



# Newfoundlander

No. 586.

THURSDAY, October 18, 1838.

Sixpence.

**ON SALE.**

**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.

**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  
**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 50 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 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.

**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.

**THE CORN LAWS.**

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

That we have, all of us, farmers, manufacturers, tradesmen, and labourers, very heavy burdens to sustain, is certainly true; and we may thank the *Standard's* political friends for the greater part of them; but the question is, how far the landowners and the farmers (supposing the latter to be a party interested in the maintenance of the corn-laws, which is not the fact) have a right to raise the price of corn by act of parliament, in order to throw their share of the burdens upon the other classes of the community, and thus to compel the tradesmen, manufacturers, and labourers to bear a double share of the heavy load which former extravagance has inflicted upon us. However the subject may be mystified by dishonest and interested writers, there is, so far as this matter is concerned, no substantial difference between a grower of corn and a maker of calicoes. They may both be considered as manufacturers; they both apply labour and capital to the production of their several commodities; and they are in like manner affected by the pressure of public burdens. If there are any taxes pressing unduly upon the farmers, let them be repealed or modified; but we imagine it would be difficult for the *Standard* to produce any such; because, as every body knows, they have always been peculiarly favoured in the imposition of fiscal burdens. Why, then, may not the English farmer compete with foreigners, just as well as the English manufacturer? The farmer, according to present appearances, will always have in his favour the carriage and other expenses attendant upon the importation of a commodity bulky in proportion to its value; whilst the manufacturer must go forth into the markets of the world, and contend upon equal, or, in not a few cases, disadvantageous terms in this respect with his foreign competitors. The advantage of better machinery, which the Englishman once possessed, has now disappeared; and he has nothing to rely upon for a superiority over his foreign rivals but his own knowledge and capital, and the skill, industry, and energy of his workmen. Are not these advantages fully shared by the English farmer? In what other country is the same skill and capital employed in the cultivation of the soil? The labourers are the same in both cases. How, then, is it that, without any essential disadvantage in their means of production, and with a positive advantage in the amount of taxation, the English farmer is alleged to be unable to sustain foreign competition at home, whilst the manufacturer can meet his foreign rivals, and undersell them, on their own thresholds?

(From the London Courier.)

A numerous meeting of the electors of Marylebone has been held for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for the total repeal of the Corn-laws. We are well pleased to see this; but we would anxiously impress upon the people of England, that combination will be necessary if they wish to achieve anything, and the first requisite for combination is a distinct understanding of the object for the attainment of which they combine. If by a "total repeal" is meant the introduction of corn at all times duty free, it is a position that never will obtain general support. This country is saddled with a heavy debt (thanks to the Tories), and to pay the interest the country must be taxed, and foreign corn, when imported, must bear its share of the general burthen, or the tax which it might be made to pay must continue to weigh down some branch or other of national industry. No numerous party, we are satisfied, could be formed in this country in favour of the principle of importing corn free of all duty. One of the great evils of present system is, that our markets are one month hermetically sealed against the introduction of foreign food, and the next moment thrown open on the payment of a mere nominal charge.

An entirely free trade in corn is a mere Utopian dream, the realization of which in this country is not to be hoped for for some centuries, scarcely to be wished for at this moment. The principle to the establishment of which all our efforts ought to be directed, is the substitution of a moderate fixed duty, sufficiently high to secure the farmer a fair return for his capital, and sufficiently low to secure the industrious classes against the possibility

of famine prices. The fixed duty which we would ourselves recommend for adoption would be fifteen shillings a quarter on wheat, and a proportional rate of duty on other descriptions of grain. This, no doubt, would be too high a rate of duty for permanent adoption; but, after having cockered up a separate interest in the country, it would be neither wise nor honest suddenly to withdraw from it every vestige of support. For the mere landowner we own we have but little sympathy, for the only evil which he has to fear is a trifling diminution in his yearly income; but for the farmer, who has embarked his income in the improvement of a farm, and who, by the clauses of his lease is, perhaps, bound to the payment of a high rent for years to come, we feel a higher interest, and would secure him against a change which, if it came suddenly upon him, might prove ruinous.

A fixed duty of fifteen shillings a quarter on wheat would be a more than sufficient protection to the farmer, for as the price of corn would rise in every foreign market the moment it was known that the English ports were open, importation to any great extent would never take place, whenever we had anything like a good harvest in England. Not a single acre, we firmly believe, would be thrown out of cultivation, if so high a protective duty as fifteen shillings were imposed. But in years when we have only an average harvest, it is now evident that the produce of the country is no longer equal to the demands of our growing population, and, therefore, an average annual importation of one or two millions of quarters of wheat might fairly be anticipated, yielding a revenue to the country of nearly one million sterling annually, allowing consequently of a reduction of taxes to at least an equal amount.

**A DUEL AND DUELING.**—During the summer I was in the habit of bathing; and on returning one morning, I saw a number of peasants running. I followed them to a retired spot; when I was horrified at finding an Englishman, still warm, but laid out, ready to be put in his coffin. His coat and waistcoat were off, and his shirt laid over him. I lifted it up, and saw a very small perforation on the right side, but no blood.—On the left, a good sized ball was discernible, just within the skin, as if that frail barrier had stopped its further career. I took up a hat lying near the body, on the lining of which was written a name that I knew well. I bemoaned the unhappy man's fate; but, when I got into the town, I found the owner of the hat still in being. I also knew the deceased when alive, but had no recollection of his features, when a corpse: probably I was too agitated to look steadily on his features. The report of the tragical occurrence was as follows:—The deceased, an officer in the navy, had spoken something which was construed into disrespect of his superior, and which an officious, meddling, favour-hunting surgeon reported. The result was, a challenge, attended with a threat, that, if it was not accepted, means would be taken to deprive him of his rank. The deceased was unwilling to go out on such a trivial matter; but the *esprit de corps* of his brother officers of the same rank was such, that they insisted he should go out to uphold its honour. On the way to the ground, he said it was very hard that a man, for the sake of showing that he was not devoid of courage, must go and expose his life, or take that of a fellow-creature, to whom he had no enmity, merely for having spoken a few unguarded words; when it was well known that he had been in the battle of Copenhagen, and had fought like a man. But he spoke to the winds, fight he must; and he fell at the first fire. The principal, a man of good family and influence, and his second, were confined in the citadel for a few days; but, through one of those unfortunate events that often happen, they were both called to Paris, and I think soon after sent to England, where, I believe, killing in a duel is in the eye of the law, accounted murder, for the parties generally sleep upon it one night, and often more. He that said, "thou shalt not kill," said of the manslayer, "if he smite him with an instrument of iron, with his hand, he is a murderer!" By the law of Mexico, if a man kills another in a duel, he becomes liable to his debts: if the same law were adopted by more refined nations, with an additional liability to support all who had been dependent on him in the same man-

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*Printer and Publisher*  
*Street No. 10 West Street*

ner as they had been previously supported it would be attended with good effect. Honour, that indescribable thing, would then seek to redress its injuries by other means than the pistol.—*El's Prison Scenes.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

QUEBEC, SEPT. 22.

(Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

As I predicted, the Earl of Durham has avowed his determination to resign his administration, and leave the country immediately on his receipt of the official proceedings of the British Parliament.

This day, at half past 3 o'clock, he met by appointment the delegates from the lower provinces, to wit, the Hon. Messrs. Johnston, Uniacke and Young, from Nova Scotia—Messrs. Simonds, Johnston, Peters, Robertson and Kirk, from New Brunswick, and Messrs. Dalrymple, Haviland and Pope, from Prince Edward's. Mr. Johnston, from Nova Scotia, is the solicitor general of that province. Mr. Simonds is speaker of the Assembly of New Brunswick, and Mr. Dalrymple speaker of the Assembly of Prince Edward.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston, of Halifax, acted as chairman of the delegates, and on their behalf read the address. This address and his excellency's answer are to be published in the paper of this evening, which you will get by mail. You will find them important documents, and of course you will let them follow this letter.

After the answer had been given to the delegates, Lord Durham spoke to them in the most impressive manner for some ten minutes, expressing his sentiments more fully than he had done in his written answer. He thanked them for their promptness in complying with his invitation to meet him, for the purpose of consulting on the welfare of the several provinces. He was happy to find that but one sentiment prevailed—a determination never to be separated from England—the home of their fathers. His lordship said that amid all the perplexities which had surrounded him, he had found consolation and pleasure, in looking forward to the prospect of a settlement of the many difficulties which presented themselves at almost every step. The calling together the delegates from the lower provinces was a subject on which he had bestowed a good deal of thought, and he had entertained hopes that some plan could be adopted which would benefit each province, and strengthen the bonds of the whole, thereby shedding a lustre on that country which of all others might be considered the glory of the world. His excellency remarked that difficulties might have presented themselves in the arrangement of a union, but he assured the delegates that his great object would have been the good of the whole, and not particularly that of the Canadas; he would have heard with attention every argument which could have been brought forward, and would have endeavoured to satisfy all. He declared that whatever he did should be done openly and fairly, and never would he make use of deception to gain any point; that was the language he used to the Emperor of Russia, when he was ambassador to that court, and that course should guide him in all pursuits through life.

Lord Durham then alluded to the Canadas—said they were very imperfectly known by those at home. He knew very little about them while in England.—He came out, he said, not to gratify his own personal feelings, but to obey the commands of his sovereign. His views of this country had greatly changed since he became acquainted with her resources, and with a portion of her inhabitants; and wherever he might be called, and however employed, he should always cherish an ardent wish for the prosperity of this vast country.

It had been his aim and the dearest object of his wishes, to be able to inform her Majesty that her fine possessions in British America might be considered one of the richest gems of her dominions—that the entire population were in a perfect state of harmony and friendship, and that each party was striving which could most promote the good of the whole.—He had not yet brought into action those measures which were intended for the good of the country, but several of them were nearly completed and would almost immediately have been made public.

At a moment when he was about to complete those plans which had been maturing, party spirit had interposed her withering hand, and blasted all his hopes for the welfare of the Canadas. He could not, he did not wish to conceal from the gentlemen present, that the recent intelligence from England, although not official to him, had made a very deep impression on his mind. Opposition from Lord Brougham, and from those acting with him, was no more than he might expect, but he was compelled to say that he had been put down—sacrificed by his friends!—those whose duty it was to stand forth in his defence, at a period when his political enemies were using their utmost energies to destroy him.—[Here his lordship was so overcome that he had to retire to a distant part of the room.] Returning, he offered an apology, but none was needed, for every one present had partaken of the same feeling that had come over his lordship. He continued.—It was, he said, the duty of her Majesty's ministers to support him in the hour of persecution, and not to join with his bitter foes in striking at his head.

Deprived of all ability to do any thing for Canada, it could be of no use for him to remain longer in the country, and he should leave it as soon as he received the official account of the Parliamentary doings. It was his intention to be on his way for England by the 10th of October. He then took an affectionate farewell of the delegates, tendering to them the steam frigate Medea to convey them home. That beautiful vessel sails in the morning at 7 o'clock, with a portion of them, and the residue go up to-night in the Canadas, and will visit the city of New York, via the Falls.

Yesterday and to day a large number of highly respectable persons called at the castle, and left their names to an address praying his excellency to remain in charge of the government at this critical juncture.

MONTREAL, SEPT. 24.

I have returned to this city, and brought with me the first intelligence of the determination of his excellency to relinquish the government of this country.—As might be expected, there is a great excitement among the people.

By the *Nine Sons*, from New York, we have papers to the 27th ult.—they contain the information that Lord Durham had determined on relinquishing the Government of the Colonies. The reasons which have induced this step are contained in a report of a reply made by him to an address from the delegates from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, which will be seen in our present number. His Lordship's intention in this instance is regarded with much concern, and has occasioned very considerable regret amongst the inhabitants of the provinces; and deputations had waited upon him expressing the wishes of the people that he might not resign the helm of the Government at this juncture.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to whether Lord Durham's government was well suited to the circumstances of the countries over which he was called on to preside,—whether the plan was one best calculated to secure the object sought to be attained—the re-establishment of the government of the provinces on a sounder and more improved system—all will concur in viewing his intended removal at the present moment as a matter much to be regretted. Whether for good or for evil, he had nearly decided on a comprehensive proposal for the future government of the Colonies—and many projects of minor importance, but deeply affecting the interests of these countries, had occupied his serious consideration, and, when fully digested, would be ultimately unfolded to view. Had time been permitted to carry into effect all those plans for future government, they might be found to embrace much that would promote prosperity and peace, and the Canada would then soon cease to be governed under the present anomalous system, which, from its nature, is essentially opposed to progressive improvement; but with Lord Durham's removal will probably fall to the ground the projected changes already referred to, and all the time which has been occupied in endeavouring to prepare and bring to maturity the new Constitution for their Government, will have been fruitlessly spent as far as regards the interests of the Colonies is concerned.

But Lord Durham has not received from Her Majesty's Ministers that protection and support which he might confidently have expected at their hands, and this he assigns as the cause of his resignation. When his measures and his policy were violently assailed by his political enemies they did not stand manfully forward in his defence, but rather acquiesced in a virtual vote of censure upon him which his opponents had introduced; and though perhaps they were placed in a situation which precluded the power to effect much in his behalf, the attempt was not made by them—and the benefit of even the little support they might have afforded was consequently lost. Lord Durham was not the man to brook such treatment; he says he expected nothing from his enemies, but he could not have imagined that his friends would have so abandoned him, and his resignation is only what was reasonably anticipated by all to whom this nobleman's character is at all known.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, OCT. 15.

On motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Kent, Resolved.—That the contingencies of the Legislature be sent up to her Majesty's Council in a separate bill, and that a committee be appointed to prepare the same.

Ordered.—That Mr. Morris, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Kent do form such committee.

The hon. 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 to the House.

The message referred to was accompanied by a petition from James Cuddihy, contractor for repairs of certain roads, for a sum of money to indemnify him for his loss on the contracts: which his Excellency recommends to the favourable consideration of the House.

Mr. Morris moved, seconded by Mr. Kent, that the said petition be referred to the committee of supply.

A petition was presented by Mr. Kent, from Wm. Tucker, Charles Butler and others, inhabitants of Broad Cove, praying for a grant of a sum of money to complete the line of road from Broad Cove leading to Portugal Cove road,—which was referred to the committee on roads and bridges.

Mr. Brown from the committee appointed to prepare a bill for granting to her Majesty a sum of money to defray the contingent expenses of the Legislature, reported that they had drafted the said bill, which he presented to the House, and the same was read a 1st and 2d time, and committed,—and the committee having rose, the chairman reported that they had gone through and agreed to the bill.

Ordered.—That the said bill be engrossed and read a third time this day.

Pursuant to order, the said bill was read a 3d time.

Resolved.—That the said bill do pass, and that the title be "An act for granting to her Majesty a sum of money to defray the contingent expenses of the Legislature during the past and present session"—and that Mr. Brown and Mr. Power do carry it to the Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to order, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the further consideration of the making and repairing of roads and highways, and the chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.—The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

A resolution for a committee to prepare an address to his Excellency the Governor praying him to forward to England the address of the House to her Majesty, passed 13th inst. to be laid at the foot of the throne, was carried, and Mr. Morris, Mr. Winsor, and Mr. Doyle, appointed a committee for the purpose.—Mr. Morris from said committee, reported that they had prepared the draft of an address, which was read and adopted, and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Morris and Mr. Doyle were appointed a committee to present it.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a communication from the hon. Mr. Secretary Crowdy acquainting the House that his Excellency is induced by the state of the public business to postpone the prorogation of the Legislature until Saturday next, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Secretary Crowdy being admitted within the

Bar of the House, presented a message from his Excellency the Governor, which was read.

The message referred to was accompanied by a petition from Peter Weston Carter, Esq. Police Magistrate, setting forth—That a reduction in the amount of his former salary having been made by the House of Assembly by the vote contained in the supply bill now in progress, and requesting that his Excellency would call to the subject the favourable attention of the House, with a view to petitioner's allowance being continued to him as heretofore. His Excellency's message bore testimony to the efficient manner in which Mr. Carter had filled the office of Magistrate, and requested the attention of the House to the matter.

A committee was appointed to prepare a bill for granting to her Majesty a sum of money to defray the expenses of the Civil Government, &c., and the chairman reported that they had prepared a bill, which he presented to the House, where it was read a 1st and 2d time, and ordered to be committed. The House having gone into committee on said bill, the chairman reported that it had been gone thro', and that an amendment had been made therein, which he reported to the House, where it was read a 1st and 2d time, and agreed to. The bill as amended was then ordered to be engrossed and read a 3d time this day.

A message was received from the Council acquainting the House that they had passed a bill for the regulation of Pilots, &c with amendments to which they requested the concurrence of the House, and the amendments having gone thro' the usual stages, were agreed to, and it was ordered that the Council be made acquainted therewith.

Pursuant to order, the bill for granting to her Majesty a supply to defray the Civil Government &c. was read a third time, and passed, and sent to the Council for concurrence.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from the Council a message requesting to be informed of the sum intended to be granted to Philip Wright in the bill of contingencies; to which the House replied by Message, five pounds.

One hundred copies of the evidence taken before the committee on the state of the administration of justice were ordered to be printed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the further consideration of the making and repairing of roads and bridges, and the chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.—Adjourned till to-morrow.

Yesterday a conference was requested by the Council with the Assembly on the subject of certain exceptions taken by the former to the general Bill of supply. The Council afterwards sent the bill to the House of Assembly with amendments, which the House rejected; but it is understood that another bill of supply will be prepared by the Assembly forthwith and sent to the Council, where we believe no insurmountable difficulties to the passing of the measure are likely to be raised. The bill of contingencies has been read a first and second time, and committed in the Council. The road bill will probably be sent to the Council to-day. The bill for raising a loan of £10,500 for making and repairing roads, &c., is in abeyance in the Council, awaiting the appearance of the road bill, with which it is closely connected.

Arrivals—In the Angler, from Hamburg, Mr. Goff, Mr. Barnes.—in the Cora, from London, Fort Major, Mrs. and Miss Wieburg.—In the Surprise, from Torquay, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyles, Mrs. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Mudge.—In the Anne, from Liverpool, Mr. Alsop, Mr. Brocklebank, Mr. Perchard.—In the Wm. IV. from Bristol, Mr. J. Ryan.

The hired Schooner Eight Brothers, with the hon. Judge Des Barres and suite, sailed on Sunday on the Southern Circuit.

Died, at Lower Island Cove, Conception Bay, on Friday last, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Rankin, Esq., of that place. In the different relations of wife, mother and friend, she was excelled by few; and her loss is deeply deplored by a large circle of acquaintance.

— at Placentia, early in the present month, the Rev. William Heron, for many years R. C. Curate of that district.

**FOR LONDON.**  
The fine Coppered Schooner  
**THREE SISTERS,**  
E. McGRATH Master,  
Will take a few tons on Freight, if immediate application be made to  
**LAWRENCE O'BRIEN.**  
October 4.

**For BRISTOL,**  
To Sail next Week,  
THE BRIG  
**ISABELLA,**  
RICHARD MEAGHER, Master;  
Can accommodate a few PASSENGERS.  
Apply to  
**LAWRENCE O'BRIEN.**  
October 18.

**For CORK,**  
THE SCHOONER  
**NATIVE,**  
JOHN HOLE, Master;  
Will sail in all the present Month,  
has room for a few hundred qtls. Fish on Freight.  
Apply to  
**JOHN HOWLEY.**  
October 18.

**For Freight or Charter.**  
The New Brig  
**ELIZABETH,**  
WM. ANDERSON, Master, A. 1,  
Burthen 180 Tons O. M., copper fastened, sails well and carries a large Cargo.—For Freight or Charter apply to the Commander on board, at the wharf of Messrs. Hunters & Co.  
October 18.

SALES BY AUCTION.

**THIS DAY,**  
(Thursday) At 10 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF  
**W. & H. Thomas & Co.**  
60 Firkins New Cumberland BUTTER  
10 Half-Chests Bohea TEA  
15 Qr.-Chests do. do., from the Stock of the  
Hon. the East India Company  
100 CABBAGES  
400 Bunches ONIONS.

October 18.

**THIS DAY,**  
(Thursday,) At half past 12 o'clock,  
**At the Commercial Room,**  
100 Bls. Superfine Flour  
50 Do. Fine do.  
100 Bags fine Bread  
200 Do. Common do.  
100 Boxes Tea about 7 lbs. each  
10 Pans. good Molasses  
5 Bales Almonds 1½ cwt. each  
35 Boxes Raisins.

October 18.

On SATURDAY next,  
The 20th October, at 11 o'clock,  
AT THE STORE OF  
**JOHN HOWLEY,**  
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,  
Many of which being to close Sales of last year's  
Shipments, no reserve will be made,  
—IN BOND—

- 1 Hoghead Brandy
  - 3 Qr.-Casks very prime do.
  - 1 Hhd. Skiedam Geneva
  - 5 Cases contg. 15 dozen Old Brown Sherry
  - 4 Baskets containing 9 doz. Champagne
  - 6 Qr.-casks Teneriffe
  - 4 Hhds. Guernsey Port
  - 1 Butt very prime Sherry-Wine
  - 2 Hhds. Marsalla ditto
  - AND OUT OF BOND—
  - 30 Very prime Westphalia Hams
  - 50 Bottles Sparkling Champagne
  - 1 Hhd. Old Cognac Brandy, Kenny's brand
  - 1 Do. pale Rotterdam Geneva
  - 18 Dozen Old Brown Sherry, in bls. of 3½ dozen
  - 2 Cases contg. 6 dozen Raspberry and Cherry Brandy
  - 1 Very Elegant Liqueur Stand with assorted Cordials of the primest sort
  - 50 Bottles assorted Fruits
  - 50 Galls. Old Jamaica Rum
  - 20 Pair Deck Boots
  - 8 Firkins Butter
  - 1 Very neat Mahogany Centre Table
  - 1 Lady's very elegant Work Table
  - 3 Very superior London made Telescopes
  - 12 Pieces assorted Colour Bunting
  - ALSO—
  - 2 Ladies Gold Watches, patent lever
  - 1 Gentleman's Silver Hunting do., capped and Jewelled
  - 4 Ladies Neck Chains
  - 10 Brooches, 12 pair Bracelets
  - 10 Pair Earrings, 12 Coronation Medals
- The Spirits and Wines may be tasted Tomorrow (Friday) and at the time of Sale, and the other articles also shown.

WILLIAM FIRTH,  
Auctioneer.

October 18.

ON SALE.

BY  
**John Cusack,**

- 75 Chests Congo and Green Teas
  - 9 Hhds. Gin & Brandy
  - 18 Dozen English Kip and Calfskins
  - 20 Cwt. Ranges
  - 50 Hides Sole Leather (with and without offal)
  - 1 Puncheon Irish Whiskey
  - Tobacco Pipes
  - And few casks XX Ale.
- October 18.—4.

**T. & J. Brocklebank**  
OFFER FOR SALE

- 25 Firkins French Butter } Superior
  - 20 Half do. do. do. } quality,
- Just received per ANN from Liverpool.  
October 18.

**Selling Off!!**  
Bargains before Removal.

Preparatory to the Subscribers going to their New Stone Premises, they offer their extensive  
**Fall Supply of British Manufactured GOODS,**

Per ANN JOHNSTON, and CATHERINE ANN, from Liverpool, and CORA from London,  
At a Great Reduction from their usual Low Prices, being all carefully selected for Cash Price in the English Markets.

Also, of former Importation,  
First Quality Holstein BUTTER  
BREAD, &c.

Also,  
A quantity of Spanish MAHOGANY inch Board.  
R. O'DWYER & Co.  
October 18.—5.

Now Loading for London direct.

Having room for about 20 Tons Oil on Freight,  
THE GOOD SCHOONER BRIG



**AURORA,**  
E 1.  
British built, copper fastened, burthen 120 Tons,  
O. M.; W. COOPER, Commander and Owner.  
She sails well and is well found in all things, as  
surveyed and approved for service of the Honorable  
Hudsons Bay Company.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Commander  
on board, or at

MR. T. HOGAN'S,  
Water-Street.

Now on Sale by Hand and for Sale  
by Auction,  
On Saturday & Monday, the 20th  
and 22nd October,  
At 10 o'clock.

At T. HOGAN'S Stores,

- Ex "AURORA," "CORA," "REFORM" and "JOHN"  
from London,
- 633 Bls. Hamburg Exportation Flour
- 850 Bags Bread, 60 Bls. Perk
- 200 Westphalia Hams
- 200 Boxes best Valentia Raisins
- Best Turkey Figs
- Patras Currants and Almonds
- Wax Candles
- Mould and dip Candles
- Teas
- Fine Jamaica Rum in hogsheads
- Superior Champagne and Tawney Port Wines
- French and Spanish White and Red Wines
- Port, Sherry, Canary, and Benecarlo, in Pipes,
- Hogsheads and Qr.-Casks
- 40 Dozen Barclays Porter and Ale
- 5000 Graystock (English white) hard Bricks
- An assortment of Superior Cloths
- 2 Cases London and Hamburg Perfumery
- 50,000 Percussion Gun Caps
- Warren's best Paste Blacking
- Oats, Beans, and other Merchandize
- And daily expected, per Brig "RIVAL" from  
Hamburg.

200 Barrels Oatmeal  
150 Barrels and Half Barrels Peas.  
Capt. COOPER takes leave to state to merchants  
and the public that the whole of these articles are  
in the best condition, and the Wines cannot be  
equalled, for price and quality, in all the country.  
Two months credit on approved Notes for all  
Purchasers of £20 and upwards.  
Oil, Fish, and Blubber, bought or taken in pay-  
ment.

October 18.

ON SALE.

Eligible investment for Capital in  
Freehold Property.

THE Premises situated in Duckworth Street,  
opposite the Stone Buildings, in the occupa-  
pency of Michael Murphy and others, will be sold  
if applied for before 20th November next.—Con-  
ditions and terms can be known on application to  
BULLEY, JOB & Co.

October 18.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,  
Two Lots of Land,

L YING 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.

The fine fast sailing Copper Fastened and Cop-  
pered Yacht



**LOTUS,**  
About 21 Tons Burthen.

Is well Built and Found, and handsomely fitted  
up.—Her rate of sailing is considered superior to  
any craft of her description in this Island.—She  
would make an excellent Packet for Conception  
Bay.

ALSO,

A handsome Four Wheeled Carriage, which can  
be made close at night, or in bad weather.

Apply to MR. CLIFT, or to  
W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

October 11.

WANTS a Situation in an Office, Shop, or  
Store, A YOUNG MAN who has been  
accustomed to Shop business, and by whom the  
latter occupation would be preferred.—Apply at  
this Office.  
October 18.

ON SALE.

**SAMUEL MUDGE**

Has just received per MEDIUM, from Hamburg  
AND FOR SALE,

- 500 Bags Cabin and common Bread
- 150 Barrels Superfine Flour
- 60 Barrels and Half bls. Pork
- 15 Kegs Ox Tongues
- 75 Firkins and Kegs prime Butter
- 20 Barrels Pease and Oatmeal.

ALSO ON HAND,

- 200 Pair Blankets
- 100 Pieces Serges and Swanskin
- 50 Boxes and Half Boxes Liverpool Soap
- 800 Feet Elm Boards
- 10 Boxes Souchong Tea
- 20 Firkins Old Butter
- 40 Bls. States Flour
- 20 Bls. Damaged Oatmeal, &c.

October 11.

**Bills on New York.**

At three days sight, for sale by  
W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

October 4.

N. B. Large Merchantable Fish taken  
in payment.

BY  
**THOS. & J. BROCKLEBANK,**

277 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  
September 6. R. HOWLEY.

NOW LANDING

From the Brig EMMA, from HAMBURGH,  
AND FOR SALE  
AT THE STORES OF

**LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,**  
1000 BAGS 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality  
BREAD

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

Which will be Sold on low terms.

August 9.

TO BE LET.

On a Building Lease for 31 Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, measuring in front  
383 feet, immediately in rear of the Cot-  
tage lately occupied by Judge Brenton. For par-  
ticulars apply to

MICHAEL MEEHAN.

October 10.

AND POSSESSION GIVEN THIS MONTH.

THAT large and Commodious DWELLING-  
HOUSE with SHOP &c. &c., completely  
fitted up, adjoining the premises of the Subscriber.  
For particulars apply to

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN.

October 4.

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.)

THREE Comfortable Tenements. Apply to  
the Subscriber,

**WHO OFFERS FOR SALE,**

A large Assortment of  
Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, of the best quality  
Window Glass all sizes  
Earthenware, Glassware &c. &c.

ALSO

100 Fish Drums, and 70 empty Pork and Flour  
Barrels.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY.

King's Road.

October 4.—4 w.

ALL those Waterside Premises at the King's  
Beach, lately in the occupancy of Mr. PAR-  
RICK 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.



Poets' Corner.

LITTLE STREAMS.

Little streams, in light and shadow  
Flowing through the pasture meadow;  
Flowing by the green way-side;  
Through the forest dim and wide;  
Through the hamlet still and small;  
By the cottage; by the hall;  
By the ruined abbey still!  
Turning, here and there, a mill;  
Bearing tribute to the river;  
Little streams, I love you ever!

Summer music is there flowing;  
Flowering plants in them are growing;  
Happy life is in them all,  
Creatures innocent and small;  
Little birds come down to drink,  
Fearless on their leafy brink;  
Noble trees beside them grow,  
Glooming with their branches low,  
And between, the sunshine glancing,  
In their little waves is dancing.

Little streams have flowers many,  
Beautiful and fair as any;  
Typha strong, and green bur-reed;  
Willow herb, with cotton seed;  
Arrow-head, with eye of jet,  
And the water violet;  
There the flowering rush you meet,  
And the plummy meadow-sweet;  
And in places deep and stilly,  
Marble-like, the water lily.

Little streams, their voices cherry  
Sound forth welcomes to the weary,  
Flowing on from day to day,  
Without stint and without stay.  
Here, upon their flowery bank,  
In the old times, pilgrims drank;  
Here, have seen, as now, pass by  
Kingfisher and gold dragon-fly;  
Those bright things that have their dwelling  
Where the little streams are welling.

Down in valleys green and lowly,  
Murmuring and not and gliding slowly;  
Up in mountain hollows wild,  
Fretting like a peevish child;  
Through the hamlet, where, all day,  
The children play,—  
Running We st; or running East,  
Doing good to man and beast,  
Always giving, weary never,  
Little stream s, I love you ever!

THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following resolutions are comprised by Mr. Montgomery of the formation of Aborigines Protection Colonies have all the power of those formed. The former (Martin) commence Queen—whose name the annals of civil colonies, and her with Europe in the world. In the court ordered, this nation America; but the same a new power to the wild dreamt of had yet territories of India annexed to the British dominions, whilst 100 millions of the inhabitants had become British subjects, and 50 millions more were tributaries; and this, too, not merely by the force of arms, but by the force of moral principle leading them to seek that protection which a heathen nation had a right to expect from their civilized neighbours. (Applause.) When the Europeans commenced their colonization of the western hemisphere, it contained a numerous population, which, it was grievous to state were swept off to make room for the European colonists. When the Spanish and Portuguese took possession of the islands in the Gulf of Mexico and the territories on the mainland, little regard was paid to human life. In the course of half a century twenty millions of the inhabitants were swept away. In the islands of Cuba and Jamaica, twenty five years were sufficient to exterminate the entire aboriginal race. Many now present had been already made acquainted with the facts relating to India; but others had not, and for their information he would state, that on the 14th April last, 78,000 pining wretches, men, women, and children were fed by bounty at Agra; and between the 1st and 15th of March, 71,523 infirm and sightless creatures were relieved in a similar manner. So great have been the ravages of death, that the air for miles is tainted with the effluvia from the putrifying carcasses of men and cattle, and the rivers of the Jumna and the Ganges choked up and poisoned by the dead bodies thrown into their channels. The water and fish of these rivers are rejected as unfit for use, and men are constantly kept employed in pushing the accumulated

marks upon our Colonial possessions in a speech recently made by Martin at Newcastle, in aid of an auxiliary to the London Aborigines Protection Society. His contributions to strengthen the nations by whom they are nations of colonies (said Mr. Martin) in the reign of that virgin had shed so much lustre on government. By means of her commerce, Great Britain stood arms triumphant against the events, wisely and justly had lost possession of North America; but the same Almighty Providence permitted to be built up in the East as a counterpoise to the power she had lost in the West. ambition could scarcely have been realized. The extensive territories of India had for the most part been annexed to the British dominions, whilst 100 millions of the inhabitants had become British subjects, and 50 millions more were tributaries; and this, too, not merely by the force of arms, but by the force of moral principle leading them to seek that protection which a heathen nation had a right to expect from their civilized neighbours. (Applause.) When the Europeans commenced their colonization of the western hemisphere, it contained a numerous population, which, it was grievous to state were swept off to make room for the European colonists. When the Spanish and Portuguese took possession of the islands in the Gulf of Mexico and the territories on the mainland, little regard was paid to human life. In the course of half a century twenty millions of the inhabitants were swept away. In the islands of Cuba and Jamaica, twenty five years were sufficient to exterminate the entire aboriginal race. Many now present had been already made acquainted with the facts relating to India; but others had not, and for their information he would state, that on the 14th April last, 78,000 pining wretches, men, women, and children were fed by bounty at Agra; and between the 1st and 15th of March, 71,523 infirm and sightless creatures were relieved in a similar manner. So great have been the ravages of death, that the air for miles is tainted with the effluvia from the putrifying carcasses of men and cattle, and the rivers of the Jumna and the Ganges choked up and poisoned by the dead bodies thrown into their channels. The water and fish of these rivers are rejected as unfit for use, and men are constantly kept employed in pushing the accumulated

bodies down the torrents. It is impossible to compute the numbers who die in their tedious progress from the desolate districts to the towns where food is procurable. We hear almost daily of mothers deserting their children on the highways; of infants crawling around the granaries to pick up the grains of rice accidentally scattered during the process of distribution at the doors; of the roads being lined with dead bodies, a prey to the vulture and jackal; of the courses of small rivers actually obstructed by the masses of dead bodies thrown therein, by those who are employed to clear the highways; of the inhabitants of the large towns of Agra, Cawnpore, &c., being compelled to abandon their evening drive, from the impossibility of encountering the effluvia from the putrid courses around! and the worst of it is, that two months more must elapse before a fall of rain can be expected, and the earth yield fruit wherewith to appease the irresistible cravings of hunger. These scenes were taking place in the richest portion of the earth—a land teeming with abundance, and whose political advantages were not less important. It was by the possession of India that this country was enabled to stand against Europe—Bonaparte himself declared that if he could overturn the British power in India he would break down her last wall and fill up her last ditch. This fertile country, too, furnished to England the most important commercial advantages; and yet here were these scenes of misery to be met with. The Hindoo roads and structures have existed from time immemorial. The Decca Muslin produced in that country was superior to any thing of the kind produced elsewhere, though the knowledge of the means of preparing it no longer existed. Again, they smelted metals in such variety as no European had ever been able to accomplish. In their literature, too, they greatly excelled. The Sanscrit language was the parent of all European languages. He would now advert to the commercial advantages which India presented. There we had a hundred millions of fellow-subjects who were willing to receive our commodities; but then we took very little from them in return. If they sent Indian articles to this country, such a heavy duty was put upon them as to prevent them from gaining scarcely any profit. If they sent their cotton manufactures, they would be taxed 30 per cent.; if they sent sugar, it would be taxed 150 per cent.; coffee, 200 per cent.; spices, 500 per cent.; and tobacco, 1000 per cent. A great deal was said just now about free trade with France, but surely their own colonies had the first claim on their attention. Let them consider the Article of sugar alone. The average consumption of each person was five ounces per week; it ought to be three or four times that amount, and then with an extensive Indian market of supply the price would very soon sink to two pence per pound. And let it be remembered that 100,000,000 of our Hindoo fellow-subjects, consuming each a turban or gowah-piece, say 20 yards of calico at six-pence per yard, the amount would be £50,000,000 sterling per annum; whereas the whole extent of our present commerce with 100,000,000 of our fellow-subjects was scarcely more than £5,000,000 per annum. When on the coast of Africa, he had often narrowly escaped with his life, because he was suspected as an enemy of the slave trade; but when he penetrated beyond the sea coast, he experienced the greatest hospitality from the natives, the best of their huts was placed at his service, and they spurned the very idea of remuneration. Several times he had had his life preserved by their interposition, and why was this? Because they could recognize in many Europeans the love of justice; and yet, after debasing and enslaving them, we turned round against them and called them savages. It was by means of christian principles, however yet imperfectly developed, that England rose to her present state of prosperity; and it would be her own fault if she sunk to her former degradation. Many nations had risen into power and then passed away. He saw this exemplified in the pyramids of Egypt, the ruins of Carthage, and the records of Rome. Jerusalem existed 1,500 years, and now where was she? Babylon, once the most powerful city in the world, had left nothing but a few mouldering heaps of bricks—the tombs and monuments of Egypt were all that remained of her ancient greatness—Tyre and Egypt had left scarcely a vestige behind to interest the inquiring traveller. But if he compared England with any of these, he saw a wide distinction between them. Their empire was territorial; hers was maritime, and, like a spider's web, touched in one part, vibrated to its centre. We also possessed printing, which was not known to any one of the great nations of antiquity. Again, we possessed freedom and had caused slavery to cease in our West India possessions, though it was humiliating to think that 1,500 years had been required to show to the world that man does not possess property in his fellow-man. This great nation was thus the first that took christianity for its guidance. It still possessed the means of extending its empire, and of becoming that prophesied tree whose branches are to extend over the universe. But it was their especial duty at this moment to do justice to their Indian fellow-subjects, and save them from the destruction which was hanging over them. It was this he was most anxious to urge upon their attention. He did so for political reasons to those who would hear no others. He would also urge reasons of a commercial nature to those whose interests flowed in that channel; but, above all, he wished to make his appeal to those who took higher ground—who were desirous of doing to others as they would that others should do unto them—he called upon them to unite in forming the nucleus

of an Association for the purpose of giving to the Aborigines of the East Indies the boon they had already given to the Negroes of the West Indies.

Notice.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

CENTRAL DISTRICT,  
St. John's, to wit.

BY virtue of an order of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this District, in Sessions assembled, I, the High Constable, am thereby required to collect a rate or assessment of Ten Shillings Currency in the Hundred Pounds, on the value of all Houses, Lands, and Tenements in this District—to be applied to the purposes of remunerating parties who have sustained damage under the operations of the Acts 4th Wm. 4. Cap. 6, and 5th Wm. 4. Cap. 5, commonly called the Road Acts.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Landlords and Tenants possessing any interest in the Houses, Lands, and Tenements, situate in the said District, forthwith to pay to me, the said High Constable, the said rate of Ten Shillings in the Hundred Pounds on the value of their respective interests.

Given under my hand, the 24th day of September, 1838.

J. FINLAY, High Constable.

On Sale

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 cases of 3 cwt
- " " 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.
- Marsella 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., warranted 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, Gooseberry and Apple
- Arrow Root in cases of 14lb. each
- A few dozen pair Hamburg 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, Thermometers, Parallel Rulers, &c. &c.

JOHN HOWLEY.

September 20.

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.

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.