

Blackwood Street

THE



Newfoundland

No. 587.

THURSDAY, October 25, 1838.

Sixpence.

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

John and James Kent

ARE NOW LANDING,
Per Pleiades and Duchess Gloucester
from Hamburg,
2000 Bags fine-middling and 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.

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.

Packet Boats

TO PLY BETWEEN PORTUGAL COVE
AND CARBONEAR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that having now completed the new Packet

NATIVE LASS,

in a style hitherto unknown in this Country,—being fitted up with comfortable Cabin, Sleeping Berths, &c.—he has commenced plying between Portugal Cove and Carbonear.—The *NORA CREINA* will also continue to ply as heretofore, and he will thereby be enabled to arrange so that one of the above Packets will leave Carbonear and Portugal Cove every morning while the navigation remains open.—The *NATIVE LASS* is built in a superior manner, copper-fastened and coppered, sails remarkably fast, and is decidedly superior to any Craft of her description.—The *NORA CREINA* is sufficiently known to render it unnecessary that any exposition as to her qualities should be gone into.

FARES:

Cabin Passengers..... 7s. 6d.
Steerage Ditto..... 5s. 0d.
Letters (single)..... 0s. 6d.
—— (double)..... 1s. 0d.

And Parcels in proportion to their size and weight.

The Subscriber will be responsible for any parcel, &c., that may be given in charge to him.

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, September 25, 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.

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.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13.

Mr. MORRIS, as chairman of the committee to draft an Address to Her Majesty, begged to submit the following:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, Your Majesty's loyal subjects the Commons of Newfoundland in General Assembly convened, have most humbly and reverently to approach your Majesty, to acknowledge with the most profound feelings of gratitude, the attention which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to give to the complaints of the people of this your ancient and loyal colony of Newfoundland.

We have more particularly to express our deep sense of your Majesty's solicitude for the protection of the people of this colony, in permitting their complaints against the state of the Administration of Justice to be enquired into, by your Majesty in Council, as we have to express our full complete, and perfect satisfaction at the result of that enquiry.

Your Majesty's loyal subjects of Newfoundland, being either natives of the United Kingdom or their immediate descendants, have at all times entertained the strongest desire to be governed by the laws of England; the rights and immunities of British subjects they value beyond all price; they feel anxious to preserve them for themselves and to transmit them unimpaired to their children; it was, then, a cause for unmixed joy and delight to find these mild and merciful Laws and the incomparable constitution of England confirmed to them by the just decision of your Majesty, aided by the advice of your Majesty's Council.

It is with feelings of indignation which we cannot command language sufficiently strong to express, that we have heard that statements have been made to your Majesty and to the other branches of the Imperial Government, imputing to the people of this colony DISAFFECTION and DISLOYALTY to your Majesty's sacred Person and Government, as well as resistance and disregard to your Majesty's Laws. In justification of the people of Newfoundland, and in reply to these unfounded and ungenerous imputations, we fearlessly assert that in no portion of your Majesty's wide-spread dominions, are the people more sincerely, devotedly, and unanimously attached to your Majesty's Royal Person, Throne and Government, than are your Majesty's faithful subjects of Newfoundland. And we further state, without fear of successful contradiction, that, within the recollection of some of the oldest inhabitants, and which takes in the time of the French War, the late American War, and down to the present period, the high crime of disloyalty to the Crown and Government of England was not, even in one solitary instance, exhibited in your Majesty's Courts in Newfoundland against a British Subject; but on the contrary, the people came forward on those occasions, and are even more ready now to come forward were it necessary, to expend their lives and fortunes in support of the sovereign and just rights of your Majesty, and in upholding and cementing the union and connection with the parent country.

The House of Assembly, the Representatives of the people of Newfoundland, not only repudiate the foul charge of disloyalty, but further claim for their constituents a character which they have justly earned, of submitting and acting in obedience to the laws—they also claim for them a moral and religious character, not inferior to that of the people of any other portion of your Majesty's dominions.

Newfoundland is nearly as large as England—the inhabitants are settled in various harbors along the coast, far distant from the capital, and from each other, and we regret to say surrounded, with little exception, by the unimproved wilderness; there is not, except in St. John's, a fort, garrison or soldier; and the Civil force to preserve the peace in these distant settlements, do not exceed one or two constables, and in many harbors not even one constable; yet, notwithstanding, a civil or criminal process issuing from her Majesty's Court at St. John's, can be executed without difficulty in the most distant part, and most populous district in the Island.—As an example, we humbly beg to call your Majesty's attention to one case amongst others which occurred during the heat and excitement attending the General Election of 1836; a number of per-

sons were charged with a riot at the Election that took place at Harbor Grace, in Conception Bay—that warrants were issued for the apprehension of the parties accused from the Supreme Court, at St. John's; one single constable proceeded to what was then and is now stated to be a "disturbed district," arrested all the parties, and brought them, a distance of upwards of 30 miles, to St. John's, where they were delivered over into the hands of justice. This is only one example, from hundreds we could adduce to prove the readiness with which your Majesty's subjects in Newfoundland submit themselves to the laws, even at a time when it was universally considered that these laws were administered corruptly, partially and unjustly.

We can further refer your Majesty to the official documents annually transmitted from the Local Authorities to your Majesty, which will show the account of criminal prosecutions and convictions, and must prove the peaceful and moral character of the people of Newfoundland.

Should your Majesty desire to have further information on the subject, we pray your Majesty to command our late beloved and venerated Chief Justices Sir FRANCIS FORBES and RICHARD ALEXANDER TUCKER, to make a report thereon to your Majesty; and we would unhesitatingly appeal to the expressed opinions of these learned, wise and good men as a full defence against the calumny so unjustly heaped upon your faithful subjects of Newfoundland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

There is nothing more calculated to bring the Administration of Justice into disrepute with the people of any colony, than to find persons placed by your Majesty on the Judicial bench so far forgetting their duty, as to mix themselves up with the disputes of contending political parties; and it is to be lamented that individuals should in this country be placed in those responsible stations, who so far forget their duty to your Majesty and the people as to lend the sanction of their names and stations to the foul and unfounded charges made against the loyal inhabitants of this colony.

We cannot conclude this humble address to your Majesty, chiefly intended to defend the people of Newfoundland from the foul charge of disloyalty, without expressing our sincere sorrow and regret, that any portion of your Majesty's subjects inhabiting your North American possessions, should be so far misled as were the people of Canada, to make the slightest opposition to the government of your Majesty.

It affords us the most sincere pleasure to state that we have reason to believe, that even in the provinces lately disturbed the vast majority of the Clergy and people remained steady to their allegiance, and that even those that were led to open acts of resistance to your Majesty's Government were not fully aware of the enormity of their offence, and had no wish to throw off their allegiance to your Majesty, and we have now every hope that these misguided individuals, impressed with gratitude for the indulgence of your Majesty, will become your Majesty's grateful and attached subjects.

We have most sincerely to congratulate your Majesty on the complete suppression of the temporary insurrections in these provinces, and we have also to acknowledge your Majesty's great anxiety to promote the general interests of the North American provinces and to secure their permanent connection with the Parent State, by placing over them at this crisis a Nobleman so competent to heal the distractions and to detect the defects of the existing constitutions of the colonies, a statesman so distinguished as the present Governor General Lord Durham.—And we have furthermore sincerely to congratulate your Majesty on the signal success which has already attended his Lordship's mission, and we cannot avoid expressing our decided opinion that there is no part of his Lordship's proceedings more calculated to confirm the people of these provinces in loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's Government than the manner in which he has carried the well known wishes and commands of Your Majesty into effect, by exercising the highest attribute of Royalty in extending mercy and indulgence to the misguided individuals in Canada who subjected themselves to the highest penalties of the Law.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) October 25, 1838,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, OCT. 22.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from her Majesty's Council a written message, informing the House that the Council had passed a bill for granting to her Majesty a sum of Money for the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges, with some amendments. The said amendments were then read a first time and ordered to be read a second time this day six months.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from her Majesty's Council a written message informing the House that the Council had passed a bill for granting a sum of money to defray the expenses of the delegation and other contingencies of the Legislature, with some amendments.

Mr. Brown presented the draft of a bill for granting to her Majesty a sum of money for the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges, and the same was read first and second time and committed to a committee of the whole House—the chairman of the committee reported, that the bill had been agreed to without amendment—when it was, by resolution, read a third time and passed, and ordered to be sent to the Council for concurrence.

TUESDAY, Oct. 23.

The Hon. Mr. Secretary Crowdy, being admitted within the Bar, acquainted the House that he had a message from His Excellency the Governor, and he presented the same. The message was then read by Mr. Speaker, calling the attention of the House to a statement of unliquidated claims upon the Government.

Mr. Morris presented to the House the draft of an address to his Excellency, on the subject of his Excellency's message, requesting that his Excellency would be pleased to order to be paid out of the Treasury the sums referred to in this message, and guaranteeing that the House would provide for the same in the next Bill of Supply. The said address was adopted and engrossed, and ordered to be presented.

Mr. Morris moved, seconded by Mr. Winsor, that there be placed in the statement of expenses of the Delegation from the House to treat with her Majesty's Government, a claim held by him (Mr. Morris) amounting to £158.

Mr. Brown moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Kent, that the Delegates report to this House the expenses attendant on their said mission and that the same be approved of and signed by the Delegates or a majority of them—which being put the House divided thereon, and the numbers being equal, the Speaker gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from the Council a written message informing the House that the Council had passed the Road Bill, without amendment. Adjourned.

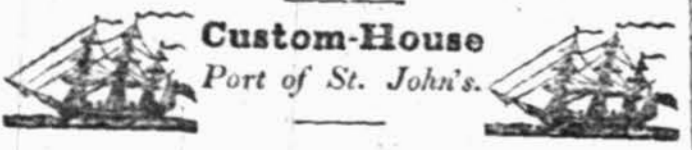
The Council were occupied on Monday in the consideration of the Bill for granting a sum of money to defray the expense of the Delegation and some other contingencies of the Legislature—the Bill was agreed to after expunging the Delegation charges and other items—the Assembly would not concur in the amendments, but introduced and passed on Tuesday, another bill, in which some of the votes objected to by the Council, were agreed to be omitted—which bill was sent to the Council for adoption—the Council informed the House by message that the Delegation vote could not be entertained, unless the accounts of expenses which this vote was intended to defray were laid before them,—the House were for some time occupied on the consideration of this point—and did not agree as to the particulars connected with it, until the Council had passed the Bill with amendments which embraced the rejection of this item. The Road Bill, and the Bill for raising a loan of £10,000 for road making &c. have been agreed upon.

The Legislature will be prorogued by his Excellency at 2 o'clock to day.

Arrivals.—In the Kingaloch, from Hamburg, Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, J. V. Nugent, Esq., M. H. A.—In the Bachelor, from Halifax, Mr. Stokes.—In the Attention, from Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols.—In the Stranger, from Halifax, E. M. Archibald, Esq.

Died.—Yesterday morning, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Patrick Cormack, publican, of this town, aged 45 years.

Shipping Intelligence.



Custom-House
Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.

October 11.—Medium, Keay, Hamburg—1700 bags bread, 50 firkins butter, 220 bls. flour, 120 bls. oatmeal, 80 bls. grits, 1000 bags wheat, and sundries.
Native, Hale, Hamburg—500 bags bread, 260 bls. flour, 200 firkins butter, and sundries.
Aurora, Cooper, London—9 pipes, 30 hlds., 25 casks, 20 bls. wine, 10 hds. vinegar, 200 hams, 200 half-boxes raisins, 10 hds. rum, 47 bls. pork, 350 firkins butter, 50 bags bread, 150 boxes candies, 48 chests tea.
13.—Reform, Knight, London—600 bags bread, 190 casks wine, and sundries.
Highlander, Munden, Copenhagen—900 bls. flour, 3000 bricks.

Cora, Le Grand, London—100 bls. flour, 300 bags bread, 200 boxes raisins, 60 kegs gunpowder, and sundry merchandize.
Angler, Sinclair, Hamburg—600 bags bread, 300 bls. flour, 100 bls. pork, 180 firkins butter, and sundries.
Isabella, Meagher, Sydney—86 chalds. coal.
Telemachus, Gilbert, Hamburg—100 bls. flour, 500 bags bread, 100 firkins butter, and sundries.
Liberty, Hill, Oporto—70 tons salt, and sundries.
Bachelor, Hore, Halifax—82 kegs tobacco and sundries.
Flora, Pearse, Torquay—120 tons coal, 40 bls. tar.
Ann, Seager, Liverpool—general cargo.
William the 4th, Cleall, Bristol—general cargo.
Samuel, Walters, Oporto—120 tons salt.
Catherine, Walker, Hamburg—400 bags bread, 150 firkins butter, and sundries.
John, Sandcombe, London—general cargo.
Surprise, Harvey, Dartmouth—general cargo.
Isabella, Emis, Cape Breton—22 head cattle, 28 sheep.
17.—Messenger, Watts, Hamburg—250 firkins butter, 450 bags bread, 20 bls. beef, 9000 bricks, and sundry merchandize.
Dove, Roche, Demerara—19 puns. rum, 6 puns. molasses.
Elizabeth, Anderson, Hamburg—350 bls. flour, 1600 bags bread, 80 bls. pork, 270 firkins butter, 80 bls. oatmeal, and sundries.
Columbia, Baker, Liverpool—150 tons coal, and sundries.
Nine Sons, New York—30 puns. molasses, 60 bls. pork, 5 hds. and 50 kegs tobacco, 142 bls. apples, and sundry merchandize.
Queen of South, Gillard, Liverpool—50 tons coal.
Kingfisher, Hicks, London—general cargo.
Ranger, Blake, Cadiz—50 tons salt.
American Brig Onegan, Blackman, Boston; 172 bls. apples, 25 bls. and 946 bundles onions, 200 cabbages, and sundry notions for exportation.
Water Witch, Wilcox, Cape Breton—60 chalds. coal.
Antigonish, M'Donald, Nova Scotia; 78 head cattle, 60 firkins butter.
American Schooner Attention, Plummer, Boston—50 bls. pork, 100 bls. apples, 100 bls. flour, 350 bls. meal, 1000 cabbages, 142 boxes tobacco, 50 bls. 2000 bunches onions, and sundry notions.
19.—Mary, Henderson, Bridgeport—70 tons coal.
Trial, Hancock, Halifax—15 puns. rum, 21 puns. molasses.
Neptune, Parker, Liverpool—140 bags bread, 200 boxes soap, 100 tons coal.
Alpha, Farrell, Bridgeport—70 tons coal.
20.—Kingaloch, Stanton, Hamburg—668 bags bread, 300 bls. flour, 137 firkins butter, and sundries.
Harriet Elizabeth, Butler, Boston—150 bls. pork 194 bls. apples, and sundries.
22.—John & Horatia, Dwyer, Bridgeport—80 tons coal.
Spanish Brig San Jose, Artenenchie, Havana—ballast Collector, Phelan, Halifax—100 bls. meal, 40 hds. porter, 51 cheeses, 40 bls. apples, and sundries.
Lady Ann, Richards, Bridgeport—96 tons coal.
St. Patrick, Madigan, Bridgeport—74 tons coal.

LOADING.

October 19.—Isabella, Meagher, Bristol.
Surprise, Harvey, Cork.
20.—Aurora, Cooper, London.
Reform, Knight, Madeira.
Liberty, Hill, Europe.
Flora, Jones, Gibraltar.
Messenger, Ballaine, Liverpool.
23.—Medium, Keay, Liverpool.
Attention, Plummer, America.
Nine Sons, Price, West Indies.
24.—Trial, Hancock, Halifax.
Onegan, Blackman, Havana.
Columbia, Baker, Liverpool.
Mary, Carew, Cork.
Native, Eales, Cork.

CLEARED.

October 11.—Theresa, Manjing, Sydney—ballast.
13.—United Brothers, Doyle, Cape Breton—ballast.
Esperance, M'Kenzie, St. Ann's—50 bls. herring, &c.
Annabella, Burn, Cape Breton—ballast.
Hugh Denoon, Brookman, Cape Breton—50 bls. herrings, &c.
Hebe, Rabbits, Nova Scotia 1600 qtls. fish.
Three Sisters, M'Grath, London—25,300 galls. seal and cod oil.
16.—Goshawk, Cocks, Berbice—1370 qtls. cod fish, 25 bls. herring, 10 bls. salmon, 2000 staves, and sundries.
Terra Nova, Percy, Halifax—2020 qtls. fish.
Antelope, Ebsery, Sydney—ballast.
19.—Arab, Coysh, Brazil—1670 qtls. fish.
Miriam, Bamberry, Teignmouth—700 qtls. fish.
Devon, Dench, Cork—1800 qtls. fish, 8 tons oil.
Janvrin, Piton, Nova Scotia—200 cwt. sugar, 300 bls. flour, and sundries.
Lady Young, Curren, Berbice—2000 qtls. fish.
20.—Isabella, M'Innis, Nova Scotia—30 bls. herring.
Mary Ann, Tucker, Alicant—2460 qtls. fish.
Carteretta, Warren, Brazil—2000 qtls. fish.
Alicia, Curry, Halifax—1000 qtls. fish, 700 galls. oil, Borealis, Birnie, Lisbon—3500 qtls. fish.
Queen of the South, Gillard, Madeira—1200 qtls. fish.
Bachelor, Hore, Halifax—700 qtls. fish.
Luna, M'Alister, Barbados—900 qtls. fish, 50 bls. herring, 30 bls. potatoes, and sundries.
22.—Spanish Brig Rapido, Beceochia, Santander—3000 qtls. fish.
Spanish Brig Union, Larranaga, Santander—4000 qtls. cod fish.
Eclipse, Clough, Cape Breton—ballast.
24.—Spanish Brig Begona, Anetola, Santander—2650 qtls. fish.
Eliza, Hally, Halifax—1560 qtls. fish.
Spanish Ketch San Raphare, Meauno, Santander—1650 qtls. cod fish.

The Brigantine Dove, Harvey, arrived last evening from Hamburg, spoke, when leaving the Elbe, the St. Patrick, Evil, from Liverpool, bound to Hamburg to load for Newfoundland.

Sales by Auction

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, &c.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) and TO-MORROW (Friday),

WILL BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT HIS QUARTERS, FORT WILLIAM,

(Without Reserve),

The following articles, the Property of Major LAW, who is proceeding to England:

A rich-toned new concert Piano Forte, by Broadwood

Music Stools, and Canterbury, &c. &c.,
A set Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables for 16 Drawing and Dining-room Chairs, Hair Cushions Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Curtains Carpets and Hearth Rugs
Mahogany Chests Drawers, Escrutoire Sea Couch
1 Mahogany Centre Table, Ivory Pedestal
1 Very handsome Ebony inlaid Chess and Backgammon Table, turned Ivory men and boxes complete
1 Writing Table
1 Pair Solid Mahogany Card Tables
1 Pair Arm Chairs, 1 Easy ditto
Drawing room Curtains, poles and rings
Handsome new Four-post Mahogany Bedsteads and Curtains
Double and Single portable Camp Bedsteads and Beddings
Dressing Glasses and Tables
Wash-hand Stands
1 Complete Mahogany Wash-hand Table
1 Commode
Bedsteps
Hall Lamp, and Clock
Brass Fenders and Fire Irons
An assortment of Earthenware
Kitchen Utensils and Dish Covers
Ivory half balance Knives and Forks
Plated Candlesticks, Coasters
Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Gravy and Salt Spoons
Soup and Sauce Ladles, and Fish Slice
1 Case Ivory half Dessert Knives and Forks, plated on steel
Cut Glass Decanters
Glass Ware; 1 Dinner set, Floral blue
1 China Dessert and Tea Set, Plated Cream Jug and Sugar Basin
1 Tea Urn, 1 Pair Argand Lamps, quite new, with spare domes and chimnies
Some dozens of Port, Madeira, and other Wines,
1 Neat Sedan Chair, Covered Sleigh and Lamps
Apd a Cow, &c. &c.,
JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer
October 25.

ON THE WHARF OF

CODNER & JENNINGS,

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 12 o'clock,

200 Bags BREAD
140 Barrels FLOUR
100 Firkins BUTTER
10 Barrels FORK
50 Barrels BEEF
30 Hogsheads PORTER
10 Boxes
2 Half-boxes } Damaged RAISINS
16 Qr. Boxes }
30 Boxes SOAP
6 Bales Shoulder LEATHER
Some HAMS, BACON
And other Articles.
October 25.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

W. & H. Thomas & Co.

41 Firkins prime New Cumberland BUTTER
120 Nova Scotia Herring Barrels
33 Qr.-Chests fine Bohemia TEA
18 Half Kegs Negrohead Tobacco
25 Tierces Porter, 14 Barrels Onions
10 Barrels damaged Oatmeal.
October 25.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At 11 o'clock,

AT THE STORES OF

SAMUEL MUDGE,

34 Barrels PORK, 2 Bls. Pigs' Heads
15 Kegs Ox Tongues, 15 Firkins Butter
1 Beam, and 1 \times Cut Saw.
ALSO,
200 Pair English Blankets
50 Pieces Serges and Blanketing.
October 25.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At 11 o'clock,

BY

WILLIAM FIRTH.

50 BARRELS Superfine Flour
60 Bags Bread
10 Kegs Tobacco, 12 Firkins Butter
500 Jars Gin, 150 Gallons Brandy
5 Cwt. Cheese, 3 Cwt. Honey
15 Boxes Raisins, 18 Doz. Port Wine
10 Hds. fresh Porter, 10 Doz. Champagne
6 Doz. Raspberry Brandy
10 Doz. Brown Sherry Wine.
October 25.

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE, On TUESDAY next,

The 30th Inst., at 11 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES,

ALL the late WILLIAM BENNETT'S Interest in a COTTAGE and Lands situate in Cochrane-Street.—It is a most desirable residence, and worth the attention of any person wanting a House.—Apply to

PERCHARD & BOAG.

October 25.

For CORK,

(To Sail in all this Month,)

The fine, fast-sailing Brig KINGALOCK.

WM. STANTON, Master;

Will have good accommodations for a few PASSENGERS.—Apply to

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN.

October 25.

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

October 18.

JOHN HOWLEY.

For Freight or Charter.

That fine, fast-sailing

Brig DOVE

W. HARVEY, Master;

Burthen 117 Tons N. M., 142 O.M.; will carry about 2600 Quintals Fish in bulk.—For particulars apply to the Master on board.

October 25.

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.

PROSPECTUS.

NEWFOUNDLAND BREWERY

CAPITAL £5000!

In 500 Shares of £10 each.

THE affairs of the Company to be managed by Five Directors, to be elected annually by the Shareholders—no Shareholder to have more than one vote.

The Directors to elect a Chairman who is to have salary.

The Company to be formed when one-half the Shares are subscribed for.

Each Shareholder to advance Twenty-five per Cent on his Share or Shares; each remaining instalment of Twenty-five per cent. to be called up at a notice of not less than Three Months by the Directors.

No Shareholder to be liable for more than the amount of his share or shares

The Directors to be empowered to engage a first-rate and experienced Brewer, Accountant, and such other persons as may be required for the Establishment, to contract for the erection of the Brewery, and also to order a Steam Engine, and all other Machinery or utensils that may be required.

No Shareholder to take more than Twenty Shares after this date, and until the 10th Nov. next, when, if the shares are not disposed of, the subscribing Shareholders may divide the remaining Shares amongst themselves.

The following Gentlemen to act as Provisional Directors to dispose of Shares, and to explain more fully the designs of the Company.

P. L. Power
Lawrence Mackassey
James Douglas
Patrick Mullenney
A. W. Godfrey
William Power
Michael Allen.
Lawrence O'Brien
Patrick Morris
R. R. Wakeham
John O'Mara
Cornelius Dehney
Thomas D. Quinn.

Prospectus adopted by a meeting held at Mr Mullenney's Long Room, Oct. 17, 1838.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS CONNECTED WITH THE BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND.

[Ordered by the Hon. the House of Assembly to be published.]

Ferryland, 30th Aug., 1838.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive your letter dated 23 July last, sometime, since requesting to be furnished with a Report of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Roads and Bridges for the district of Ferryland, under the Act 6 W. 4, cap. 15, together with a detailed account of the expenditure of the sum of £900 granted for the use of Roads and Bridges in said district.

I now beg leave to transmit herewith the report required, also the accounts of what hath been expended by the commissioners under and for the purposes of the act before named.

I beg to remark to you, and which I am desirous should be made known, that I am not a party to any of the expenditure or charges made in any of the accounts now transmitted, except my own, for the present year; as I have not acted a Commissioner under the first commission, since tendering my resignation in October, of which be pleased to take notice.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT CARTER,

Chairman of Board of Road Commissioners under 6 W. 4, c. 15.

Hon. James Crowdy,
Colonial Secretary.

AN ACCOUNT of Money received and paid by Robert Carter, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Bridges for the District of Ferryland, & Act 6 W. 4, cap. 15.

Received.

1838. This sum received from the Colonial Treasurer per Warrants 76 14 8
Less Freight paid £0 8 8
" Insurance & C. pd. 11 6
" Com. Ship, &c. pd. J. M. Rendell & Co. 15 4 1 15 0
74 19 8

1838. Aug. 24. This sum in hand 32 6 3

Paid.

1838. June 6. Richard Furlong, per contract 9 12 10
Thomas Mokelar, inspecting Roads at Bay Bulls &c. 6 0 0
July. James Kelly, per contracts and extra work per do. 16 3 11
Inspecting Kelly's work, &c. 8 8
James Jackman, for Balance on his contracts 10 8 0
Aug. 24. This sum in hand to meet the contracts for opening &c. the rest of line complete 32 6 3
74 19 8

E. O. E.

Ferryland, 29th Aug. 1838.

ROBERT CARTER.

COMMISSIONERS of Roads, &c. for the district of Ferryland in account with Matthew Morry. DR.

1837. Dec. 10. To paid Wm. Gregory the amount of his contract 8 11 0
20. Paid Martin Conway ditto 8 15 0
Journey to La Manche at the request of the commissioners 2 0 0
1838. Paid Benjamin S. Morry as per account furnished 13 17 6
33 3 6

CR.

1837. Dec. 7. By this sum received from Mr. Thomas Congdon 33 3 6
33 3 6

E. E.

Capelin Bay, July 30, 1838.

MATTHEW MORRY.

COMMISSIONERS of Roads, &c. for the District of Ferryland to Benjamin S. Morry. DR.

1837. Oct. 20. To surveying 1 mile of road, and measuring the same (Martin Cain) 15 0
Nov. 10. Surveying 1 mile do. for Matthew Whelan 15 0
13. Surveying 1 mile do. for Pat. Congdon 15 0
17. Surveying 1 mile do. for Richard Furlong 15 0
20. Surveying 1 mile do. for John Sanders 15 0
27. Surveying 1 mile do. for John Bowlen 15 0
Carried forward..... 4 10 0

Brought forward..... 4 10 0
28. Surveying 1 mile do. for Martin Stafford 15 0
30. Surveying 1 mile do. for Bryan Dunn 15 0
Decr. 3. Surveying 1 mile do. for Wm. Gregory 15 0
5. Surveying 1/2 mile do. for Martin Conway 10 0
-- Surveying 1/2 mile do. for Jas. Ryan 10 0
10. Surveying 1/2 mile do. for Patk. Handean 10 0
-- Surveying 1/2 mile do. for Wm. Sheen 10 0
14. Surveying 2 miles do. for Richard Kinchela 1 10 0
17. Surveying 1 mile do. for Richard Saunders 15 0
21. Surveying 3 miles do. for Jas. Jackman 2 5 0
27. Surveying 3 miles do. for Jas. Jackman 1 0 0
14 5 0

CR.

1838. January. By Cash received from Matthew Morry 13 17 6
Balance due..... 7 6
14 5 0

E. E.

Capelin Bay, July 30, 1838.

BENJAMIN SWEETLAND MORRY.

Ferryland, 10th June, 1837.

SIR,—The Commissioners of Roads and Bridges for the district of Ferryland, appointed under the Act 6 W. 4, cap. 15, have the honor to report to you for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that unforeseen circumstances retarded the appointment of a superintending surveyor, until the beginning of last October, when Lieutenant Robert Carter, R. N., the person appointed, was instructed to proceed forthwith to Bay Bulls, and survey from thence to Cape Broyle, keeping in view the line stated to have been surveyed by Mr. B. Sweetland the preceding year.

That by the time that survey was completed from Bay Bulls to La Manch Bridge, the weather was so severe as to put a stoppage to further progress with the work until the spring.

The Commissioners voted Lt. R. Carter, R. N., the sum of Forty-five pounds, stg., which is all the money yet expended of the grant of 1836.

The surveyor has been out on the line of road some time. Notices for tenders to open the road surveyed have been issued, and the Commissioners confidently expect the whole line will be opened between Bay Bulls and Renewse before the end of the present year.

There are several Rivers on the line of road which cannot be avoided, that will require expensive bridges across them; that the commissioners are of opinion the present grant will not be sufficient to open the line of Road and build the bridges also,—the commissioners therefore purpose to open the road all through first, and apply the remaining funds, if any, to the erection of such as may appear most wanting.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servants,

(Signed)

ROBERT CARTER

THOS. CONGDON

MATW. MORRY

THOS. WRIGHT

The Hon. James Crowdy,
Secretary, &c. &c.

Ferryland, 30th July, 1838.

REPORT.

SIR,—The Commissioners of Roads and Bridges for the district of Ferryland have the honor to report to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that since their last Report, dated the 10th June, 1837, (a copy of which is now transmitted herewith) they have caused to be opened by contracts ending last year, as much of the line of Road between Bay Bulls and Renewse as they could get Contractors to undertake; and some small portion that could not be completed before the Winter set in has been finished the past Spring.

That there yet remains to be opened near Toads Cove some short distance, and one or two patches between Ferryland and Renewse, which, if the funds in hand will extend to, the Commissioners intend to have opened at the end of the Fishing season, as contractors cannot be obtained during the Fishery;—this done, the whole line of Road between Bay Bulls and Renewse with an exception of two miles near Cape Broyle will be open, clear of woods, twenty feet wide, and the Marshes staked.

Those two miles near Cape Broyle above alluded to are opened only Ten feet wide, that portion not being fully approved of.

If Bridges were erected over the Rivers the line of Road would be immediately available for travellers on foot in Summer, and for sledges during the Winter, the whole distance of about thirty-five miles.

The Commissioners beg to observe that two surveys were made between La Manche and Cape Broyle by the superintending Surveyor, and the one approved by the majority of Commissioners hath been opened—the other is well marked and easily traced the whole distance between those places, should His Excellency the Governor deem proper to direct the notice of the new Commissioners for that part of the Country to it,—for on this portion much diversity of opinion exists as to the line best adapted for general uses.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servants,

ROBERT CARTER,

MATTHEW MORRY,

THOMAS CONGDON,

JOHN L. Mc'KIE,

MICHAEL COADY.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Government House, St. John's.

COMMISSIONERS Statement of the Receipt and Expenditure of a Sum of Money in opening the Line of Road from Bay Bulls River to La Manche Bridge.

Received from the Treasurer... £268 13 4

Paid the undernamed persons for opening by Contract portions of the line of Road—viz.:

Michael Coady, jun. ... £32 17 0
George Hadfield ... 20 9 0
Patrick Day ... 23 13 2
David Asple ... 24 15 9
Morris Denn ... 34 1 8
Michael Lee ... 21 13 4
Martin Williams ... 85 9 6
James Grady for building a Bridge over Moble River ... 3 7 8
Henry Getheral, erecting an approach to La Manche Bridge ... 4 5 0
£250 12 1

Balance remaining at the disposal of the Commissioners ... 18 1 3

£268 13 4

JOHN L. Mc'KIE,

MICHAEL COADY,

Commissioners of Roads and Bridges District of Ferryland.

Bay Bulls, 17th August, 1838.

COMMISSIONERS of Roads District of Ferryland, to EWEN STABB.

1837. Paid Insurance on £340 hence to Ferryland, @ 1/2 per cent. 2 18 6
Commission on receiving and transmitting £346 1s 10d. @ 1 per cent 3 9 2
Cash in two bags per Norris ... 339 14 2
£346 1 10

CR.

Received from the Treasurer £300 stg. 346 1 10

St. John's, 29th September, 1837.

Gentlemen,—By Wm. Norris, I forward you £339 14 2, agreeable to the above account, which I received in accordance with your directions.

I am, your most obedient Servant,

EWEN STABB.

The COMMISSIONERS of Roads and Bridges for the District of Ferryland in account with THOMAS CONGDON. DR.

1837. Sept. 12.—To Cash paid Michael Coady messenger from Bulls. 1 10 0

October 2.—Cash paid Wm. Sheen messenger to ditto ... 1 5 0

Novr. 9.—Cash paid Timothy Bryan amount of contract ... 10 0 0

Cash paid Patk. Hanrahan in advance on his contract ... 3 15 0

15.—Cash paid Wm. Sheen advance on his contract 5 0 0

18.—Cash paid Richard Kinchlea in advance on his contract ... 15 7 4

Cash paid James Jackman in advance on his contract ... 16 0 0

24.—Cash paid Richard Sullivan for placing advertisements through the District ... 3 9 0

Cash paid Wm. Norris for freight of £339 14 Cash from St. John's 1 13 11

25.—Cash paid Martin Culleton, messenger to Bay Bulls, and measuring Whealan's Road Cash paid Patrick Hanrahan, advance on his contract ... 2 18 4

Cash paid Martin Cain by order of Court ... 12 0 0

Carried forward 75 3 7

Brought forward..... 75 3 7

28.—Cash paid William Gregory in advance on his contract ... 6 9 0

Cash paid Court charges in Martin Cain's case ... 1 17 10

Cash paid Martin Stafford due on his contract 12 7 5

Cash paid Wm. Sheen due on his contract ... 8 9 2

Decr. 1.—Cash paid John Sanders due on his contract 19 13 0

5.—Cash paid Richard Kinchlea due on his contract ... 28 9 7

6.—Cash paid Richard Sanders due on his contract ... 25 6 3

Cash paid John Boulin and Terence Tool due on their contract ... 21 0 0

Cash paid Patrick Condon due on his contract ... 19 7 0

Cash paid Patk. Hanrahan due on his contract ... 7 10 0

Cash paid Matthew Whealan due on his contract ... 19 12 3

11.—Cash paid James Ryan due on his contract ... 6 4 5

13.—Cash paid Bryan Dunn due on his contract ... 10 15 6

Cash paid James Jackman, second advance 16 0 0

Cash paid Richd. Furlong due on his contract ... 11 13 6

Cash paid drawing, executing and copying 19 Contracts, @ 7s. 6d. 7 2 6

Cash paid 2 1/2 per cent. commission on receiving and paying £339 14s. 2d. ... 8 9 10

Cash paid attending the Court in Martin Cain's case ... 1 0 0

Cash paid Mr. Commissioner Morry, to Balance ... 33 3 6

£339 14 4

CR.

October 4.—By Cash received from Mr. Ewen Stabb ... £339 14 4
Ferryland, 13th December, 1837.

E. O. E.

THOMAS CONGDON.

EXTRACT from the Treasurer's Accounts of the sum of £900 paid to the Road Commissioners for the Ferryland District.

1837. Feb. 11. Robert Carter for his services in superintending and surveying of roads in the district of Ferryland... Warrant 180 45 0 0

Nov. 26. Commissioners of roads (Ferryland)—road from Bay Bulls to La Manch..... 225 268 14 4

General vote for that district 226 44 0 0

Robert Carter, surveyor ... 47 0 0

To pay labourers, 227 84 0 0

Sep. 26. Road Commissioners (Ferryland)..... 220 300 0 0

1838. May 25. Robert Carter, R. N., surveyor, Ferryland..... 236 34 12 0

Robert Carter, Chairman of Commissioners, balance of vote 1836-7 76 14 8

900 0 0

By order of the Hon. the House of Assembly

I do hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct copies of the Report of the Road Commissioners for the District of Ferryland,—and Extract from the Treasurer's accounts transmitted to the Assembly by command of his Excellency the Governor.

ROBERT R. WAKEHAM,

Clerk of the General Assembly.

BRIDGEPORT COALS.

The Cargo per St. PATRICK, for Sale by PATRICK JORDAN.

Who offers said Vessel for Charter with fish to CORK or WATERFORD. The vessel will be ready to load in the course of 10 days.

October 25.



Poets' Corner.

ALL THINGS BEAUTIFUL.

There's beauty in the Rose—
When first the young bud opens fresh and gay,
What fragrance on each light-winged zephyr flows;
How many a blush these modest leaves display:
There's beauty in the Rose.

There's beauty in the Grove;
In the majestic stature of its trees;
In the dark leaves, which its tall branches clothe,
And wave in cadence to the passing breeze:
There's beauty in the Grove.

There's beauty in the Sky;
In the clear azure of a summer's day;
In rainbow colours, sunset's crimson dye;
And "stilly night hung in her bright array;
There's beauty in the Sky.

There's beauty in the Sea;
In the wild grandeur of its rolling waves;
Its untold treasures—costly, fair, and free,
That lie deep buried in its coral caves;
There's beauty in the Sea.

There's beauty in all things;
It's richly stamped on every thing of earth;
But richer beauty from that Being beams,
Whose unseen loveliness they shadow forth;
There's beauty in all things;

THE CRY FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

We have not been inattentive observers of the late meetings of the working classes for the promotion of Universal Suffrage, and we have been much more struck with the correctness of the feeling generally prevalent than with the crudity of the reasoning. It does not, indeed, in the least degree surprise us that the people are misled by principles currently recognised and stated without necessary limitations, but being misled by such vague principles, we greatly admire the temper with which they discuss what they believe to be the denial of their positive rights. The principle so often asserted in the constitutional text-books, and repeated on the hustings and within the walls of Parliament, that the franchise should be so co-extensive with the liability to taxation, would undoubtedly involve the conclusion of universal suffrage, as taxation, direct or indirect, is universal; but nevertheless there is not an advocate for universal suffrage who will not admit of exceptions breaking in upon his universal proposition, and reducing what he calls universal suffrage to a suffrage more or less general. There are few who will not at once exclude one half of the species; none who will not exclude minors and persons of unsound mind. Many will propose very general qualifications, such as the test of reading and writing, but, extensive as such a suffrage would be, it would not be universal, and between it and universality would lie the qualifying principle upon which the franchise should be founded, namely, the possession of a competent intelligence, inferred from some condition or some attainment. The man who does read and write is quite satisfied with the justice and policy of shutting out from the franchise the man who does not read and write, though equally liable to the visitations of the tax-gatherer; and on the same ground of probable deficiency in intelligence on which the man who reads and writes excludes the other, he himself is looked upon as wanting the guarantees for a competent conversance with public affairs, by those a step superior to him in knowledge. The question is thus one of degrees, and the ruling consideration for the settlement of it is not, as has been fallaciously held, that all bound to obey the law should have a voice in its enactment, but only such as are presumed to be competent to exercise a judgment on public business and the actors therein. If this restriction startle any of our working friends, or their advocates, let them test its soundness by asking themselves the reason of the line of exclusion from the franchise which they themselves would propose at some point or other. Why refuse the franchise to youth under a certain age? why to people wholly uneducated? above all, why to women? In the last case it might be answered that the interests of women are represented by their husbands or fathers, but there are multitudes of women without husbands or fathers, many of whom are possessed of properties affected by legislation, and who have amply sufficient intelligence to judge of what concerns their interests.

That a certain degree of capacity must be the condition of the elective franchise has been admirably demonstrated by Guizot in his Essay on Democracy in Modern Communities, wherein he has shown that the mere unmixed will of a people is not a foundation for a representative system, and that the will must wait on the reason and justice which belong to the classes of minds raised above the depths of ignorance—happily in civilized communities, those classes are no narrow classes, and

in England and France their main body must be in the middle orders.

"Society," says Guizot, "however simple may be its structure, has other affairs than such as are merely domestic to engage its attention; affairs that demand an extent of capacity not possessed by females or minors. Let us suppose a discussion to arise in some savage tribe, or in some state already civilized, relative to a warlike expedition, or the adoption of a civil law, neither women nor minors are capable of deciding upon interests of this description; Providence has destined the former for a state of existence purely domestic, while the latter have not yet attained to the plenitude of their individual existence, and the full power of their faculties.

"Naturally, then, and by the operation of one of those providential laws, in which fact and right are harmoniously blended, the right of suffrage does not belong to them. Capacity, then, is the principle, the necessary condition of right.

"And the capacity here spoken of is not merely that of intellectual development, or the possession of this or that particular faculty, it is a complex and profound whole, comprising spontaneous authority, habitual situation, and natural acquaintance with the different interests to be regulated; in fact, a certain aggregate of faculties, knowledge, and methods of action which animate the whole man, and which decide with more certainty than his spirit alone, upon his course of conduct, and the use which he will make of power.

"Where these conditions are found united, in that man resides political capacity; where that capacity is wanting, right does not exist.

"This is essentially a special and variable right; it is neither inherent in every man, nor independent of the different conditions of society. Its primary and unvarying principle is capacity, and its sphere is determinable by the affinity of the capacity of those individuals who exercise it, to the affairs of that community in which they exercise it."

Our opinions on the subject of universal suffrage are unchanged. The correlative to universal suffrage, in our view, should be universal intelligence; the one is as desirable as the other, and every step in national education is an advance to the far distant good. The attainment of the object is beyond the range of living man's reasonable hopes, but the approximation to it is in our power, and it behoves all those sincere friends of the people who resist the demand for universal suffrage to exert themselves zealously to qualify the non-electoral multitude for the very privilege which, in the present defective state of intelligence, it is prudent to withhold. We have not here, as in the United States, a fair field in which error may take a runaway course with little mischief. Our arena of legislation is beset with stumbling blocks.

In opposing the demand for universal suffrage, let it not be supposed that we imply any contentment with the present limitation, and, what is yet worse the present distribution of the franchise. We have always contended for a gradual extension of the suffrage, in some probable proportion to the advances of education and popular intelligence. Amongst the besiegers of the electoral pale are many that should be admitted within it, and the most formidable assailants amongst the excluded would be strenuous defenders, once received within the lines. It is necessary to have a larger, or at least a sounder constituency—a constituency purged of what is corrupt in the present body, and recruited with worth now shut out from it—in order to give strength to the garrison to maintain its ground against the pressure from without. Let the present constituency remain with its weaknesses and its rottenness in parts, and the electoral system will not have strength enough in it to brave up against the non-electoral masses thundering at its gates. To refuse to recruit an army from the people because of fear of the people, would only be a parallel absurdity to refusing to enlarge a constituency because of fear of the body whence the new voters would be drawn. In any system partaking of an exclusive character it is but too easy to make adherents of assailants by the mere act of admission.

We cannot blame the non-electoral working classes for desiring the franchise—the aspiration, like many other aspirations may be good, though the qualification be doubtful—and we know too well that admonitions of the advantage given to common enemies would be thrown away. "The wilful man will have his way." A great portion of the working classes are clearly resolved to try their strength against the proprietary interests of the country. They will try their strength, and find their weakness, but in the experiment public credit and industry must suffer a painful shock. The project in view appears to be the reduction to practice of the old fable of the belly and the members. The hands are to refuse to minister to the wants of the lazy stomach. The issue of such a revolt it is not difficult to foresee, and the many will soon find that, though they may have punished the classes who employ labour to some injurious degree, they have punished themselves incomparably more. The masses will find that they have not the power of sustaining any course of action apart from all the proprietary classes. They can but make a fire of straw in the ashes of which, they will lament the loss of their own industry.

When contemplating the probable errors of the labouring orders, we cannot but feel the force of a remark made by one of their leaders, Mr. Goslin, at the recent Ipswich meeting, in proof of the necessity of agitation and great popular demonstrations for the extortion of any popular claim, however just it may be admitted to be:—

"You never hear of ministers maintaining the rights of the people, on the ground of their being simply right; and if any measure is carried, you will hear them urge that 'the people are concerned about it; there is a great pressure from without.' These men never come forward voluntarily, from a principle that is disposing

them to do justice to the people, and thus to give the people what is right; but when the latter talk about it, and meet together, determined to possess it, then they say, 'There is such a feeling in the country that it must be granted.' (Applause.)

This touches the voice of a timid aristocratic policy which, because of a besotted dread of the people, never makes any concession till it has made the people feel their power, and versed them in the modes of bringing it to bear. Every wise concession is a prompt, and, apparently at least, a voluntary concession.—*London Examiner.*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

(From the Monthly Chronicle.)

The Duke of Wellington has a moral physiognomy of attitude, outline, gesture and expression, which could not be that of any other man. He rises from his seat with careless energy: buttons his blue Waterloo frock; puts his left hand in his breeches pocket; strikes the observer by a certain frank, negligent mannerism; expresses clear ideas in brief, compact, and somewhat abrupt, but not incomplete sentences; his tone not declamatory yet not familiar; his enunciation distinct, but wholly unmodulated, as that of one accustomed to address men in the open air; his voice not loud, for there are those whose station it is to catch and convey the words of the commander even during the roar of guns and the clangour of trumpets. He rarely descends to discussion, still more rarely, or never, to persuasion. He puts forth his facts, his dicta, and his views as one accustomed to be obeyed; yet not disposed to overbear. When he deals out his strokes of martial rhetoric, he follows them with his eye to the quarter at which they are aimed, and manifests a transient emotion of self-content by a certain change of voice and countenance—something which may be described as a compound of a chuckle and a smile—when some stroke has told upon the adversary with particular effect. The first reflection of a looker-on, who did not know him, would be—this is one whose mission it is not to say—but to do. His next reflection, when the impression of exterior mannerism has passed off, and that of intellectual development has begun, would be—this is the Duke of Wellington. But the observer, whether a stranger who beheld him then for the first time, or one who had marked him in the great stages already cited of his glory, would say—the duke of Wellington is no longer the man he was. The vigour of his faculties, the elevation of his genius are still there; but his face, his form, his attitude, his movement, all attest the effect of time and a life of hardship upon the most happily constituted frame. He is slightly bent, and the cordage, if it may so be termed, of his limbs, has lost its compactness and elasticity. His mind is, it has been stated, not so much worn as polished by use; but the sword, to adopt the French proverb, has consumed and cut through the scabbard. Even his mental or moral stamina have undergone a change which incapacitates him for the strife of parties, or rather factions. Of late, he listens to a material discussion or conversation, or one which personally interests him, with an air of excited, restless vigilance, which proves that to seize and apprehend what is passing costs him an effort. It is also observable that he has become more sensitive in debate, more susceptible in temper, under personal allusion; probably for this reason, that his transcendent reputation has accustomed him to a growing deference from those who are politically opposed to him. Is it for him to sacrifice or hazard this universal deference—to subject himself to be fatigued and harassed in body and mind, for no interest of his own, for no interest of his country, and only to promote the ambition and interest of a political party, which would compromise for its interests both his happiness and his fame? Even the Duke of Wellington, if he should take his position as the Atlas of Toryism, would break down under the burthen. There is one great service which he could render the aristocracy in that house, which is its especial representative—it is that of interposing between it and the people—that of reconciling the nation to the House of Lords. It is beyond him to sustain Toryism. Their Lordships, or the Majority of them, appear not to know their real position as a branch of the legislature. They confound legal or constitutional power and privilege, which are in their very essence mutable, with moral right and reason, which are alone unchangeable. The boldest and most original theorist of the age in the philosophy of legislation and government, launched upon the public mind, as a demonstration that the very existence of the House of Lords—as a second and co-ordinate deliberative Assembly—was an obliquity or absurdum in political science; and the proposition so launched passed from a theory to a matter of practical and parliamentary dispute. The question is abroad, whether the House of Lords ought to continue a co-ordinate power with the House of Commons, or whether it should not be placed in the relation of subjection to the representative principle? Strong moral position alone can secure the House of Lords against encroachment; and the best service the Duke of Wellington could do the aristocracy of England would be to post and fortify them in such a position, by acting as a superior mediator between the House of Lords and the democracy, for the precious remainder of his life.

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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 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 hhd's.
Marsella and Teneriffe, in pipes, hhd's. & qr-casks
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Old Jamaica Rum, in puncheons and hhd's., warranted to be 4 years in Bond in England.

Also,

OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,

Barley in Half barrels
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Cherry Brandy in pint Bottles
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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.

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

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 BRAN
4000 BRICKS,

Which will be Sold on low terms.

August 9.

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.