

Check with the Post Office



# Newfoundlander

No. 581.

THURSDAY, September 13, 1838.

Sixpence.

### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

(From the Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

#### SIXTEEN PERSONS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

TORONTO, Aug. 6, 1838.

Previous to the departure of the boat on Saturday from Niagara, I had barely time to inform you that sixteen of the state prisoners had been that morning sentenced to death; four are Americans and twelve subjects of the Queen.

On Friday several pleaded guilty, and William Yorks was tried and acquitted. On Saturday William S. Witson was tried and acquitted. The law of England for high treason requires that when a bill of indictment is found, the prisoner must be furnished with a copy of the bill, and with a list of all the jury that have been summoned to attend, and ten days must elapse before the trial can be brought on.

A bill of indictment for high treason having been found, at the close of the week, against Jacob Beamer, of whom I have before spoken, he could not be tried forthwith, consequently the court determined to adjourn over for the coming ten days, and to postpone the farther trials until Beamer's case could be brought on. They therefore gave notice that the prisoners who had been tried should be brought up for sentence, together with those who had pleaded guilty.

About one o'clock the jury which had been out with the case of Witson, returned with a verdict of not guilty. The Court then directed the sheriff to bring in those sixteen prisoners who were to be sentenced.—The sheriff expressed some doubts of the propriety of bringing in so large a number at once. The judge very properly remarked that there was no danger; that if the civil force was not sufficient, a detachment of the military were at hand. About half past one o'clock, the prisoners came in, attended by a military and civil guard, and were seated in the jury box.

I was favored with a very eligible seat, being close both to the bench and the prisoners. I was surprised to find so many of the prisoners very young men—some of them mere boys—and two or three looked more deserving the ordinary chastisement of a parent, than the heavy penalty about to be adjudged them. Two or three were handsome, and with a few exceptions, nothing unfavorable could be drawn from their appearance. They were all well dressed—Miller in a suit of black. He had been, you will recollect, a law student at Maysville, in Chautaque county, and would probably have defended himself, had not his counsel offered, at the outset, a plea of insanity.

After the crier had made proclamation for all persons to keep silence while his lordship the Queen's justice pronounced the sentence of death, Mr. Justice Jones called over the names of four American citizens, who had been tried under the act of the last session of the provincial parliament. The first was *Linus Wilson Miller*. After a brief recapitulation of the evidence, he was asked whether he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not now be pronounced on him. After pausing a few moments, he spoke, in a fine melodious voice, in substance as follows:

"My Lord:

"Your Lordship has asked whether I have any thing to offer why sentence of death should not be pronounced against me. I snail with the permission of your lordship, offer a few remarks, not, however, with a belief that I shall be able by any thing that I might say, to turn aside the impending fate that awaits me.

In reference to the statute under which I have been tried, I am under the full conviction that it is unconstitutional, and in this opinion I believe I am sustained by some of the legal gentlemen now present. I am of opinion that no statute affecting the life of an individual, whether a subject or not, can be considered the law of the land until it shall have received the sanction of the sovereign. I know, my lord, that under this act others have suffered, and I have no reason to suppose that my pleading its unconstitutionality will be any bar to the awful fiat which is about to fall from the lips of your lordship.

"I am, indeed, asked why sentence of death shall not now be passed upon me. If I had done a deed worthy of death, I would say, let it come; but I declare to your lordship, that according to the dictates of my own judgment, I deserve neither bonds.

I have not been guilty of the death of any one. I have taken from no one that which was not my own. I came not into your country to destroy its form of Government. I came not upon its borders with arms in my hands. Young and inexperienced as I am, I was led into the error, for which I now stand convicted, by the advice of others. Had truth and justice prevailed, I should not now be called to stand before your lordship in peril of my life.

"I say I stand convicted—but on what evidence has my conviction been obtained? Upon that of the perjured Doan, who has become an evidence for the crown to save his own life. True, there has been some other evidence against me, from persons who I believe intended to speak the truth, but they were in error. No doubt they were led astray from the necessary confusion of the moment.

"When I became sensible of my error—when I found that it was better for me to return to my home—I was told that the lites could not be passed, and that if I forsook my party death would be my portion.—Thus situated what way was there for my escape?

"I appeal, my Lord, to the lancers, whether I did not use my best exertions to stay the hand of the assassin. I appeal to every person who was present upon the attack upon the lancers, to say whether I did not do everything in my power to prevent the death of any one, or the loss of any property.

"I am here, before your lordship, convicted as a felon; but appealing to my own conscience, I avow to your lordship and to this whole court, that I cannot consider myself guilty of a felonious act—yet, if it is my fate to suffer death, I must bow to the mandate which decrees it."

The judge then asked the other three the usual question, and nothing been said, he proceeded to pronounce the sentence, prefacing it with some pertinent remarks, particularly addressing himself to Miller. He said it was apparent that his education should have led him to a different course than to be found with a band of individuals, and with arms, too, whose aim was to subvert the government of a country with which he was not connected, and one which was at peace with the United States, of which he was a citizen—that the view he had taken of the constitutionality of the law, he had transgressed, was not sound, and that it was as much the law of the land as any under which the province was governed.

The judge then ordered Linus Wilson Miller, George Cooley, Norman Mallory and William Reynolds, to be taken to the jail from whence they came, and that on Saturday the 26th day of August, they be taken to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until they are dead.

Mr. Solicitor General Draper then moved the Court that sentence be passed upon the following persons, convicted of high treason; Samuel Chandler, Benjamin Wait, James Gamble, John Grant, Murdock McFadon, John James McNulty, George Buck, David Taylor, James Wagoner, Garret Van Camp, John Vernon and Alexander McLeod.

These persons were separately asked whether they had any thing to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced against them.

In the case of Benjamin Wait, his counsel moved that the verdict be set aside, on the ground that Mr. Wagstaff one of the jury, was not a liege subject, but a Citizen of the United States. After a few remarks from the Solicitor General, the Court decided that it was now too late to interpose that plea. One or two others made a few brief remarks when the judge proceeded to his painful task.

He told them that in all probability mercy would be extended to some of them, but to whom no one then knew; that the jury by which they had been tried had recommended some of them to mercy, which of course would be represented in a proper quarter.

He urged upon them all the importance of preparation for another world, and then pronounced the following sentence, (after calling each by name);—"That you and each of you be taken to the jail from whence you came, and on the 25th day of the present month of August, you and each of you be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the

neck until you are dead; then your bodies are to be quartered; and may God have mercy on your souls."

To this last expression, there were several who responded "Amen." One of the bailiffs, a stout fellow, who stood close to me, leaning on his staff burst into a flood of tears, and I assure you this soon became contagious.

It was a scene I pray I may never again be called to look upon—sixteen fellow beings whom an earthly judge had limited to a life of three weeks! and these men in the prime of life, many of them with the blood of youth coursing in their veins—their average age, I think, is not more than twenty five.

#### ECONOMY OF FUEL AND SAFETY OF STEAM BOILERS.

(From the Edinburgh Advertiser.)

We have been greatly interested by statements which have lately appeared in the columns of some of our contemporaries, on the subject of the economy of fuel, the which scarcely any subject is of more importance to the arts and sciences, and to the world at large.

From these it appears, on the authority of Doctor Fyfe, a chemist of acknowledged eminence, and Mr. Morton, an engineer of extensive employment, that the use of hot air in the heating and evaporating of fluids has been proved to be productive of a saving of upwards of one-third of the fuel used in the furnaces of steam engines; and that there is every reason to expect a much larger saving in distillation, dyeing, the making of paper, salt, sugar and other manufacture.

The process appears to us to be simple, and we are assured on the above high authority, that it is subject to no drawbacks or disadvantages. The air, heated to six or seven hundred degrees in its passage through an iron box placed behind the bridge of the furnace, of any expedient size or form, is conducted through the centre of the fluid in the boiler, in tubes; and, being in its passage cooled down to the heat of the fluid, is carried under the fire grate; and, by supplying the fire with hot, instead of cold air, materially assists in the combustion of the fuel.

It is obvious to every chemist, that in all manufactures of every description where steam is now used in heating or evaporating fluids of the kind, or in heating cylinders, drying-rooms, or for other similar purposes, the economy resulting from the use of hot air in place of steam must, from the inherent qualities of steam, materially exceed a saving of thirty-three per cent, besides securing various correlative advantages. But it appears to us that it is in steam navigation that the first and most important fruits are to be reaped from this discovery.

By the saving of one-third of the fuel used, it is clear that not only is the expense of steam navigation lessened by the saving of the price of the fuel, but, as a boiler of two hundred horse power will give one-third more of steam, and do the work of one of so much larger size, the free tonnage of the vessel is increased both by the quantity of coal not carried, and by the diminished size of the boiler, and the water required. The size too of the flues and of the funnel, the latter a matter of no small importance in many points of view, will be diminished.

Nor is this all; most of the terrible accidents which have lately occurred in steam vessels are clearly to be traced to the anxiety of the engine-man "get the steam up." The only effectual way to accelerate this at present is by increasing the raging heat of the furnace; and thus the lamentable consequences occur which result from overheating the flues, the bottom, or some other part of the boiler.

In the proportion in which heat withdrawn from the spot where the intensity of the fire is greatest, is expeditiously diffused through the centre of the water by the air in its passage through the tubes, (which not being soiled by smoke readily transmit the heat from the air to the water,) the steam being thus more quickly and easily "got up," the necessity for forcing the furnace is lessened, and the danger of overheating any part of the boiler is diminished. The very diminution of the size of the boiler adds greatly to its strength; and the removal of the necessity for contracted water spaces prevents a great and fertile source of danger in the construction of the boiler.

The fact that the surface transmitting heat to the water is increased by the addition of the surface of the tubes, which more than equals the bottom of the boiler, and that by the air being returned under the fire no loss whatever of heat occurs, must satisfy every experienced engineer of the value of this discovery; while the fact that, when the ashpit is closed up, the draft of the chimney suffices to establish and keep up the whole current of air, removes every apprehension that might have been entertained that loss of power might arise from the necessity of machinery being used for that purpose.

We have no doubt that these results will lead to the

greater safety and security of steam navigation, and to many other advantages to those concerned in it. We understand that it is already about to be used in some manufactures, and we rejoice to learn that there is a prospect of a Company being formed, by whose active exertions the public may hope the more speedily to participate in the benefits which the discovery promises to afford.

THE POST OFFICE.

(From the Aberdeen Herald.)

Through the kindness of Mr. Wallace, we have been favoured with a practical illustration of one of the evils of the present system. On Thursday morning we received from him a large sheet of paper, on which the following circular was printed:—

London, July 21.

Sir,—The object I have in sending this is to show practically the effects of detaining the correspondence of the whole world at least thirty-six hours every week in London, in consequence of the Postmaster-General permitting the establishment in the London Post-office to evade those duties which are performed in every other post-office in this kingdom, and all over the civilized world, I believe. This will be put into the General Post-office at eight o'clock this evening—where it will remain until eight on Monday morning, and then be sent by the day mail, if for the north of England, or any part of Ireland; but if for any town in many important parts of England, or any in all Scotland, it will be kept back twelve hours longer—that is, until eight o'clock that night, or forty-eight hours from the hour of its being put into the London Post-office; during which time one mail-coach will leave the General Post-office quite empty at eight on Sunday morning; another mail coach will depart in the same state at eight on Sunday evening; the third mail, being nearly empty, will do the duty for the north of England and Ireland only, the whole country being taxed and paying for all three; the fourth mail will do the duty for Scotland, while that country pays its share for the two empty-going Sunday mails, and the half loaded Monday morning mail, but gets no service from any of the three. I shall ere long circulate a return from the post office, which will confirm the detention of the whole foreign correspondence coming into this country, and all the other facts narrated above.

I will expend all my Saturday franks in sending similar letters to this while parliament is sitting; and thus do my endeavour to expose and rid the country of an imposition creating great commercial loss, besides being a monstrous official hoax at this period of the nineteenth century.

You will please to observe the date of the Post-office stamps on this, which will show the days it is put into and sent from the London Post-office. You will also please advert to the oath taken, or declaration made by the Postmaster-General, and all others in Post-office employment, against delaying letters, which thoroughly satisfies me this intentional delay is illegal.

I have only to add that the Post-office establishment in London is paid at a much higher rate, and has much less work to do than any other; and that the servants of the public in it, like those throughout the country, are paid by the year; and, therefore, it is rather too much that the Post-office revenue should be diminished, perhaps nearly one-seventh, and all parts of the empire taxed for innumerable mail-coaches running empty one whole day in the week, merely to excuse the London department from performing its official duties as others do.

I have the honour to be Sir,  
your most obedient servant,  
ROBERT WALLACE.

This letter, of course, although posted on Saturday, at 8 o'clock, P. M., did not leave London till 8 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, having lain quietly in the office for forty-eight hours. But this is not all. As we have explained before, it would reach Edinburgh about 8 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, where it was farther detained till 4, P. M., and then despatched, not direct, but round by Perth, so as to reach Aberdeen at 7 o'clock, on Thursday morning, being thus only four days and a half on the way or in the different post-offices.

To Mr. Wallace a deep debt of gratitude is due for his indefatigable exertions in this cause; and Mr. Hill is worthy of all honour for devising and promulgating a scheme of reform so complete and so practicable, as we doubt not his will prove to be. Should the government prove ungrateful enough to deny them their proper reward, we trust the country will take the matter up, and give them some signal, substantial, and lasting mark of gratitude.

The Sun of Tuesday states that the Post-office Committee have amended their resolution, and now recommend Mr. Hill's plan to the full extent, or a reduction to a penny instead of twopence.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) September 13, 1838

By the Louisa from Halifax, we have received papers to the 5th inst., containing much interesting information on Colonial matters—we have copied the following article, which gives an outline of a system for the future government of the Colonies, which it is asserted Lord Durham has in view to submit for the consideration of the Parent Government; in the mean time it is intended that Commissioners from the several provinces shall be

appointed to confer with his Lordship on the various and important questions growing out of the contemplated change—the proposal is fraught with importance as regards the interests of the Colonies—and the subjoined information on the subject cannot fail to be regarded in an interesting light.

P. E. ISLAND, Aug. 29.

Numerous conjectures are afloat as to the object of the recent convocation of Governors at Quebec. The attention of the United States' Government has been awakened by it, and it appears, by an article which we subjoin, that the idea in that country is, that it is connected with the question of the disputed territory between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick. This subject, it is far from improbable, may have come under discussion, and may have occupied no inconsiderable share of their attention; but the main object of the meeting, we have good grounds for believing, was for the purpose of affording the Governor General an opportunity of explaining to the Governors of the different Provinces his plans for the future governance of this important portion of her Majesty's dominions. Earl DURHAM it is plain to be seen, is not a man of half measures. All will agree that his plan evinces a grand and comprehensive mind, however opinions may vary as to the practicability of it. As far as our information goes—and we have it from good authority—it is briefly this;

A Union of the five Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, (Newfoundland to have the option of joining,) under one Federal Government, each Province retaining its own Local Legislature, divested of a Legislative Council, or Upper Chamber—the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the Province, aided by an Executive Council, of not less than five members, to have the power of revising Bills, and suggesting alterations therein to the Assembly, but not to have the power of rejection—the Governor to have a vote on all Bills, as at present. Each Province joining the Federal union, whether large or small, to send ten members to represent them in a General Assembly which shall legislate on such matters as are common to all, or to two or more of them, and which shall also be a Court of Appeal, to take cognizance of such cases as have heretofore been referred to the British Parliament or the Privy Council. The Governor General, with the assistance of a Council, to have the same power, with regard to Bills passed by the General Assembly, as the other Governors have in the Provincial Assemblies. Quebec, Montreal and Halifax to send two members each to the General Assembly (to be included in the ten returnable by the Province)—the same privilege to be extended to any other town as soon as its population amounts to 15,000 persons. Each of the Provinces to have the privilege of returning two Members to represent its interests in the British Parliament. The whole of the Revenues of each Province to be placed at the disposal of its House of Assembly, who shall determine the amount of salary to be paid to its Governor, Judges, and other public Officers, and provide for the payment of its Civil List.

Such is an outline of the comprehensive measure which, if sanctioned and supported by the people of the different Provinces, is proposed to be recommended to the Imperial Parliament. As to how the sense of the people is to be arrived at, upon a subject in which they are so deeply interested, we cannot with any confidence speak. In the meantime, however, Commissioners from each of the Provinces are to proceed to Quebec, without delay, for the purpose of affording the Governor General every information on the subject; and should their opinion coincide with his own views, it would, no doubt, materially tend to forward his grand object—the amelioration of the condition of the Colonists, by amending their political institutions. But in the choice of these Commissioners the people are to have no voice; they are to be selected by the different Governors. Persons so appointed cannot, therefore, by any construction of language, be said to possess a representative character, however much they may assist the Governor General with their advice. The sense of the people may be guessed at, but can only be known with certainty by a direct appeal to themselves; and that the result of such an appeal would be in favour of the Earl of DURHAM's policy, there are few, we believe who can entertain much doubt on the subject.

The Commissioners for this Island (three or five in number, it is said) will be chosen immediately, and before our next paper issues from the press, they will, in all probability, be on their way to Quebec. Indeed, if it is true, as is asserted, that the Medea is to call here on her return from Halifax, for the purpose of conveying them to Quebec, along with the Commissioners for Nova Scotia, it is not unlikely but they may have arrived at their destination before another week elapses.

We refrain for the present from any comment upon the policy of the proposed measures, as this article has already extended to a length much greater than we intended.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

Mr. MORRIS moved the House into a Committee of Privileges—Mr. Butler in the Chair.

The hon. member then said that the outrage committed upon the Privileges of that House on the opening of the Session was of such a nature, and involved so seriously the very existence of the constitutional rights of that House, that after re-

maining until this moment, that angry feelings might not be supposed to have any part in their dictation, and having the sanction of several of the members of that House, he had drawn up a suite of Resolutions upon the subject, and he claimed the earnest attention of the House while he submitted them for their acceptance. The hon. member then read the following Resolutions:

Resolved.—That on the 20th August, the day appointed by his Excellency the Governor for the opening of the present session of the Legislature; and while the hon. the Speaker and the other members were waiting the summons of the Representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign to hear the Speech from the Throne, writs were served by the High Sheriff and his Bailiffs, on the Hon. the Speaker; John Kent, Esq., member for St. John's; Peter Brown, Esq., member for Conception Bay; James Power, Esq., also member for Conception Bay; Peter Winsor, Esq., member for Ferryland; John McCarthy, Esq., member for Conception Bay; and David Walsh, an Officer of this House, claiming compensation for damages, to a large amount, said to be sustained by one Edward Kielly, Surgeon, in consequence of certain proceedings of this House.

Resolved.—That on the 22d August, a writ was served on Thomas Beck, Esq., Serjeant-at-Arms to this House, by the High Sheriff and his Bailiffs, at the suit of one Edward Kielly, Surgeon, and claiming compensation in damages to a large amount from the said Thomas Beck, for carrying into operation the orders of this House.

Resolved.—That B. G. Garrett, Esq., High Sheriff, on the 24th day of October last, by himself and his common bailiff, did serve within the avenues leading to this House, and while the Hon. the Speaker was in the Chair, writs at the suit of Henry John Boulton versus Patrick Morris, Esq., member for the District of St. John's; John Kent, Esq., also member for the District of St. John's; and John V. Nugent, Esq., member for the District of St. Mary's and Placentia, claiming compensation in damages to the amount of two thousand pounds, for words said to be spoken by the said Patrick Morris in the House of Assembly, when exhibiting charges of high Crimes and Misdemeanours against the said Henry John Boulton, late Chief Justice of Newfoundland.

Resolved.—That on the 2nd day of November last, the said Benjamin G. Garrett, Esq., High Sheriff, at his own suit, issued out a Writ against the said Patk. Morris, Esq. Member for St. John's, then on the eve of departure from the Colony, delegated by this House to lay the grievances and wrongs of the people of Newfoundland at the foot of the August Throne of Her Most Sacred Majesty, which Writ was served upon him by the Coroner, complaining of words used by him the said Patrick Morris, whilst in the exercise of his public duty as the Representative of the People of Newfoundland, in this the Commons House of Assembly.

Resolved.—That it is a High Breach of the "undoubted Privileges" of this House, and through them of the rights of the universal People of Newfoundland, to arraign, prosecute or complain in any inferior Court or place, for Acts done, or Words spoken in this House.

Resolved.—That the deliberate, repeated outrages committed on the Privileges of this House by Benjamin G. Garrett, Esq., High Sheriff, has subjected him to its highest displeasure.

Resolved.—That it is the undoubted right of this House, to commit all persons who may violate its privileges. And that in the case of Edward Kielly versus the hon. the Speaker, Members, and the Officers of this House—the Plaintiff, the Sheriff, and Bailiffs, the Counsel, Attorneys and Solicitors, have all violated the Privileges of this House and are liable to be committed.

Resolved.—That having on a recent occasion committed Edward Kielly, George Lilly, Acting Judge, and Benjamin G. Garrett, High Sheriff, and through them asserted the "undoubted Privileges" of the House, it is not prudent, nor expedient, nor necessary again to resort to the exercise of such extreme Power.

Resolved.—That having the most unbounded confidence in the justice and wisdom of Her Most Gracious Majesty, this House do recommend to the Honourable the Speaker and the Members of the House, to submit the case of Edward Kielly against them to the adjudication of Her Majesty's Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court; and it is further recommended to the Honourable the Speaker and the other Members of the House, to direct their Counsel to plead privilege, and to make no other defence whatever.

Resolved.—That John Kent, Esq., Member for St. John's, Peter Winsor, Esq., Member for Ferryland, and Patrick Morris, Esq., Member for St. John's, be appointed managers on the part of the Commons House of Assembly of Newfoundland, to conduct the case of the Honourable the Speaker, the members, with the officers of the House versus E. Kielly; and it is further recommended that they immediately retain as Counsel, Her Majesty's Attorney General and such other Counsel as they may deem necessary.

Resolved.—That such a sum as may be deemed necessary for prosecuting the case, be voted by the House and placed in the hands of its Managers for that purpose.

Resolved.—That if it shall hereafter appear that the Honourable the Speaker, the Members, or the Officers of this House, sustain loss or damage, directly or indirectly, by the prosecution of Edward Kielly, Surgeon, this House will avail itself of the first opportunity fully to compensate them, payable out of the public Revenue of this Island.

Resolved.—That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, with a copy of these resolutions, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to direct Her Majesty's Attorney General to aid and assist the Managers from this House with his Counsel and advice in defending the just, unquestionable, inalienable Rights of Her Majesty's Commons of Newfoundland, in the persons of Her Faithful and Loyal Subjects, the Speaker, the Members, and the Officers of this House.

Resolved.—That the Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, by the Honourable the Speaker and the whole House.

MONDAY, Sep. 11.

Mr. Winsor, from the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency with an address praying that detailed accounts of receipts and expenditure of Light Houses, may be laid before the House, reported that they had waited on his Excellency and presented the address, and that his Excellency was pleased to say he would comply with the prayer thereof.

Mr. Morris, from the committee appointed to present an address to his Excellency praying that his Excellency would be pleased to recommend to the House the appropriation of a sum of money for the encouragement of Steam Navigation, reported that they had waited on his Excellency and presented the address, and that his Excellency was pleased to say he would have the greatest pleasure in giving his consent to the prayer of the address.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Morris, as chairman of the committee appointed on the 7th inst. to wait on his Excellency to know when it would be his Excellency's pleasure to receive the whole House with their address adopted on that day, reported that they had waited accordingly, and that his Excellency was pleased to appoint to-morrow at twelve o'clock.—Mr. Morris also reported from the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency on the 7th inst. with an address of the House praying for certain proceedings had in Sessions and Supreme Court, that they had waited on his Excellency and presented the said address, and that his Excellency was pleased to reply as follows:—

GENTLEMEN.—After careful consideration I adhere to the answer which I have already given on the subject matter of this address.

Mr. Morris, as chairman of the committee appointed on the 7th inst. to present an address to his Excellency praying for certain returns, reported that they had waited on his Excellency and presented the address, and that his Excellency was pleased to reply as follows:—

GENTLEMEN.—I will direct returns to be made in accordance with the terms of this address.

The House of Assembly is of course aware that the present Sheriff was first appointed in the year 1836.

Mr. Morris presented a petition from Roger Flahavan, John Harding and others, inhabitants of St. John's and its vicinity, praying for a grant of money to repair the road leading to Newtown, and the same was received and read.—Mr. Morris also presented a petition from James Douglas, Robert Corrie, Thomas B. Job and others, inhabitants of St. John's, praying for a grant of money to open and make a road between the White Hills and Logy Bay road, and the same was received and read.—Mr. Morris also presented a petition from James Dooley, of Portugal Cove, praying compensation for his services as constable, which was received and read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Moore presented a petition from James Mews, Charles McCarthy, Joseph Snook, and others, inhabitants of New Pelican (Trinity Bay) praying for a grant of money to build a bridge across said harbor, and the same was received and read, and referred to the committee on roads and bridges.

It was then Resolved.—That the memorial and representation of Patrick Morris, Esq., to the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, laid before this House in the last session, be received by the House as an official document from the Delegates.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on consideration of the Bill to establish an Academy; and the Committee having risen, the Chairman reported that the Bill had been gone through with some amendments which were then read and agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a 3d time to-morrow.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on Ways and Means—and the Chairman reported that the Committee had come to certain resolutions which he read, and which were afterwards read and agreed to by the House, and a committee appointed to draft a bill in conformity therewith.—[The resolutions are similar to those on which the existing Revenue Act was grounded,—the bill now in progress will therefore present no change in this department.]

Mr. Morris gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move for a Committee to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency would without delay communicate to His Excellency the Governor-General, the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, the anxious desire of this House to co-operate in every way with His Excellency in furtherance of such measures as may have the effect of concentrating the Power of the North American Colonies, so as to secure their permanent union with the Parent Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

The Solicitor-General gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move for leave to bring in a bill for effecting greater uniformity of practice in the government of prisons in the Island, and for appointing Inspectors of Prisons throughout the Colony.

WEDNESDAY.

The House waited on His Excellency at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of presenting to His Excellency an address embodying the resolutions adopted on the 4th inst.—and having returned, the Speaker reported the following reply from His Excellency:

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

I wish to abstain from expressing any opinion upon the proceedings mentioned in the resolutions which you have just presented, or upon the resolutions themselves.

In the case now brought under my consideration, I must leave the Attorney General to the exercise of his own discretion.

Mr. Solicitor General then moved the recommitment of the Academy Bill, which was agreed to, and the Chairman of the Committee reported some amendments which

the House received, and the bill was ordered for a 3d reading this day.—The bill for effecting greater uniformity in the government of Prisons, &c., was presented by the Solicitor General pursuant to notice, and was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Morris then moved that a committee be appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency on the subject of a Communication to Lord Durham, as noticed yesterday—and the committee was appointed accordingly.

Mr. Winsor gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move for a committee to prepare an Address to His Excellency, requesting that the House may be informed whether the Governor has received any communication from His Excellency Lord Durham containing information which it may be desirable that the House of Assembly should be made acquainted with.

Mr. Brown gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move an Address to His Excellency, requesting that he will be pleased to lay before the House Copies of all despatches (if any) that may have been received by him in answer to the statements of the Delegates from this House to Her Majesty's Government.

The Academy Bill was then read a 3d time and passed, and ordered to be sent to the Council for concurrence.—Adjourned.

Arrived.—On Tuesday, H. M. S. Crocodile, from a cruise to the Northward.  
Last evening, Brig Thomas Baker, from Hamburg, Arab, from Copenhagen, and a Spanish Brig.

Departures.—In the Southampton, for Quebec, Mr. Dunscomb, Mr. George Dunscomb.

Married, on Sunday evening last at St. John's Church, by the Rev. T. F. H. Bridge, B. A., Curate, the Hon. James Crowdy, Colonial Secretary, to Caroline Augusta, second daughter of the Honorable John Dunscomb.

Sales by Auction

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock, ON THE WHARF OF THE SUBSCRIBERS, Part of the *Isabella's* Cargo from Figueira—Viz.

- 40 Qr.-Casks Figueira Port Wine,
- 4 Casks Olive Oil,
- 3 Cwt. Corkwood
- 12 Bags Indian Corn
- 24 Ditto Barley
- 10 Baskets prime new Potatoes, and
- A few Cabbages.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE OFFERED, Of former Importations,

- 10 Hhds., } Fayal Madeira } WINE
- 20 Qr.-Casks } Common Fayal }
- 5 Hhds. }
- 10 Qr.-Casks }
- 5 Cwt. Madeira Onions
- 2 Puns. high-proof, well-flavoured Jamaica Rum

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

September 13.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock, By JAMES CLIFT,

- 20 Firkins Hamburg Butter
- A few Tubs Cumberland ditto
- 4 Qr.-Casks Olive Oil
- 2 Bags Almonds
- 2 Hhds. Brandy
- 6 Qr.-Casks Madeira Wine
- 20 Doz. White ditto
- 10 Dozen Port ditto
- 4 Cases Champagne
- 10 Boxes Lemon Syrup
- 4 Boxes Sperm. Candles
- A few Jars and Bottles Maccabau and Rappee Snuff
- 6 Doz. Blacking
- 10 Fowling Pieces
- 4 Silver Watches.

September 13.

THIS DAY

At 11 o'clock, AT THE STORES OF SAMUEL MUDGE,

- 6 Hhds. "M. Cock's" Prime ALE } To Close
- 1 Ditto Prime Cider } Sales,
- 50 Boxes and Half-boxes Soap
- 40 Firkins Hamburg Butter
- 20 Barrels Pease.

September 13.

On Saturday next,

At 11 o'clock, AT THE AUCTION-MART OF JAMES CLIFT,

A YOUNG MARE, well accustomed to carry a Lady, and also to run in Sleigh and Carriage; together with a new SIDE-SADDLE and BRIDLE, (London-made), WHIP, &c.

ALSO,

- A neat and Substantially-built CARRIAGE, well adapted to the roads of this country.
- A set of English-made, brass mounted HARNESSES,
- A Capital Double-barrell'd GUN, with Case & Washing apparatus complete,
- A Staunch Setter DOG
- A FISHING ROD, Gear, &c.,
- The property of an Officer about to leave the country.

September 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fine, first-class Brig **AGNES**, Will take FREIGHT on low terms if immediate application be made to Captain COBB, on board; or to LAWRENCE O'BRIEN. September 13.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER.

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 August 16. J. & J. KENT.

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.

CANTEENS

TO BE LET,

For a Term of Three Years from the 1st of October next, at Fort Townshend and Signal Hill.

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate addressed to the Respective Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance at this place, with the words "TENDER FOR CANTEENS" written on the Outside Cover, will be received at the *Duputy Ordnance Store-keeper's Office* in the ORDNANCE YARD, where the terms and particulars may be made known by application, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock on or before the 17th September next.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, } 28th August, 1838. }

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate addressed to the Respective Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, at this place, for the performance of the under-mentioned Services, will be received at this office on Monday the 24th September, at 12 o'clock, for One Year, commencing the 1st October, 1838, and ending 30th September, 1839, inclusive.

(Marked on the envelope, viz.)—

Tenders for Washing Barrack and Hospital Bedding.

Ditto for Repairing Barrack and Hospital Bedding.

Ditto for Sweeping Chimney's of the Barracks and Public Buildings.

Ditto removing the Soil and Ashes from Forts Townshend and William, and also from the Garrison Hospital.

The specified Duties and Securities required, with other information, will be made known by applying at the Office any day previous, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, } 28th August, 1838. }

COMMISSIONS

MR. PROWSE having taken Premises in a central part of the Town, near Messrs. BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.'s, He will be happy to receive Goods for disposal, ON COMMISSION, either by private or public Sale. August 16.

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.

TO BE LET.

(For One or more Years, as may be agreed on.) ALL those Waterside Premises at the King's Beach, lately in the occupancy of Mr. PATRICK KELLY, Cooper, comprising a SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, and other Tenements adjoining;—Also, substantial-built STORES, an extensive WHARF, Commodious COOPERAGE, &c.

For particulars, apply to MICHAEL FOLEY, King's Beach.

August 23.

ON SALE.

T. & J. Brocklebank

OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the *DASH* from Copenhagen, viz: 200 BARRELS Superfine Flour 100 Firkins first quality Butter, (for family use) 100 Bags first quality Bread 210 Ditto 2d ditto 290 Ditto 3d ditto Fish or Oil taken in Payment. September 16.

AN EXTENSIVE AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS!!!

CAREFULLY SELECTED IN Manchester, Leeds, London, &c. Now ready for inspection and Sale AT PRICES UNUSUALLY LOW!!! BULLEY, JOB & Co September 13.—4w.

BY

NICHOLAS GILL, Jun.

Received per JABEZ from St. Thomas 31 Hhds and 106 bls Sugar of excellent quality.

Sep. 13.—3w.

BY

THOS. & J. BROCKLEBANK, 177 Firkins first quality Butter, 100 Barrels prime Mess Pork Just received per *Tampico* from Hamburg.

Sept. 13.

"MADEIRA WINE!"

A Few Qr.-Casks and Octaves Choice London Particular, (Vintage 1828) imported direct per *Eliza*, for Sale by R. HOWLEY. September 6.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his right, title, and interest for the unexpired term of 12 years, from the first day of May last, in the House he now occupies, situate in Duckworth Street, nearly opposite the Theatre,—said House comprising a Shop, Kitchen and two Bed-rooms, on the first floor—a large Sitting-room, and two small Bed-rooms, on the second floor,—together with another tenement yielding Six pounds per annum, and a large School-room attached, which can be converted into a comfortable dwelling at a small expense. The whole subject only to Thirteen Pounds a year. From its contiguity to the water-side, as well as its convenience in many other respects, he can recommend it as a desirable place for business.

E. J. GLEESON.

September 5.—4w.

BY

EWEN STABB,

- 600 Hogsheads SALT
- 30 Barrels Lancashire HAMS
- 3 Hhds. GINGERBREAD
- 30 Cases HOLLANDS, 1 dozen each
- 12 Barrels BROWN STOUT, 3 dozen each
- 50 Dozen Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES
- 7 Ditto CASTOR OIL
- 24 Ditto WRITING FLUID
- 12 Boxes THUMB BLUE
- 60 Kegs WHITE LEAD, 28 lbs., and 56 lbs.,
- 70 Ditto Black, Green, Yellow, Red, and Lead colour PAINTS
- 2 Cwt. RED LEAD
- Butt and Shoulder LEATHER
- Assorted Packages of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best description.

August 30.

John and James Kent

ARE NOW LANDING, Per *Pleiades* and *Duchess Gloucester* from Hamburg,

- 2000 Bags fine-middling and common Bread
- 700 Barrels Fine and Superfine Flour
- 100 Firkins new Butter
- 40 barrels Oatmeal
- 20 Ditto Pease
- 70 Westphalia Hams
- 7000 Large Bricks.

And per *Fox* from London,

- 30 Chests best Twankey,
- 10 Ditto Fine Congou

TEAS

Which will be Sold low for Cash or Shore Fish in October.

August 23.

ON SALE.

Just Received,

AND NOW LANDING,

From the Brig *PICTOU*, from WATERFORD, 253 Tierces Strangman's PORTER, 20 Boxes CANDLES 48 HORSE COLLARS. J. & J. KENT. August 16.

BY

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.

Now Landing

AND FOR SALE,

AT THE WHARF OF

PARKER & GLEESON,

The Cargo of the Brigantine *ALPHA* from Fayal, CONSISTING OF

- 1000 Hampers Potatoes
- 50 Ditto Onions
- 100 Cabbages
- 70 Casks assorted Wines in Pipes Hhds. and Eighths.

August 23.

SAMUEL CODNER

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per *EMMA*, from HAMBURGH,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

- 15 Barrels Smoked Pigs' Heads
- 80 Firkins Randers' Butter.

ALSO,

- White Lead, Black Paint, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.

August 9.

LANDING,

AND FOR SALE,

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

CONSISTING OF

- 1890 B 1400 Barrels FLOUR
- 250 Ditto PEASE
- 100 Ditto PORK,

BY NEWMAN & Co.

July 12.

NOW LANDING

From the rig *EMMA*, from HAMBURGH,

AND FOR SALE

AT THE STORES OF

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,

1000 B BAGS 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality BREAD

- 300 Barrels Fine and Superfine FLOUR
- 150 Firkins BUTTER
- 40 Barrels PORK
- 100 Bags BRAN
- 4000 BRICKS,

Which will be Sold on low terms.

August 9.

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.



Poets' Corner.

OUR NATIVE LAND.

BY DELTA.

The halo round the Seraph's head  
Too purified for thing of Earth,  
Is not more beautifully bright  
Than that celestial zone of light,  
Which Nature's magic hand hath shed  
Around the land which gives us birth.

Oh!—be that country beautified  
With woods that wave, and streams that glide,  
Where bounteous air and earth unfold  
The gales of health, and crops of gold;  
Let flowers and fields be ever fair;  
Let fragrance load the languid air;  
Be vines in every valley there;  
And olives on each mountain side:—  
Or—let it be a wilderness  
Where heaven and earth oppose in gloom;  
Where the low sun all faintly glows  
O'er regions of perennial snows;  
Still 'tis the country not the less  
Of him, who sows what ne'er may bless  
His labours with autumnal bloom!

Yes! partial clans, in every clime,  
Since first commenced the march of Time,  
Where'er they rest—where'er they roam—  
All unforget,  
Have still a spot  
Which Memory loves, and heart ca'ls—home!  
From where Antarctic oceans roar  
Round Patagonia's mountain shore;  
To where grim Hecla's cone aspires,  
With sides of snow, and throat of fires!

TALLEYRAND.

Napoleon, when his power was on the decline, began, and not without reason, to entertain some distrust of Talleyrand's fidelity. On one occasion, the Emperor observed in a menacing tone, to the wary statesman—"You imagine that in the event of my fall, you would be placed at the head of a council of regency. Be warned in time; you will gain nothing by joining the ranks of my enemies. Were I to be suddenly attacked with a dangerous illness, your death would take place before mine." "Sire," replied Talleyrand, not in the least disconcerted by this abrupt apostrophe, "I need not such a warning to urge me to offer up my prayers for the prolongation of your Majesty's days."

Towards the conclusion of the Bourbon regime, Talleyrand was far from being in good odor with the reigning family, though the fact might have been disguised from the public eye. "They have disgraced me," observed he, with a sort of prophetic inspiration. "Be it so; their fall is not far distant; there is something in me which brings ill-fortune to the government that neglects me."

On another occasion, the Prince was greatly blamed for having been among the first to desert the cause of Napoleon. "Bah," exclaimed Talleyrand, "the cause is simply that my watch went rather too fast, for every body else did the same thing just in the nick of time."

A courtier, with sundry bows and scrapes, and many-wreathed smiles, once accosted Talleyrand with "Your Excellency has deigned to promise me your protection; accordingly I take the liberty of reminding your Excellency that such a place is vacant," (designating a particular office). "Vacant!" exclaimed Talleyrand, with an emphasis on the word which he repeated; "my good friend, you have yet to learn that when a place is vacant, it is already given away."

When the second restoration took place, a certain pompous personage applied to Talleyrand for a diplomatic post. "What may be your claim?" demanded Talleyrand. "Your Excellency," said the applicant, with much importance, "must know that I have been at Ghent." "At Ghent! are you certain of the fact?" "Quite positive," replied the courtier, with a feeling of indignation that the truth of his assertion should for a moment have been called in question. "Now," said Talleyrand, "tell me candidly if you have really been at Ghent, or if you have merely returned from it." "I do not understand your Excellency," replied the sultor in unspeakable amazement. Talleyrand proceeded to explain. "The truth is," said he, "that at Ghent there were seven or eight hundred royalists; not one more; and yet not less than fifty thousand have already returned from that city."

When Prince Polignac was placed at the head of the administration, he was reported to have said that under his auspices, and those of his colleagues, France would be saved. "Why not?" said Talleyrand, "a flock of geese saved the Capital."

One day at the Tuilleries, where Talleyrand was in attendance as Grand Chamberlain, he re-

mained for a considerable time in silent contemplation of the Minister of Baden, who was remarkable for a spare habit of body. At length he broke silence, "His Excellency," observed Talleyrand, "always puzzles me prodigiously. I can never tell to a certainty whether he walks on three legs or wears three swords."

A NIGHT ADVENTURE AT BRIENNE.

BY THE DUCHESS OF ABRANTES.

I have heard the Emperor relate a very extraordinary occurrence which took place at Brienne, at the time when that mansion (the residence of the Comte de Brienne, and his brother, the Cardinal de Lemenie, Archbishop of Toulouse,) was the rendezvous of all sorts of amusements and pleasures. The Emperor was not then admitted into it, though he was afterwards and treated with particular kindness; and he learned many things that passed from such of his comrades whose family connexions caused them to be admitted at the chateau during the vacations.

A young man belonging to Madame de Brienne's society was of so disagreeable a temper that nothing could live in good harmony with him. Among other pretensions, he declared that he never knew what it was to be frightened. One day the discussion on this subject grew warm. Four persons of the company offered to lay him a wager that he would be frightened before the end of six months. He accepted the bet, the conditions were fixed; he was to pay one hundred louis if he lost, and one hundred louis were to be paid him by the assailants, if he came off victorious in the contest.

At first, things went on well enough. Morose as the temper of this man was, it was not always proof against the waggeries of his friends. The first month passed away, and he had not once yielded to fear. It had been agreed that the affair should not be continued anywhere but at Brienne.

One day the four friends being met, said to one another that it was a sort of disgrace not to have yet succeeded. One of them proposed a plan which was adopted and put into execution the very next night.

I have already observed that there were at Brienne, during the building of the new chateau, some remains of a pavilion of ancient construction, where the rats ate one of the Abbe Morellet's shoes; in this pavilion beds were made up for the younger visitors, when there was more company at the chateau than could be accommodated there. Just at the time I am speaking of, this happened to be the case, and the young man, whose courage was under trial, as well as several of his friends, was sleeping there.

The weather had been stormy all day, and when they retired to bed the air had that heaviness which is quite oppressive, and makes one feel ill. "Here's a night for an apparition!" said the young rattlebrains to their friend.

"Let it come if it likes," replied he; "it shall be welcome."

So saying, he bowed to them with an ironical air, and retired to his own apartment.

The air, as I have said, was sultry; the atmosphere oppressive. The young man threw himself into an arm-chair, the worm-eaten legs of which were scarcely capable of supporting him, and there he had strange visions. His thoughts soon became confused, and he sank into an unquiet doze. His servant awoke him from this kind of torpor; he went to bed almost ill, and overpowered by a complete nervous oppression, which could not be natural, even admitting the effect of the tempest.

The chamber in which he slept was at a distance from the whole occupied part of the pavilion, which of itself was quite lonely enough. It was a very large, gloomy apartment. A bedstead with twisted pillars, and curtains trimmed with Hungarian point, was the most conspicuous piece of furniture that it contained. He looked at it a long time before he got into bed.

"Good God!" he said, "it looks just like a tomb!"

The drowsiness occasioned by the overwhelming heat was soon changed into a profound sleep. He was buried in his first nap, when he was suddenly roused by a plaintive sound. The noise was close to him. He was lying upon his ear. He rose in his couch, and it seemed as if he was continuing an interrupted dream. The four parts of the curtains were turned up over the bedposts, and against each of them leant a figure in a complete suit of armour, but motionless, silent, and without any appearance of life.

He gazed on them at first with surprise, and presently with a sort of agitation.

"What do you want with me," said he. "I know you; you are here to frighten me, but I give you notice that I am not afraid. You know our agreement, so leave me, and abandon your attempt."

As thus he spoke he lay down again and closed his eyes, but the figures continued to be motionless and silent. They retained the same attitude, while the thunder rolled awfully over the crazy pavilion, and made it shake to its old foundations.

Annoyed at this obstinacy he again raised himself in the bed, and addressed one of the figures. "What do you want with me?" said he. "I have already told you that you don't frighten me. You know our conditions; adhere to them and keep your word as I keep mine."

Still there was the same silence. In this motionlessness there was something awful, that began to operate on the mind of the young man. "Begone!" he cried to them; big drops of perspiration trickled down his brow, and his teeth chattered. "Begone!" he repeated! "begone!... I am frightened!"

The moment this confession had escaped his lips, he sank back in his bed, faint and gasping for breath. The figures remained motionless and silent as ever.

"Gentlemen," cried the young man, beside himself, "I know not if you have made a compact with the demons. I believe... for I recognise you under your visors... I know not who you are... Leave me you have frightened me... what would you have me more!"

The same silence prevailed. From the commencement of this pleasantry the young man, fearing lest it might be carried further than he could bear, had always kept about him a pair of pistols loaded and ready for firing.

He laid them on the night table beside his bed, and that same night he had examined the priming; every thing was in proper order—he took up one of them.

"Gentleman," said he, in a voice tremulous with emotion, "I call God to witness that whatever accident may issue, is the fault of him on whom it shall light."

He cocked his pistol, and fired at one of the four figures. None of them stirred. The unfortunate man around whom they were planted, ceased to distinguish any object, to hear any sound. His hand trembled—he made a last appeal.

"Another shot!" said he, in a broken voice. No reply. The second pistol was fired. The unhappy man looked—not one of the figures had stirred. His eyes turned from the object that had struck him to another object which he saw before him. It was his own ball that was returned to him. He gazed aghast, and sank back lifeless.

The young gentlemen who had engaged in this adventure, conceiving that they might find their antagonist difficult to deal with, had bribed his servant to take the balls out of his pistols. Each of them had one to throw to him, and this was done without his perceiving it, by the one at whom he had fired.

MAHOMETAN ARTICLES OF BELIEF.—1. Belief in God who is without beginning or end, the sole Creator and Lord of the universe, having absolute power, and knowledge, and glory, and perfection.

2. Belief in his angels who are impeccable beings, created of light and Genii (Jinn), who are peccable, created of smokeless fire. The Devils, whose chief is Iblees, or Satan, are evil Genii.

3. Belief in his Scriptures, which are his uncreated word, revealed to his prophets. Of these there now exist, but held to be greatly corrupted, the Pentateuch of Moses, the Psalms of David, and the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and, in an incorrupted and incorruptible state, the Koran, which is said to have abrogated, and to surpass in excellence, all preceding revelations.

4. Belief in his Prophets and Apostles; the most distinguished of whom are Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and Mohammed. Jesus is held to be more excellent than any of those who proceeded him, to have been born of a Virgin, and to be the Messiah, and the word of God, and a spirit proceeding from Him, and not partaking of his essence, and not to be called the Son of God. Mohammed is held to be more exalted than all; the last and greatest of apostles and prophets; the most excellent of the creatures of God.

5. Belief in the general resurrection and judgment, and in future rewards and punishments, chiefly of a corporeal nature: that the punishments will be eternal to all but wicked Mohammedans; and that none but Mohammedans will enter into a state of happiness.

6. Belief in God's predestination of all events, both good and evil.

ADVICE TO UNMARRIED LADIES.—FOUND AMONGST SOME PAPERS OF A LATE DWAGGER.

If you have blue eyes, languish. If black eyes, leer. If you have a pretty foot, wear short petticoats. If you are in the least doubtful as to that point, let them be rather long. If you have good teeth, don't forget to laugh now and then. If you have bad ones, you must only simper. While you are young, sit with your face to the light. When you are a little advanced, sit with your back to the window. If you have a bad voice never speak in a high tone. If it is acknowledged that you have a fine voice, never speak in a high one. If you dance well, dance but seldom. If you dance ill, never dance at all. If you sing well, make no previous excuses. If you sing indifferently, hesitate not a moment when you are asked, for few persons are competent judges of singing, but every one is sensible of a desire to please. If in conversation you think a person wrong, rather hint a difference of opinion than offer a contradiction. If you find a person telling an absolute falsehood, let it pass over in silence—it is not worth your while to make any one your enemy by proving him a liar. It is always in your power to make a friend by smiles—what a folly to make enemies by frowns! When you have an opportunity to praise, do it with all your heart. When you are forced to blame, appear at least to do it with reluctance. If you are envious of another woman, never show it but by allowing her every

quality and perfection except those she really possesses. If you wish to let the world know you are in love with a particular man, treat him with formality, and every one else with ease and freedom. If you are disposed to be pettish or insolent, it is better to exercise your ill humours on your dog, your cat, or your servants, than your friends. If you would preserve esteem, be gentle. If you would obtain power, be condescending. If you would live happy, endeavour to promote the happiness of others.—*Court Journal.*

INSANITY BROUGHT ON PERSONS IN THE WATER FROM CANNON BEING FIRED OVER THEM.

At an early hour on the morning of the 4th of July, two young men went into the river at Castle Garden to swim, and at the moment they leaped into the water, a salute was fired from some heavy pieces of cannon, which were contiguous. When the two young men leaped in, they remained under the water for some seconds, and on rising to the surface, were observed by some bystanders to act in so fantastic a manner, that it was evident something of an unusual nature had occurred to them. A boat was therefore immediately procured, and the two young men taken out of the water and brought to the shore, when it was found that both of them had lost their senses; and so totally and entirely as to be unable to give any explanation how they had been affected, or what sensation they felt at the moment. Their insanity was not of a violent kind, but rather what may be termed idiotic; or a total prostration of every intellectual attribute.

In this melancholy condition they were conveyed home to their friends, and remained nearly in the same state for two days, at the end of which, one of them partially recovered his reason, but the other still remains without any symptoms of amendment.

A gentleman who witnessed the present occurrence, told us that on one occasion he himself suffered a sort of electric shock, which almost deprived him momentarily of his reason, from a common musket being fired over him while he was under the water.—*Journal of Commerce.*

NOTICES.

Attorney-General's Office, }  
27th July, 1838. }

SIR,  
I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that in pursuance of his directions, conveyed to me in your letter of the 25th instant, I have considered the query therewith submitted to me on the part of the Board of Road Commissioners, "Whether Cellars, Vaults and Hatchways within the boundaries of 50 feet and 40 feet respectively, prescribed by the Imperial Act of 1 Geo. 4, c. 51, to be the breadth of Water-street and Duckworth-street, are Nuisances?" I am humbly of opinion that all such excavations and erections upon, in, or under the said Streets, and within the boundaries laid down by the said Act, are public nuisances. Upon this point I have not at any time entertained any doubt.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient humble Servant,  
(Signed) JAMES SIMMS.  
The Honourable JAMES CROWDY.

SANCTIONED by the above opinion of Her Majesty's Attorney General, the Commissioners of Roads and Bridges for this District, hereby give notice, that all Cellars, Vaults and Hatchways, in the public streets, shall be forthwith abated as public nuisances; and all persons immediately interested will govern themselves accordingly.

By order,  
JAMES DOUGLAS,  
Chairman.  
St. John's, August 8.

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. Firth's Hotel, Duckworth Street.—Terms—Twenty one shillings per annum.