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CAPTAIN BACK'S GEOGRAPHICAL VOYAGE TO THE ARCTIC SHORES.

(From the London Spectator.)

This expedition was planned in order to accomplish by sea what Captain Back had failed to do by a land journey in 1833—complete the survey of the Arctic shore between Regent's Inlet and Cape Turnagain.—But his attempts were frustrated by the severity of the winter immediately preceding his departure, which stopped the breaking up of the ice during the summer months. So early as the end of July, he was ebecked by the ice in about 62 degrees of latitude: and by the middle of August he was snugly embedded in a floe off Southampton and Baffin's Islands, (latitude 65° 66') almost within sight of the spot where he was to begin operations. By the exertions, natural, or at least habitual to British seamen, and by keeping the sails constantly set to take instant advantage of any opening in the ice, or of a wind strong enough to enable the good ship Terror to force her way through the disjointed masses, a little progress was occasionally made. But the effects of currents, tides, and storms, upon the field of ice in which they were confined, frequently undid more in a day than all the efforts of the crew and ship could achieve in a week. By the latter end of September, all chance of doing any thing that season was at an end. The night frosts glued the masses of perennial ice together; and nothing remained but to winter off Cape Comfort, and take their chance in the ensuing summer. But when summer came it was found absolutely necessary to return. From the failure of a new invented warming apparatus, which certain official people had foolishly substituted for Parry's, and from some inexplicable circumstances, both officers and men were visited with scorbutic affections, and rigidity in the joints and muscles. Several deaths had taken place; and the surgeon officially declared, that if the ship remained another winter "it would be fatal to many of the officers and men." But a still greater obstacle opposed their progress. From the pressure of the ice, caused by currents, &c., driving masses into channels too small to hold them, the ship was forced out of the water, jammed between large blocks, and received such dislocations, in the fearful convulsions to which she was at times subjected, that when freed, she was no longer sea-worthy. By contrivances, and great exertions, (though once for a moment, the crew sunk under their toils, and the ship was going down,) they at last reached Lough Swilly. Here,

"Harrassed and worn out by extreme toil, the crew were no longer able to work as formerly; and though ably assisted by the officers and men of her Majesty's service stationed along the coast, and especially by Lieutenant Murray and the officers and crew of the Wickham, yet the Terror was gradually sinking by the head; when, finding that their united efforts were unequal to keep her afloat, it was determined, as the last resource, to run her ashore on a small sandy beach selected for the purpose. It was found at low water that upwards of twenty feet of the keel, together with ten feet of the stern post, were driven over more than three feet and a half on one side, leaving a frightful opening astern for the free ingress of the water. The forefoot, too, was entirely gone, besides numerous bolts either loosened or broken; and when, besides this, the strained and twisted state of the ship's frame was considered, there was not one on board who did not express astonishment that we had ever floated across the Atlantic."

Baffled at the outset of the expedition by obstacles before which human exertions and human endurance are alike powerless, no contribution could be made to geographical science; nor did an opportunity occur for adding any thing to our knowledge of natural history, or of savage man. The few Esquimaux the voyagers met were only seen for a short time, and displayed no new or striking characteristics. Such was the dreary inhospitality of their long winter location, that even Arctic animals were rarely within their reach; one bear and one rein-deer form the sum of their sporting spoils, except a few smaller creatures; but, so barren of incident of object was their life, that these trifles swelled into importance and caused excitement. Except to professional men, or to amateur nauticals, the chief interest of the volume is moral, and will be found in the glimpses it

gives us into our own nature, in scenes of irksomeness, depression, difficulty, or peril; and the different effects they produce upon the half-taught or the undisciplined mind, and on the man excited by responsibility and animated by the hope of fame. What attraction there is besides, consists of some sketches of Arctic scenery, and in the sympathy with which the reader follows the partially successful though in the end baffled exertions of man against the elements. At the same time, criticism must acknowledge that the volume is somewhat bulky in proportion to the quantity of new or attractive matter it contains.

Of the manner in which the vessel was prepared by the shipwrights, at Chatham, Captain Back speaks in the highest terms. Of the crew he does not pronounce so favorably.

When Robinson Crusoe, in his little skiff, was hurried rapidly out to sea, by an adverse current, he wishfully looked towards the Island from which he had so often longed to get away, and cursed his folly for leaving it. So it was with our adventurers. The ice, which was at first looked upon as their enemy, was at last regarded as their friend; and much anxiety was felt lest it might break up, and expose the ship to the tender mercies of the icebergs floating in a convulsed sea, or be driven by some overwhelming force against the iron bound cliffs of Cape Comfort, and ground to powder with the mass in which they were locked up. For months, the sounds of these commotions were almost the only noise that broke upon the stillness of an Arctic night. A few extracts will indicate their state.

"The snow did not cease until 6h. 30m. p. m.; and then so laden were the decks with it, that the people were actively occupied more than an hour in clearing it away; the mist at the same time partially clearing, permitted a glimpse of the land, which was found to be considerably nearer than any one had anticipated, and proved that we had been set further than was expected to the westward. At 5h. p. m. Cape Comfort bore by compass N. N. E.; and soundings were obtained with one hundred and seventy five fathoms of line, at a distance of not more than five miles from the nearest rocks. During the night, the increased violence of the wind, and its unwelcome constancy to the adverse quarter, had a direful effect on the shore ice in which we were embedded; and though every piece was so closely and firmly packed against the other, that there was not a hole large enough to admit of drawing water, yet at 4h. 30m. a. m. September 24th, an agitative motion discovered itself among the surrounding ice, so violent, and indeed irresistible, that what was not crushed by its enormous force was raised up to various heights; one ponderous mass, with several peaks, to upwards of twenty feet.

"Throughout the latter part of the day and most of the night, heavy squalls were frequent from the same quarter; and though these had considerably abated by the 14th, yet, to our astonishment, the pack had taken us, according to Lieutenant Stanley's measurement, within three thousand six hundred and fifty yards of the inaccessible cliffs of Cape Comfort; against which therefore there was reason to apprehend that the ice might strike, break up, and wreck the ship. The extraordinary disappearance of extensive bodies of in shore ice, and the occupation of their places by the still heavier ones from seaward, seemed at first quite unaccountable, till the fact was established that two-thirds of it were actually ground and pressed up to the height of 20 feet in a solid mass against the unyielding rocks.—What fatal consequences, therefore, might not be apprehended, if any untoward fracture of the pack should unmoor us from our present bed!

"The wind veered to the southeast; and some signs were observed of water in the opposite quarter, occasioned, as we knew, by the motion of our own pack. The night was unusually calm; yet it was apparent to every one that some disturbing force was carrying us rapidly towards the frowning precipices not a gun shot distant. The attention of those on deck was riveted to sounds distinctly heard, of breaking ice, crashing and grinding with a discord the more horrible, as, with that exception, nature was in dead repose.—When day dawned, it appeared that we had been driven to the westward, and close in shore, where the bay

ice was still in tumultuous agitation, having been thrown up against the rocks into some shelving places to the height of thirty or forty feet. After church, a large party went to the edge of the pack, or floe, as it is now termed, and witnessed the work of destruction as it went on. It was a spectacle, indeed, not less sublime than appalling.

"The carpenters now commenced caulking wherever they could, outside the ship. At 7, p. m. a slight noise was heard among the ice about a mile to the westward of the ship; which, for the succeeding two hours, drove fast towards the straits; but as the tide grew weaker, the onward motion of the ice was of course checked, while the breeze urged the whole western body with irresistible force against it; the effect of which was, that at 9 p. m., while we were making the curve of a bay, our floe pieces were suddenly assailed by a powerful rush of the seaward ice, which, thrusting us close to the tidal wall so as to cause almost a dead pressure, began to grind and plough up the edges on every side. Frequently during the process, there were brief intervals of cessation in one part or another, followed by a quick repetition in a direction perhaps exactly opposite. Again, there would be a general pause, not unlike the silence which succeeds a heavy crash of thunder; but suddenly, when hope was beginning to whisper that all was over, on it came again with a burst of deafening roar, destroying every thing in its furious course.—Wherever our eyes were turned they were met by rising waves of ice rolling their burdens towards the ship. One in particular, not more than thirty paces away, had reared itself at least thirty feet on our floe piece, which, strong as it was, gave way under the accumulated weight; and a mass of several tons being thus upturned and added to the original bulk, the whole bore down slowly upon our quarter. The ship herself was high out of the water on the ice, but this overtopped her like a tower.

"Meantime, we were getting nearer and nearer to the land ice; large rents were showing themselves in the ice, at right angles on each side of the fore chains; the ship unable to right herself began to complain; and the scene every moment became more dark and threatening. Extra purchases were fixed to the pumps; the hands were turned up, the sick provided for; and though nothing effectual could be done for our preservation, the attention of the men was occupied in hoisting two of the boats higher up. On former occasions there were large pieces of ice around, any one of which would have afforded a sufficient deposit for boats, provisions, or whatever in the exigency of the moment might have been placed upon it. Now, on the contrary, we were surrounded by crushed and broken ice; some, indeed, ponderous enough, but all too angular and fractured to trust a boat upon; nor could we ourselves have found footing so long, as every part was more or less in motion; or even if some of the more active and hardy had succeeded in doing so, still they could not possibly have reached the land.

"Knowing this, and feeling acutely for the many beings entrusted to my charge, it may be conceived with what intense anxiety I listened to the crashing and grinding around. The strength of the ship, tried and shaken as it had already been, could hardly be expected to withstand the overwhelming power opposed to it; and what the result of that night might have been, it is impossible to say and painful to contemplate, had not an overruling Providence mercifully averted the crisis, by suddenly, and at the moment of greatest peril, arresting the tumult. In less time than it could be spoken, there was the stillness of death—and we were saved! The watch was called, the crew dismissed; and I trust that none that night laid his head on his pillow without offering up a devout thanksgiving for the mercy which had been vouchsafed him."

The final breaking up of the ice was prodigal of hope and fear, and not destitute of adventure. For some time the vessel was embedded in a large mass, with which it floated about; and though time and the use of ice-saws lessened its quantity, too much of it still adhered to her to allow of any successful attempt at navigation. Whilst occupied in attacking it with mechanical means, a part of it separated.

"The detached portion, on which were two men, (a third being in the dingy, close to them,) was instantaneously splintered into three pieces; two of which, singularly enough, were separately occupied by the persons just mentioned, who, standing steadily on the whirling and heaving ice, thus violently discarded, gave a hearty cheer, while their companion, having lost his balance from the sudden jerking of the dingy, lay stretched at full length and grasping the gunwale, on each side. The cheering, however, was turned to astonishment, as they watched the ship slowly rising and heeling over to port. We on board had been surprised that no counteraction occurred; and were beginning to wonder that the vessel did not recover her equilibrium, but were now startled by the conviction that she was gradually going over; and the great inclination rendering it impossible to stand on deck, every one clung on to windward as he best could.—Then it was we beheld the strange and appalling spectacle of what may be fitly termed a submerged berg, fixed low down with one end to the ship's side, while the other, with the purchase of a long lever advantageously placed at a right angle with the keel, was slowly rising towards the surface.

"Meanwhile, those who happened to be below, finding every thing failing, rushed or clambered on deck, where they saw the ship on her beam ends with the lee boats touching the water, and felt that a few moments only trembled between them and eternity. Yet in that awful crisis there was no confusion; the sails were clewed up and lowered; fresh men from former crews were stationed in the boats, which again were rather unhooked than lowered; the barge was hoisted out; and with a promptitude and presence of mind I shall ever remember with admiration, the whole five were provisioned and filled with arms, ammunition, and clothing, and veered astern clear of danger. The pumps were never quitted; and though expecting that the ship might capsize, yet the question of 'Does the leak gain on us?' was asked, and when answered in the negative, there was still a manifestation of hope. Our fate, however, yet hung in suspense, for not in the smallest degree did the ship right; happily for us there was a dead calm, which permitted us to examine the berg.

"It is not a little remarkable to reflect on the various ineffectual attempts that have been made by different commanders in modern days, to fill up the small blank on the Northern charts between the bottom or south of Regent's Inlet and Point Turnagain. Parry's and Franklin's achievements are too well known to require observation or eulogium from me; yet the former could not penetrate through Fury and Hecla Strait, and the latter found it impracticable, from the damaged condition of his canoes, the want of provision, and the advanced state of the season, to proceed beyond Point Turnagain. Of Sir John Ross's eventful expedition all have heard. My own in search of him is also before the public. Captain Lyon, in trying to reach Repulse Bay by the Welcome, was baffled by a succession of bad weather and heavy gales. And now again, I, acting upon the united experience of most of the distinguished names just mentioned, under circumstances considered favorable, after getting nearly within sight of my port, am stopped by drift ice, at what is generally the very best period for navigating the Polar Seas; am frozen fast, in October, 1836, at the entrance of Frozeu Strait; and now, June 16th, am carried into Hudson's Strait, on some of the very same ice that originally begirt the ship, without having had it once in my power either to advance or retreat. In short, from north, south, east, and west, the attempt has been made, and in all equally without effect; and yet, with a tolerably open season, the whole affair is within the accomplishment of six months."

DISTINGUISHED CONVERT TO THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CORK, July 20, 1838.—Great interest has been created in this city, these few days back, by the intended reception of a young lady of rank and fashion into the religious community of the *Sisters of Mercy*; and the more particularly as it had transpired that the fair novice was not only allied to some of the highest families in the kingdom, but had also, in the exercise of an independent judgment, preferred the proscribed and persecuted doctrines of the Church of Rome, with all its faults, to the more fashionable tenets of its more favoured rival. Curiosity had been on the stretch for many days, until it at length appeared that the individual who had thus presumed to act and think for herself was none other than Miss AGNEW, a cousin of the famed Sir ANDREW, and no less celebrated as the authoress of "Geraldine," one of the best controversial novels of the day. The fame of Geraldine, which had raised her high in the estimation of the literary and religious world, and her near connexion to the gloomy puritanical Baronet of Scotland, increased the interest of the scene; and few things have produced more excitement in our social circle than the voluntary sacrifice of this clever and highly-gifted female, and the dedication of her future life to corporal as well as spiritual works of mercy.

The character of Miss CARRINGTON is exquisitely shadowed forth in the book in question, and portrays most fully the doubts and difficulties which beset the young Heroine's path in her search for truth and certainty; while that amiable enthusiastic, her cousin is described in Lord Harvey with all that intellectual weakness and mistaken zeal which has marked the career of the hon. and pious member for Wigtonshire. In Geraldine Carrington, therefore, we may regard the object of this present sketch; and in those scenes so admirably described, of controversy and discussion, we may trace the deep research and struggles which she had to undergo before she brought her mind to that point from which now there is no retreating. There is always a degree of solemnity about the ceremony of a reception which is sure to command our admiration and respect; but when we find this great step thus sanctioned by a life of study and reflection, aided, by an intellect of the highest order and powers of reasoning such as few possess we cannot but regard the registering of such a vow as one of the most persuasive and convincing arguments in favour of the creed of her adoption. Nothing, however, can equal the dismay and consternation of the orthodox of this city at such an act of backsliding by one from whom so much was expected; and they who measure religion, not by the fear and honour of God and the love of our neighbour, but by the abstract hatred of Popery alone, are ready to sink into the earth at the thoughts of one so nearly allied to that special vial of grace, Sir Andrew, thus proving the practical result of all his ghostly labours and denunciations against the religion of the Irish people. In fact, it appears like an act of retributive justice, that he who waged the foremost war against freedom of thought and liberty of conscience, should now be forced to reap the bitter fruits of that reaction, the necessary result of his ill-judged zeal and reckless enthusiasm, and to see her upon whom his most ardent thoughts were fixed, and who was every way worthy of them, seek shelter in the bosom of that church which it was his whole object through life to vilify and decry.—Miss Agnew's conversion was evidently no sudden thought, no hasty whim, arising from vanity, caprice, or disappointment. Her writings show that she is a woman of extraordinary powers, with an intellect capable of grasping the most capacious subjects of reasoning or divinity, and the result of her labours prove, that "deeper than did ever plummet sound" she has dived into the sacred mysteries of religion, to seek for that certainty and conviction on which she now finally relies. A demonstration such as this is of no ordinary occurrence in this world; it is one of those signs that cannot be despised or neglected; and at such a time as this, when every effort is made to degrade the religion of our forefathers that faction can devise or human malignity invent, we cannot but regard the spontaneous conversion of this pure high-minded woman as little short of a special interposition of Providence and Divine Will.—*Freeman's Journal.*

A letter from Vienna of the 24th ult. states that a strong feeling prevails in Hungary, particularly among the nobles and great commercial houses, against the aggressive restrictions imposed by Russia upon the navigation of the Danube. Proposals for resisting by force any attempt to restrict Hungary in the free navigation of that river were not only made but openly encouraged. These indications of a will not easily controlled, may drive Prince Metternich to draw closer the bonds of the amicable alliance at present uniting Austria, England and France. Such an union—if cordially rendered available to the great purpose of checking the grasping ambition of Russia—would soon quiet the apprehensions now entertained respecting the ultimate fate of the Ottoman empire. Austria, single handed, is no longer able to cope with the Czar.—Though one of the clearest sighted statesmen in Europe, Prince Metternich has found it impossible to outwit a power before the talismanic touch of whose gold every lock flies open—

every secret is disclosed. He had to create a system and organize a means of conducting it; whereas his great rival, Nesselrode, found a system which had been organized before the accession of Catherine II., which had never been allowed to stand still a moment, even during the perpetration of imperial tragedies, in effectual operation; and from that system he never deviated a hair's breadth. The policy of Metternich is essentially and necessarily pacific and conservative, because the Austrian Empire is composed of large disjointed masses, ready to fall asunder in a contest with an adjoining power. On the other hand the policy of Russia is, from a necessity resulting from the ignorance of her barbarous population, wholly aggressive. Repose would bring intelligence, or it would produce endless revolutions; and both would be equally destructive of the dominion established by the Czar. Detestable as is the policy of Russia, its very basis being injustice, her statesmen know and feel that they have no choice but to pursue it. This fact, were it duly weighed by the governments of Western Europe, would put an end to the idle complaints about Russian bad faith, by suggesting the prompt adoption of measures which would revert upon herself the bitter consequences of her own crimes.—Western Europe may yet, by a word, restore the independent nationality of Poland. Let that word be spoken and the Czar will find enough to do, without meddling either with the Egyptian question or the navigation of the Danube. It will not be more difficult to provide a King for Poland than it was to find Sovereigns for Belgium and Greece—for it can no longer be contended that Nicholas has not forfeited all claim to the protectorate of that country.

(From the Greenock Advertiser, Aug. 2.)

In the House of Lords, July 30—

The Earl of Aberdeen presented a petition from the colonists of Newfoundland, complaining of the distracted state of that colony, and praying that some measure might be taken to secure a better operation of the laws. The noble Earl remarked that he was fully acquainted with the truth of the allegations contained in the petitions, and asked whether the colony was under the jurisdiction of the Earl of Durham. Lord Glenelg allowed that Newfoundland was at present in a most distressed state, but said he feared greatly the remedy suggested, namely, a change of the constitution, could not be carried into effect. He had, however, made propositions to the delegates from the House of Assembly which he hoped would have in a great measure the effect of allaying the existing feuds. With respect to the jurisdiction of Lord Durham, he (Lord Glenelg) believed that his commission gave him authority over that as well as the other North American Colonies; but heretofore certainly the Governor of Newfoundland had been independent of the authority of the Governor General. Further than this he could assure the noble Earl and the House, that the affairs of this colony would meet with all the attention he (Lord Glenelg) could bestow.

Various rumours are in circulation of changes in the Government, which, however are not expected during the session. The changes involve the names of Sir John Hobbhouse, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Glenelg Lord Duncannon, and Lord John Russell, in the Cabinet, and Lord Morpeth, Secretary for Ireland, and Messrs. Baring and Stanley, joint Secretaries of the Treasury. It seems that Lord Glenelg is destined for India, and Lord Duncannon is in such a bad state of health as to render his retirement necessary. The other retirements, or rather changes, are expected to be consequent upon these two. It is said that disinclination to hazard so many contests with the Tories as this arrangement would involve, prevents it from speedily taking place. However, that it is shortly looked for there is little doubt.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

(From the London Shipping Gazette, Aug. 4.)

We know not whether it be the intention of Mr. Spring Rice to carry into effect the recommendation of the committee on the charge for postages, contemporaneously with the alterations to be made in the management of the Post-office by the bill that has just passed through the House of Commons; but this we know that the public—from one end of the kingdom to the other, including every grade in society—are anxiously awaiting the adoption of that recommendation, as one that will realize many and considerable benefits, moral, social and commercial.

The question of postage-charges has been so amply discussed, and the various statistical facts upon which it rests have been so carefully collated, so rigidly tested, and so lucidly exhibited, as to leave no room for novelty of argument or of incident, in dealing with the subject. Nevertheless, it cannot be too frequently brought before the public mind, nor be too strongly pressed upon the attention of the government. The fact shows clearly enough how large an amount of opposition has to be encountered and overcome, whenever an attempt is made to introduce improvements into the public establishments of the country. The habits, not less than the interests of the functionaries employed in any particular department into which it is proposed to carry a reform, interpose numerous obstacles in the way of realizing such reform, and render it necessary that the government should be strongly urged from without in favour of the experiment desiderated. No plea for inactivity should be afforded by the apparent apathy of the public—no sophistry which interested ingenuity may throw over the question should be suffered to remain intact.

To the labours of Mr. Hill, the public owe much. It is to his elaborate calculations and cogent reasonings that we are indebted for any hope we may entertain of a beneficial change taking place in the management and charges of the Post-office establishment. It remains for the public to avail themselves of the position in which he has placed the question, to force it upon the adoption of the government.

The changes which the bill to which we have adverted will effect in the government of the Post-office, will furnish a favourable opportunity for making the further changes recommended by Mr. Hill, and called for

so strongly by the public interests. With the new men the new system of management should be introduced, and out of this must arise that reduction in the tax for which the public waits with so much anxiety.

If any of our readers should entertain doubts of the expediency and necessity of such a measure as that we recommend, we beg to refer them to the facts collected by a worthy and able fellow-labourer of Mr. Hill's—Mr. W. H. Ashurst—in his "Facts and Reasons in support of Mr. Rowland Hill's plan for a universal penny postage."

CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—Several Irish barristers are seeking the office of Chief Justice of Newfoundland, void by the death of Mr. Boulton; worth £2000 a year.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) September 6, 1838.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—MONDAY, SEP. 3.

Mr. Winsor, pursuant to notice, presented the draft of an address to His Excellency the Governor praying that his Excellency would cause to be laid before the House, detailed accounts of receipts and expenditure of monies for the Light Houses of Cape Spear and Fort Amherst and Harbor-Grace Island, and the same was adopted and ordered to be presented.—It was then Resolved, pursuant to notice, that a committee should be appointed to prepare an address to his Excellency in answer to his Excellency's reply to an address presented on Saturday, on the subject of records of certain Law proceedings; the House afterwards went into committee of the whole, to consider of the supply to be granted to her Majesty, and the Chairman reported progress, and also that the committee had come to certain Resolutions which they had directed him to report as follow:—

Resolved—That all sums alleged to be owing under the head of Fuel and Light, rents for Courts of Sessions, and other claims connected with the Administration of Justice, be not allowed; as a general sum under the heads Civil and Criminal Prosecutions and Unforeseen Contingencies have each year been voted sufficient in the opinion of this committee to meet all exigencies under these heads.

Resolved—That all accounts not regularly attested, claiming remuneration for services not provided for in any Bill of Supply, be not attended to.

Resolved—That when any sum is voted, in any Supply Bill, for any general or specific purpose and that it has been found necessary to exceed that sum, sworn statements containing a detailed account of the expenditure both of the sum voted and the amount due be required previous to the taking into consideration the propriety of voting any such surplus expenditure.

The Resolutions were put to the House and agreed to, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday the House having met, Mr. Morris moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on privilege. And having gone into Committee, and considered the business to them referred, the Chairman reported that the Committee had come to a certain resolution, which he had been directed to report as follows, viz.:— That the resolution submitted to the Committee be printed for the use of Members.

And the said resolution was agreed to by the House.

The Solicitor-General gave notice of a Bill to establish an Academy.

Mr. Morris gave notice that he would, on an early day, move an Address to his Excellency, praying that he would be pleased to recommend to the House the appropriation of a sum of money for the encouragement of Steam Navigation between this Island and the United Kingdom.

A Message to the Council, requesting to be informed of their Contingencies, was then agreed upon, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

Mr. Emerson, pursuant to notice, presented a Bill to establish an Academy—and the same was read a first time.

Mr. Morris gave notice of an Address to his Excellency for certain returns;—he also presented the draft of an Address to his Excellency with reference to the encouragement of Steam Navigation—which was adopted and ordered to be presented. He (Mr. M.) also gave notice of motion for an Address to his Excellency, praying that his Excellency would direct that a Criminal Prosecution be entered into against the Printer of the *Times Newspaper*, for the insertion in his paper of a foul libel charging the Members of the House with disloyalty to their Sovereign. Adjourned to Friday next.

(From the London Gazette, Aug. 3.)

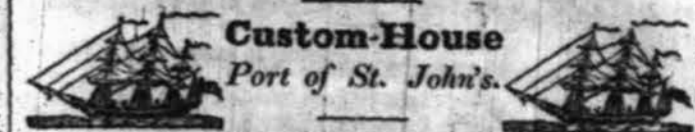
The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Gervas Hutchinson Bourne, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Island of Newfoundland.

Capt. Campbell of the *Waterlilly* arrived yesterday, reports having spoken on the 2d inst., in Lat. 47 10 N. Long. 49 12 W., the Brig *Molly Moore* of Waterford, bound to Quebec, with loss of main yard and several sails—desired to be reported. The *Molly Moore* reported to Capt. C. having seen on the 24th August a Brig belonging to Whitehaven, timber laden, water-logged and abandoned—and also having spoken on same day the American Ship-Pacific, from Bahia, 3 masts gone by the board.—On the 2d, in Lat. 47 Long. 48, saw a Brig with painted ports and bright masts standing S. E., topgallant masts and jibboom gone, supposed to be from Newfoundland.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Gipsy*, from Copenhagen, Mr. Jackson.—In the *Juno*, from Liverpool, Rev. Mr. Mac Ivor, Mr. P. Tarabin.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Harriet Elizabeth*, for Halifax, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald.

Shipping Intelligence.



VESELS (ENTERED.)

Aug. 25.—Brig Edgcomb, Roberts, Liverpool—790 bags bread, 50 tons salt, 20 tons coal, and manufactory goods.—Spanish brig Vigilante, Fane, Havana—ballast.

27.—Schr. Elizabeth Ann, Sunderland, Miramichi—27 M. lumber.—Brig Hebe, Sinclair, Liverpool—general cargo.—Schr. Alpha, Farrell, C. Breton—77 tons coal.—Schr. Pictou, Clarke, Halifax—90 boxes candles, 70 chests 25 boxes tea, 120 kegs butter, 30 boxes chocolate, 21 puns. molasses, and sundry merchandise.—Schr. Hope, Cooper, C. Breton—118 chalds. coal.—Schr. Mary Bell, M. Leod, Cape Breton—14 tons coal, 11 M. lumber, 8 head cattle, 21 M. shingles.

30.—Brig Bermuda, Petty, Porto Rico—170 puns. molasses, 18 tierces sugar.—Schr. Augusta, Baddelry, Liverpool—80 boxes candles, 60 kegs gunpowder, 300 quarters wheat, and sundry merchandise.

Sep. 4.—Brig John Stewart, Le Buff, Greenock—general cargo.—Brig Mary, Campbell, Nova Scotia—36M boards and sundries.—Brig Waterlily, Campbell, Hamburg—100 bls pork, 300 bls flour, 100 lbs butter, 700 bags bread, 3 M bricks.—Brig Juno, Gibbs, Liverpool—140 tons salt, 10 tons coal, 245 bags bread.—Brig Amphion, Martin, Figueira—97 tons salt.—Schr Adonai, Ritchie, Liverpool—150 bags bread, 40 tons coal, 170 boxes soap, 80 do. candles, 12 kegs negrohead tobacco, and sundry merchandise.

LOADING.

Sep. 1.—Brig Terra Nova, Barclay, Mediterranean—Spanish Brig Fama, Lananaga, Spain—Brig Gazelle, Hellyer, London—Spanish Brig Vigilante, Fanes, Spain—Spanish Brig Dos de Agosto, Perez, Spain—Brig Charlotte, Abmett, Spain—American Schr Attention, Plunnen, Boston.

5.—Schr Royal William, Axtell, New York—Schr Charlotte, Goldworthy, Cork—Schr Jane, Norman Sydney and New York.

CLEARING.

Sep. 4.—Schr Mary, Deagle, P. E. Island—40 bls herring and sundries.—Schr Harmony, Kearney, Greenock—20 puns. rum, 14700 gallons salt oil. Schr Royal Miner, Babin, Miramichi—500 bls herrings.—Schr. Priscilla, Sutherland, P. E. Island—40 bls herrings.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER.

THE BRIG **Marnhull,** John White, Master; Will carry about 2400 qtls. Fish in Bulk.

Also, THE BRIG **Harmony,** John Kearney, Master; Will carry about 2200 qtls. in bulk.—Apply to BAINE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

August 30. The well-known, substantial, and fast-sailing Brig **PICTOU** Wm. Flavin, Master; Burthen 139 Tons, will carry about 2800 Qtls. Fish in bulk.—Apply to J. & J. KENT.

August 16.

For HIRE or CHARTER. The fine, fast-sailing Schooner **MARY,** Will carry about 1400 Qtls. FISH in bulk, and is well found in every respect.—Apply to September 6. GEORGE CAREW.

Notice. ORPHAN ASYLUM SCHOOL. THE Semi-annual Examination of the Scholars of the ORPHAN ASYLUM SCHOOL will commence on Monday next at 12 o'clock. September 6. TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until FRIDAY, the 14th September, at 10 o'clock, a. m. For repairing part of the road leading from Apple-tree well, to George's Pond. For making part of the Petty Harbor Road. N. B.—Sections and Specifications may be seen at the office of. JAMES DOUGLAS, Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners. September 6.

WANTED, immediately, a FEMALE SERVANT, who can produce a satisfactory testimonial of character.—Apply at the Office of this Paper. September 6.

(From the New York American.)
LETTERS FROM THE OLD WORLD.
BY A LADY OF NEW YORK.

GENEVA.

I now feel how much better my time at Fontainebleau might have been occupied, if, instead of tiring you with details of carriages and couriers, I had conducted you through the quaint old palace, and described to you all its curious interior, but that sin of omission is now irretrievable.

From a very early date, the forest of Fontainebleau has been a hunting ground for the Kings of France, and what was in the beginning but a Royal hunting lodge, embosomed in the deep recesses of an almost interminable forest, is now a palace, seated in the midst of lonely park scenery, the magnificent monument of the taste and caprice of a line of seventy Kings, each of whom has left some memento of his presence, and his predilection for this favourite spot. Here the antiquary delights to revel among the scenes of the "bon vieux temps," and to conjure up the spirits of Francois and Henri Quatre.

The classical and magnificent Louis XIV. sometimes sought refuge in this quiet retreat, from the imposing and fatiguing splendor of his unrivalled Palace and Court of Versailles. And the great Napoleon himself deigned to pay homage to a spot so sacred to the memory of his illustrious predecessors. It was here, too, that the world's great conqueror abdicated his throne, and the table is shown on which he laid down his sceptre, and signed away his Empire.

As the immortal "Francois Premier" first fanned the flame of the "renaissance," until its blaze lighted up in the minds and hearts of his benighted countrymen a taste and feeling for the long forgotten arts, so the refined and splendid Louis, during his Augustan reign, cherished the legacy, and improved the talent committed to his stewardship, until the glory of France became a proverb among the nations, as much for her achievements in literature and the arts, as for her victories in arms. So also the present enlightened and liberal successor of the "Great Bourbon," who now occupies the throne of mighty France, is devoting all his energies to the resurrection of glories entombed for a half century, and buried beneath the rubbish of the "wreck of matter and the crush of worlds." This great regenerator is striving to reorganize those elements which have escaped the conflagration of revolutions within, and the sacking of Goths and Vandals from without, and to erect from those ruins of empires a monument which shall say to posterity—Though anarchy and confusion may for a time obscure her horizon, and tarnish the lustre of her fame and glory, yet France will never want for a sun to roll back those clouds which oppress her drooping lillies, and to cause them again to rise above all the flowers of the field, the pure and unsullied emblems of her escutcheon, and regenerate France deserve again its merited appellation of "la Grande Nation."

I have before told you all that Louis Phillippe is doing in France, in restoring her monuments of ancient glory, and completing those which were so long ago begun and so long abandoned, and which when finished, will stand forth in bold relief to admiring posterity, not only as memorials of her thousand victories, but of her achievements in the arts. He is also repairing, almost rebuilding the cathedral of St. Denis, the Westminster Abbey of France. The splendid temple of Versailles, once the shrine at which a world worshipped and bowed in admiration of the talents, refinements, magnificence, and luxury of its possessor, and from whence formerly issued a light whose brilliant coruscations illumined a universe—that temple so long enveloped in darkness, shrouded in the defilement of barbarism and ignorance, standing as a monument of reproach and scorn—is now about acquiring more than its former influence, over the minds and tastes of an admiring world. I say more, because that influence will now be felt deprived of those immortal tendencies which formerly administered to a perverted taste.

It is not that a Richelieu is to be again restored to its halls, or a Maintenon or a Lavalliere to be enshrined among its glories, or that crowds of lewd sycophants are to revel again beside its gushing fountains and silver lakes, and hold loud orgies among its delicious groves.

It remained for the present great man to conceive the magnificent idea of converting its long deserted and empty halls into another Vatican. Its immense interior is now entirely devoted to the reception of all such monuments of the arts, which the tooth of time and the ruthless hand of the destroyer may have spared to the nation.

With such materials (and France possesses not a few) has Louis Phillippe, the reviled Louis, deserving to be entitled the Beneficent, erected, at his own expense, a Grand National Historical Museum: the first cost of which, it is said, will amount to twenty five millions of francs!

The Museum is said to be nearly completed, and is to be soon opened. I have in reserve the enjoyment of its beauties and instructive historical details, against my return to Paris.

At the palace of Fontainebleau the magic hand of the great restorer is being felt. The entire interior is now being repaired, repainted and regilded, so that it will again vie with the splendour of its palmiest days.

For many other curious details respecting this interesting place, I shall be obliged to refer you to my notes, when we may be seated by my own fireside at home.

We took the route through Burgundy, by "Chalons-sur-Saone," to Lyons. At the latter

place remained one day, in order that I might see the very interesting manufactories of shawls and silk stuffs, which we ladies so much admire, without being aware how much skill and science is required to produce them. The most extraordinary thing which came under my observation there was an immense establishment for the manufacture of large and elegant shawls from the real Cachemere wool, and which are almost equal in appearance to the Indian article.

From Lyons we followed up the Rhone, and arrived here this morning, from whence I hope to address you again.

GENEVA.

I have now been here a week, and if I have not written you a line it is because my time has been so entirely devoted to this delightful place and its agreeable society, that I have scarce entertained a single thought of home; indeed, I never felt myself so much at home in any other transient sojourn since I have been abroad.

In the first place, we alighted at the Hotel de Bergness, as all good Americans do. The great and principle attraction for them is the society of their celebrated country-woman, Mrs. —, who has now resided several years in Geneva, superintending the education of several fine sons.

Those who are so fortunate as to have letters to Mrs. —, come to this Hotel, of course, the better to enjoy her delightful society, and those who have no introduction come here to seek one.

The proprietor of the Hotel says that Madame — is a fortune to him, as her presence brings him more people than even his own attractive house with all its comfort and elegancies. This Hotel is one of the largest and very best regulated in all Europe, so much so, that very respectable families in Germany send their sons and daughters here to learn the business of Hotel keeping, in order to be better able to superintend one of their own at home. They all serve as waiters and chambermaids, and I have never seen so much order, neatness, and decorum, or better attendance, in any Hotel before. When we were about leaving Paris, a friend handed us a letter to Mrs. —, and I feel much indebted to her for procuring me so much gratification as I experienced during one short week.

She has a reputation quite European, and few persons have a more extensive acquaintance in the best Continental society than our very talented country-woman. Her conversational powers are of the highest order, and she speaks several foreign languages with as much facility as her own.

With Mrs. — for a "Cicerone," I of course saw every thing to the best advantage. The first excursion I made was to Ferney, the chateau of Voltaire. Here the old "custode" showed us all the lions. First, the bedroom and bed of the poet and philosopher. In this room we saw a tomb which he had caused to be erected himself, in which he directed his heart to be placed. Several portraits hung around, and the most remarkable was one of Frederick the Great, the patron and friend of Voltaire.

In the garden we were shown several groves, where the poet was in the constant habit of retiring, when "the fit was on him," to compose. Also, a long covered walk, about ten feet wide, so closely planted with trees on each side, that they form almost a solid wall, their branches having been early intertwined overhead, form an arch impervious to the rays of the sun. Here Voltaire was in the habit of walking, and at the same time reciting aloud his compositions. We were shown some curious relics,—his chair and table, wig and cane; but, above all, was an album, got up by Voltaire himself, containing the wax seals of all his correspondents, cut from their letters, and attached to the leaves of this book. Opposite to each were remarks, in his own handwriting relating to the character or reputation of the owner of each seal. Some of his remarks were very singular. It appears he had adopted this arrangement of seals in order to detect the writer of a letter before he opened it. In this way he was spared the trouble of noticing a second time such persons whose correspondence he wished to avoid. To those whom he meant to give "the cut direct," he returned their letters unopened.

The next day we drove to Coppet, the former residence of Madame de Staël.

The chateau is a fine ancient building, in good order, and now occupied by some of the same family. Many relics of this celebrated and extraordinary woman were shown to me. Her portrait hung against the wall in her own boudoir, and the physiognomy was anything but attractive,—on the contrary, rather repulsive, very coarse masculine features, red face, and altogether a very disagreeable countenance. The dress was, if possible, still more exceptionable, its cut and colour quite ludicrous—the first with the waist almost to the shoulders, and the second a bright orange. Now, notwithstanding my criticisms on the portrait, I do not any the less admire the original, although I had formed a higher standard in my imagination of her personal appearance, and am somewhat disappointed in finding the reality so much below my anticipations, yet I have always been too deeply impressed with her superlative powers of mind, her extraordinary vigour and originality of thought to have any of those impressions effaced by a few discrepancies in her person and dress.

At a "soiree" I was introduced to the venerable Sismondi. He is now engaged in writing a voluminous history of France.

We attended a ball given by a Polish lady, at which were a great number of Polish refugees of the higher order. I have never seen the Ma-

zourka so well performed before. There are a number of fine villas on the shores of the lake, and we visited several of the most celebrated and attractive.

At the Hotel we met young Healy, an American artist—a portage of Mrs. —. He had just returned from Italy, where he had been some time improving himself in his profession. He already manifests a considerable degree of talent, and bids fair to become in time very eminent. He has made a portrait of my husband at one sitting, and so striking is the resemblance, that we have forbidden him making another touch of the pencil upon the features. This picture has already drawn much attention to the artist, on account of its very extraordinary and perfect resemblance. He desires to take it to Paris, to exhibit as one of his best and happiest efforts.

It is yet too early in the season to go to Mount Blanc and Chamouni. We shall, therefore, defer that jaunt until we may be here again. We leave here to-morrow morning in the steamer for Lausanne.

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.

42 PUNCHEONS fine flavoured RUM

Now landing from the Brig IMPROVEMENT.

AND

Per Ship WILLIAM PARKER from Hamburg,

1600 Bags 1st, 2d, and 3d quality BREAD

400 Barrels Superfine FLOUR

200 Firkins BUTTER

OATMEAL, PEASE, LEATHERWARE, &c.

May 17.

BLAND & TOBIN.

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.

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.

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

TROUSER STUFFS.

BEAVERS,

ABTIO CLOTHS,

Hosiery, Tartans &c.

90 Pieces Number and Flat Canvas

14 Casks prime bottled Ale & Porter

Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

—O—

ALSO,

By the Brig Emma, from HAMBURGH,

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.

ON SALE.

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.

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.

Notice.

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.

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