fox, Sheridan,  
Fitzpatrick, and all your leading men frequented them,  
and associated upon the easiest terms; you chatted,  
played at cards, or gambled as you pleased." Though  
he visited occasionally these various clubs, his usual  
resort was with a choicer and more intimate society,  
who assembled first in the house since occupied by  
Scrope and Morland's bank, in Pall-mall, and after-  
wards on the premises of a man named Goostree, now  
the Shakespeare Gallery.

**WILBERFORCE CURED OF A TASTE FOR GAMING.**  
It was by this vice that he was himself most nearly  
ensnared. A brief diary of this period records more  
than once the loss of £100 at the faro table. He was  
washed from it in a most characteristic manner. "We  
can have no play to-night," complained some of the  
party at the club. "for St. Andrew is not here to keep  
bank." "Wilberforce," said Mr. Bankes (who never  
joined himself), "if you will keep it I will give you  
a guinea. The playful challenge was accepted, but as  
the game grew deep he rose the winner of £600. Much  
of this was lost by those who were only heirs to future  
fortunes, and could not, therefore, meet such a call,  
without inconvenience. The pain he felt at their an-  
noyance cured him of a taste which seemed but too  
likely to become predominant.

**PITT AND WILBERFORCE AT PARIS IN 1783.**  
At Paris, whither they removed upon the 9th of  
September, it was hinted to Mr. Pitt, through the in-  
tervention of Horace Walpole, that he would be an ac-  
ceptable suitor for the daughter of the celebrated  
Necker. Necker is said to have offered to endow her  
with a fortune of £14,000 per annum; but Mr. Pitt  
replied, "I am already married to my country." The  
diary of this period gives a brief notice of each day's  
proceedings.

"Oct. 16th.—Breakfasted at home, dressed by H.  
and went with Ambassador. Introduced to King,  
Queen, Monsieur, Madame, Comtesse and Comtesse D'Ar-  
toise; and two aunts. Dined with Monsieur de Castries,  
Minister of the Marine Department. Saw there Vi-  
comte de Noailles, pleasant fellow, and Marquis de La  
Fayette, Chailiered, Castries's son and his wife. Mar-  
montel there. After dinner went to Vergennes, and  
then to Madame Polignac's to visit the Queen—she  
chatted easily. Then Salle des Ambassadeurs, and  
Opera—words by Marmontel, music Piccini; both  
good—Dillon. Then supper at Count Danson's.  
Round Table; all English but Danson, Noailles, Du-  
pont. Queen came after supper. Cards, trictrac, and  
backgammon; which Artois, Lanzun, and Chartres,  
played extremely well. Home at one.  
"Oct. 17th, morning.—Pitt stag hunting. Elliot  
and I in chaise to see King. Clumsy strange figure in  
immense boots. Dined home—then play. Madame  
Gazon in *Babel in Droite de Seigneur*. Then home,  
and supper Castries's, at small table; very rudely. Af-  
terwards to Polignac's to the Queen; who came there  
after supper—billiards. Home, where I lunched till al-  
most three o'clock."

**FONTAINEBLEAU—MARIE ANTOINETTE.**  
It was not in the power of the amusements of Pa-  
ris to detain as long at Fontainebleau, where the Court  
is spending a month of gala; and where, in four days,  
the time of our stay, we had an opportunity of seeing  
as many people of distinction as we could have done in  
a month at Paris. Here we dined and supped with mi-  
nisters, and every night we spent with the Queen, who  
is a monarch of most engaging manners and appear-  
ance. The King is so strange a being (of the bog  
kind) that it is worth going a hundred miles for a sight  
of him. He was very anxious to see me, and I was very  
anxious to see him, as he is so much of a monarch,  
and so much of a king, and so much of a monarch.

of him, especially a bear hunting. They all men and women, crowded round Pitt in shoals, and he behaved with great spirit though he was sometimes a little bored when they talked to him about the parliamentary reform. They are certainly, we have every reason to say, a most obliging people, and we all returned from Fontainebleau charmed with our reception. I hope you will come in a few days and see our improvement by foreign travel."

**SECOND READING OF THE IRISH POOR LAW BILL BY THE LORDS.**—The Irish Poor Law Bill, as we announced in our second edition, on Thursday, has been carried, in the House of Lords, by a majority of 149 to 20. At the same time it is evident, from the debate, that it is by no means likely to pass, without undergoing material alterations.

Two Tory leaders took prominent parts in the debate, and departed themselves so differently, that we suspect there is considerable want of harmony in their camp. In fact, we "calculate," that there is a split, and that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst are at the head of sections which have, at this moment, a very discordant tendency, one towards the other. The Duke was placid and conciliatory; the Baron fierce and untameable. His Grace's speech was all but Ministerial. We verily believe, that he has been soothed and softened. He may have become disgusted with what Sir Robert Peel, in his banquet speech, called the "impatience" of his party—using a very gentle and inadequate phrase. This would naturally dispose him to accept, more graciously, the advances of Lord John Russell. Then, there is the implied compact of last Session. He had pledged himself, that, if a certain thing were done, he would do a certain other thing. Now, that certain thing, namely, making the Tithe Bill a Tory measure, has been as good as done. It remains, then, for him to shew, that he has been thereby "conciliated;" and his speech, on Monday night, goes far to prove that conciliated he is.

The Duke's statements, considering him as the leader of the most powerful section in the House,—at least, a section sufficiently powerful to turn the scale in favour of, or against, the Bill,—are especially deserving of attention. On two leading points, only, has he been explicit; and these are, vagrancy and a settlement. The present Bill includes no provision to prevent vagrancy; but Ministers avow their conviction, that a distinct measure must be brought in, upon this subject. The Duke is so far satisfied with this declaration, that he contents himself with expressing a hope, that Lord Melbourne, "in the course of the Session, will give the House some reason to believe, that some measure of this sort will be brought in."—With respect to a settlement, as that is question which has been much agitated, we shall here quote his Grace's remarks, as reported in *The Morning Chronicle* :—

"There is another part of the measure of 1834 which had been totally omitted, but which I consider most important for carrying into execution any measure of this description, whether in this country or in Ireland. I mean that part of it which gives locality to the expense. (Hear, hear.) I am very strongly opposed to the establishment, in Ireland, of any thing like an Act of Settlement. (Cheers.) I am convinced, that, if your Lordships agree to such a law, it will be attended with charges and expenses, and will be the occasion of disputes which no man can foresee the end of. (Hear, hear.) But I do trust, that it will be possible, in this measure, to take care, that those parishes from which persons are taken, in order to their being placed in workhouses, shall pay the expenses attending those paupers. (Hear, hear.) In my opinion, that arrangement is one of the principles of the economy in the execution of the law in this country. Each parish pays, although belonging to a union, its own expense. There is, consequently, economy in the expenditure, there is supervision over all the expenditure, the occupiers of the soil are interested in keeping down the expenditure, and, to my own knowledge, they have been frequently induced to employ men, at sufficient wages, rather than send them to the workhouse to subsist there at the general charge. (Hear, hear, hear.) If this system is introduced into Ireland, care should be taken to locate the expense, at least upon the parishes in every Union, and I think it possible to introduce such an amendment. My Lords, I shall move for returns on this subject; and I hope, we shall have opportunities, hereafter, to introduce measures to amend this measure, as far as possible, to locate the expense as far as I have stated. There are other parts which I think material, and upon which I shall certainly propose amendments, in Committee, but they are not worth detaining the House upon at present; and now, having recommended your Lordships to give your serious consideration to this measure, upon this occasion, with a determination to propose such amendments, in Committee, as you think may perfect it, I earnestly entreat your Lordships to take this bill into consideration, and, after having heard the discussions upon it, in this House, this night, to pledge yourselves to do nothing more until the Bill is fairly in Committee."

As far as we can comprehend the spirit of these remarks, we consider them very satisfactory. His Grace has had sufficient knowledge of the effects of the law of settlement, in England, to be more cautious about introducing, into Ireland, a measure of the kind, than some of those individuals who have been very ardent, and, we have no doubt, very sincere, but, as believe, very rash, in their declamations in favour of an Act of Settlement. We shall be anxious to see how the Duke intends

to "localize," if not the paupers, at least, the expense of their support. He speaks of making each parish bear the burden of the paupers which it produces. It would be much better, if he would compel each estate to support its own poor.—The great object of the localizing system is, to impose a check upon, as Lord Brougham calls it, the manufacturing of paupers. This will be best accomplished, by compelling the manufacturers of them, and none else, to support them. Now, there may be, in the same parish, a very excellent landlord, and a very bad one. The former conducts his estate upon the principle of "live and let live." The latter has no care, except how much he can extort from the unfortunate people on his property; and, as a matter of course, he reduces many of them to the condition of paupers. But, when the rate comes to be levied, the estate of the good landlord is taxed, for the support of the poor on the other estate. Both estates are taxed, indiscriminately, though the necessity for the tax is owing only to one of them. It is true, this will still impose some check upon the bad landlord, inasmuch as his property will be made partly answerable for his misconduct. But, if justice were to have its course, his property would be made entirely answerable, and the other property left untaxed. This would compel the bad landlord to alter his conduct, and would prove a most powerful means of promoting general improvement. The contrary course, it may be feared, will discourage the good landlord, and cause him to be less careful about preventing pauperism, seeing that he is taxed, let him act as he may.

Lord Lyndhurst, as we have stated, made a bitter attack upon the Bill; and Lord Brougham dealt not much less gently with it. Ministers scarcely attempted a reply to the two Learned Lords; but contented themselves with some general remarks, and some sneers. We must fairly admit, that the speech of Lord Lyndhurst, especially, required a more serious reply. But the points referred to, will, of course, be discussed in the Committee. By the way, Lord Lyndhurst has, in some sort, read his recantation about the "alien" insult, and is now standing up for the honour of Ireland! Amid the battles of parties, the people sometimes come in for fair play.—*Northern Whig*.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 20th.

**North Eastern Boundary.**—The motion of Mr. Williams of Me., to bring in a bill for the survey of the North Eastern Boundary of the United States, according to the Treaty of 1783, was taken up for discussion. The State of Maine, impatient of the delay of the government in this matter, passed a law at the late Session, for the survey of the line, under her own authority, unless the United States would survey it. The administration is opposed to the measure as harsh and unnecessary at present. They are engaged in a negotiation with Great Britain on the subject, which may, but probably will not, result in an acknowledgment of the claim. But the negotiation, at its present stage, cannot be aided by this measure. If the measure is intended merely to assert our rights to certain limits, that can be done as well as by legislative declaration, as by an actual tracing of the line. Mr. Webster says, let the survey be made, in order that we may know, and that the world may know, what we claim. But, on the other side, it is said, the measure will be justly offensive to Great Britain, and, if we wish to obtain possession of the territory without a war, we must not proceed by harsh measures. Mr. Calhoun said there was no object in running the line unless we meant by it to assert our claim and to signify our intention to maintain it. If this was our purpose we should commence the survey with the aid of fifty thousand troops. Great Britain would not regard the measure as a pacific one. It would offend her pride of character. It would exhibit an intention to do by force that which we are now professing to seek by negotiation. He expressed his deliberate conviction that our claim was a just one, and that it ought to be maintained. He said, too, that the line of the treaty could be asserted on paper as well as by the Surveyor's marks. The treaty of 1783 was plain. It carried us to the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia. It gave us a line from the St. Croix, where the monument was placed in '94, due North to the Highlands, from which the waters flow towards the St. Lawrence. There was no difficulty—no obscurity about this claim, and he was willing to assert it as strongly as language would enable us to do, by a Resolution. This Resolution, if unanimous, would strengthen and identify our cause more than any course. He would not pass the bill. It would be viewed even by our own people as an unnecessary measure. It would be supported by the part of the country immediately interested, and opposed by other portions of it. If it precipitated us into a war, as he believed it had a tendency to do, we should go into the war with divided counsels. Mr. Rives took a very similar view. He opposed the bill, but was willing to assert and maintain our claim, which, he said, he viewed as the claim of Virginia and of Kentucky as much as of Maine. Mr. Rives however was also decidedly adverse to the passage of the bill, but in favor of sustaining our claims even at the hazard of a war. He remarked that if the report spoken of, should be devolved upon him as the Chairman of Foreign Relations, he would do his best to assert our right to the boundary claimed by us in the strongest manner. Not a single Senator, it appears, entertains any doubt about the jus-

tice of our claim, and, much as they all deprecate a war with Great Britain, no one has intimated an unwillingness to bring it to that arbitrament, in case it can be, in no other way, settled.

Mr. Clay did not insist upon the passage of the bill at this session. He wished it to lie over. But he recommended that the bill be referred to a Committee for the purpose of having upon it a clear, condensed, and decided report, not too long for general perusal, and so plain that every man in the country might understand, if he chose, the whole merits of the case. Such a report, backed by a unanimous resolution of the senate, would, he thought, greatly strengthen the hands of the Executive in the negotiation.—It would exhibit the validity of our title, and the want of equity in the pretensions of Great Britain:—and it would, he trusted, enable the President to keep the peace at home and abroad. It would enable the people, who were to bear the brunt of the war—if war we must have—to see its causes and foresee its consequences. He read a letter from an eminent member of the British Parliament, whose name he withheld, but with whom, he said, he occasionally corresponded, in which this subject is alluded to. This correspondent says, a war ought, for many reasons affecting the kindred races themselves and mankind at large, to be regarded as the greatest calamity that could befall the two countries. In this language he expresses the sentiments of every one in that country. As a proof of this, he refers to the unanimous disposition there to acquit the Government and people of the United States of all participation in Canadian troubles. They would regard a collision with the United States almost in the light of a civil war, and not to witness a similar manifestation on the part of our Government would be to them a source of surprise. Most heartily, said Mr. Clay, do I reciprocate these sentiments, and I feel assured that it is equally the case with every one. If we are, as I fear we are, in the neighbourhood of a war with Great Britain, on account of her pretensions, how can we better guard against the calamity than by making parties understand the nature of the controversy—by letting the British people themselves see that the pretensions of their Government are unjust, that we contend for limits which were acknowledged to belong to us in 1782, in 1783, and in 1814.—Great Britain is an imperious nation, but she is also just and prudent; and it would be impossible for British equity to persist in such unfounded claims. But, if she will persevere, then let our own people be strengthened in their cause. Let them see what are the rights for which they have contended in peace, and which they must maintain by war.

Mr. Davis seemed to view the matter in a less serious light. He thought the claim had been neglected by our Government, and that we had but to assert it in order to secure all our rights. Great Britain, he said, was willing to humbug us, but if she found us in earnest, she would immediately relinquish her pretensions. If the Report spoken of should be agreed to, and the proposed survey made, he had no doubt that Great Britain would give us possession of the limits claimed by us.

The Bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign relations. It is understood that the Bill will not be reported, but that Mr. Buchanan will make a Report concluding with a Resolution asserting our claim.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ITS VALLEY

From the Quebec Gazette.

The River St. Lawrence extends from long. 67° to 94° West, having its mouth in lat. 50° North, and its source in 70°. The northernmost sources of the rivers which empty into it are in lat. 52°, and the southernmost in 40°. The greatest width of its valley is near its west end, about 650 miles, measuring from the sources of the Miamis in the state of Ohio, to the source of the Bedstone which falls into Lake Superior, and the most narrow part is at its mouth, about 200 miles. Its greatest length, following the course of the river and the great lakes, is about 2000 miles.

The part of the valley of the St. Lawrence within the British dominions, is estimated to contain about 300,000 square miles, and 200 million acres of cultivated land, only about four millions of which are occupied by a million of souls, leaving 196 millions of acres in a state of cultivation, only partially traversed by the remains of the aboriginal inhabitants, at those seasons when they leave their villages to engage in their hunting excursions.

The British part of the valley of the St. Lawrence, therefore, may be supposed to contain less than a fiftieth part of the inhabitants of which it is susceptible, and that part which is within the limits of the United States of North America, probably has room for an equally great increase of population.

A great part of the country is of rich soil, in a climate remarkably healthy, although liable to great extremes of heat and cold, capable of being made to produce all that is necessary for the subsistence of man, and abounding in useful natural productions in demand in other countries.

The river and lakes offer the most extensive inland navigation in the world, affording an easy means of commercial communication throughout this immense valley, and also with the adjacent countries and the whole civilized world. At the present time there actually exists an inland water communication with the whole course of the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi to New Orleans, and by the Chambly, Lake Champlain, and the Hudson to New York, the distance between which and Que-

bec is now traversed by steam in three days. Both sides of the St. Lawrence and the great Lakes, in relation to countries beyond the sea, have, or might easily be made to have, all the advantages of a sea coast during the season of navigation which is between six and seven months in the year, with the advantage of good roads of communication to the shipping places on the snow and ice during the winter.

The natural advantages of the valley of the St. Lawrence have not, however, been sufficiently improved. The river and lakes are a succession of still navigable waters fit for steamboats and vessels of large burthens, capable of navigating the ocean. In the whole course of nearly two thousand miles there are only five interruptions to such a navigation, caused by one fall and four rapids, all of which are already partially overcome for large boats.

The whole extent of these interruptions does not exceed ninety miles in fourteen hundred miles above Montreal, actually navigated by nearly a hundred steamboats, and four hundred sailing vessels. The Sault St. Marie, between Lakes Superior and Huron, is already begun to be improved by a canal. The Welland Canal obviates the falls and rapids at Niagara—the Long Sault to Lake St. Francis, will probably be completed next year on a scale to admit of the largest steamers. The Rideau Canal, and the improvements on the Ottawa, obviate the rapids from Coteau to Lake St. Louis, and the Lachine Canal has overcome the interruption caused by the rapids between Lachine and the Port of Montreal, below which, as well as throughout the Lakes and great part of the river above, the navigation has become easy, safe and expeditious by means of steam towing vessels.

What is now chiefly wanted to give an impetus to the extension of settlement, the growth of trade, the augmentation of wealth and comfort throughout the whole valley of the St. Lawrence, is to improve the navigation of the river, give the greatest possible freedom to the industry of the inhabitants with full confidence in the security person and property.

With these, every thing that makes a great and prosperous country, will come as a natural growth; without them the pursuit of partial interests, little jealousies, and the fancied wise schemes of politicians, will be vain. These can hinder the natural progress of society, deaden the efforts of industry, and the spread of knowledge, let loose strife, immorality and destruction, till those who indulge in them perish in their wickedness or folly. But the natural advantages which have been neglected, the gifts of a kind Providence, intended for the multiplication and good of our species, remain for others more worthy of them.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) July 26, 1838.

There have been no arrivals from Britain for some time past, which leaves us without any thing new to offer on the subjects of European intelligence.

The *Mazepa*, 36 days from Copenhagen, arrived yesterday, reports having encountered on her passage the most boisterous weather, occasioning loss of canvass, &c.—this is not a little remarkable at such a season as the present.

The sixth anniversary Meeting of the St. John's Factory was yesterday held at the establishment, as will be seen by the Report published in our present number—the proceedings of the Committee for the last 12 months, as detailed in the Report, cannot but be satisfactory to the public, and afford strong evidence of the benefits which the institution is capable of bestowing on that class of society for whose especial good it was designed. We perceive that the Report intimates an intention to apply for Legislative aid with a view to the greater extension of the advantages of which so many persons, during the past year, have availed. We do not entertain a doubt of the success of the intended petition—the object is too laudable to suppose that its claims on the bounty of the Legislature will not be acknowledged in a substantial manner.

ARRIVAL.—In the *Neptune* from Demerara Mr. Frederick Winter.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Mary Ann* for Cork, Mr. Dillon, Mr. R. Perchard, jun.—In the *Elixir*, Bunting for Sydney, Mr. Fergus.—In the *Norval*, for Liverpool, Mr. W. Alexander.

Married, at Brigus, on Saturday morning last, by the Rev James G. Hennegar, Mr. JOHN MUNN, Merchant, Harbor-Grace, to NAOMI, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Munden, Brigus.

Shipping Intelligence.

**Custom-House**  
Port of St. John's.

VESSLS (ENTERED.)  
July 20.—Anandale, Walsh, P. E. Island—13 M. lumber, 40 M. shingles.—Dolphin, Boudrot, Bay Verte—54 sheep, 8 head cattle, and sundries.—Richard Smith, Langlois, Arichat—34 head cattle.—Inverness, De Roche, Port Hood—40 head cattle, 54 sheep, 50 firkins butter.  
21.—Neptune, Parker, Demerara—ballast.  
23.—Nine Sons, Price, Fayal—76 hhd's., 148 qr-casks, 6 octaves, and 36 sixths wine, 1200 bushels potatoes, 30,200 onions, 100 cabbages, &c.

CLEARED.

- July 7.—Adventure, Mann, Sydney—15 bags bread, 35 bls. flour, 15 bls. oatmeal, and sundries.—Naiad, Patterson, Bathurst—ballast.—Charlotte, Goldworthy, Bay Verte—10 barrels sugar, 16 boxes and 112 qr.-boxes raisins, 22 bls. herring, &c.
- 12.—Devonshire, Wainwright, British Guiana—1400 qts. fish, 8 qr.-casks wine, 10 bls. pork, and sundries.—Neptune, M'Donald, P. E. Island—sundries.—Mayflower, Stewart, Bras' or Lake—120 hds. salt.
- 13.—Scipio, Curren, Trinidad—1394 qts. fish.
- 14.—Breakwater, Pearse, Miramichi—ballast.—Luna, M'Alister, Barbadoes—50 bls. herring, 996 qts. fish.
- 19.—Mary Ann, Hartery, Cork—25,000 galls. seal oil.
- 21.—Olive Branch, Bouche, Arichat—ballast.—Eliza Bunting, Burke, Sydney—ballast.—Richard Smith, Langlois, Cape Breton—ballast.—Helen, Edie, Greenock—2800 gallons seal and cod oil.—Venture, Blackshaw, Miramichi—ballast.—Assistance, Chesson, Cape Breton—21 bls. flour, 30 hds. salt, and sundries.—Norval, Wills, Liverpool—6,900 seal skins, 25,000 gallons seal and cod oil, blubber, and dregs, 40 puns. rum.

ST. JOHN'S FACTORY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Friends and Supporters of this Institution, held on Wednesday, 25th July, the following Report was adopted:—

REPORT

OF THE FACTORY COMMITTEE,

St. John's, Newfoundland, 25th July, 1838.

It is highly gratifying to your Committee, in again meeting the Friends of this Institution, to be able to inform them that it still continues to increase in value and in usefulness.—The past year the Factory has been supported solely by the charitable contributions of individuals and the amounts received for labor performed; and your Committee feel bound to express their warmest obligations to the generous donors, to the Ladies who collected these donations, and to all persons who have assisted the Institution by sundry materials to be made up into Garments, &c. &c.

The unsuccessful result of the fisheries and the extensive failure of the potato crops in 1837, threw into this town an accumulation of want and wretchedness which occasioned additional claims on this Society; and though your Committee have been enabled through the bounty of its friends to alleviate much of the distress which prevailed, and to employ a large additional number of work people, still they are reluctantly obliged to acknowledge that the limited state of their funds has compelled them in many instances to refuse employment to numerous applicants.

Your Committee are convinced that if they had the means they might have employed a much larger number of hands, and thus have relieved the wants of the poor, and at the same time instructed them in a mode of supporting themselves hitherto unknown to and unpracticed by them.

To carry out to the fullest extent this most desirable object, your Committee have recommended an application to the Legislature for pecuniary assistance, and have appointed a Sub-Committee to draft a petition for that purpose, of which they hope the present meeting will approve.

It is also desirable that the work people should be instructed in mending Nets, which is a more difficult operation than net making—but this would involve the expense of paying a person to instruct them, as well as the purchase of old nets to work on; still it would open to the poor a means of useful and profitable employment, for which as much as 5s. to 7s. 6d. per day is not unfrequently paid in the busy seasons of the fishery; and if this could be performed by the Women and Children, the more valuable time of the Fisherman would not be needlessly consumed. This, also, your Committee hope to accomplish if their Institution be fostered with Legislative support.

The Subscriptions for the past year—amounting to something less than £80—have, with the assistance of work sent to the Factory to be executed, enabled your Committee to expend the sum of £232 16s. 3d. in labour alone, beside paying for materials and for the incidental expenses of the establishment. Your Committee regret to state that the Factory is now indebted to several persons in the sum of £90 4s., but there are nets and other finished work remaining on hand which are of more value than the amount of the debts due.

In answering the heavy demands which have been made upon them, your Committee have, as you will perceive, reduced their funds to the very lowest ebb, trusting to the well-known liberality of the Subscribers and to the bounty of the Legislature for the future support of this valuable Institution; and they have the utmost confidence that they will not be disappointed.—The number of persons on the Books of the Factory for employment is about 60.

To His Excellency the Governor and to Mrs. Prescott the Committee again offer their sincere thanks, for the patronage and support which they continue to extend to this Institution.

The following Resolutions were then put and carried:—  
1st.—That the Report now read be received and adopted.

2nd.—That the Treasurer's Account, showing a balance of £90 4s. due to sundry persons, be approved and passed.

3rd.—That the thanks of this Meeting are eminently due to His Excellency the Governor and to Mrs. Prescott, for their continued patronage and support.

4th.—That this Meeting gratefully acknowledge the obligations which the Society is under to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly furnished work for the Factory, or who have in any manner assisted the Committee in promoting the interests of this Institution.

5th.—That this Meeting offers its best thanks to the Subscribers, collectively and individually, for their liberal contributions in support of the Factory.

6th.—That the thanks of this Meeting are justly due to the Hon. Chief Justice BOUTLON, Vice President, and to the Officers and Committee of the Society, for their continued exertions in the cause of this Charity.

7th.—That the thanks of this Meeting are offered to the Proprietors of the several Papers who have given insertion to the advertisements of this Institution, and to those Gentlemen who have undertaken from time to time to dispose of property, without making any charge for such services.

8th.—That his Excellency Capt. Prescott be requested again to accept of the office of Patron of the Institution.

9th.—That the Hon. Chief Judge BOUTLON be solicited to continue in office as Vice President.

10th.—That it is the wish of this Meeting that the Hon. W. THOMAS and Mr. JENNINGS do accept of the offices of Treasurer and Secretary, respectively, for the ensuing year.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen were then appointed by ballot a Committee for the ensuing year:—

Ladies.	
Mrs. Boulton	Mrs. Kielley
— Wix	— M'Lea
— Saunders	— Prowse
— Charles Bennett	— Garrett
— Robinson	— Carrington
— T. Bennett	— Miss Keating
— Archibald	— Dixon
— Winton	— LeMessurier
— Nichols	— Hoyle
— Thomas	— Langley
— Ward	— Elliot
— Scott	— Kough
Gentlemen.	
Mr. Jennings	Mr. Stabb
— Bulley	— Ward
— Prowse	— Willoughby
— A. Shea	— Sinclair
— Kough	— T. Bennett
— Thomas	— C. Bennett.

The St. John's Factory in Account with W. Thomas (Treasurer) between 28th July, 1837, and 25th July, 1838.

1838.		Dr.	
To Paid Work-people.....	£232	16	3
For Materials.....	136	0	5
Tinman's & Joiners accounts	4	17	0
Labourers and Fuel.....	19	9	
Stationery, &c.....	1	1	11
Mrs. Knight 12 months' salary as Superintendent.....	24	0	0
Mrs. Knight, this sum as voted in September.....	1	0	0
Cash remaining in hand.....	5	5	
	£401	0	9
1838.		Cr.	
By Balance from last account.....	£32	16	0
Materials, &c. and work.....	186	18	4
200½ lbs. Salmon Twine, sold 5½d	11	13	11
Donations and Subscriptions.....	79	8	6
Balance due to sundry persons.....	90	4	0
	£401	0	9

Approved—  
ROBERT PROWSE } Auditors.  
PATRICK KOUGH }  
E. E.  
St. John's, Newfoundland,  
July 25, 1838.  
WILLIAM THOMAS,  
Treasurer.

ON 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 Puns. Grenada Rum and  
2 Hds. Sugar.  
JAMES FERGUS & Co.  
July 19.

Sales by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

Friday, At 10 o'clock,  
THE Cargo of the *Mary Bell*, consisting of—  
SPRUCE and PINE

Boards and Plank,

Discharging at  
J. DUNSCOMB & Co's Wharf.

At same time

A few remaining Barrels of New  
Potatoes and Onions,  
With some small Casks of WINE.

July 26.

AT THE SALE-ROOM OF  
JAMES CLIFT,  
TO-MORROW,

Friday, At 11 o'clock,

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

The following Articles, the remainder of the Hon. Acting Chief Justice BRENTON'S Property, viz:

- Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes
- Franklin and Hall Stoves
- 1 Argand Lamp
- 2 Linen Presses, 1 set elegant Window Curtains
- Fenders, Fire Irons, and numerous other articles.

Also,

- Dining Tables, Chairs, China
- Chest Drawers, Rosewood Work Boxes
- Dressing Case and Writing Desk
- 1 Bidet.

And, at 2 o'clock,

- A Pew in the Established Church
- A Share in the St. John's Library
- A small four-wheeled Carriage and Harness
- Saddle, Side ditto, Bridle, &c.

JAMES CLIFT,  
Auctioneer.

July 26.

On MONDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,  
ON THE PREMISES,

ALL the late James Hally's interest for the unexpired term of 21 years, in  
Two Tenements in Duckworth-st.,

In a Cooper's Shop, Stable and Garden, together with a quantity of materials, viz. Billets, Staves, Heading, Hoops, Truss do. and some Coopers' Tools.

Immediately after which,

At the residence of Mrs. HALLY,  
Opposite Messrs. Hunters & Co's,

(WATER STREET.)

- 4 Feather Beds, 2 Bedsteads
- 1 Eight-day Clock, Tables and Chairs
- Looking Glasses, and sundry other articles.

Also,  
A PEW in the Roman Catholic Chapel.

JAMES CLIFT,  
Auctioneer.

July 26.

ON SALE.

MAZEPPA

Just arrived from Copenhagen.

T. & J. BROCKLEBANK

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the *Mazeppa* for Fish in September next,

- 960 Barrels Superfine Copenhagen FLOUR
- 80 Half do. extra do. do.
- 100 Barrels Prime Mess PORK
- 100 Bags first quality BISCUIT
- 190 Do. second do. do.

July 26.

BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Ex Brigantine *Goshawk* from Barbice,

61 PUNS. RUM

- 2 Hds. ditto
- 32 Puns. MOLASSES
- 3 Hds. SUGAR.

IN STORE,

- 20 Hds. SUGAR
- OATMEAL, PEASE, BARLEY, &c. &c.

July 26.

Notice.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late JAMES BLAIKIE, Esq., are requested to present the same, duly attested, on or before the 1st October next, to  
SARAH W. BLAIKIE,  
Administratrix.

July 26.

ON SALE.

T. & J. Brocklebank

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig *Onnson*, from Hamburg,

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

July 19.

LANDING,

AND FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig *NAIAD*, from DANTEIG,

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

BY NEWMAN & Co.

July 12.

Warren & Wheatley

OFFER FOR SALE,

- 400 Bls. fine and superfine FLOUR
- 10 Puns. heavy retailing MOLASSES

AND  
Ex *Harbaine* 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 Poles  
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, Gar-

land & Co.

Ex *CARRS*, from HAMBURGH,

- 818 Bags BREAD,
- 380 Firkins BUTTER.

June 7.

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 MULLOWNEY.

The said BUILDING and PREMISES yield a profit rent of £168 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.

Samuel Codner

HAS RECEIVED

Per sundry Vessels,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
Bridport GOODS,

Viz:—

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

AND ON HAND,  
Devonshire Ale, in hds. and half hds.

- 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 Jar

Clapboard, Coopers' Bush

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

May 24.

Poet's Corner.

LIFE.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

O Life! I breathe thee in the breeze,  
I feel thee bounding in my veins,  
I see thee in the stretching trees,  
These flowers, this still rock's mossy stains.

This stream of odours, flowing by,  
From clover field and clumps of pine,  
This music thrilling all the sky,  
From all the morning birds, is thine.

Thou fill'st with joy this little one,  
That leaps and shouts beside me here,  
Where Isar's clay-white rhy lets run  
Through the dark woods, like frightened deer.

Ah! must thy mighty breath that wakes  
Insect, and bird, and flower, and tree,  
From the dark, trodden dust, and makes  
Their daily gladness, pass from me?

Pass, pulse by pulse, till, o'er the ground,  
These limbs, now strong, shall creep with pain,  
And this fair world, of sight and sound,  
Seem fading into night again?

The things, oh Life! thou quickenest, all  
Strive upward towards the broad, bright sky,  
Upward and outward, and they fall  
Back to earth's bosom, when they die.

All that have borne the touch of death,  
All that shall live, lie mingled there,  
Beneath that veil of bloom and breath,  
That living zone, 'twixt earth and air.

There lies my chamber, dark and still:  
The atoms, trampled by my feet,  
There wait to take the place I fill  
In the sweet air and sunshine sweet.

Well, I have had my turn, have been  
Raised from the darkness of the clod,  
And, for a glorious moment, seen  
The brightness of the skirts of God;

And knew the light within my breast,  
Though wavering, often times, and dim,  
The power, the will, that never rest,  
And cannot die, were all from Him.

Dear child! I know, that thou wilt grieve,  
To see me taken from thy love,  
Wilt seek my grave, at Sabbath eve,  
And weep, and scatter flowers above.

Thy little heart will soon be heal'd  
And being shall be bliss, till thou,  
To younger forms of life, must yield  
The place thou fill'st with beauty now.

When we descend to dust again,  
Where shall the final dwelling be  
Of thought, and all its memories? then  
My love for thee, and thine for me?

THE NOVASCIOTIAN AFLOAT—No. 1.

MAKING SAIL.—'Tis morning—just gray day-light—the noise on deck startles us from a confused slumber, in a small state-room, six feet by four; and rubbing our eyes we gaze and wonder where we are, till hurriedly the scenes of the by-gone day rush upon the mind—the streaming eyes and warm embraces of those we may never see again,—the farewell grasp of friendly hands,—the kind act and the cheering word, came back upon us with a painful distinctness—and we know that we have passed, our first night on board the Tyrian, and that from the noise above our heads, the wind is fair, and the mariners making sail. "Come," says a fellow passenger, peering into our cabin with a rueful face, "let us go on deck, and take a last look at old Halifax." In five minutes we were dressed and leaning over the high bulwarks of the Packet. The sailors were aloft unfurling the sails—the officers on deck uttering commands, with a rapidity which rendered them unintelligible to any but practised ears,—a light breeze from the North-west fluttered the canvas as it fell,—the moorings were cast off, and we were slowly gliding past the town before we had recovered from the surprise which the novelty of the whole scene presented. A last look! perhaps it might be; for some months, to a certainty, it was to be our last. God forgive us the weakness, but we could not look upon the old Town, rising so gracefully from the water's edge, and crowned by the Citadel, without emotion. The morning sun was glancing on the windows, and here and there the smoke from the chimney of some early riser, curled upwards with that wavy motion which Burke so well describes. We thought we had parted with all our old friends,—that the agony was passed.—Oh! we should have sailed in the night, and awaked to

a consciousness, that we were out of sight of land, with the fever of sea sickness upon us, overpowering reflection and regret. But there stood the old Town, the scene of every sad or brilliant page in life's history, down to that very hour. And there, beneath the shining roofs that covered them, slumbered all, or almost all, of those dearest to the heart. Did they all sleep? Was there not one eye peering forth upon those slackening sails, through the tears that half bedimmed it, and straining to trace the outline of forms that might be seen no more? An hour hence and all would be bustle and activity,—but then there was stillness and repose. There slept, invisible to the outward sense, but vividly present to the mind's eye, the school fellows with whom in the opening dawn of childhood we were wont to

rin about the brae,  
When summer days were prime,  
There lay the forms that had expanded with our own,—the hushed spirits that had ripened in energy and knowledge within our daily ken—that had braced themselves for the fiery trials of manhood right worthily and well. There lay the firm friends, social and political, that had breasted with us the storms of life, or struggled by our side for principles they value. May the blessing of the Most High be upon them—may peace and happiness, descending "like the gentle dew from heaven," hover over their paths by day, and gladden their fire sides at night. But there, too, lay nearly all our bitterest foes—well, we have no curse for them. Most of them have been open manly opponents, and the few who have violated the laws of honorable warfare, for private ends and selfish purposes, we forgive from the bottom of our souls. The strife of opinion is as necessary to the growth of knowledge, as the braising of the clouds of earth to the ripening of the harvest. Nova-Scotians are entitled to the benefits of free discussion, in virtue of their descent from those who founded that glorious inheritance for their children. Hitherto, with few exceptions, they have shown that they appreciate the inestimable value of the gift,—may they continue so to do; but when they retire from the arenas in which hot blood is a virtue, to share the relaxations of social life, or survey the wonders and the beauties of other lands, may they, like the manly pugilists of England, leave the baser passions within the narrow rings where they were aroused—or, like the Knights of old, lay aside all hostility to the foe with the harness which shielded the body from his attacks, and the good sword by which they were returned.

Farewell, then, to the living, friends or foes—but, are the living all we leave behind? Beyond those trees the bones of the dead are mouldering—those who danced us upon their knees, and those whose infant forms we have caressed as fondly. How thick and fast they, to the mind's eye, people "the places that knew them, but shall know them no more." Of the future that lies before us they can form no part,—but with the past they are woven, like the choice figures in tapestry, and cannot be separated till the fabric of memory is destroyed. 'Twas something to pass by the high wall that enclosed their dust,—to look on the graves that covered them,—but, ere sun set, even that melancholy pleasure will be denied—and the loved soil that holds the living and the dead, will have faded from the sight.

Gently she glides along—George's Island is past,—to the right the brown fields, familiar roads, and green woods, with their pleasant memories,—to the left, McNab's Island with its own peculiar ties; the Point, the Tower, the Arm, are left behind. The breeze freshens, and one after another we pass the Coves, from Ferguson's to Sambro, with every one of which there is some tie of public confidence,—some happy hour or friendly face, which makes even the rocky shores which they indent, more dear to us than can ever be the fairer scenes to which our bark is hastening.

For, loth to part with all we love,  
From all the ties that bind us,  
Our heart will turn, where'er we rove  
To those we've left behind us.

LIFE ON BOARD A PACKET.—Truly has it been said that nothing was created in vain—even "the toad, ugly and venomous, hath yet a precious jewel in its head"—and that grievous malady, sea sickness, is not without its genial operation both on the body and the mind. Its medicinal effect upon the former we had often heard praised—and its wonderful cures of far gone constitutions, is the hope and stay of delicate gentlemen and ladies,—but its true philosophy is to be sought in its power as a mental medicine—its magic influence on the full heart, as well as the full stomach. Its entire prostration of the nervous system—the intense wretchedness it brings with it—the languor and lassitude by which it is succeeded, banish all thought, memory, and reflection—the high roads of the intellect are broken up—the waters of oblivion are out, and the pleasant and sombre spots of the soul are equally overflowed. By the time we had overcome this necessary evil, we had got accustomed to our prison house, and began to be interested in what was passing around us. To make a sea voyage tolerable, a good ship, a gentlemanly Commander, polite Officers, a skilful and attentive Steward, and a small but pleasant party of fellow passengers, are very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, and these we had. There was no fat dowager groaning in the next berth, or tumbling from side to side with the momentum of a water cask—no cross child howling like the east wind, to rattle our eaves by day, or break our rest at night. Agreeable and intelligent society—a good table—books, newspapers, and a cigar on the

Quarter Deck, helped to kill day after day, and yet, with so much before and so much behind us, they died pretty hard after all.

One ship is so like another—one voyage across the Atlantic so like another, that but little can be said of ours that would interest those who have been much at sea, or that would convey very distinct impressions to those who have not. There is nothing that surprises a landsman more than the order, punctuality, and industry, which prevail on board a Man-of-war. When you see two or three 'zen men and boys on board of a ten gun brig or barque, you wonder what they have to do, and fancy that time must hang very heavy on their hands. But day and night are so systematically divided—each hour, nay, almost each minute, has its own peculiar claim upon everybody in the ship, from the Captain down to the cabin-boy,—and after being a few days on board, the notion that a man-of-war's-man's life is one of idleness, is effectually dissipated. Scrupulous attention is also paid to cleanliness—the word is passed at stated times for a "clean shirt and a shave," and woe betide the slovenly Jack who is found at muster below the average of purification demanded on the Quarter Deck. On the Sabbath morning all hands are assembled for Divine Service—on deck if the weather is fine, in the cabin if it is unpleasant. The congregation is called together by the chiming of the ship's bell, and the Commander reads prayers, and then a sermon. There was something about this scene, when we witnessed it for the first time, peculiarly interesting and impressive. The chimes of that small faint bell, rising in mid ocean, contrasted strangely with the solemn tones pealed from half a dozen steeples, which we had been accustomed to hear; 'twas curious, too, to see a congregation without a benediction—but yet it was pleasing to remark the grave and appropriate demeanor of both officers and men—to feel that the promise of the Deity to be in the midst where two or three were met together, was not confined to the land—and to observe the advantage that is derived by the present generation from the wide diffusion of the Scriptures, which enables the word of life to be broken and distributed even where no pulpit or pastor is at hand. The following Prayer never impressed us so forcibly as when we heard it upon that element for which it was written:—

"Oh! Eternal Lord God, who alone spreadest out the Heavens, and rulest the raging of the sea; who has compassed the waters with bounds, until day and night come to an end; be pleased to receive into thy almighty and most gracious protection the persons of us thy servants and the ship in which we serve. Preserve us from the dangers of the sea, and from the violence of the enemy; that we may be a safeguard unto our most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and her Dominions, and a security for such as pass on the seas upon their lawful occasions; that the inhabitants of our Island may in peace and quietness serve thee Our God; and that we may return in safety to enjoy the blessings of the land with the fruits of our labours, and with a thankful remembrance of thy mercies to praise and glorify thy holy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

MANNERS.—Manners ought to depend upon position.—But position must depend not upon ourselves, but upon others. If the high places could be obtained by striving after them, Heavens, what a scramble would ensue! Leave it to society to place you in a fitting position, and society will do so. Attempt it yourself, and you infallibly fail.—Dick Dædalus is the son of an opulent confectioner, formerly of Gracechurch-street, with a country house at Lavender-hill, Wandsworth. Dick has, also, a brother Alfred. The father died, leaving them a hundred thousand pounds each. Alfred has a handsome house in Russell-square, and associates with wholesale haberdashers, stock-brokers, Blackwell Hall factors, and Southwark seedsmen. Dick lives in Chesterfield-street, May Fair, and aims at high life. To get into good society, as Dick is pleased to call it, he adopts several expedients. He becomes acquainted with certain worthies at the Clubs (who belong, also, to Crockford's), by offering them the newspaper. He then visits Paris, and sends them over presents of snuff-boxes, and fancy patterns of waistcoats. It is thus he endeavours to get on, but he does not get on. Dick has neither wit, animal spirits, face, or figure. A few *roné* Lords notice him in exchange for his waistcoats, and he endeavours to copy their manners. It will not do. Manners are the result of position, and the position of Mr. Richard Dædalus is a false one. I occasionally dine with the elder brother, Alfred. Here, all is right. Matter-of-fact sensible guests, with manners to match. I have met Dick there, but his visits are like Thomas Campbell's Angels. I always, of course, upon such occasions, drop into the conversation of those around me. I take care to remember old London Bridge, with a suitable encomium upon the new one. I eulogize the facade of Fishmongers' Hall, and highly approve of the model of the Tuilleries, with green enclosures in its rear. Upon these occasions, I regularly wind up with, "But, how, alas! Moorfields are fields no more;" a pun which is sure to create a laugh, when delivered Eastward of Temple Bar. Not so, Dick Dædalus. When he dines with Alfred, he infields high life upon the party. He eats with two silver forks, and calls the footman, Sir. He tells us what a capital whist-player Selson is (meaning the Peer bearing that title); and confidently assures the

party, that D'Orsay is a devilish good fellow. The civic guests stare at all this.—Alfred looks uneasy, and asks his brother to take wine.—Dick pulls up, and strives to be interested in a discussion about blubber and blankets—but it is in vain. In two minutes and a-half, he relapses into high life. An infallible recipe of manners, according to him, is only to converse with a particular set of men who belong to the Clubs in St. James's street. As I do not stretch in that particular further Westward than the Athenæum, I suffer under the ban of Dick's fashionable displeasure. This, however, is only exhibited in particular places. His friendship for me rises in the East, and sinks in the West. I meet him in Mark-lane; he is all cordiality, wonders what I have been doing with myself; complains that I am quite a stranger in Chesterfield-street; and so on, to the end of the sympathetic chapter. I meet him in Park-lane: "Alas, how changed from him!" He looks towards Grosvenor Gate, and, if he can, escapes into Hyde Park, without recognition. Strange, that the alteration of a single consonant in the two lanes (M and P) should make such a difference. But so it is. I have seldom met with so odd an instance of local attachment. And yet, after all, Dick has no position. I often lament this in colloquy with his brother, and suggest the expediency of his prevailing upon Dick to remove to Russell-square, where he might get a position with manners to correspond. "Lord love you!" ejaculates Alfred, "I could not dream of such a thing: he would never speak to me again." I then suggest the adoption of half manners. "Suppose, Alfred, he were to remove to George-street, Hanover-square, as a first step: this might get a little high life out of him. Afterwards, by a gentle infusion of civic society, we might, by degrees, drive the Opera Buffa and Almack's out of his head, and bring him to a more Eastern way of thinking." Alfred shakes his head; and, after all, I fear Dick must go on with no better position than Mahomet's coffin.—*Monthly Chronicle.*

INDIANS.—The nature of the red man was once noble; his soul was free, his spirit pure as the wind which seems now to sigh over his desolation in the forest. How sadly changed and lowly fallen is he now! And, shame to us that we should say it, civilization is the bitter water which has sullied the fountain of his life. Reviled, oppressed, hunted like a wild beast from his home, his heart died within him, and his new master at length succeeded in endowing him with a new spirit. His admiration turned to hate, his hope sunk in despair, his native generosity gave place to a deadly and implacable desire of revenge. Once free and unfettered as his native air, a creature to be trusted as truth, a man to be admired, a monarch of the wilderness; he soon became a slave, a heartless reprobate, an outcast. A canoe, with a few mats for encamping purposes, an empty rum bottle, some few pounds of parched corn and dried fish, a square axe, a gun, and an iron pot, constitute the wealth of the present North American Indian; and thus furnished, he roves the wilds, a slave to every evil thought but fear. Alas, for these lords of the wilderness! Their war-paths are trod by the foot of the oppressor, and cities are springing up on the ruins of their humble wigwams. Their favorite haunts are broken up, their sylvan solitude disturbed, and soon their graves will be all that they retain of their once-loved hunting grounds. The red men may sleep undisturbed in the depth of the forest, though in the plains the plough share of the pale faced stranger is tearing up the tumuli of their fathers. The ancient sepulchral mounds of the Aborigines are disappearing as the modern buildings of the intruders arise; and shortly the heroes of the battle field, the council-fire, and the chase, will be regarded but as the imaginary creatures of romance.

LORD BROUGHAM.—From a Paris letter in the London Courier of May 4th:—His Lordship during his short stay in Paris went every where, every saloon being happy to receive so distinguished a guest; he did not by any means confine his visits to the liberal parties, for what may be called his grand display took place in the hotel of the Princess Lieven, where, surrounded by aristocrats the chiefs of the Carlist party, the Duke of Fitzjames, Berryer, and others, besides a whole host of Russians, and all the ambassadors in France, the noble Lord delivered a tirade of more than an hour's length, upon the Carlist party and the policy of the Court of Russia, both of which he attacked with all the caustic severity for which his style is remarkable. Though his French accent is detestable, he delivered himself with as much confidence and rich volubility, as if in his place in the House of Lords. The eloquent Berryer, who was at his elbow, looked unutterable things at each wicked thrust; but many of the Muscovites were perfectly thunderstruck, never having heard an approach to such language in their lives. Despite all his political blasphemies, however, the assembly, hostile as they were, left the room deeply impressed with a sense of his exalted powers.

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