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THE



Newfoundland

No. 582.

THURSDAY, September 20, 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 fla-
vored RUM

Now landing from the Brig IMPROVEMENT.

AND

Per Ship WILLIAM PARKER from Hamburg,

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

400 Barrels Superfine FLOUR

200 Firkins BUTTER

OATMEAL, PEASE, LEATHERWARE, &c.

May 17.

BLAND & TOBIN.

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the Brig *Mermaid* from
Porto Rico

CONSISTING OF

160 Puns. best retailing Molasses

2 Hhds. and 66 Bls. fine Musco-
vado Sugar.

June 14.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD AT CARLISLE.—On the morning of Friday, November 15, 1745, at ten o'clock the gates of Carlisle were thrown open to the rebel army. The Duke of Perth and his division were the first to enter. Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat, was borne on a litter, through the Scotch gates. The Duke of Perth on receiving the submission of the few who now constituted the whole of the garrison, shook them by the hand, and commended them as brave fellows; but would not allow them to march out with the honours of war. He secured the arms in the castle and possessed himself of the valuables which had been placed there by the neighbouring gentry. Hutchinson says, the citizens raised two thousand pounds to save their houses from plunder. Marshal Wade was marching to the relief of Carlisle; but, hearing of the surrender, he returned with his forces to Newcastle. The pretender was proclaimed King of England at the cross in the market-place, around which Charles Edward was carried, amidst the acclamations of his army, who drank his health as the Prince Regent. The corporation attended the ceremony in their robes, with the mace and sword borne before them, and on their knees presented the keys of the city to their prince. A gentleman of the name of Daere very deliberately proposed the health of his most gracious Majesty King George the Second; but Charles Edward was unwilling he should be punished for this expression of his loyalty. A young priest named Cappaek he nominated to this see, who was installed in the Cathedral as Lord Bishop of Carlisle. The prince took up his residence at Mr. Highmore's, in English-street—a house which occupied the site of those now in front of Barwise's court. This ill-timed surrender of the city and castle of Carlisle is partly illustrated by the following anecdote, related by the Rev. W. Gilpin, which was unknown until many years after the event.—“When the rebels came before it, it was garrisoned only by two companies of invalids, and two raw, undisciplined regiments of militia. General Wade lay at Newcastle with a considerable force; and the governor of Carlisle informing him how unprovided he was, begged a reinforcement. The single hope of this relief enabled the gentlemen of the county, who commanded the militia, to keep their men under arms. In the mean time, the rebels were known to be as ill prepared for an attack as the town for a defence. They had now lain a week before it, and found it was impracticable for want of artillery, to make any attempt. They feared also an interruption from General Wade; and, besides, were unwilling to delay any longer their march towards London. Under these difficulties they had come to a resolution to abandon their design. At this critical time the Governor of Carlisle received a letter from General Wade, informing him that he was so circumstanced, that he could not possibly send the reinforcement that had been desired. This mortifying intelligence, though not publicly known, was however communicated to the principal officers; and to some others, among whom was a busy attorney, who was then addressing a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman of the county; and to assist his cause, and give himself consequence with his intended father-in-law, he whispered to him, among his other political secrets, the disappointment from General Wade. The whisper did not rest here. The father frequented a club in the neighbourhood; where, observing (in the jollity of a cheerful evening) that only friends were present, he gave the company the information he had just received from the attorney. In that company there was a gentleman of some fortune, who though a known papist, was at that time thought to be of very entire affection to the government. This man, possessed of such a secret, and wishing for an opportunity to serve a cause which he favoured in his heart, took horse that very night after he had left the club-room, and rode directly to the rebel-camp, which he found under orders to break up the next morning. He was carried immediately before the Duke of Perth, and others of the rebel leaders, to whom he communicated the intelligence, and assured them that they might expect a mutiny in the town, if they continued before it one day longer. Counter-orders were immediately issued; and the next day the Cumberland and Westmoreland militia, being under no discipline, began to mutiny and disperse; and the town, defended now only by two companies of invalids, was thought no longer tenable.”—*History of Carlisle.*

DUDLEY LIMESTONE.—The Dudley limestone is the oldest stratified rock which is known in the Staffordshire coal-field, and is so deeply seated below the coal, that, had it not been raised to the surface by powerful volcanic agency, but little would now have been known of its existence; while the surrounding mineral district, in the absence of this limestone as a flux for smelting the ironstone, could hardly have attained its present wealth and importance. This formation appears at the surface in two places only, although seen in the coal mines in other spots also. It extends

from the Castle Hill at Dudley in a north-westerly direction for about three miles, disappearing again near the village of Sedgely, and occupying an average breadth of about a mile. The limestone here forms an abrupt anticlinal axis, the strata dipping east and west, at a high angle of elevation, as may be seen at the Castle Hill, and at the spot fancifully called the “Wren's Nest,” a little to the north of Dudley. The limestone track near Walsall lies to the east of the town, and has a north-westerly direction as at Dudley, occupying about the same superficial extent as at the latter place. It forms an anticlinal axis here also, but less strongly marked than the former. There is a considerable variety both in the texture and appearance of the limestone under consideration; some of the beds being compact and subcrystalline, while others are loose and earthy. At Dudley the colour is whitish or greyish, and the two strata of hard pure limestone which have been so extensively worked for supplying the iron furnaces are separated by softer thin argillaceous beds, of a marly nature, termed by the quarrymen, “bavin.” It is chiefly in these beds that the well-known fossils which characterise the series are found. The limestone beds which are exposed at Sedgely are of a blackish colour, and similar characters are exhibited to the east of Walsall. The fossils contained in the Dudley limestone are remarkable for their beauty, and the delicacy of their preservation; they consist of *trilobites* (especially the *Corymbe Blumenbachii*), *terebratule*, *corallines*, *encrinites*, &c., converted into limestone, and projecting in fine relief from the upper surface of the strata. A single specimen will not unfrequently present a perfect series of the most characteristic fossils, so thickly are they studded on the surface of the rock. It is, therefore evident that at the time the limestone strata were deposited, the superincumbent ocean teemed with animal life to a most extraordinary degree; while from the appearance of the strata, and the fossils they contain, it is certain that their deposition was slow and uninterrupted, and that the period of volcanic eruption which subsequently prevailed, had not then commenced its action. During this period of tranquillity, it would not, however, seem improbable that a quiet but copious deposition of calcareous matter from thermal springs may have had a considerable influence in producing a formation of limestone so prolific in animal life, and this may have been the first effect of that powerful volcanic energy which at a subsequent period broke forth with such violence as to convulse and shatter the surrounding coal-field in the manner we now find it. The limestone is very extensively worked, both in the neighbourhood of Dudley and Walsall, especially the former, where its inclined position at the surface renders it more easily accessible than in most other places. The outcrop of the beds having been long ago exhausted by open cutting, recourse has been had to subterranean working; and excavations of vast magnitude have been formed upon the two strata, which furnish limestone of sufficient purity for use. They are about twelve yards each in thickness, and separated by a considerable mass of the thin marly strata before noticed; the two workable beds are generally termed by the miners the “blue lime.” The excavations somewhat resemble the working of a coal-mine; but, from the great thickness and induration of the beds they are far more lofty and spacious, presenting immense vaults or chambers with massive pillars to support the roof. They may be seen to great advantage immediately below the Castle Hill at Dudley, where an underground canal of rather more than a mile in length has laid open all the limestone beds in succession; nor can a more striking scene be well imagined than is presented by this remarkable spot, which is so readily accessible as to be examined without difficulty, even by those who are least accustomed to subterranean explorations. At the Deepfield mines, near Bilston, the upper bed of limestone has been reached by sinking completely through the coal measures, and is there ten yards in thickness.—*Mining Review.*

(From the *Greenock Advertiser*, August 13.)

On Tuesday the House of Lords took into consideration the amendments of the House of Commons on the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, and they were nearly all rejected. A conference on the subject between the two Houses was held on

Thursday, which ended in nothing; and at its close Lord John Russell returned to the Commons and moved the rejection of the Bill. Mr. Shaw, the Recorder of Dublin, expressed surprise at the course followed by the noble Lord, which he characterised as unprecedented, although only two years before the Commons treated certain amendments of the Lords in a similar way. We regret that the reform of the Irish Corporations has thus been postponed for another year. Ministers and the House of Commons seem to have been actuated by a sincere desire to bring the measure to a successful termination; and we regret that the £8 rated franchise should not have been agreed to by the House of Lords. Lord John Russell seems to have good hopes of a Bill on the subject passing next session, and we shall be happy to find his Lordship's anticipations realised.

On Thursday the House of Lords rejected the Bill for putting the office of Post-master General in commission. On the motion that it be read a second time, the Duke of Richmond objected to the late period of the Session at which it had come up to the Lords, which would not admit of its being referred to a Select Committee for consideration. He moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time on that day three months, which was carried by a majority of 7—there voting for the original motion 25, and for the amendment 32.

The conduct of Lord Durham in Canada continues to be criticised with unsparring severity in the House of Lords. Lords Brougham, Lyndhurst, and Ellenborough affirm that many of his acts are not merely unconstitutional, but illegal; and the first of these noblemen has brought a bill into Parliament to define with greater accuracy the powers with which he is invested. We do not profess to know whether or not the Governor of Canada has exceeded the limits of his authority. Unless entrusted with very great powers, we do not see how his mission could do any good. We always understood that Lord Durham and his Council combined the authority of the suspended Legislature and the Executive Government; and if such be the fact, it is difficult to understand in what respect he has yet overleaped the bounds of his commission. During the discussion of the bill under which he holds his appointment, the situation which he now fills was allowed, by all parties, to be a “dictatorship,” and the reason given was, that the emergencies of the case were such that they could not be provided for save by a person on the spot, who should have full powers to meet them in his own way, and under his own responsibility. It ought not to be forgotten that the country over which he is placed has now no Legislature of its own, and that the Imperial Parliament is at too great a distance, even if it were always in session, to make adequate provision for the emergencies which must be constantly occurring in a country situated as Canada is—emergencies, moreover, which require to be met with promptitude, and respecting many of which there are no precedents to guide. Such being the case, we do not think that there is either wisdom or good taste displayed in the attacks which many Noble Lords are so prone to make upon Lord Durham's proceedings. If they cannot trust something to his discretion, they ought to address the Queen for his recall, and if they are not prepared to go this length, they ought not, in the absence of his own explanation of any seeming irregularity, to condemn him as if he had gratuitously infringed rules which, although highly proper in a country at peace with itself, cannot be adhered to on all occasions in a country but recently the theatre of a civil war. The following remarks, by the *Standard*, are much to the purpose; and we regret exceedingly that many of the Peers of the party of which it is the able advocate are not more deeply imbued with the journalist's spirit—

“It cannot be disputed that the Noble Earl is charged with a most delicate and difficult duty, and on personal grounds he is entitled to a generous construction of his conduct—on grounds of policy to a liberal and indulgent construction. *Inter arma silent leges*, says a well-known maxim of our general law, and the principle of that maxim extends beyond its letter. During the agitation of society that succeeds to a civil war, before the disturbed waters of rebellion have yet subsided, the voice of partiality cannot be allowed the peremptory authority to which they are entitled

seasons of tranquillity; and the executive officer may, for the restoration of peace, adopt vigorous measures, which it is unjust to criticise in the temper of pedantry and pettifoggery. We should claim this latitude for a Conservative officer, and we are, therefore, bound to concede it in the case of Lord Durham, Whig radical as he is."

After some further remarks, the *Standard* goes on to say that the chief question which candid men will put to themselves in canvassing the conduct of one placed in the circumstances in which Lord Durham stands, is not how the man is to conform most strictly to the law, but how he is most mercifully, and, at the same time, most safely and effectually to save the provinces committed to his care.

On Thursday, the Bill for defining Lord Durham's powers, and for shielding his Lordship and others, who had acted under him, from the consequences of certain acts which are considered to have been illegal, was read a second time by the House of Lords; and, on Friday, it went through Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time to day. The Prisons (Scotland) Bill was read a third time on Friday; but, on the motion that it pass, a majority voted against it, and the Bill was consequently lost. The Scottish Parliamentary Burghs Bill was on the same evening thrown out on motion of Lord Brougham, who complained of a want of courtesy on the part of those who had brought it in.

The proceedings in the Commons on Friday were altogether unimportant, and at a quarter to six the House adjourned till this day.

THE ARMY.—The following, says the *Morning Herald*, are the valuable appointments and commands at present vacant, and much surprise is expressed in the military circles at the delay which has occurred in the selection of successors:—

The commander in chief of the army in India, by the resignation of Sir Henry Fane.

The governor-generalship of Jamaica, by the resignation of Sir Lionel Smith.

The command in chief of the army in Canada, by the resignation of Sir John Colborne.

The command of the army in the Bombay Presidency, by the resignation of Sir John Keane.

The governorship of Jersey, by the death of Major-General A. Campbell.

The situation of inspecting general of cavalry in Great Britain, by the promotion of Sir C. Dalbiac.

The command of the northern district in England, by the promotion of Sir R. D. Jackson.

The command of the south-west district in England, by the promotion of Sir Thomas M. Mahon.

Besides four members of the acting committee of the board of general officers for the inspection and regulation of the clothing of the army.

MUNICIPAL REFORM FOR IRELAND.

(From the Examiner.)

We have heard a story of an Irishman who, being heartily wearied of a foundered hack, determined to sell him at a fair, and to buy a serviceable horse with the addition of a few pounds to the money he should get for the bad one. He soon met with a purchaser, who agreed to give the fair dogs'-meat price for the beast, and who undertook in an hour's time to furnish Pat with the sort of steed he needed, for which he was to pay some score of pounds more than the sum he had received for his old jade.

At the fixed time the horse, a very showy animal, was produced, approved, and purchased on the terms asked, and Patrick mounted and set off on his road home, not a little proud of his purchase, and at first starting not displeased at a stately deliberate movement, which gave the folks time to admire his new possession. As the day, however, wore away without much advance on the road, Patrick began to wonder at the remarkable likeness in gait, stumble, temper, and all bad qualities between the new beast and the old one, and shortly after, the fall of a shower of rain washing away certain cosmetics, and displaying deformities to which his eye was too well accustomed, he made the painful discovery that he had given £20 for the repossession of his worthless and vicious old plague.

Such is the sort of trick which Lord Lyndhurst would play off with the people of Ireland in the Corporations Bill, as amended in the House of Peers. For the price of the Appropriation principle Patrick was to be mounted on a new municipal establishment, but it is to be the old one in disguise, with all the faults and vices which have so long been the plague of his life.

There is really some impudent pleasantry in this attempt. We have often thought that the facitiae of legislation would make a very amusing volume, and the project of this truly Irish Municipal Reform would be well worthy of a place in it. The plan of it is, shortly, on condition of preserving all the abuses of the old system, to let the improved corporations be established, taking care that they shall have nothing to do. Under these circumstances the towns, we conceive, would feel, for all political purposes, marvellously like our aforesaid friend Patrick reseated on his epitome of all equestrian faults and vices.

The local self-government which Lord Lyndhurst would in his liberality permit, is like *Figaro's* definition of the liberty of the press—a perfect freedom to publish every thing, with the excep-

tion of all subjects pertaining to politics, manners, religion, the business or pleasure of men, or any matter that might be offensive to any one; and so in the proposed corporations, as reformed by the Lords, there is to be local self-government with a complete exception of all the provinces and offices of local self-government, and moreover with the exclusion of the people from the choice of the Council, which is to have nothing to do—a most arduous business, as all idle people know.

We have been true prophets in this affair. We laughed at the notion of the Tories' concession of Municipal Reform. We predicted that it would end in a mockery, an elaborate counterfeit; but often as Lord John Russell complains of having been deceived by the wily Conservative chiefs, he is always ready to grasp at any false promise they hold out, and we may say, using Gay's text with a difference, surely Tories were born to deceive, and Whigs to believe them.

LAW FOR THE RICH.

(From the Same.)

The Marquis of Waterford and his companions in the Melton outrages have been acquitted of the charge of rioting, and convicted only of a common assault, for which the Judge has sentenced them to fines of £100.

These worthies have been fortunate indeed both in the Special Jury and the Judge (Chief Justice Tindal) who tried them. The Jury were of opinion that a general attack on the constables of the town, followed with wanton assaults on persons, and damage to property, crowned with the outrage of knocking down the gaoler, forcing from him the key of the prison, and liberating a prisoner, did not amount to riot! Poor ruffians may suppose from this decision that without any of the preceding offences, if they think one of their companions wrongfully imprisoned, and proceed to force the gaol to liberate him, it is not riot, but a common assault; but on their trial they would soon learn the peculiar privileges of the aristocracy, and that what are high crimes in the poor are but what Mr. Goulburn call the sowing of wild oats in the rich. And here we should like to know whether, when the constable was knocked down, brutally kicked, and daubed with paint, it occurred to him that he was but serving the purpose of a soil for aristocratic wild oats, and had no reason whatever to complain, even if it had cost him his life? The man sleeping in a caravan would probably have been killed had the Marquis and his friends succeeded in overturning it; but what of his death if caused in the sowing of aristocratic wild oats?

The Judge, in his summing up, and passing sentence, did not utter one syllable of rebuke of the peculiar method of sowing wild oats adopted by the defendants, and the fine he imposed, of £100 on each of them, is about equivalent in effect to a fine of sixpence on a day labourer guilty of similar youthful pleasantries; but the sowing of wild oats is not permitted to poor ruffians, and had men in working jackets indulged in the same frolics, as we see them termed, they would have been sent to the treadmill for six months, to correct their improper notions of pleasantry.

But there is no danger of any such comparison in practice, for our populace, which has long given up the joke of tarring and feathering people obnoxious to them, have the start of those ornaments of the higher classes, whose humour is signalized by smearing folks with red paint, the aristocratic substitute for tar and feathers. The example of the impunity of prison-breaking may, however, be more dangerous than that of the red painting.

Government has done its duty in causing the prosecution of the parties concerned in the Melton outrages, and it is not to blame for the miscarriage of justice, but something still remains in its power for the purpose of example, and that is the removal of convicted defendants from the commission of the peace. They proclaimed that they were magistrates, while disturbing the peace, assaulting constables in the execution of their duties, and forcing the gaol, and it is high time that such an error in the composition of the magistracy, should be corrected, and the cause of scandal removed.

We observe that Lord Denman has sentenced a gentleman, Mr. Fielden, of Eastbourne (whose case we do not desire to allude to further) to twelve months imprisonment and hard labour. This is an example which might be advantageously followed in dealing with another class of outrages. A month on the treadmill to an amateur of nightly riot would soon put a stop to the practice, and secure the peace of our towns.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) September 20, 1838

By the *Helen* from Greenock, we have papers to the 16th ult., from which we have made some extracts which will be found in the adjoining column. Lord Durham's ordinance with reference to the State Prisoners who were transported to Bermuda, has been the subject of much and serious discussion in the British Parliament; the act has been admitted to be unconstitutional and illegal, and it has been deemed necessary to introduce a Bill to indemnify the Canadian Government from its consequences, which Bill had passed the House of Lords, and was under consideration in

the Commons, where it would pass unopposed. Lord J. Russell said he proposed its adoption with much reluctance; he defended Lord Durham's policy, and was of opinion that it would be desirable to abstain from any comments in this instance until the House should be in possession of all the circumstances which induced on Lord Durham's part the adoption of the course pursued with reference to the Canadian prisoners. It would certainly be but fair towards the Governor General that before any unqualified judgment were pronounced, he should be allowed time to put forth an exposition of the motives by which he was actuated, and of the circumstances generally which led to the proceedings in question. The ordinance is pronounced to be illegal, it is true, but ought it not to be borne in mind that it was dictated by a spirit of humanity and a desire to temper justice with mercy by dealing out punishment to offenders in its least repulsive shape? When an error is fallen into under circumstances which warrant a belief that the objectionable act was mainly induced by a strong desire to exercise the finer attributes of our nature, however much the act may be censured, the individual has strong claims on our indulgence, and may fairly expect that the extenuating features of the case will be prominently borne in mind. We may therefore not unreasonably assume that when the whole matter becomes investigated, it will be found that the animadversions so freely cast upon Lord Durham regarding this question might with much more of good taste have been delayed, if not altogether, withheld.—The Irish Municipal bill has been abandoned for the present session—the amendments made by the Lords being of a nature which the Commons deemed it inexpedient to agree to.—Parliament, it was expected, would be prorogued by the Queen in person not later than the 20th August.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency with an Address praying for Copies of any replies of the Colonial Secretary to the statements of the Delegates which might have been received by His Excellency, reported that they had waited on His Excellency, who was pleased to reply as follows:—

GENTLEMEN.—I have no Despatch which I consider it necessary to lay before the House of Assembly in connexion with the Delegation from the House to Lord Glenelg.

I have Copies of Correspondence carried on principally between his Lordship and a Member acting in the name and on the behalf of the Delegates to a certain date, and which correspondence is possibly not yet terminated—but these copies are sent for my information alone.

The intercourse between his Lordship and the Delegation is carried on direct and not through me; and the Delegates will, I presume, in due season communicate its results to the House of Assembly.

Government-House, 17th Sept., 1838.

Mr. WINNER, from the Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency for Copies of any despatches from the Earl of Durham which it might be desirable that the House should be made acquainted with, reported that they had attended to that duty and had received the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN.—I have no communication from His Excellency the Earl of Durham of the character described in this Address.

Mr. SPEAKER laid before the House a Communication from Mr. Secretary Crowdy, transmitting Return of proceedings of Commissioners for the erection of a Colonial Building, and a Return of expenditure of monies for the Light Houses of Cape Spear and Fort Amherst, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MORRIS presented a petition from Patrick Gleeson, James Brine, and others, praying for a repeal of the Act for the Regulation of Fire Companies, &c., which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition from John Regan, John Collins, and others, Inhabitants of Old Perlican, Grates Cove, &c., praying for a sum of money to open a line of road from Old Perlican to Grates Cove, and erecting Bridges over Crocks Cove, and Blackhead Beach,—also for making Branch road to join the main road leading down Conception Bay in the direction of Bay de Verds, &c., which was read and ordered to be referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. MOORE presented a petition from John Silly, George Ayre, and others, Inhabitants of Old Perlican and Hants Harbour, praying for a grant of a further sum of money for completing the road from Old Perlican to Hants Harbour, and for erecting bridges over certain brooks intersecting said line of road, which was also read and referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into this Colony, was then read a 2d time and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Mr. MORRIS moved that the Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies relative to certain acts passed by the Colonial Legislature in the session of 1837, and laid before this House, be printed for the use of Members.

Mr. WINNER gave notice that he should to-morrow bring under the consideration of the

House the despatch from Lord Glenelg in reply to the address of the Council on the loss of the Appropriation Act.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Secretary CROWDY being admitted within the Bar, acquainted the House that he had a Message from His Excellency the Governor, signed by His Excellency; and he presented the same, which was read by the Speaker.—[The Message referred to was accompanied by a report of Road Commissioners under act 1 Vict., cap. 2, which was recommended by his Excellency as being well worthy of consideration. His Excellency also brought under the observation of the House the zeal and activity of the Chairman of the Board, and suggested the propriety of compensating that gentleman for his services.] The report was then read and ordered to lie on the table, and the Message was referred to Committee of Supply.

Mr. MOORE gave notice that he should to-morrow move for leave to bring in a Bill to establish a Post-Office in this Colony.

Mr. MORRIS then moved that the legal expenses attending the General Election of 1836, and unpaid for, be referred to Committee of Supply for adjustment.

Whereupon, Mr. KENT moved an amendment—that the Executive in the session of 1837 sent down to this House a detailed statement of outstanding claims, in which was contained the expenses of the "first Election"—aggregate amount of said claims, £1956 8 s.—That in the Bill of Supply for the Civil Government for the year ending June, 1838, a sum of £2000 was granted to meet said outstanding claims.—That all expenses relating to the said General Election contained in the detailed statement before mentioned having been already provided for, cannot a second time be entertained;—which being put was negatived,—the original motion was then put and carried.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from the Council written messages informing the House that Her Majesty's Council had passed "An act to amend an act for the encouragement of Education in this Colony," with amendments,—and that H. M. Council had passed "An act to preserve the Harbors of this Colony and its Dependencies from all annoyances, and to provide for the appointment of a Harbor Master in Carbonear," with amendments, to which the concurrence of the House was requested. The said amendments were then read a 1st time.

Mr. WINNER then moved, pursuant to notice, that this House having had under their consideration the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of 1st Feb. last, and being desirous of according with Her Majesty's recommendation therein contained, and of evincing their unfeigned loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty, they will in future separate the contingencies of the House from the General Supply Bill, and submit the same to His Excellency for his approbation before they frame them into a Bill.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. SPEAKER laid before the House a Letter from His Excellency, transmitting an account against the District from Mr. O'Dwyer, Surgeon, with a view to its being taken into consideration by the House.

Mr. MORRIS presented a petition from W. Pitts, W. Kent, and others, Inhabitants of Belle Isle, praying a grant of a sum of money for making a road from Lance Cove to Belle Isle Beach. He also presented a petition from John Sullivan, John Squires, and others, Inhabitants of Pouch Cove, praying for a grant of a sum of money to complete the road from Torbay to Pouch Cove, &c.—which petitions were referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. MOORE presented a Bill to establish a Post-Office which was read a 1st time, and ordered to be read a 2d time this day six months.

The amendments made by the Council in Bill to amend act for encouragement of Education were read a 2d time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Mr. BROWN gave notice that he should to-morrow move an address to his Excellency, praying that he would cause to be laid before the House—A Return of the necessary expenses connected with the Light House on Harbor Grace Island for 1 year—specifying the quantity of oil required—the quantity of wick—the salaries of Keepers, and all other expenses. He also gave notice of an address for a return of all claims for expenses of Elections in 1836.

Mr. KENT gave notice that he should, on this day week, move the reconsideration of the resolution passed by the House on the subject of separating the contingencies from the General Bill of Supply, for the purpose of considering the propriety of rescinding said resolution.—Adjourned.

Married, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Francis M'Dougale, of this place, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. William Bennett, late of Carbonear, merchant.

Died, at Paris, on the 14th July last, Benjamin Lester Lester, Esq., of Stone Cottage, near Wimborne, Dorset.

Sale by Auction

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

W. & H. Thomas & Co.

(To Close Sales.)

- 50 Barrels Quebec Flour
 - 25 Ditto Oatmeal
 - 15 Puncheons Molasses
 - 30 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco
 - 17 Bales Leaf ditto.
 - 25 Boxes Sugar
 - 10 Half Chests Tea
 - A lot of Watermelons and Squashes.
- September 20.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF
T. HOGAN,

20 M. feet Spruce and Pine Board
an excellent quality
4 M. superior Ash Billets.
September 20.

THIS DAY

At 11 o'clock,

(Instead of yesterday as previously advertised.)

BY
JAMES CLIFT,

20 Fowling Pieces, 24 Silver Watches
1 Argand Lamp
1 Set Window Curtains and Gilt Poles
1 Child's Bedstead and Curtains
Common Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Chests, &c.
A quantity useful Books;
ALSO,
4 Casks Olive Oil, 20 Westphalia Hams
10 Firkins Butter
40 Barrels Hambro' Superfine Flour
20 Ditto Indian Meal, 1 Hhd. Brandy, &c. &c.
September 20.

Postponed Sale.

On Saturday next,

At 11 o'clock,

BY

SAMUEL MUDGE,

6 Hhds. "M. Cock's" ALE
50 Boxes and Half-boxes SOAP
40 Firkins BUTTER
20 Barrels PEASE;
ALSO,
200 Pair BLANKETS
50 Pieces SERGES
20 Pieces SWANSKIN.
The above will be offered low to Close Sales.
September 20.

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.

Notices.

REGATTA.

THE Regatta Committee beg to inform the
Public that the Rules and Regulations for
the Regatta intended to take place on Quidi Vidi
Lake, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., are at the
Commercial Rooms, all persons desirous of enter-
ing Boats are requested to make application to
Mr. Bissett at the Rooms, between the hours of
10 and 3 o'clock each day, until One P. M. of the
24th instant.
September 20.

A YOUNG MAN accustomed to Shop Busi-
ness will hear of a Situation by applying at
the Office of this paper.
September 20.

WANTED, immediately, a FEMALE SER-
VANT, who can produce a satisfactory tes-
timonial of character.—Apply at the Office of this
Paper.
September 6.

COMMISSION

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.

NOTICE.

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 Octo-
ber, 1838, and ending 30th September, 1839, in-
clusive.

(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. }

TO BE LET.

THE Cottage, House, Out-offices & Grounds,
now in the occupation of the Venerable the
Archdeacon Wix.—Apply to
PATRICK MORRIS.

To view the House special application must be
made to the Archdeacon.
September 20.

(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.

OFF SALES.

Just Imported

In the Schooner CHARLOTTE and Brig ANN
JOHNSTON, from Liverpool,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
All of which were Selected by

THE SUBSCRIBER

And are now offered for Sale at moderate Prices
for CASH, and in quantities to suit Purchasers.
PRIME New Westphalia Hams, in casks of 3wt
Dutch Cheese, in cases of 1 do.
Sparkling Champagne, pink and pale, in cases of
3 dozen
Port, Guernsey Port, and cheap Red Wine, in
pipes and hhds.
Marselia and Teneriffe, in pipes, hhds. & qr.-casks
Sherry Wine in pipes
Cognac Brandy, of first and second qualities, in
hhds. and qr.-casks
Pale Rotterdam Geneva, of first brands, in hhds.
Old Jamaica Rum, in puncheons and hhds., war-
ranted to be 4 years in Bond in England.

Also,
OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,

Barley in Half barrels
Butter in Firkins
Sherry Wine in Cases of 3 dozen
London Porter and Ale in Barrels of 3 dozen
Cherry Brandy in pint Bottles
Raspberry ditto
Preserved Fruit in quart bottles, consisting of
Cherry, Plum, Pear, Damson, Rhubarb, Goose-
berry and Apple
Arrow Root in cases of 14lb. each
A few dozen pair Hamburgh made Shoes and
Boots and Hose, at a very low price
A few Gentlemen and Ladies' Gold and Silver
Watches and other Jewellery, offered at cost and
charges

Nautical Goods

Offered at £15 per cent less than former terms,
Charts, Quadrants, Telescopes, of various sizes
Wood and Brass Compasses, Storm, Amplitude
and of every description
Colours, Bunting, Scales, Dividers, Epitomes,
Sailing Directions, Marine Barometers, Ther-
mometers, Parallel Rulers, &c. &c.
JOHN HOWLEY.

September 20.

**BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
Two Lots of Land,**

LYING one on the North, and the other on
the South side of the Brookfield Road, con-
taining in the whole upwards of 34 acres, and
bounded on the West by the Brookfield farm, and
on the South by the North River.

A considerable part of these lots is under cul-
tivation, the South lot contains an excellent site
for a Mill, and has on it a small farm house, and
from the fine quality of the soil and their nearness
to the town, these Lots offer an excellent oppor-
tunity for the investment of Capital.

For Terms apply to
HUGH W. HOYLES.

September 20.

OFF SALES.

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 13.

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,

Just received per JABEZ from St.
Thomas,

**31 Hhds and 106 bls Sugar
of excellent quality.**

Sep. 13,—3w.

BY

THOS. & J. BROCKLEBANK,

277 Firkins first quality Butter,
100 Barrels prime Mess Pork

Just received per Tampico from
Hamburgh.

Sep. 13.

"MADEIRA WINE!"

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

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 compri-
sing 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.

September 5.—4w.

E. J. GLEESON.

BY

EWEN STABB,

600 Hogsheds 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 Hamburgh,

2000 Bags fine-middling and com-
mon 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.

Just Received,

AND NOW LANDING,

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

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.

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 NAJAD, from DANTZIC,

CONSISTING OF

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

BY NEWMAN & Co.

July 12.

NOW LANDING

From the Brig EMMA, from HAMBURGH,

AND FOR SALE

AT THE STORES OF

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,

1000 B 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.

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 Hamburgh 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.



Poets' Corner.

ADIEUX DE MARIE STUART.

(FROM HERANGER.)

Adieu dear cherished France! adieu,
The scenes of joy gone by—
Place of my childhood's happiest hours,
To leave thee is to die!

Adopted country, whence I go
An exile o'er the lone blue sea—
France! hear sad Mary's fond farewell,
And long remember me!
The vessel hurries on her track,
And are my tears in vain?
Has Heaven no storm to bear me back
To thy dear shores again?
Adieu, dear cherished France, adieu, &c.

Ah! when on dazzling robe and brow
I wore the lily's royal flower,
My people's homage more was paid
To beauty than to power;
Alas! old Scotland's throne in vain
Still woos me to advance;
I only would be queen to reign
O'er the gay hearts of France.
Adieu, dear cherished France, adieu, &c.

Glory, love, genius, all have shed
A halo round my queenly state;
But soon in Albyn's ruder clime
Shall change my darkened fate.
My heart, my heart, with sudden awe,
Feels a vague omen's shock!
Sure, in some ghastly dream I saw
A scaffold and a block!
Adieu, dear cherished France, adieu, &c.

O France! in all her woes, the child
Of royal Stuart's ancient line,
As now she greets thee through her tears,
Shall turn to thee and thine;
But ah! how swift my vessels flight
To wintry waves and skies!
Thy shores, as falls the humid night,
Fade dimly from my eyes!

Adieu, dear cherished France! adieu,
The scenes of joy gone by—
Place of my childhood's happiest hours,
To leave thee is to die!

MARSHAL SOULT.—We have much pleasure in quoting, from Colonel Napier's "History of the Peninsular War," a most interesting and seasonable anecdote. Brave and high-hearted men are brothers everywhere; to whatever country they may chance to belong; and it is not now for the first time, while grateful for the cordial hospitality of England, that Napoleon's great marshal has shown a noble and considerate respect for the British name:—"When the French renewed the attack at Elvina, he [Colonel Napier is speaking of his elder brother] was, with a few men, somewhat in advance of the village; for the troops were broken into small parties by the vineyard walls and narrow lanes. Being hurt, he endeavoured to return; but the enemy coming down, he was stabbed, and thrown to the ground with five wounds; and death appeared inevitable, when a French drummer rescued him from his assailants, and placed him behind a wall. A soldier with whom he had been struggling, irritated to ferocity, returned to kill him, but was prevented by the drummer. The morning after the battle the Duke of Dalmatia, being apprised of Major Napier's situation, had him conveyed to good quarters, and, with a kindness and consideration very uncommon, wrote to Napoleon, desiring that his prisoner might not be sent to France, which (from the system of refusing exchanges) would have been destruction to, his professional prospects. The marshal also obtained for the drummer the decoration of the legion of honour. The events of the war obliged Soult to depart in a few days from Corunna, but he recommended Major Napier to the attention of Marshal Ney; and that marshal also treated his prisoner with the kindness of a friend rather than the rigour of an enemy, for he quartered him with the French consul, supplied him with money, gave him a general invitation to his house on all public occasions, and refrained from sending him to France. Nor did Marshal Ney's kindness stop there; for when the flag of truce arrived, and that he became acquainted with the situation of Major Napier's family, he suddenly waived all forms, and, instead of answering the inquiry by a cold intimation of his captive's existence, sent him, and with him the few English prisoners taken in the battle, at once to England, merely demanding that none should serve until regularly exchanged. I should not have dwelt

thus long upon the private adventures of an officer, but that gratitude demands a public acknowledgment of such generosity, and the demand is rendered imperative by the after misfortunes of Marshal Ney. The fate of that brave and noble-minded man is well known. He who had fought five hundred battles for France, not one against her, was shot as a traitor!"

HOCK.—In speaking of the Rhine wines, it is necessary to mention those of Hochheim, which, though obtained from vineyards lying on the banks of the Maine, are usually classed with the Rhine wines, as being of like nature, and nearly of the same excellence. Indeed all the best sorts of the Rhine wines have long been confounded in our country under the general name of Hock, and Rhenish has become the distinguishing term of disrepute for inferior growths. "The Hochheimer," says Dr. Henderson, "is, strictly speaking, a Maine wine; but a corruption of its name has long furnished the appellation by which the first growths of the Rhine are usually designated in this country." Hock is a contraction of Hockamore, which again is evidently an English corruption of Hochheimer. The little town (says the author of *An Autumn near the Rhine*) is surrounded by vineyards, with scarcely a tree to obstruct a single ray of sun; but the choice wine of the place, which every alderman flatters himself he drinks, is produced on a little hill of about eight acres; behind the ancient deanery, which seems formed to court the sun, and is protected by the town from the north winds. Each acre contains about 4,000 vine-plants, valued at a ducat each; and the little hill produces, in a good year, about twelve large casks of wine, each of which sometimes sells for 1500 florins (nearly £150). Hochheim was presented by Buonaparte to General Kellerman. According to Dr. Henderson, there are two vineyards at Hochheim, which yield the first-rate wine; they were both in former times the property of the deans of Mentz. Their united extent does not exceed twenty-five or thirty acres; but the surrounding lands yield an abundant produce, which, as in the case of other wines, often passes for the first rate. The soils are composed of a white or brown marle, mixed with fine gravel, and reposing in some places on strata of coal, which in hot and dry seasons is said to impart a particular flavour to the wine.—*Saturday Mag.*

ANTIQUARY DISCOVERY.—At Cirencester, on the 22d ult., the labourers in Mr. Gregory's extensive nursery (a place fruitful of Roman antiquities) discovered, about a foot below the surface of the ground, two large and finely sculptured stones, which had evidently formed parts of two capitals of the Corinthian order, and which are well worthy of the notice of the curious and antiquary. One of them, with the abacus, is a freestone, of greyish colour, forming the lower part of a capital, and exhibiting the usual tiers of acanthus leaves boldly sculptured, eight in each tier, and above them, at the top of the stone, indications of hands in supination, and breasts of the human figure. The diameter of this stone at bottom is 2 feet, and its height 2 feet 2 inches. The other stone is of a coarse-grained shell-limestone, 1 foot 9 inches high, in form of the abacus or top of another capital; the diagonal of the top from corner to corner is 4½ feet; and it is therefore probable that it was supported on a shaft more than two feet in diameter, and about 22 feet high. The four corners are a little bevelled downwards from the horizontal top, so as to leave a circular bearing. In the centre of each of the four concave sides of the abacus is the upper part of a human figure, briefly described below. This stone is now fixed upon the other, which is placed upon a plain pedestal, in front of Mr. Gregory's residence in Oakley Nursery, where it will be carefully preserved for the inspection of the curious. On the north side of this stone is a female face, with smooth forehead, and with drapery hanging across the breast, from a button on each shoulder: the hair is parted on the forehead, and curled close to the face; and a sort of flat cap is close over the hair, and ornamented at each temple. A semicircular flat object appears in front of the left shoulder. The figure on the east side is surely Bacchus as a beardless youth, holding a bunch of grapes with the right hand over his right shoulder, and having a little below the shoulder a bracelet round the naked arm. A bunch of grapes also appears over the left shoulder, besides the handle of some instrument or top of a sceptre. The drapery of this figure hangs from the left shoulder. The male figure on the south side supports a curved horn with his right hand in supination; the small end, which is formed like the head of some animal with ears, is placed in the right corner of the mouth, which is partly open, and the large end of the horn is shown in perspective. The face has an ample beard and a low forehead, with deep horizontal furrows, and a great development of what phrenologists call the organ of space. The male figure on the west side holds in his left hand an olive-branch, the hand being on a level with the shoulder. Above the right shoulder appears a bipennis, or double battle-axe, crescent shaped, the handle of which descends obliquely in front of the shoulder; the face is likewise amply supplied with beard and with mustachios; and has great expression. The length of these bearded faces is nine, and the greatest breadth six, inches. Every one of the heads has an ornament nearly as wide as the face in place of a crown, with the top

on a level with the upper surface of the abacus. Mr. Gregory deserves great praise for taste and spirit in preserving these and other curious antiquities, monuments of ancient workmanship and magnificence.—*Gloucester paper.*

FAITH AND HOPE.—A PARABLE.

One morning as the sun arose, two spirits went forth upon the earth.
And they were sisters; but Faith was of a mature age, while Hope was yet a child.
They were both beautiful. Some loved to gaze upon the countenance of Faith, for her eye was serene, and her beauty changed not; but Hope was the delight of every heart.
And the child sported in the freshness of the morning; and as she hovered over the gardens and dewy lawns, her wings glittered in the sunbeam like the rainbow.
"Come my sister," she cried, "and chase with me this butterfly from flower, to flower?"
But her sister was gazing at the lark as it arose from its low nest and warbled among the clouds.
And when it was noon, the child said again, "Come my sister, and pluck with me the flowers of the garden, for they are beautiful, and their fragrance is sweet."
But Faith replied, "Nay, my sister, let the flowers be thine, for thou art young, and delightest thyself in their beauty. I will meditate in the shade till the heat of the day be past. Thou wilt find me by the fountain in the forest. When thou art weary, come and repose on my bosom." And she smiled and departed.

After a time Hope sought her sister. The tear was in her eye, and her countenance was mournful.
Then Faith said, "My sister, wherefore dost thou weep, and why is thy countenance sad?"
And the child answered "Because a cloud is in the sky, and the sunshine is overcast. See, the rain begins to fall."
"It is but a shower," Faith replied, "and when it is over the fields will be greener than before."

Now the place where they sat was sheltered from the rain, as it had been from the noontide heat. And Faith comforted the child, and showed her how the waters flowed with a fuller and clearer stream as the shower fell.
And presently the sun broke out again, and the woods resounded with song. Then Hope was glad, and went forth to her sports once more.

After a time the sky was again darkened, and the young spirit looked up, and behold! there was no cloud in the circle of the heavens.
Therefore Hope marvelled, for it was not yet night.

And she fled to her sister, and cast herself down at her feet, and trembled exceedingly.
Then Faith raised the child, and led her forth from the shade of the trees, and pointed to the sun, and said,

"A shadow is passing over the face thereof, but no ray of his glory is extinguished. He still walketh in brightness, and thou shalt again delight thyself in his beams. See, even yet his face is not wholly hidden from us."
But the child dare not look up, for the gloom struck upon her heart.—And when all was bright again she feared to wander from her sister, and her sports were less gay than before.

When the eventide was come, Faith went forth from the forest shade, and sought the lawn, where she might watch the setting of the sun.

Then said she to her young sister, "Come and behold how far the glories of the sunset transcend the beauties of the morning. See how softly they melt away and give place to the shadows of night."

But hope was now weary, her eye was heavy, and her voice languid.—She folded her radiant wings, and dropped on her sister's bosom, and fell asleep. Faith watched through the night, she was never weary, nor did her eyelids need repose.

She laid the child on a bed of flowers, and kissed her cheek. She also drew her mantle round the head of the sleeper, that she might sleep in peace.

Then Faith looked upwards, and beheld how the stars came forth. She traced them in their radiant courses, and listened to their harmonies, which mortal ear hath not heard.

And as she listened, their music entranced her soul.

At length a light appeared in the east, and the sun burst forth from the portals of the heavens. Then the spirit hastened to arouse the young sleeper.

"Awake! O my sister! awake!" she cried, "a new day hath dawned, and no cloud shall overshadow it. Awake! for the sun hath arisen which shall set no more."

ORIGIN AND CHARACTER OF THE DIFFERENT ORDERS OF ROME.—The people or citizens of Rome were divided into the three tribes of Ramnenses, Titienses, and Luceres; to whatever races we may suppose them to belong, or at whatever time and under whatever circumstances they may have become united. Each of these tribes was divided into ten smaller bodies, called curiæ; so that the whole people consisted of thirty curiæ; these same divisions were in war represented by the thirty centuries which made up the legion, just as the three tribes were represented by the three centuries of horsemen; but that the soldiers of each century were exactly a hundred, is apparently as unfounded a conclusion as it would be if

we were to argue in the same way as to the military force of one of our English hundreds. I have said that each tribe was divided into ten curiæ; it would be more correct to say, that the union of ten curiæ formed the tribe. For the state grew out of the junction of certain original elements; and these were neither the tribes or even the curiæ, but the gentes or houses which made up the curiæ. The first element of the whole system was the gens or house, an union of several families who were bound together by the joint performance of certain religious rites. Actually, where a system of houses has existed within historical memory, the several families who composed a house were not necessarily related to one another; they were not really cousins more or less distant; all descended from a common ancestor. But there is no reason to doubt that, in the original idea of a house, the bond of union between its several families was truly sameness of blood; such was likely to be the earliest acknowledged tie, although afterwards, as names are apt to outlive their meanings, an artificial bond may have succeeded to the natural one; and a house, instead of consisting of families of real relations, was made up sometimes of families of strangers, whom it was supposed to bind together by a fictitious tie, in the hope that law and custom and religion might together rival the force of nature. Thus, the state being made up of families, and every family consisting from the earliest times of members and dependents, the original inhabitants of Rome belonged all to one of two classes: they were either members of a family, and if so, members of a house, of a gens, of a tribe, and so, lastly, of the state; they were dependents on a family, and their relation went no further than the immediate aggregate of families, that is, the house; with the curia, with the tribe, and with the state, they had no connection.—These members of families were the original citizens of Rome; these dependents on families were the original clients. The idea of clientship is that of a wholly private relation; the clients were something to their respective patrons, but to the state they were nothing. But wherever states composed in this manner, of a body of houses with their clients, had been long established, there grew up amidst or close beside them, created in most instances by conquest, a population of a very distinct kind. Strangers might come to live in the land, or more commonly the inhabitants of a neighbouring district might be conquered and united with their conquerors as a subject people. Now this population had no connection, with the houses separately, but only with the state composed of those houses; this was wholly a political, not a domestic relation; it united personal and private liberty with political subjection. This inferior population possessed property, regulated their own municipal as well as domestic affairs, and as free men fought in the armies of what was now their common country. But, strictly, they were not its citizens; they could not intermarry with the houses; they could not belong to the state, for they belonged to no house, and therefore to no curia and no tribe; consequently, they had no share in the state's government, nor in the state's property. What the state conquered in war became the property of the state, and therefore they had no claim to it; with the state demesne, with whatever in short belonged to the state in its aggregate capacity, these, as being its neighbours merely, and not its members, had no concern. Such an inferior population, free personally, but subject politically, not slaves, yet not citizens, was the original plebs, the commons of Rome. The mass of the Roman commons were conquered Latins. These, besides receiving grants of a portion of their former lands, to be held by them as Roman citizens, had also the hill Aventinus assigned as a residence to those of them who removed to Rome. The Aventine was without the walls, although so near to them: thus the commons were, even in the nature of their abode, like the Palburger of the middle ages, men not admitted to live within the city, but enjoying its protection against foreign enemies. It will be understood at once that whatever is said of the people in these early times refers only to the full citizens; that is, to the members of the houses. The assembly of the people was the assembly of the curiæ, that is, the great council of the members of the houses; while the senate, consisting of two hundred senators, chosen in equal numbers from the two higher tribes of the Ramnenses and the Titienses, was their smaller or ordinary council. The power of the king was, as varied and ill defined as in the feudal monarchies of the middle ages. Over the commons he was absolute; but over the real people, that is, over the houses, his power was absolute only in war, and without the city. Within the walls, every citizen was allowed to appeal from the king or his judges to the sentence of his peers; that is to the great council of the curiæ. The king had his demesne lands, and in war would receive his portion of the conquered, as well as of the spoil of moveables.—*Dr. Arnold's History of Rome.*