



# Newfoundland

No. 575.

THURSDAY, August 2, 1838.

Sixpence.

## LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, TUESDAY, JULY 24.

Mr. MOORE, pursuant to notice already given, introduced a Bill to prevent frauds in the Culling of Fish and the Gauging of Oil. The hon. member said he had very little to say just then, but he would be prepared more fully upon the subject in committee.

Mr. WINNER seconded the motion. He thought the object of the bill was a good one; no matter who the hon. member might be who brought in a Bill, if the intention was to prevent frauds of any kind, that intention he (Mr. W.) would always support. The Bill then before the house was the same in principle with the one which had recently passed, and Bills of such a nature, protecting the people from frauds, deserved support, and should never be without his.

On motion of Mr. MOORE, the bill was then read a first time.

On motion that it be printed for the use of Members,

Mr. KENT said there was no one more inclined to oppose frauds than he was—whether those frauds were perpetrated in the Courts of Justice, in Commercial transactions, or in the ordinary social relations of life; but he saw nothing in the Bill before the House which would have the effect of preventing fraud; on the contrary, the measure would add perjury to the evil complained of. The less the Legislature interfered in matters such as this Bill brought before the House the better; Legislative enactments would never make men honest, however they may tempt men to be fraudulent. He (Mr. K.) saw in that Bill a principle diametrically opposed to the enlightened views entertained by the Parliament of Britain.—The Imperial Legislature were abrogating the custom of oath-taking and substituting declarations in its stead, and when the sacred nature of an oath was contemplated, the world would acknowledge the wisdom of the proceeding. But the present Bill compelled men to swear, and thus gave a premium to vice. An oath was the sacred obligation which decided life and death, and such a test should not be made too common by bringing it in to decide the quality of fish or the number of gallons in a cask of oil. The Culler or Guager who was not bound by the moral obligations of his Religion to act honestly, would never in his opinion be made honest by the Bill now before the house, and he would therefore oppose it.

Mr. WINNER said he was sorry he could not agree in opinion with the hon. member who had just sat down, but he could not in this instance reconcile the arguments of his hon. friend with the practice before the eyes of the country every day of their lives.—What was the test that now prevailed in the Courts? Nothing could be decided before the touchstone of a sacred oath was applied to it; and as things were managed between dealer and dealer he (Mr. W.) did not see that any other test could be applied to secure fair dealing. He (Mr. W.) had some experience both as regarded fish and oil. He had brought fish to this port, and in one place a Culler would set it down as West India, and at another wharf a Culler would set it down as Madeira; but not satisfied with their judgment, he would take it where it was culler for what it actually was—Merchantable. Surely then some test should be discovered to prevent so injurious a system.

Mr. KENT said the hon. member was mistaken in the conclusion he had arrived at. The hon. member (Mr. W.) had told the house that he had brought fish to one house and it had been set down for Madeira, and by another it had been set down as West India, and afterwards he had taken it where he had thought proper, and obtained its fair value. The very fact speaks volumes against the Bill and against legislating in the matter. Instead of Legislating upon the subject, let the hon. member teach the people to become independent,—let him teach his constituents that so long as they are subject to the merchant—so long as they are in debt and under the merchant's controul—they can never expect to have that remuneration for their labour which a better system would enforce, and an untrammelled voyage ensure. Let the hon. member teach the fishermen to become independent as he (Mr. W.) is, and then they, like him,

may take their fish where the proper quality will be awarded it, and the proper price paid for it.

Mr. MOORE was about to speak, when Mr. SPEAKER interrupted the hon. member by reading a rule forbidding members to speak more than once upon one subject.

Mr. BROWN said the only staple of this country was fish and oil, and a great deal of caution was necessary to be observed when legislating upon the subject, for whatever injured one of the parties engaged in the business of the country injured the whole. Notwithstanding what the hon. member for Ferryland had stated to the house, he (Mr. B.) believed the merchants took more West India fish for Madeira than Madeira for West India. The fairest way would be to create some standard by which the qualities and names of fish might be ascertained. He had known one Culler to call fish Madeira which another Culler would swear was merchantable, and vice versa. He (Mr. Brown) had not the same opinion of the honesty of the out harbour merchants that the hon. member for Trinity had (hear, hear, hear, from Mr. Moore)—he would repeat that he had not the same opinion of their honesty that he (Mr. Moore) had—for no men were, in his (Mr. Brown's) opinion, more honest than were the merchants of the Outports—especially the merchants of Conception Bay (hear, hear!)—their honesty was unimpeachable.

Mr. MOORE said he was sorry to differ from the two hon. members who had last spoken, but the country knew that they were both merchants, and that Tom Fitzgibbons Moore was a fisherman, who caught fish and cured it, and if the hon. members did not know what a merchantable fish was, he could tell them—it was a fish sound and wholesome, fit to be eaten, and which would bear to be carried to any part of the world, even to Brazil.—He (Mr. M's) object in introducing the Bill was to have the sense of the House upon it—that was his object in moving it to be printed. He did not take the responsibility of the bill on himself; but there were a numerous body outside whose interests ought not to be neglected by that honourable House. He knew well the tricks of cullers and guagers—he had himself known a house in this very town to buy a boat-load of fish for Madeira, and he himself had been taken into the store and the door had been locked, and he had culled from the same fish qtls. of merchantable! He had known a cask of rum to be sold by the merchant guaging a certain number of gallons, and he saw the same cask filled with oil, but it guaged fourteen gallons less than it did of rum!—He had known the same of a gin cask! These things he knew for they came under his own eyes, and after this he would ask that hon. house whether some such measure as the one he proposed ought not to be adopted.

Mr. BROWN said he thought if the object of the hon. member for Trinity was to prevent frauds in the culling of fish and in the gauging of oil, the Bill did not go far enough for the object he contemplated; and he would therefore move that a Committee be named to alter and amend, and report upon it. He (Mr. B.) thought there was room for improvement, and he would suggest that a section be added imposing a heavy penalty upon the culler who should cull fraudulently, or the guager who should gauge fraudulently, or upon the merchant who should receive fish or oil so guaged and culled and he would even go farther, and enact that they should be indicted for a misdemeanour.

Mr. KENT said if the object of the hon. member (Mr. Brown) was to get rid of the Bill he would vote for the Committee. He (Mr. K.) did not like this kind of sideward manœuvre to get rid of a measure. It was a species of warfare he did not admire. The hon. member should not have adopted that course,—a contrary one would be more open and candid, the hon. member (Mr. Brown) did not want to give the bantling a violent death, he merely wished to smother it between two feather beds—to give it an easy death! if the motion went merely to report upon the Bill he would support it.

Mr. MOORE said he had a remark to make before the appointment of the Committee—he thought the gentlemen selected were not exactly what it ought to be—two or three merchants were not the persons to whom fishermen would look for a just decision upon the rights of fishermen—let not the committee be like the Delegation, two St. John's men and only one outport member—let it not be like a triangle with two corners against one, or

like a crows foot; but let the committee be equally divided—let at least one fisherman or planter be upon it, and then the poor fishermen might expect some redress.

The motion for a Committee was carried, and Mr. Brown, Mr. Kent, and Mr. Doyle were named a committee.

Mr. KENT presented a petition having the sanction of the Governor from Mr. Joseph Templeman, of the Secretary's Office, soliciting parliamentary encouragement for the production of a Meteorological Journal. The hon. Member said that a similar petition was presented in the last session, and was very favourably received. The fostering encouragement of Government in young colonies, where there was not a sufficiency of population or wealth, was necessary to the advancement of literary pursuits.—Here there was not enough of wealth to remunerate scientific researches, and it therefore became the duty of the Legislature to cheer on aspirants for the wreath of Literary fame. It was a subject in which the Legislature should take a deep interest—our children should be trained up superior to the brute beast. Why was it that our youth occupied so few of the situations of the state? Why was it that we had no histories of any importance since the time of Mr. Reeves? Because there was not sufficient remuneration offered to individuals—to men of ability to come to the colony and dedicate their time and their talents to literary pursuits. Petitions of the kind he then advocated should not be judged of by the politics of the petitioner, but from the value of his labours, and he (Mr. K.) felt satisfaction in having to present Mr. Templeman's petition. He (Mr. K.) might be suspected of an attempt to gain favour with the party to whom he had been always opposed; but he did not care for that—he looked to the merits of the petition and not to the politics of the petitioner.

The petition was then referred to the committee of Supply when sitting.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of Supply.

Mr. KENT said the house had adjourned to obtain information from the Executive as to the amount of Revenue collected at La Poile and Greenspond; that information had been received and the hon. Member read the report.

Mr. BROWN supported the appointment of officers at La Poile and Greenspond—the amount of Revenue warranted the appointment.

Mr. MOORE said the appointment of an officer in Greenspond would be of great advantage to an extensive trade carried on there, and would prevent a great deal of trickery and fraud practised upon the fishermen.

The vote of Salary to two Custom-house officers was then passed, and the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. KENT gave notice of an Address to his Excellency for a Return of the Expenditure of £2000 voted in the last Supply Bill for unforeseen contingencies.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

The House moved into a Committee of the Whole on Supply.—Mr. Brown in the chair.

Mr. KENT would, before the Committee proceeded, read the Treasurer's account as follows:

### ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

1837.	Balance due by	Balance in the	
	Cape Spear } £191 17 7	Treasurer's	} £27,978 11
	Light House }	hands, 30th	
	Due on Road Bill 13,706 18 8	June 1838	
	On Education do. 775 0 0	Balance from	} 54 15 4
	On outstanding } 1,192 3 1	Ft. Amherst	
	votes	Lt. House	
	Supply Bill 19,159 2 9	Temporary	} 4,525 7 3
		warrants to	
	£35,025 2 1	be reimburs-	
		ed from Sup-	
		ply Bill	
		Balance	2,466 18 5
			£35,025 2 1

Excess of Expenditure over Revenue for year ending 30th June, 1838, £2,466 18 5.

Statement exhibiting the probable sums necessary for carrying on the Civil Government of this colony for the year ending 30th June, 1839, and also, the probable receipts of Revenue, taking as a criterion the corresponding receipts of last year:

Expenditure.	Receipts.
To balance from last year £2,466 18 5	Quarter ending 30th September, 1838 Colonial Revenue £8,534 1 0
Gov. estimate 10,958 0 0	Ending 30th Dec. Colonial Rev. 6,103 14 0
Clerk of S. Court 300 0 0	License fund 563 6 8
Education vote 2,100 0 0	Fines 0 19 9
Probable expense of Judicial Enquiry entered into by order of the H. of A. 1000 0 0	Ending 30th April 1839, Colonial Revenue 2,075 6 1
Grammar school at Carbonear 100 0 0	License fund 12 2 11
Contingencies of Legislature 2,628 0 0	Ending 30th June not specified 5,788 3 2
Unforeseen claims 1,200 0 0	
£20,752 18 5	£23,077 19 7
Leaving a probable surplus for public improvement of 2,324 15 2	
£23,077 13 7	

N. B. The Expenses of the Legislature will be less than the sum put down.

The balance of £1192 outstanding, votes arose out of votes of former houses, and was unappropriated. He thought it would be well to bring in a bill to appropriate it. Hon. Gentlemen would see by the above statement what they had to work upon—he had perhaps exaggerated the amount in some cases, but he had done so to be on the safe side of the bush.

The Committee then proceeded to vote the items of Supply separately.—On the vote of £200 to the Clerk of the Southern Circuit Court,

Mr. WINNER said he had an observation or two to make before the vote passed. The Clerk of the Southern Circuit Court sat down in Trepassey, and as the Clerk was also the Registrar of Deeds, the greatest inconvenience arose to the people of that extensive district from that arrangement. It would be better if he even resided in St. John's than in Trepassey—for here he would be of some use if it were only to those who were in the habit of visiting the capital; but in Trepassey it was impossible he could be of the least use to any but the people of that harbour. He hoped, if it came within the province of the Committee, that they would adopt some measure which would remedy the great inconvenience felt from the Clerk of the Southern Circuit Court residing in Trepassey.

Mr. DOYLE suggested that Ferryland would be a better situation for the Clerk.

Mr. SPEAKER said that it would be improper to remove an officer belonging to the Southern District to the district of St. John's—he ought not to be removed from the district to which his duties belonged to a district where he had no duties. If Trepassey was found to be inconvenient as a place of residence for the Clerk, let him be removed to Ferryland.

Mr. KENT said the objection of the hon. member for Ferryland was met by an act of the Legislature.—[The hon. member read an extract from a local Act.]

Mr. WINNER granted that his objection was in some measure met by the extract read by the hon. member (Mr. K.) but not entirely—the deeds may be registered in any Court, but the register of the Southern Circuit Court could not be examined anywhere but where the Registrar resided.

Mr. KENT said the proposition of the hon. member for Ferryland, to have all deeds registered in St. John's, would be most inconvenient if not impracticable.

Mr. WINNER replied that the hon. member (Mr. K.) had misunderstood him. He (Mr. Winner) did not propose that all deeds should be registered in St. John's, but that in preference to the present system of the southern district it would be better to have the deeds of that district registered, and other matters connected with the Southern Circuit recorded in St. John's.

The matter was left to be taken up by the house in another shape.

On the vote to sundry outport Constables, Mr. WINNER said he was surprised to see various alterations made by the Executive in the arrangements of the last session as regards the salaries of the outport police.

Mr. KENT hoped that the Executive could not be guilty of perpetrating so gross an outrage on that house as set forth in the statement of the hon.

member for Ferryland. Does the Executive presume to more knowledge than that house upon the subject. He trusted the hon. member for Ferryland was labouring under an erroneous impression.

Mr. WINNER then proposed an amendment that the sum of £35 be put down instead of £50.

Mr. POWER objected to the amendment, and the House divided, when there appeared for the amendment, the Speaker, Messrs. Doyle, Winner, and Godfrey. Against it Messrs. Power and Kent, the latter hon. member saying he did not like to see this kind of cheese-pairing economy when they suffered large and enormous salaries to go untouched.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The *Monthly Chronicle* for June, a liberal periodical, pays the following just tribute to the British Army, and to the admirable system of administration to which it is indebted for its unrivalled discipline:—

“Nothing can exceed the high state of discipline for which the army is distinguished: the administration is perfect in all its parts, and the manner of conducting duty, from the highest to the lowest, is exemplary in the extreme. The utmost urbanity, totally free from foreign martinet pedantry, marks all the orders and communications from the superior to the inferior ranks. The best spirit and disposition pervade all classes; and subordination has taken so firm a root in the service as to set all attempts to shake it completely at defiance. In the most distant parts of our vast possessions—on the shores of the Ganges, and at the foot of the Himalaya—by the ocean lakes of Canada, and in the humblest of all the Caribbean Isles—in the wilderness of the Cape, and the forests of Australia, duty is as regularly performed, and the rights and comforts of the soldier as well attended to, as within sight of the Horse Guards. The whole of this magnificent system depends upon the word and signature of the officers, the truth of which is never known to fail; and it is the high and perfect sense of honour which pervades all classes that can alone preserve the efficiency of an army scattered over every part of the earth. The world has never seen anything so perfect as this chain of discipline; its establishment and preservation reflect the highest credit on the authorities, who by their noble conduct, have redeemed so many evils in our military system, and counteracted so much injurious influence constantly exerted to the prejudice of the army. Our empire extends to every quarter of the globe, and the sun never sets within the bounds of our dominions; and yet, even in these times, when all civilized nations have learned to assemble and wield their forces with a promptness and efficiency never dreamed of by our immediate ancestors, less than a hundred thousand British soldiers, a smaller army than second-rate continental states keep on foot, maintain the power and supremacy of their country, unshaken and unassailed, to the utmost verge of these gigantic possessions. It is a noble task nobly performed, and an honour to those engaged in the arduous duty. Feeble in number, scattered on so many distant points, the fame and character of the troops can alone keep ambitious and jealous rivals in check. But all who might be disposed to attack the few know the determined resolution of the men; they know that aid from weakness and treachery is not to be expected; that nothing can be anticipated from a combat against such soldiers but the fierce life and death struggle, the prospect of which, fortunately, makes even the boldest pause.”

THE IRISH LAW APPOINTMENTS.

(From the *Morning Chronicle*, June 21.)

The Irish Law appointments have been completed in a manner which the public upon both sides of the channel, will receive with the highest satisfaction. Mr. Woulfe is the new Chief Baron, and assumes that lofty station, we may safely assert, with the concurrent approbation of all intelligent men, whether whigs or tories. The elevation of this distinguished gentleman to the judicial bench is an event to be regarded as one more signal benefit conferred upon Ireland by the present Administration. The office of Attorney General, vacated by Mr. Woulfe, has been conferred upon Mr. Ball, a man of eminent professional ability and private worth, by whom the duties of that important post will be discharged with equal efficiency and honour. Mr. Curry, the member for the borough of Armagh, also an able lawyer and a most respectable gentleman, obtains the vacant Sergeantcy. We committed an error yesterday in stating, that the place of Chief Baron had been offered to Mr. O'Connell. The only appointment offered to that gentleman was the Rolls, Mr. O'Loghlen having consented to go to the Exchequer, in order to enable the Government to appoint Mr. O'Connell in his room. Considering that not a little of the business of the last-mentioned court consists in the proceedings of the clergy of the established church, for the recovery of their tithes, it cannot be denied that the selection of one who has been so prominent and active in anti-tithe agitation, as Mr. O'Connell has been for many years, might naturally enough have been regarded by the church party, in the present disordered state of their judgments, as a measure of rather an unfavourable tendency to the security and due enforcement of their legal rights. Every man of sense knows that the duties of chief baron would be performed by Mr. O'Connell, supposing him invested with that dignity, with as strict hon-

nour, and as fixed a resolution to maintain and execute the laws, as by any other member of his profession, Catholic or Protestant, Liberal or Tory. Mere regard for his reputation as a gentleman and a lawyer would keep his judicial conduct, at least within the ordinary bounds of propriety, were he as deficient in rectitude of principle as his bitterest enemies and calumniators assert. However, the principle that the purity of the judicial office should not only be unstained, but unsuspected, is one of the soundest and most important in the whole code of political morality; and there is, perhaps, no country in the world where it is of greater moment than in Ireland, that this principle should be graven upon the hearts of those upon whom the weighty responsibility rests, of nominating the administrators of the law. No country in the world has certainly suffered more by the reckless distribution of judicial employments; and we are, therefore, the more gratified to observe, in the conduct of the present Government, not merely the determination to confide the scales and sword in every instance to able and unspotted hands, but that scrupulous delicacy in guarding even against the breath of a suspicion, which has influenced their course upon the occasion in question. As to Mr. O'Connell's refusal to accept the Rolls, there can be but one opinion about it. It as clearly demonstrates the purity and fidelity of his devotion to the cause in which he has so honorably and beneficially passed active life, as the circumstance of that place having been offered to him proves that the Government (although fully sensible of those great services which talents of such an order must render any ministry he supports) far from existing, as it is impudently alleged, altogether by his succour and protection, perceives no danger whatever to its stability, even in the prospect of his total withdrawing from the stage of politics. The promotions of Mr. Woulfe and Mr. Ball, vacate the representations of the boroughs of Cashel and Clonmel. Mr. Ball will, of course be re-elected for the latter place, with a contest. We have heard, with not a little pleasure, Mr. Richard Moore mentioned as an eligible successor to Mr. Woulfe in Cashel. From all that has reached us respecting this gentleman, we feel quite certain that his accession to the Liberal party in Parliament would be of great value, and we trust he will be induced to seize the favourable opportunity offered to him by the present vacancy, to place himself in a situation to do active service to a Government and a cause, of his attachment to which he has already given decided proofs. We speak the opinions of some of the staunchest friends of Ireland, when we say that the electors of Cashel could scarcely select a representative better calculated to advance the popular interest at the present trying juncture.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) August 2, 1838.

The *Avalon* from Greenock, in 23 days, arrived on Thursday last, bringing London dates to June 30—but the papers are so occupied, as the public attention seems also to have been, with the Coronation, which took place on the 28th, that the consideration of every other subject would appear to have been for the time suspended.

New York papers to the 7th July have been received since our last, containing information from Canada of a more recent date than had before reached us.—Lord Durham had issued a Proclamation, extending the Royal clemency, under certain qualifications, to the prisoners implicated in the Canadian revolt—this act would seem to have given rise to much dissatisfaction amongst the inhabitants of the two Provinces, it being regarded as calculated to induce greater aggression on the part of the offenders by the comparative impunity with which their rebellion has thus been visited. Whether this opinion will be borne out by subsequent events, or whether the expectation will be realized, which it is reasonable to assume induced Lord Durham to the course pursued on this occasion—that the individuals in question will show themselves sensible of the favors that have been conferred, by adopting a line of conduct different from that hitherto pursued, must of course for the present remain matter of speculation.

The following Bill “FOR THE RETIREMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THIS ISLAND IN CERTAIN CASES, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE ELECTION OF OTHERS IN THEIR STEAD,” is now in progress in the House of Assembly, where it will probably pass with some modifications and amendments.

WHEREAS it is necessary and expedient that Members of the General Assembly of this Island should vacate their seats in certain cases and to authorize the Speaker to issue Writts for the Return of others in their places. Be it therefore enacted by the Governor Council and House of Assembly that whenever any Member of the General Assembly of this Island shall accept of any Office of Emolument under the Government of this Colony the Salary of which Office shall exceed the sum of Pounds per Annum then the said Member shall cease to be a Member of the General Assembly of this Island: Provided that nothing in this Act shall constrain any such Member from again offering himself and becoming a Member to serve in the General Assembly of this Island.

2nd.—And be it enacted that the Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being is hereby authorized to appoint any Member or Members of the said Assembly Commissioner of Woods and Forests and such Member or Members accepting of such situation of Commissioner of Woods and Forests shall vacate his seat and cease to be a Member of the General Assembly of this Island. Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent a Member of the General Assembly after accepting of such appointment of Commissioner of Woods and Forests of again becoming a Member of the General Assembly of this Island.

3rd.—And be it enacted that when any Member of the Assembly shall accept of any situation under the Government where the Annual stipend shall exceed Pounds or shall accept of the situation of Commissioner of Woods and Forests the Speaker of the House of Assembly is hereby authorized and required within Days after he is notified that such Member has accepted a situation under the Government with a yearly Stipend exceeding the sum of Pounds or has accepted the situation of Commissioner of Woods and Forests to issue his Writ to a Returning Officer residing in the District where such vacancy may occur for the Return of a Member or Members to serve in the General Assembly of this Island agreeably to the Royal Charter and the Colonial Secretary is hereby required and directed to notify the said appointment or appointments to the Speaker within Days after the same shall be made.

4th.—And be it further enacted that any Member of the General Assembly ceasing to occupy a Dwelling House agreeably to the provisions of the Royal Charter for Months shall cease to be a Member of the said Assembly and the Speaker is hereby authorized and required on ascertaining the same to issue his Writ to a Returning Officer residing in the District where such vacancy may occur to Elect a Member to serve in the General Assembly of this Island in place of such Member ceasing to be the occupier of a Dwelling House.

5th.—And be it further enacted that this Act shall not have any force or effect until Her Majesty's pleasure therein shall have been first duly signified.

Died, at Greenock, on the 21st June, after a short illness, ANN HOUNSELL wife of James M'Bride, Esq. — at sea, on the 5th June, Capt. ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, of the brig *Olinda*, belonging to Messrs. M'Bride & Kerr, aged 34 years. The *Olinda* arrived at Demerara from this port on the following day, when Capt. S. was interred, regretted by a numerous circle of friends who attended on the melancholy occasion.

Shipping Intelligence.



VESELS (ENTERED.)  
 July 24.—Schr Pearl, Earl, Figueira—90 tons salt.  
 Schr. Goshawk, Cocks, Berbice—32 casks molasses, 61 puns rum.  
 Brig Hope, Cooper, Sydney—118 chaldrons coal.  
 Schr. Happy Return, Forest, Bay Verte—25 M. lumber, 15 M. Billets.  
 Schr. Morning Star, Boudrot, Arichat—23 M. lumber, 10 M. billets.  
 25.—Schr. Mary Bell, McLeod, Sydney—28 M. lumber, 11 M. shingles.  
 Schr. Liberty, Hill, Figueira—80 tons salt.  
 Schr. Nightingale, Matteson, P. E. Island—26 M. lumber, and sundries.  
 Brig Mazepa, Jordan, Copenhagen—1000 bls. flour, 290 bags bread, 100 bls. pork.  
 Schr. Eliza, Hally, Miramichi—17500 feet lumber.  
 Ship William Harrington, Smith, Gibraltar and Cadiz—434 tons salt, 34 bls. beef.  
 31.—Schr. John & Horatio, Sydney—78 tons coal.  
 August 1.—Ship Galatia, Newholm, Cadiz—465 tons salt.  
 Schr. Susan, Le Blanc, Cape Breton—36 head cattle, 19 sheep.  
 Schr. United Brothers, Murphy, Bridgeport—90 tons coal.  
 Schr. Courier, LeVash, Bay Verte—5 M. lumber.  
 Schr. Charles, Boudrot, Bay Verte—9 M. lumber.  
 Schr. Hope, Forest, Arichat—32 head cattle, 11 sheep, &c.

LOADING.  
 July 24.—Schr. Beaver, Picot, Quebec.  
 CLEARED.  
 July 24.—Ship Ann, Day, Quebec—ballast.  
 Schr. Paget, Brophy, St. Vincent—1024 qtls. cod fish, 7 qr. casks wine.  
 25.—Brig Mary, Campbell, Nova Scotia—16 bls. her-ring.  
 Brig Thomas and William, Reid, Quebec—ballast.  
 Brig Pilot, Pearson, Quebec—ballast.  
 Ship Angleania, Burrige, Quebec—44 puns. rum, 30 puns. molasses, 57 Hhds. 2 tierces sugar, 1300 galls. oil.  
 Schr. Dolphin, Boudrot, Bay Verte, 50 bls. flour, 9 bls. sugar.  
 31.—Schr. Goshawk, Cocks, Berbice—1330 qtls. cod fish, 58 bags bread, 20 bls. pork.  
 Schr. Juno, Joice, Quebec—1679 cwt. sugar, 5 boxes cigars.  
 Schr. Richard Smith, Moore, Cape Breton—103 bls. flour, and sundries.  
 Brig Cane Grove, Gamble, Quebec—ballast.  
 Schr. Morning Star—Boudrot, Cape Breton.  
 August 1.—Schr. Mary Bell, McLeod, Sydney—25 bags bread, 30 bls. flour, 4 qr. casks wine.  
 Brig Avalon, Fitzgibbon, Demerara—2,300 qtls. cod fish.  
 Schr. Victory, Ritzgerald, Sydney—ballast.  
 Schr. Albion, Moore, P. E. Isle d—10 bags bread and sundries.  
 Brig Hope, Cooper Cape Bret—wines &c.

Mr. WINNER could state as a fact that a constable who receives £20 in the Supply Bill, was in the practice of going master of a Western Boat, and he knew it to be also a fact, that another constable receiving the public money actually shipped himself as a servant under wages! and no doubt there were others in other parts of the Island guilty of similar conduct.

Mr. POWER asked what the magistrate did when any thing transpired in the absence of those constables?

Mr. WINNER replied that they sent for the nearest officer in the District.

Mr. GODFREY stated that he knew a constable who was in the habit of going to the Labrador fishery.

On the vote of £50 to the Watcher of Prisoners in the Gaol-yard,

Mr. SPEAKER said the duty of the office was a most unpleasant one, and although the sum was high, it was necessary on that account.

Several members having expressed dissent, Mr.

Arrivals—In the Avalon, from Greenock, Dy. Asst. Com. Gen. M'Farlane, Mrs. M'Farlane, Mrs. Clift, Miss Shea.  
Departures—In the Picton, for Halifax, Dr. Ferguson, R. V. C., Mr. Green.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,  
On the Wharf of

THE SUBSCRIBER,  
33 Head Fat CATTLE.

And, at 2 o'clock,  
The Cargoes of the Schooners Courier and Charles

VIZ—  
20 M. Deals, 20 M. Billets.

J. CLIFT.

August 2.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday,) At 11 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF

Parker & Gleeson,

20 Hhds. Fayal Madeira Wine  
20 Ditto Bronte Madeira  
20 Eighths London Particular.

JAMES CLIFT,  
Auctioneer.

August 2.

AT THE SALE-ROOM OF

JAMES CLIFT,

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,  
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  
Chest Drawers, Rosewood Work Boxes,  
Dressing Case and Writing Desk  
1 Bidet, 1 Vapour Bath, 1 Fishing Rod  
1 Tent Bedstead, 1 Easy Chair  
1 Set Mahogany Bedsteads, 2 Ottomans  
2 Sets China, Some Pictures  
9 Mahogany Chairs  
1 Set Chintz Window Curtains  
6 Gilt Poles  
A quantity Useful Books,  
And numerous other Articles.

August 2.

Postponed Sale.

TO-MORROW,

Friday, 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

August 2.

On Sale.

Thos. & John Brocklebank

OFFER FOR SALE

For Fish in September next,

301 Bags second quality

BISCUIT,

Just received by the EMMA from  
Hamburg.

August 2.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,  
On the Wharf of

John & James Kent,

100 Prime Westphalia Hams  
40 Chests Twankey Tea  
40 Do. Congo do.  
50 Tierces Ale do.  
10 Half do.  
50 Dozen Basket Salt  
100 Bushels Oats.

And, without reserve,

20 Doz. Calfskins  
20 Do. Bazzles  
10 Do. Kips  
10 Do. Horse Crups } To Close Sales,  
20 Pair Lasts } and will be Sold without  
2 Casks Shoes } any Reserve.

August 2.

Freehold Property for Sale

WITHOUT RESERVE.

The Subscribers

WILL DISPOSE OF  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY

Next, At 2 o'clock,

On the Premises,

A Part of ARMSTRONG'S FARM, viz. two  
Lots BUILDING GROUND, each 50 by  
150 feet.

Apply to  
PERCHARD & BOAG.

August 2.

Desirable Investment.

POSTPONED SALE.

On Monday.

The 20th August, if not previously disposed of  
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 PREMI-  
SES situate on the South side of the said Street,  
and now in the occupancy of Mr. PATRICK MUL-  
LOWNEY.

The said BUILDING and PREMISES yield  
a profit rent of £158 sterling, per annum.

For further particulars apply to  
PATRICK MORRIS.

August 2.

Notices.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the As-  
sistant Commissary General until One o'clock  
p. m., on MONDAY the 13th instant, for the con-  
veyance to Chatham, of

2 Officers and about 34 Men, 16  
Women and 33 Children.

The whole Detachment to be victualled on board  
by the Contractor, agreeably to certain conditions,  
which, with any other information, will be made  
known at this office.

The Vessel to be ready, and to sail from this  
Port, weather permitting, not later than the 20th  
August.

Payment will be made in London under the di-  
rection of the Board of Admiralty.

Rates for each description of Passenger, to be  
stated in sterling, and in words at length.

COMMISSARIAT, Newfoundland, }  
St. John's, 2d August 1838. }

W. R. EPPES,  
A. C. G.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber  
until FRIDAY, the 17th August, at 10  
o'clock, a. m.

For repairing part of the Road leading from  
Apple Tree Well to George's Pond.

For repairing part of the Road from King's  
Bridge to Outer Cove.

For repairing the Road from Logy Bay, to  
meet the Road from St. John's to Outer Cove.

For repairing part of the Road from St. John's  
to Wigmore's Gully.

For repairing part of the Portugal Cove Road.

For repairing the Road from Goff's Bridge,  
Portugal Cove, to Westward Point.

For repairing part of the Bay Bulls Road, com-  
mencing at Waterford Bridge.

N. B.—Sections and Specifications may be seen  
at the office of

JAMES DOUGLAS,  
Chairman of the Board of Road  
Commissioners.

August 2.

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.

HUNTERS & Co.  
THE CARGO

Of the ANNANDALE, from P. E. Island,  
PINE and Spruce BOARD  
Hardwood PLANK, 1 1/2 to 3 Inches  
Spruce and Hardwood SCANTLING  
SHINGLES and BILLETS.

August 2.

SAMUEL MUDGE

Offers for Sale,

HIS REMAINING STOCK OF  
Bridport GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Consisting of—

COD and Caplin Seines, Cod Nets  
Lance Bunts, Lines and Twines, and  
80 Herring Nets, 30, 40, 50 and 60 fms;

ALSO,

400 Bags Hamburg BREAD  
50 Bls. Flour and Pease  
40 Firkins prime Butter  
Pearl Barley, Sugar, Tea  
300 Pair English Blankets  
100 Pieces Serges & Swanskin  
800 Feet Elm Boards  
Canvass, Hemp, 2 Fish Beams  
19 English Kettles, 1 Cask Lime  
8 Hhds. Ale and Cider  
7 Dozen Madeira and Champagne Wine  
80 Boxes and Half-boxes Liverpool Soap.

August 2.

FIRST FALL GOODS.

WARREN & WHEATLEY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per Avalon, from GREENOCK.

A PART OF THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF  
MANUFACTURED

GOODS,

COMPRISING

A very Select Assortment of the Newest Styles of  
SHAWLS and other fancy GOODS,

A VARIED AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

TROWSER STUFFS,

BEAVERS,

ASTIC OLOTIS,

Hosiery, Tartans &c.

90 Pieces Number and Flat Canvas

14 Casks prime bottled A'e & Porter

Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO,

By the Brig Emma, from HAMBURGII,

100 Bags good common Bread

150 Do. Middling quality do.

100 Do. Fine do.

Which they offer for Sale on the Lowest Terms.

August 2—5w.

BY  
EWEN STABB,

280 Tons Salt (afloat)

Butt and Shoulder Leather

Packages of Boots and Shoes; assorted

English and Westphalia Hams

Geneva in cases containing 3 gallons

Brown Stout, in barrels 3 dozen.

Port Wine do. do.

Hardware, Cordage

Herring Nets, &c.

Hamburg Butter, &c. &c.

August 2.

Grenada RUM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Offer for Sale,

The Cargo of the Brigantine LUNA, Consisting of

55 Puns. Grenada Rum and

2 Hhds. Sugar.

JAMES FERGUS & Co.

July 19.

Canadian Fresh FLOUR.

The Cargo of the BEAVER from

Quebec, now landing,

FOR SALE BY

J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

July 19.

WANTED

To load for the West Indies,

A VESSEL

that will carry from 1600  
to 2000 Qtls. Fish in

Casks.—Apply to

HUNTERS & Co.

August 2.

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. do.

100 Barrels Prime Mess PORK

100 Bags first quality BISCUIT

190 Do. second do. do.

July 26.

BY  
DANE, JOHNSTON & CO

Ex Brigantine Goshawk from Berbice,

61 PUNS. RUM

2 Hhds. ditto

32 Puns. MOLASSES

3 Hhds. SUGAR.

IN STORE,

20 Hhds. SUGAR

OATMEAL, PEASE, BARLEY, &c. &c.

July 26.

T. & J. Brocklebank

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig OBERON, from Hamburg  
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 DANTZIG,

CONSISTING OF

1890 BAGS BREAD

1400 Barrels FLOUR

250 Ditto PEASE

100 Ditto PORK,

BY NEWMAN & Co.

July 12.

BY  
Robinson, Brooking, Gar-  
land & Co.

Ex CARRS, from HAMBURGH,

818 Bags BREAD,

380 Firkins BUTTER.

June 7.

Samuel Codner

HAS RECEIVED

Per sundry Vessels,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Bridport GOODS,

VIZ:—

COD Seines, Assorted sizes

Caplin Seines, Cod Bags

Herring, Salmon, and Cast Nets

350 Dozen Shore, Jigger, and Sed Lines

Roping, Sail, Genging, Sewing,

Trawl, Seal, Salmon Trawl, } TWINES,

and Herring

AND ON HAND,

Devonshire Ale, in hhds. and half hhds.

Soap, Candles

Cordage, Oakum, Nails

Shoulder and prime Butt Leather

Fishing and Deck Boots

Shoes, English and Hamburg manufacture

Pitch, Tar, Varnish, Ochre

Paints of different Colour

Bar Lead

Linseed Oil, raw and boiled.

Spirits Turpentine, 1 @ 2 gallon Jars

Clapboard, Coopers' Rush

ALSO,

2 New Lumber Boats

30 Tuns New Oak Puncheons.

May 24.

Warren & Wheatley

OFFER FOR SALE,

400 Bls. fine and superfine FLOUR

10 Puns. heavy retailing MOLASSES

AND

Ex Haberdine and Abeona from Teignmouth,

Prime Devonshire manufactured CIDER, in Hhds.

and Pipes, a splendid article to bottle

Also, by the Abeona,

A first rate English built PHEATON, with Pole

and Shafts to suit one or two Horses.

OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,

Cheshire and Truckled CHEESE

QUEER ADVENTURE.

We extract the following rich scene from the adventures, as given in the *New York Mirror*, of a *malade imaginaire*, who after having tried a regimen of underdone beefsteak and stale bread without any vegetables, through fear of dyspepsia, is persuaded by a medical friend, to reverse the order of things, and adopt a vegetable diet:—

One day I had a dish of potatoes for dinner. Now, when a man has for dinner only one dish, I appeal to the most common-place imagination whether he has not a reasonable right to expect—nay, to demand—that one dish to be properly cooked, served up with care, in a clean platter, &c. &c.? Well, my potatoes come on the table. I uncovered them. My nature is unusually mild as milk—I pique myself upon being calm. I defy any one to put me into a passion—even the injuries to the coat of my stomach have not soured my temper; but here, those potatoes—my only dish recollect—were, I do assert—though I like cooks as a class—a little too bad? In the first place, the plate containing them was covered. Think of it! There was the water streaming up, and streaming down upon them again! They were thoroughly soaked. I speak advisedly in saying *thoroughly*. They were overboiled—frightfully, dangerously, insolently overboiled. The bottom of the dish was actually half full of water. Potatoes in water! And the coat of my stomach, too! I rose. I said nothing. I might have been a shade paler, but no one would have suspected that there was anything extraordinary the matter with me. I walked into that kitchen. I had lived five years in the house, but had never yet seen the cook. I recognized her, however, by her fatness—her dress—her frock pinned up before—her sleeves rolled to the elbow—her hair disordered—her scarlet cheek—her fierce and threatening eyes—and the drops of sweat that rolled down her forehead. I approached her—the potatoes were in my hand.

"Do you know, my good woman," said I, after a glance from head to foot, but in a tone of forced mildness, which must have been coals of fire to her guilty soul—"do you know, my good woman, that I, I for whose dinner you have—I do not say cooked, but soaked and ruined those potatoes—do you know that I have already lost the use of my digestive organs—that I have utterly and for ever destroyed the coat of my stomach?"

"Bah!" cried the fiery pythones, "What the deuce do I care for the coat of your stomach? Who are you? Clear out of my kitchen."

"Who am I, madam?" said I walking up to her, "look at these potatoes, I repeat, and then ask, 'who am I?' I am a man, whose digestive organs are ruined, gone, and destroyed?"

"Oh, bother your organs!" exclaimed this vulgar and pitiless sibyl. "The potatoes are well enough cooked. Go along to mistress with your complaints. I don't want any such fellows as you in my kitchen!"

I considered this not only impertinent but unfeeling. As she had laid hold of a large wet mop, however, with rather a threatening air, I thought it best not to push the thing too far.

"My good friend," said I, "take this half-dollar—I dropped it into her lap—and let me teach you how to cook potatoes."

Her eyes flashed, but I went on. "Set them on a fire, without paring them, in cold water; then let them half boil—then throw in some salt, and a pint of (mark me) cold water—then let them boil again till almost done. Pour off the water—put a clean cloth over them—and then the saucepan cover—then set them by the fire to steam till ready."

When the old nurse tells Juliet to abandon Romeo, in his misfortune, and to marry the Count Paris, that young lady looked angry and astonished, certainly; but her astonishment and her indignation were very trifling matters compared with the watchful scowl—the superabundant perspiration—the new shade of scarlet—the kindling eyes of this athletic salamander, at my address.

"What!" said she "do you —" and here she used in reference to me—to me, whose name, let me add, has never suffered any dishonour—several epithets, so highly and exceedingly disrespectful, that I cannot think of recording them even in this veracious history—"Do you come here into my kitchen—you deuced fool!—and tell me—me, the cook—to put cold water into the potatoes while boiling!—Clear out!"

The last words are short; but it is astonishing what a tremendous emphasis may be placed upon them. They were uttered in a sort of delirious fury.

Perceiving how matters were going—that my opponent had evidently never purified either her person or her passions on rye-pudding—and not wishing to expose myself to any bodily injury (in the thea state of my stomach), I stepped back with a perhaps somewhat unusual velocity. As I did so the half dollar clattered past my head, against the door—the mop followed. I luckily reached the hall in time to escape these, and heaven knows what other missiles from the same hand; and, as I remounted to the drawing-room, I heard a shriek of hideous laughter, mingled with broken fragments of rage and defiance.

SCRAPS FROM NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.

DOTHEBOY'S HALL.—A ride of two hundred and odd miles in severe weather, is one of the best softeners of a hard bed that ingenuity can devise; perhaps it is even a sweetener of dreams; for

those which hovered over the rough couch of Nicholas, and whispered their airy nothings in his ear, were of an agreeable, and happy kind. He was making his fortune very fast indeed, when the faint glimmer of an expiring candle shone before his eyes, and a voice he had no difficulty in recognising as part and parcel of Mr. Squeers, admonished him that it was time to rise. "Past seven, Nickleby," said Squeers. "Has morning come already?" said Nicholas, sitting up in bed. "Ah, that it has" replied Squeers, "and ready iced too. Now, Nickleby, come, tumble up, will you?" Nicholas needed no further admonition, but "tumbled up" at once, and proceeded to dress himself by the light of the taper which Mr. Squeers carried in his hand. "Here's a pretty go," said that gentleman, "the pump's froze!" "Indeed," said Nicholas, "not much interested in the intelligence. "Yes," replied Mr. Squeers, "you can't wash yourself this morning!" "Not wash myself!" exclaimed Nicholas. "No, not a bit of it," replied Squeers, tartly; "so you must be content with giving yourself a dry polish till we break the ice in the well, and can get a bucketfull out for the boys. Don't stand staring at me, but do look sharp with you!" Offering no further observations, Nicholas huddled on his clothes, and Squeers meanwhile opened the shutters and blew out the candle, when the voice of his amiable consort was heard in the passage demanding admittance. "Come in, my love," said Squeers. Mrs. Squeers came in; still habited in the primitive night jacket, and further ornamented with a beaver bonnet, of some antiquity, which she wore with much ease and lightness upon the top of the nightcap before mentioned. "Drat the things," said the lady, opening the cupboard, "I can't find the school-spoon anywhere." "Never mind it, my dear," observed Squeers, in a soothing manner, "it's of no consequence." "No consequence, why how you talk!" retorted Mrs. Squeers, sharply; "isn't it brimstone morning?" "I forgot, my dear," rejoined Squeers; "yes, it certainly is. We purify the boys' bloods, now and then, Mr. Nickleby." "Purify fiddlesticks' ends," said the said lady. "Don't think, young man, that we go to the expense of flower of brimstone and molasses just to purify them; because if you think we carry on the business in that way, you'll find yourself mistaken, and so I tell you plainly." "My dear," said Squeers, frowning, "Hem!" "Oh, nonsense!" rejoined Mrs. Squeers. "If the young man come to be a teacher here, let him understand at once that we don't want any foolery about the boys. They have the brimstone and treacle partly because if they hadn't something or other in the way of medicine, they'd be always ailing, and giving a world of trouble, and partly because it spoils their appetites, and comes cheaper than breakfast and dinner. So it does them good and us good at the same time, and that's fair enough, I'm sure."

THE PUPILS.—Pale and haggard faces, lank and long figures, children with the countenances of old men, deformities with irons upon their limbs, boys of stunted growth, and others whose long meagre legs would hardly bear their stooping bodies, all crowded on the view together; there were the bleared eye, the hare lip, the crooked foot, and every ugliness and distortion that told of unnatural aversion conceived by parents for their offspring, or of young lives which, from the earliest dawn of infancy, had been one horrible endurance of cruelty and neglect... There were little faces which should have been handsome, darkened with the scowl of sullen dogged suffering; there was childhood with the light of its eye quenched, its beauty gone, and its helplessness alone remaining; there were vicious-faced boys, brooding with leaden eyes, like malefactors in a jail; and there were young creatures on whom the sins of their frail parents had descended, weeping even for the mercenary nurses they had known, and lonesome even in their loneliness. With every kindly sympathy and affection blasted in its birth—with every young and healthy feeling flogged and starved down... with revengful passion that can fester in swollen hearts, eating its evil way to their core in silence, what an incipient hell was breeding there!

MASTER WACKFORD SQUEERS.—"Am I to take of the school when I grow up a man, father?" said Wackford junior, suspending in the excess of his delight, a vicious kick which he was administering to his sister. "You are, my son," replied Squeers in a sentimental voice. "Oh, my eye, won't I give it to the boys?" exclaimed the interesting child, grasping his father's cane. "Oh, father, won't I make 'em squeak again?" It was a proud moment in Mr. Squeers's life to witness that burst of enthusiasm in his young child's mind, and to see in it a foreshadowing of his future eminence. He pressed a penny into his hand, and gave vent to his feelings (as did his exemplary wife also in a shout of approving laughter.) The infantile appeal to their common sympathies at once restored cheerfulness to the conversation, and harmony to the company.

Wanted.

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

On Sale.

SAMUEL MUDGE

OFFERS FOR SALE  
500 BAGS Bread, 100 Bls Flour  
50 Bls. Pease and Oatmeal  
50 Firkins Prime Butter, 300 Bags fine and coarse Pollard, 6 Bushels each  
10 Hhds. M. Cock's Ale, 5 Hhds. Cider  
7 Bolts No. Canvas, 800 Feet Elm Boards  
2 Bags Coffee, 20 Loaves Sugar.

ALSO  
8 Cod and Caplin Seines, 1 Cod Net 50 x 50  
120 Herring and Salmon Nets, 2 Lance Bunts  
80 Dozen Shore, Sed, Bank, and Hambro' Line  
TWINES—Salmon, Salmon-trawl, Trawl, Seal, Sail, Gauging, Herring and Sewing  
250 Pair 7 x 10 qr Blankets  
80 Pieces Blanketing and Serges  
5 Dozen Champagne, @ 40s p dozen,—And  
100 Boxes and Half Boxes SOAP.  
June 21.

BY  
Patrick Gleeson,  
2 Kitchen Ranges,  
(Complete.)

June 21.

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 Muscovado 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  
LINED 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,  
viz.  
Herring Nets, 40, 45, and 50 rans.  
Cast Nets, St. Peter's, Shore and Sed Lines  
Twines, Shoe Thread, &c.  
May 24.

ON SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have for Sale  
SUPERIOR Sydney COALS,  
Lime, Roach and Slack,  
In Bulk and in Casks of different sizes, will be delivered at any part of the town or suburbs at short Notice.

ALSO,  
SPARS, for masts, yards, topmasts, &c.  
Hardwood Timber,  
Bowsprit Pieces  
10 M. seasoned Billets  
1 Ship's Boat.  
R. BRINE & Co.  
May 17.

NOW LANDING

AT THE WHARF OF  
BULLEY, JOB & Co.  
Ex Barque CATO from NEWCASTLE  
Best Walsend COALS.

N. B.—Families can be supplied on very accommodating terms, and free of Cartage.  
May 24.

42 PUNCHEONS fine flavoured RUM

Now landing from the Brig IMPROVEMENT.  
AND  
Per Ship WILLIAM PARKER from Hamburg,  
1600 Bags Ist, 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 HORN from Waterford.  
R. BRINE & Co.  
May 31.

Portugal Cove Road!

Stage Coaches VICTORIA, VELOCITY, and CATCH.  
THE Proprietors of these Coaches having made arrangements conducive to the greater comfort and convenience of Passengers, by having Luggage-Carts, &c. &c., to accompany them, beg leave to inform the Public that they have now commenced running—starting from the Commercial Hotel for the Cove every morning at 9 o'clock, and for St. John's, immediately after the arrival of the Packets.  
TERMS—Passengers.....5s.  
Luggage over 20lb. weight cannot be carried without a reasonable charge.  
N. B.—All Letters, Parcels, Luggage, &c. &c. intended for Conception Bay to be left at the Commercial Hotel, where Passengers will please apply to secure the Coaches.  
St. John's, May 31.

JOHN EALES, TAILOR,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends of St. John's, and the Outports, that he has re-commenced the above business in all its branches, in the House occupied by Mrs. Dearen, next door to Mr. James Stewart's dwelling; and having lately returned from America, where he has received the best instructions and the newest Fashions in that line of Trade, and having engaged the best Workmen in the Island, he hopes, by despatch, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.  
June 28.

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