

*Breaker had not been
Hickworth Street St. J.*

THE



Newfoundlander

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Sixpence.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

ADDRESS

TO HER MAJESTY ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SUPPLY BILL.

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's faithful Commons of Newfoundland in General Assembly convened, most humbly and respectfully approach your Majesty with renewed sentiments of love and loyalty for your Majesty's Crown, and attachment to your Royal Person, most respectfully soliciting the attention of your Majesty's Government to the humble representation of this House on the subject of the Supply Bill, of the seventh session of the Legislature, laid before your Majesty by your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies by Delegates appointed from this body.

The House of Assembly are induced to renew their prayer on that subject, by the occurrences that have transpired during the present session on the Supply bill of this year, in their deep anxiety to use every legitimate and constitutional means to uphold their just privileges against the reiterated encroachments of the Legislative Council.

But, may it please your Majesty, while the House of Assembly are thus determined respectfully to maintain the privileges of the people entrusted to them, they have proved by their moderation, their earnest desire to produce an amicable adjustment of the unhappy differences that exist between them and the second branch of the Legislature.

The source of these differences would seem to be the desire of the Council, now, in the ninth session of the Legislature, to renew their opposition to the manner of the granting the supplies for the Public Service in Newfoundland by the Assembly, which they had originated during the seventh session even to the rejection of the entire Supplies of the country, and which manner of granting the same had been founded on the well-established precedents of former sessions.

May it please your Majesty, in all the former sessions of this Legislature, without exception, the bills of supply passed into laws exhibit provisions of miscellaneous appropriation, nor had your Majesty's August predecessor of happy memory, in any single instance, withheld his Royal sanction to the practice; and the present Assembly in these renewed exertions to sustain those precedents, only seek to uphold a course of proceeding which the concurrence of former Councils, and the sanction of a former Monarch, had enabled their predecessors to bequeath them as consecrated rights.

Your Majesty will thus perceive that while "the constitution of the Legislature of Newfoundland is modelled on that of the Imperial Legislature with regard to money grants," it has been tacitly admitted, not only that the origination by the Crown of money grants, as in the Imperial Parliament, but also the granting the supplies for the year in a series of bills, as in the British provinces on the Continent of America, was inapplicable to the circumstances and condition of society in Newfoundland.

Your Majesty's faithful Commons of Newfoundland could, for instance, have no objection to the assimilation of their practice on this subject to that of the Imperial Legislature, by the referring to the Crown the origination of money grants, if, in a reciprocal spirit, they were granted that wholesome controul over the Colonial Public Servants possessed over the British Ministry by the House of Commons. Nor should they object on the other hand that their supplies should form the subject of separate bills, as in the British North American Continental Provinces, did the relations between the Councils and Assemblies there and here bear any parallel.

In Canada and New Brunswick the development of the internal resources of these countries, and particularly the fostering care exhibited by the British Government towards their agricultural improvement at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, have produced, long since, a Native Gentry compose the Councils there, having all their interests in common with the interest of the body of the

people. In Newfoundland, on the contrary, the policy heretofore pursued by the parent Government was at first to forbid residence, then to restrain settlement, anon to deery agriculture; in fine, to fetter the resources and cramp the energies and blast the prospects of the people, has produced the natural result. Native Gentry there is none—a resident landed proprietary there does not exist, and consequently society in this colony is reduced to two classes—the one mercantile, composed not of Native, but of stranger "merchants and adventurers," and indeed to a considerable extent even these now resident, to whom may be added the officers of the Government—all strangers too. The other, the humble fishermen whose destinies are rivetted to the soil of their nativity.

May it please your Majesty, the interests of the mercantile class of society in Newfoundland by no means bear that intimate analogy with those of the fisherman, which in the provinces referred to subsists between the several classes of the people. The native inhabitants of Newfoundland are sighing for the promotion of agriculture—for the full development of the internal resources of the country—The merchant sees in the accomplishment of their wishes the grave of his monopoly; for if agricultural produce be raised in the country, the profits of the merchant in the importation of provisions must proportionately decline. The native inhabitants of Newfoundland regarding its soil with affection—it is the native place of his grandfathers and his children, and he looks upon it as destined to envelope the last relics of his mortality—pursues its improvement—the adventurer only desires the accumulation of wealth for its ultimate removal, to the great depression of the people from whose means it was derived, the aggrandizement of a distant land.

Thus, may it please your Majesty, has it been judged advantageous in this country to suffer the supplies to appear in bills of miscellaneous appropriation, thereby exhibiting a difference from the systems pursued both in England and the neighbouring provinces corresponding with the difference between their respective political and social constitutions.

In the present year your Majesty's faithful Commons with these views renewed the temperate assertion of their right so well and so justly established, but again has their exercise of that right been obstructed by your most gracious Majesty's Council, and determined once more to seek redress by soliciting in humility the protection of your Majesty, and in order to afford no pretext for the embarrassment of the country by the ultimate rejection of the whole supplies of the year until the result of your Majesty's most gracious consideration of our claims had been learned, this House immediately upon that interruption acceded to their views and separated the original bill into three, viz. one for the support of the civil Government, one for the defrayal of the Legislative Contingencies, and a third for the liquidation of certain law costs and other charges connected with the Delegation to England and the prosecution by the late Chief Justice and present High Sheriff, of certain Members of this Body, for acts done in their Legislative capacity.

The proceedings of your Majesty's Council, may it please your Majesty, upon these bills, will more fully exhibit the inapplicability in this country of those principles which perhaps may work advantageously in the neighbouring provinces, because that while the mercantile portion of the Council support the Official in passing the bill for the civil salaries and expenditure, the Official supports the Commercial in the rejection of bills contemplating public improvement, defraying the cost incurred in seeking redress of grievances, or the just and legitimate remuneration for services honestly and zealously performed, because performed by persons selected by the Representatives of the people.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Durham, Governor General of the British North American Colonies.

We, Her Majesty's loyal subjects the Commons of Newfoundland in General Assembly convened, approach your Excellency to give expression to

our sincere respect for your Excellency's high character, as well as to convey to your Excellency our unanimous and unqualified approval of the Public Acts of Your Excellency during the period you have filled the station of Her Majesty's Vice Roy over the British North American Provinces.

In common with all the people of all the North American Colonies, we hailed your Lordship's appointment to this High Office at the present crisis in Colonial Government with hope and confidence—convinced that your Lordship was the Individual above all others most competent to calm the stormy waves of public agitation; allay the kindling flames and angry strife of contending parties, by removing such defects from the local constitutions of the Colonies as would make them move in harmony with the wants and wishes of the people; cement the connexion with, and bind the colonies to the Parent Government by the eternal bond of kindred affections and mutual interests, and lay the foundation of her Majesty's throne in the hearts of her people.

So fully were we impressed with the advantages already derived from Your Lordships Government, that we considered it our duty to convey to Her Majesty, in an humble and dutiful address, our grateful thanks for her great anxiety to promote the general interests of her North American Colonies, and to secure their permanent connexion with the Parent State, evinced by placing over them a nobleman so competent to detect the defects in the existing constitutions of the Colonies and to remove the distractions of their people as your Lordship.

How great, then, must our disappointment be, after having our hopes raised to the highest pitch of expectation, to find your Lordship arrested in the execution of your magnificent design to form these vast provinces into an integral part of the United Kingdom, by the mean and selfish intrigues of contending factions, ever ready to sacrifice the best interests of the Empire to their lust for power. It may appear presumptuous in the Representatives of this remote and long neglected Colony to pass an opinion on the acts and proceedings of the most powerful Assembly in the universe—yet we cannot but express our deep regret that any measure should meet the sanction of the Imperial Legislature by which our best interests are sacrificed, and our opinion that their acts in reference to your Lordship's mission have been most injurious and objectionable. They would scarcely be tolerated in the wildest democracy, and could only find a parallel in the petty jealousies of the small oligarchies and aristocracies that had arisen in the middle ages, or in what may be called the "paltry raffle of colonial faction."

Your Lordship sailed from England bearing with you at the same time the confidence of your Sovereign and that of the British people; your object was to re-establish the dominion of your Royal Mistress in distant provinces that had risen in resistance to her power. She invested you with all her authority—her unconquered armies, her invincible fleets were placed under your command—You did not raise your trophies on the ensanguined field of civil strife—on a country desolated—Inhabitants flying from their flaming villages—parents torn from their children, and wives from their husbands—you did not follow the example which, alas! history presented to your view—you did not take advantage of the dreadful calm that follows an unsuccessful civil war—you did not immolate hecatombs of human victims at the shrine of angry and offended power!—No, my Lord, yours were not such laurels—Your Excellency's friends in the British senate, to appease a factious opposition, could not fling on their table the blood stained trophies of a CANNON nor boast of the military triumphs and cruelties of an ALVA! But they could do more,—they could hold up your illustrious example as an exception to the precedents in the history of unlimited power. They could say that you not only conquered, but that you annihilated Her Majesty's Enemies,—you made friends of them.

For reasons which have not been yet explained to us, the representatives of this colony had not an opportunity of meeting your Lordship at the seat of your Government in company with the Delegates from the sister Colonies. Yet, notwithstanding, we rested in perfect security, having unbounded confidence in your Lordship, that in any measures intended for the general benefit of

the North American Colonies, the particular interests of this most ancient and valuable colony would not be neglected.

We have observed with unmixed satisfaction the repeatedly expressed opinions of your Lordship, not only of the possibility but of the practicability of permanently uniting these provinces with the parent state—in these opinions we fully participate, and we see no good reason why Newfoundland and the other provinces should not form a part of the United Kingdom as much as Yorkshire, Edinburgh, or Cork.

And we again beg to assure your Lordship that though we shall long regret the unhappy circumstances that have caused hopes thus ardently conceived to be so suddenly blighted, yet we are not without hope that, though your Lordship's views and our hopes have been frustrated, the knowledge that your Lordship has acquired, will be of lasting advantage to us in another place.

HALIFAX, OCTOBER 13.
LORD DURHAM.

As Colonists and Reformers—as members of the Mother Country anxious to uphold order and independence throughout her Majesty's dominions—as private individuals, lovers of peace and tranquillity in all social communities,—we cannot but lament, deeply lament, the resignation of Lord Durham, the late Governor General of the North American Colonies. We regret that the conduct of Ministers especially should have caused such an occurrence; but we cannot blame Lord Durham for the bold, manly, and straightforward manner, in which he has thrown upon the government the powers delegated to him, when he conceived it was his duty so to do, arising from the meanness and underhand measures which Parliament has thought fit to adopt with reference to those powers, given to him as they were, for the purpose of once more restoring tranquillity and good government in the Upper and Lower Canadas.

Whatever may be the opinion of the Public in England as to his Lordship's conduct, we are assured in our own minds that he has gained considerable favour and affection with our brother colonists for behaving so honourable in a transaction, where (why should we disguise the fact) so little honour was to be expected. There can no longer be a doubt as to what was the intention of ministers, when they dragged Lord Durham from the arms of his friends, and his country, and despatched him to restore order and peace, in the North American Provinces. The premises admit of but one inference. They were jealous of his power and influence amongst themselves, and scrupled at no meanness for a pretext to get rid of his presence.

Let us just take a glance at the position of affairs before his Lordship's appointment and briefly follow it up to the present time. Lords Melbourne and J. Russell knew well the character of the man they had to deal with, and were aware that however themselves might be willing, HE would not agree to become a party to any low or dishonourable measures, which must ultimately tend to ruin his reputation; and therefore with all the plausibility of diplomatists, and something more than the protestations of honest men, invented a scheme which, wily and disgraceful as it was, could not fail to be successful in its result. What was it, it will be asked, this ministerial juggle? Simply this: They allured him with the prospect that he would be of service to his Country and his Queen; armed him with all the paraphernalia of office, and at last sent him to the scene of his destination. It is, however, unnecessary to enter into the state of parties as he found them on his arrival in Canada—to recount the many arduous and toilsome days which he spent in the discharge of his commission—the disadvantages he laboured under for the want of proper information—the dangerous and subtle characters upon whom he had to sit in judgment—it is sufficient for us to observe in the language of his answer* returned to the respectful address of the delegates from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and

* We cannot necessarily be supposed to express either assent or disapproval of its matters, as the measures therein alluded to, are unexplained, but we unfeignedly concur in the belief of the noble Earl's sincere purity of intention. Where will now be the cry about waste and expenditure—hundreds of thousands fruitlessly squandered and no consideration for the same? The House of Peers ought to make good the same to the nation.

Prince Edward Island. "In the short space of little more than three months I have seen tranquillity restored and confidence reviving. I have caused substantial justice to be administered, tempered with mercy, I have carefully examined with a view to reformation, all the institutions of the province more immediately committed to my charge; and I was on the point of promulgating such laws as would have afforded protection to all those great British Interests, which have been so long neglected."

Despatch! who dares to talk of despatch? Is not this enough to satisfy the most sceptical of his Lordships opponents? Aye—more than enough. It has satisfied them too well; far beyond their most sanguine expectations. The area of civil discord and dissension, has been converted into a garden of peace and tranquillity, and as in the whole of his Lordship's administration ministers could not find one false step, whereon to hinge a complaint, they determined at once with the most barefaced audacity to signify their intentions. They dared not malign his private character, and his measures were unexceptionable. They have not, it is true, assumed the impudent turbulency of Lord Brougham. They have not proceeded to overwhelm him with vituperation and invective—neither have they ventured to accuse him of having infringed upon the powers of his commission—but they have invidiously and secretly allowed a great and burning insult to be passed upon him, if indeed, they were not covertly, the prime movers and instigators of the affair.

Now, in order to have exceeded his authority, Lord Durham must have adopted certain proceedings which were repugnant and contradictory to the terms of his commission. Then the question arises—what is the extent of the powers granted to him?

Ministers entrusted him with a *Carte Blanche* to make such laws, conventions and regulations, as he deemed most advisable for the safety and welfare of the colonies, without at all reserving to themselves any stipulation that his acts should not be in contravention of any act of Parliament at present existing in Great Britain. And why did they do this? Because they knew that it was absolutely necessary for the safety of the Provinces that EXTRAORDINARY powers should be conceded.

We cannot but regret that they should for a moment have given countenance to such a measure as Lord Brougham's Bill of Indemnity; for bills of indemnity are in themselves such monsters of legislation, that nothing, save the long exploded doctrine of expediency can at any time justify their adoption. It is certainly nothing but right, that if individuals have been injured by Lord Durham's Ordinances, they ought to receive some remuneration; but that recompense should be accorded to them as private persons, and not in the shape of a general indemnity illegalising and repealing all that has been done for the benefit of the provinces. Lord Denman, who appears to have thought deeply on this subject, says, "that however Lord Durham may have exceeded his powers, it would be against common justice to pass the bill."

We must here close our remarks: and we do so with the pleasurable feeling that we have discharged a duty which was due both to the public and private character of Lord Durham, and we only hope that the next appointment of a Governor General may be as discreet and judicious as was that of his Lordship.—*Acadian Recorder.*

THE BREAD TAX.

We have again and again, in season and out, endeavoured to direct the attention of our readers to the "landlords' monopoly." For the last three years little success has attended our efforts. The subject was abstract, and the fallacies which the dominant landowners had propagated required some thought to unravel. The vicious principle of these laws was admitted, but their practical evils were overlooked. Not so at the present moment. A cold spring and a dripping summer have brought all the industrious classes to their senses. The quarter loaf at a shilling, doubled in price within six months, has rendered the corn question no longer abstract. The working man has found that his children have a short allowance of bread. Tradesmen and housekeepers in general look with impatience upon the increase in their weekly expenditure caused by the rise in bread. Paragraphs on the harvest, and articles from Mark-lane form now the most interesting matter wherewith the journalist can fill his columns. Wherefore is this change?

It is true we have had a stormy and ungenial season; there is, likewise, every prospect of an uncertain, if not a wet harvest; but it seems doubtful whether there will be any great deficiency in the quantity of corn grown. Yet speculation in grain is rife; gambling in Mark-lane is assuming the features of gambling on the Stock Exchange, corn being actually bought and sold for time. The point of interest with the speculators is, shall or shall not the ports be opened to foreign corn?

Just short of that point would the landlords keep us. We are not to starve only to suffer a severe death for their profit. We heartily hope the speculators will outwit them. Now the corn laws are working well according to the intentions of their framers, the landed aristocracy. What say the trading and industrious classes to their operation? Do they find it pleasant to be plundered of half their food, and two thirds of their profits to supply the greed of a selfish aristocracy? How

much longer will they submit to be taxed to uphold the rents of the landed gentry? Are they content to see their children crying for food, or themselves verging towards insolvency that the Squires may keep more race-horses, or the grandees have more means of corrupting electors? If they are not, they must now stir themselves. Now is the time to attack this monster-grievance. Every hour's delay is dangerous; for the corn laws are hourly undermining our manufacturing and commercial prosperity; nay, are going far to annihilate our manufactures and our commerce. Every successive year sees foreign customers converted into rival manufacturers solely from the effect of our corn laws; whilst the annual increase of population renders progression in our manufacturing industry an indispensable condition of national existence.

Let us turn to our present position. At Preston market, in the centre of the cotton trade, it is recorded that all the Corn which was offered for sale last week was sold for more than eighty shillings a quarter, whilst the weekly average price of all England on the 11th of August was 71s. 8d. a quarter. This price, let it be remembered, is an average of all qualities. With such advanced prices, with all the indications of scarcity staring us in the face, the present duty upon foreign corn imposed by the monopolists' law is 13s. 8d. Thus if our necessities compel us to resort to foreign corn, we must buy it at 85s. 4d. a quarter!!!

But it may be said, perhaps, the crops in other countries are bad, and we may only be suffering in common with the inhabitants of those countries. True it is, the seasons have been somewhat unfavourable on the continent of Europe, and corn is above its ordinary price in the principal corn-growing countries. But this only sets the wrong we suffer at the hands of our aristocracy in a stronger light.

In Prussia the finest wheat is only 48s. and inferior 36s. a quarter, which gives an average of 42s. a quarter. The cost of freight and insurance from the Baltic to this country of a quarter of corn does not amount to 5s.; but for the Corn Laws therefore, notwithstanding the bad season here and abroad, our population might now purchase foreign wheat in London at 47s. a quarter. The difference between that price and the English average price of 71s. 8d. is 24s. 8d. a quarter, or about 40 per cent. This is the tax we pay to the British landlord. More than one-third of the price of every loaf of wheat bread that is consumed in this country is levied as a contribution upon our national industry by the landed aristocracy. It is to cover this monopoly the *Blackwoods* and *Quarterlies*, the *Standards* and the *Posts* cant and lie with an audacity which would be absurd were the delusions thus created less noxious to the community.

Some years since the annual consumption of grain in this country was computed at 50 millions; it is now much beyond that amount; and taking the extra price per quarter which in ordinary years the Corn Laws occasion—at the low rate of 10s. per quarter, the *direct* yearly loss those laws inflict upon the nation will be TWENTY FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. The people of Great Britain pay upon their corn alone an amount beyond its natural price as large as the interest of their enormous public debt, and that merely to keep up the rents of their ruling class. But let it not be supposed that although the people are taxed by the landlords at £25,000,000 per annum upon one article of food, the whole of that sum goes into the landlords' pockets. Nothing of the kind occurs. If it did there might be some, though a cold, consolation. When a swindler has cheated us out of a sum of money, he gains whatever we lose, there is no destruction of property, only an immoral misappropriation. So of the more daring highway robber; so of the stealthy burglar. Not so the monopolist, who is no less a robber than the more petty thieves we have named; he commits extensive destruction that in the scramble he may secure a modicum of unfair gain to himself. This is nowhere so forcibly exemplified as in the Corn Monopoly. Though the people of Great Britain pay by reason of that monopoly an exact yearly sum of £25,000,000 the landlord monopolists do not gain a fifth, perhaps not a tenth part of that sum. The balance is entirely wasted in the cultivation of inferior soils, which but for the Corn Laws would be beneficially and profitably applied to raising cattle or other animal food. This we defy the landlords' organs to gainsay. Nor do they attempt it; they only try to envelop a very simple question in a cloud of fallacies, reying upon the indolence of the majority of mankind. In common seasons this may do, but let any man who now pays twelve pence for a sixpenny loaf by reason of the Corn Laws, examine the juggleries of the monopolists and he will find them simple frauds. This it is which renders the wickedness of the Corn Law robbery so much more atrocious than ordinary robberies; the landlord legislators despoil every man of half his food that they may pocket—not that half—but at most a fifth of its value!! It is the case of a man setting his neighbour's house on fire to roast his own eggs. There is nothing can equal the wantonness of the rulers who inflict this wrong except the stolid apathy of the industrious people who endure it.

We have hitherto chiefly dwelt upon the direct losses occasioned by the corn laws, and grievous as they are, they fall infinitely short of the indirect losses, although the latter cannot be so accurately defined. In our foreign trade we have lost some of our best customers. Amongst the nations of the north of Europe our cloths, cottons, and hardware would have met with a demand almost

indefinite had our rulers permitted us to receive the only commodities, corn and timber, those nations had to offer us in exchange; and the same observation applies to many other parts of the world. At home, the high price of food has reduced the profits of capital to a minimum, whilst the wages of the labourer will do little more than supply him with taxed-bread. Then the corn monopoly furnishes the plea for a vast number of minor monopolies, which enhance the necessities of life and introduce hazard and uncertainty into a multitude of trades, but which could not exist an hour after the repeal of the corn laws.—*Weekly True Sun.*

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) November 1, 1838.

The Barque *Rio Packet* arrived last evening from London, in 25 days, bringing dates to the 5th Oct. The papers we have seen are particularly devoid of all information possessing the least interest.

On Thursday last, at two o'clock, his Excellency the Governor attended by his suite, went down to the Council Chamber, and under the usual ceremonies prorogued the Legislature with the following

SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council—

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

The public business being at length completed, I am enabled to relieve you from the labours of this session, which has been extended to an inconvenient period, and one far beyond my original expectation.

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

I have to thank you in her Majesty's name for the Supplies. They will, I hope, be found adequate to the intended objects,—and they shall be faithfully and carefully administered.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council—

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

In taking leave of you, probably for a period of several months, I wish most earnestly to impress upon you the duty which belongs to us, not less individually than collectively, of cultivating harmony and goodwill throughout every class of our society.

Let us endeavour to obliterate those unhappy political and religious differences which have of late years sprung up amongst us, and which were formerly unknown.—They are indeed the bane of our peace. They destroy the delights of social intercourse, and impede every effort for the public good. May all members of the community, and especially those who are influential from talent or station, join heartily in this work of beneficence, and zealously endeavour to restore to Newfoundland its former character for general philanthropy and benevolence.

I take advantage of the present occasion, the most serious and impressive that can be offered to me, to bring under your particular observation extracts from various despatches on this interesting subject; and to assure you that the obligation I am under to render prompt and full obedience to every order I receive, is enforced in this instance by my warmest feelings and most ardent aspirations.

"18th May, 1838. Her Majesty relies on your earnest endeavours to afford to all persons under your Government, irrespective of any political or religious distinction, the utmost protection in the enjoyment of their just rights and liberties. Her Majesty is also persuaded that no exertion will be wanting on your part to moderate the violence of party animosity, and to induce all classes of the inhabitants to lay aside angry and excited feelings, in order to co-operate in advancing the welfare, and developing the resources of the Colony."

"28th July, 1838. I cannot, however, conclude this despatch without expressing my anxious hope that the political animosities which have so long distracted the Colony of Newfoundland will subside, and that all members of the colonial Society will unite in endeavouring to promote the general welfare, and to establish harmony and good will through all classes of the inhabitants."

"12th August, 1838. I feel confident that you will second the views of Her Majesty's government by using all your personal and official influence to allay the irritation which has heretofore pervaded the society of Newfoundland, and to restore harmony and good feeling among all classes of the inhabitants."

The Legislature was then formally prorogued to Monday, the 21st January next.

The Fall Term of the Central Circuit Court having been opened on Monday the 22d ult., was adjourned in consequence of the Legislature being then in Session, until Monday last, when the business of the term was entered upon with the usual formalities.

The Charge of his honor Chief Justice Bourne to the Grand Jury was very short. The state of the Calendar, he was happy to remark, was such as to render it unnecessary that his observations should be elaborate,—there were a few Criminal cases, one of which should be reserved for the Supreme Court—the others were of a less important character, and would not involve any points of difficulty which would require explanation from

him.—His Honor in adverting to the cases of larceny which the Calendar presented, briefly pointed out the reasons why the law has wisely provided that the slightest removal of property, with fraudulent intent, constitutes the crime. To their particular duty as Grand Jurors he called the attention of the Jury,—being a stranger, any observations of his on this subject could not be deemed a reflection upon them; previously to his leaving England, a question had been raised as to the precise powers of the Grand Jury, and the extent to which they should properly be drawn,—after a few explanatory observations on this head, his Lordship, whom we observed to stand during the delivery of the charge, then resumed his seat.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments—

To be Commissioners of Pilots for the Port of St. John's, under the Act recently passed by the Colonial Legislature—N. W. Hoyles, J. B. Bulley, Thos. Williams, Patrick Morris, and Ewen Stabb, Esquires.

To be a Commissioner for the Light House at Harbor Grace Island—Peter Brown, Esq.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint James Power, Esq., to be Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, vice John Buckingham, retired.

We have much pleasure in noticing the appointment above referred to; we believe Mr. Power to be essentially well intentioned and upright, and it is not unworthy of note, as evidencing the opinion of the public, that even in these "delicious times" the nomination of Mr. Power to the office now conferred upon him, is regarded with satisfaction by all parties.

Departure—In the Dewdrop, for Cork, M John Lash.

Died, yesterday morning, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with truly christian resignation, JANE NECK, youngest daughter of Mr. William Warren, Merchant, of this Town.

SCHEDULE OF DUTIES.

A Table of Duties payable upon all Wines, Spirits, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into Newfoundland and its Dependencies:—

	£	s.	d.
WINES.—Videlicet—			
Champagne, Burgundy, Claret, Hock, and all Wines not otherwise enumerated, described or charged with Duty, the value of which in this Market (exclusive of the duty hereby imposed thereon) shall exceed the sum of Eight Shillings Sterling per gallon	0	1	6
Port, Sherry, Madeira, and all other Wines the value of which as aforesaid shall exceed the sum of Five Shillings Sterling per gallon	0	1	0
Fayal Madeira, Bronte Madeira, Marsala, Malaga Sherry, Figueira Port, Teneriffe, and all other Wines the value of which as aforesaid shall exceed the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence Sterling per gallon	0	0	9
Catalonia, Benecarlo, Common Fayal, Carga Claret, and all other Wines the value of which as aforesaid shall not exceed the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence Sterling per gallon	0	0	6
SPIRITS.—Videlicet—			
Brandy, Rum, Gin, and all other Spirituous Liquors, the Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of Her Majesty's Colonies or possessions	0	0	6
Beef and Pork (Salted) the Cwt.	0	0	9
Flour, the Barrel, not exceeding in weight 196 pounds	0	0	9
Oatmeal, the Barrel, not exceeding in weight 200 pounds	0	0	6
Bread or Biscuit, the cwt.	0	0	3
Butter, the Cwt.	0	1	6
Molasses	Free.		
Salt	Free.		
Implements and Materials fit and necessary for the fisheries—Videlicet, Lines, Twines, Hooks, Nets and Seines	Free.		
Coin and Bullion	Free.		
Horses, Mares and Geldings	Free.		
Neat Cattle and Calves	Free.		
Sheep	Free.		
Hogs	Free.		
Potatoes and all other Vegetables	Free.		
Printed Books	Free.		
Apples, the Barrel	0	0	6
Coals, the Ton	0	0	6
Lumber, one inch thick, the thousand feet	0	1	0
Ton Timber and Balk of all kinds, including Scantling, the Ton	0	0	6
Shingles, the thousand	0	0	4
Tea, the pound	0	0	1
Goods, Wares and Merchandise, not otherwise enumerated, described, or charged with duty in this Act, and not herein declared to be duty free, for every £100 of the true value thereof	2	10	0

Temperance Society.

THE Members of the St. John's Temperance Society are hereby requested to attend the Monthly Meeting THIS EVENING, to be held at Mr. J. CAMPBELL'S School Room, in Gower-Street, at 7 o'clock.

WILLIAM GREEN, Secretary. November 1.

Sales by Auction

THE POSTPONED SALE by Public Auction, will positively take place

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,

AT THE STORES OF

T. HOGAN,

The following Goods,

- 600 Barrels Flour, free for Exportation
- 800 Bags Bread
- 200 Boxes Raisins
- 4 Casks Currants
- 60 Drums Turkey Figs
- 4 Boxes Almonds
- 10 Dozen Superior Champagne, Sherry, Port, And Benecarlo Wines
- 2 Hogsheads Jamaica Rum
- 40 Dozen Bottled Porter & Ale
- 20 Dozen London Pickles and Preserves
- 50,000 Percussion Caps
- 200 Westphalia Hams and sundries.

November 1.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE HARP OF

SAMUEL MUDGE.

- 34 Barrels Hamburg Pork
- 2 Ditto Pigs Heads
- 15 Firkins Butter
- 15 Kegs Ox Tongues
- 100 Pair English Blankets
- 50 Pieces Serges and Swanskin.

November 1.

TO TAILORS, SHOP-KEEPERS &c. &c.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 12 o'clock,

BY

James Clift,

(Without Reserve),

- 12 Pieces and Remnants Blue, Black, Brown and Olive Cloths,
- 10 Pieces and remnants Blue Pilot Cloths and Petershams
- 10 Remnants Blanketing and Flannel
- 50 Pair Whitney and Bath Blankets
- Cotton Drawers,
- Vignonia, Cotton, and Flannel Shirts
- Bedtick, Towelling
- Flat Canvas
- Fustians and Moleskins
- Bombazette and Gros de Naples
- Canvas Shirts and Trowsers
- Guernsey Frocks
- Fishing Jackets and Trowsers
- Southwesters and Scotch Caps
- Spades, Shovels, Cinder Sifters
- Drawing Knives
- Iron Braces and Bits
- Teakettles, Fountains, &c.
- 3 Kegs Powder
- 12 Bags S. S. G. Shot
- And sundry other articles.

And, at One o'clock,

The fine Cutter

TRANSIT,

Burthen 30 tons, 2 years old, well found in Sails, Rigging, Ground Tackle, &c., will carry about 700 qts. fish, and is a very desirable vessel for a Coast r.

November 1.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

ROBERT PROWSE,

- 50 BARRELS Prime Apples
- 10 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco
- 10 Puncheons Superior Molasses
- 3 Cases Assorted Glassware,

November 1.

With all her MATERIALS as she came from Sea.

Burthen per Register 116 Tons.

HSINONIN

The new and substantially built

W. & H. THOMAS & CO.

(Friday) At 12 o'clock,

'MORROW

POSITIVE SALE,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

On THURSDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

TWO genteel Dwelling Houses, situate near

the Residence of Lieut. GEARY, and nearly

adjoining the site of Ground on which the new

Cathedral is to be erected.—Comprising in each,

a KITCHEN, CELLAR, PARLOR, ENTRANCE HALL,

DRAWING ROOM, and three BED ROOMS. For

further particulars enquire of

November 1. W. HADDEN, Builder.

For BOSTON,

To sail in a few days,

THE FINE SCHOONER

James Fraser,

Has room for a few tons of FREIGHT and good accommodations for PASSENGERS.

Apply to the Master on board or to. BLAND & TOBIN.

November 1.

For St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

THE BRIGANTINE

Thomas,

WILLIAM HAMMOND Master, To sail in about 10 days, has room for a few Tons of freight on reasonable terms. Apply to the Master on board, or at the Office of J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

November 1.

For CORK,

(To Sail in all this Month,)

The fine, fast-sailing Brig **KINGALOGH.**

Wm. STANTON, Master; Will have good accommodations for a few PASSENGERS.—Apply to LAWRENCE O'BRIEN

October 25.

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.

Notices.

Notarial.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING received a Commission authorising him to act as NOTARY PUBLIC in any of "Her Majesty's Foreign Territories, Colonies and Dominions," begs to announce that he is prepared to execute Notarial Business, and will be much obliged for any with which he may be favoured.

ROBERT PROWSE,

Notary Public.

November 1.

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

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

TO BE LET.

On a Building Lease for 31 Years. A PIECE of GROUND, measuring in front 383 feet, immediately in rear of the Cottage lately occupied by Judge Brenton. For particulars apply to

MICHAEL MEEHAN.

October 10.

ON SALE.

J. Fergus & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

The CARGO of the Brigantine *Quadruple*, from BERMUDA,

CONSISTING OF

Very superior flavored **RUM**
22 Hogsheads **SUGAR**
Choice quality

—Also, of former importations—

- 20 Chests Bohea Tea,
- 6 Ditto Congo ditto
- 12 Ditto Hyson Skin'd ditto
- 8 Ditto Young Hyson ditto (Warranted Superior.)
- 20 Puncheons strong proof Rum
- 25 Ditto Superior Molasses
- 25 Firkins Butter
- 24 Barrels Canada Flour
- A few hogsheads Fresh Porter
- 100 Barrels Corn Meal
- A few puncheons Oats
- Billets and Hardwood Plank,

November 1.

AT THE STORES OF

Codner & Jennings,

Bread, 1st, 2d, and 3d qualities

- Superfine Flour.
- Pork, Beef
- Butter of excellent quality
- Port and Sherry Wine
- Porter and Ale in Hogsheads
- 200 Bolts assorted Canvas
- 250 Coils Cordage, Marline, Houseline, and Hambroline
- Bricks and Lime
- Assorted Earthenware, &c.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Store Goods,

With SHOP GOODS in variety,

A BUTCHER'S STALL TO LET, LAND in GOWER-STREET, on BUILDING LEASES.

October 25.

C. & J.

AT THE STORES OF

Parker & Gleason,

EX AGNES, THOMAS BAKER, and MEDIUM from Hamburg,

1500 BAGS 1st, 2d, and 3d quality

- BREAD
- 300 Bls. & Half-bls. OATMEAL & GRITTS
- 150 Do. do. Superfine and Fine FLOUR
- 100 Barrels PEASE
- 10 Barrels Pot BARLEY
- 5 Barrels Pearl BARLEY
- 10 Barrels Split PEASE
- 300 Firkins Prime BUTTER.
- A few Barrels prime Hamburg Beef
- 10,000 Bricks,
- And, a few Cases Glassware.

ALSO,

30 Puns. best retailing MOLASSES.

AND IN BOND,

30 Hhds. Fayal Madeira Wine

20 Almudes London Particular

20 Qtr.-Casks Bronte Madeira (which can be recommended as a very superior Table Wine)

1000 Hogsheads COALS.

October 25.

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.

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

R. HOWLEY.

ON SALE.

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.

Eligible investment for Capital in Freehold Property.

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

October 18.

The fine fast sailing Copper Fastened and Coppered 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.

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.

Just Imported

In the Schooner CHARLOTTE and Brig ANN JOHNSTON, from Liverpool,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

All of which were Selected by

THE SUBSCRIBER

And are now offered for Sale at moderate Prices for Cash, and in quantities to suit Purchasers.

PRIME New Westphalia Hams, in casks of 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.



Poets' Corner.

WHAT IS HOME.

That is not home, where day by day
I wear the busy hour away;
That is not home, where lonely night
Prepares me for the toils of light;
'Tis hope, and joy, and memory, give
A home in which the heart can live;
These walls no lingering hopes endear,
No fond remembrance chains me here.
Cheerless I leave the lonely sigh—
Eliza, canst thou tell me why?
'Tis where thou art is home to me,
And home without thee cannot be.

There are who strangely love to roam,
And find in wildest haunts their home;
And some in halls of lordly state,
Who yet are homeless, desolate.
The sailor's home is on the main,
The warrior's, on the tented plain,
The maiden's, in her bower of rest,
The infant's, on his mother's breast;
But where thou art is home to me,
And home without thee cannot be.

There is no home in halls of pride,
They are too high, and cold, and wide,
No home is by the wanderer found;
'Tis not in place; it hath no bound;
It is a circling atmosphere
Investing all the heart holds dear;
A law of strange attractive force,
That holds the feelings in their course:
It is a presence undefined,
O'er-shadowing the conscious mind,
Where love and duty sweetly blend
To consecrate the name of friend;
Where'er thou art is home to me,
And home without thee cannot be.

CHARACTER OF ROMILLY.

BY LORD BROUGHAM.

Few persons have ever attained celebrity of name and exalted station, in any country, or in any age, with such unsullied purity of character, as this equally eminent and excellent person. His virtue was stern and inflexible—adjusted, indeed, rather to the rigorous standard of ancient morality than to the less ambitious and less elevated maxims of the modern code. But in this he very widely differed from the antique model upon which his character generally appeared to be framed, and also so very far surpassed it that there was nothing either affixed or repulsive about him; and if ever a man existed who would, more than any other, have scorned the puerile fopperies which disfigured the worth of Cato, or have shrunk from the harsher virtue of Brutus; Romilly was that man. He was, in truth, a person of the most natural and simple manners, and one in whom the kindest charities and warmest feelings of human nature were blended, in the largest measure, with that firmness of purpose and unrelaxed sincerity of principle, in almost all other men found to be little compatible with the attributes of a gentle nature and the feelings of a tender heart.

The observer who gazes upon the character of this great man is naturally struck, first of all, with its most prominent feature, and that is the rare excellence which we have now marked, so far above every gift of the understanding, and which throws the lustre of mere genius into the shade. But his capacity was of the highest order; an extraordinary reach of thought; great powers of attention, and of close reasoning; a memory quick and retentive; a fancy eminently brilliant, but kept in perfect discipline by his judgment and his taste, which was nice, cultivated, and severe, without any of the squeamishness so fatal to vigour. These were the qualities which, under the guidance of the most persevering industry, and with the stimulus of a lofty ambition, rendered him unquestionably the first advocate and the most profound lawyer of the age he flourished in; placed him high among the ornaments of the Senate; and would, in all likelihood, have given him the foremost place among them all, had not the occupations of his labourious profession necessarily engrossed a disproportionate share of his attention, and made political pursuits fill a subordinate place in the scheme of his life. *Jurisperitorum disertissimus, disertorum vero jurisperitissimus.* As his practice, so his authority at the bar and with the bench was unexampled; and his success in Parliament was great and progressive. Some of his speeches, both forensic and Parliamentary, are nearly unrivalled in excellence. The reply, even as reported in *11 Vesey junior*, in the cause of *Hugonia v. Beasley*, where the legal matters chiefly were in question, may give no mean idea of his extraordinary powers. The last speech which he pronounced in the House of Commons, upon a bill respecting the law of naturalization, which gave him occasion to paint the misconduct of the expiring Parliament in severe and even dark colours, was generally regarded as unexampled among the efforts of his eloquence; nor can they who recollect its effects ever cease to lament, with tenfold bitterness of sorrow, the ca-

tastrophe which terminated his life, and extinguished his glory, when they reflect that the vast accession to his influence, from being chosen for Westminster, came at a time when his genius had reached its amplest display, and his authority in Parliament, unaided by station, had attained the highest eminence. The friend of public virtue, and the advocate of human improvement, will mourn more sorrowfully over his urn than the admirers of genius, or those who are dazzled by political triumphs. For no one could know Romilly and doubt that, as he only valued his own success and his own powers, in the belief that they might conduce to the good of mankind, so each augmentation of his authority, each step of his progress, must have been attended with some triumph in the cause of humanity and justice. True, he would at length, in the course of nature, have ceased to live; but then the bigot would have ceased to persecute—the despot to vex—the desolate poor to suffer—the slave to groan and tremble—the ignorant to commit crimes—and the ill-contrived law to engender criminality.

On these things all men are agreed; but, if a more distinct account be required of his eloquence, it must be said that it united all the more severe graces of oratory, both as regards the manner and the substance. No man argued more closely when the understanding was to be addressed; no man declaimed more powerfully when indignation was to be aroused or the feelings moved. His language was choice and pure; his powers of invective resembled rather the grave authority with which the judge puts down a contempt, or punishes an offender, than the attack of an advocate against his adversary and his equal. His imagination was the minister whose services were rarely required, and whose mastery was never for an instant admitted; his sarcasm was tremendous, nor always very sparingly employed; his manner was perfect, in voice, in figure, in a countenance of singular beauty and dignity; nor was any thing in his oratory more striking or more effective than the heartfelt sincerity which it, throughout, displayed, in topic, in diction, in tone, in look, in gesture. "In Scuri oratione sapientis hominis et recti, gravitas summa, et naturalis quedam inerat auctoritas, non ut causam, sed ut testimonium dicere putares. Significabat enim non prudentiam solum, sed, quod maxime rem continebat, fidem."

Considering his exalted station at the bar, his pure and unsullied character, and the large space which he filled in the eye of the country, men naturally looked for his ascent to the highest station in the profession in which he was, during so many years, the ornament and the pride. Nor could any one question that he would have presented to the world the figure of a consummate judge. He alone felt any doubt upon the extent of his own judicial qualities; and he has recorded in his journal (that invaluable document in which he was wont to set down freely his sentiments on men and things) a modest opinion, expressing his apprehension, should he ever be so tried, that men would say of him—"dignus imperio nisi imperasset." With this single exception, offering so rare an instance of impartial self-judgment, and tending of itself to its own refutation, all who had no interest in the elevation of others, have held his exclusion from the supreme place in the law, as one of the heaviest items in the price paid for the factious structure of our practical government.

In his private life and personal habits he exhibited a model for imitation, and an object of unqualified esteem. All his severity was reserved for the forum and the senate, when vice was to be lashed, or justice vindicated, the public delinquent exposed, or the national oppressor overawed. In his family, and in society where it was his delight, and the only reward of his unremitting labours, to unbind, he was amiable, simple, natural, cheerful. The vast resources of his memory—the astonishing economy of time, by which he was enabled to read almost every work of interest that came from the press of either his hereditary or his native country, either France or England—the perfect correctness of his taste, refined to such a pitch that his penitil was one of no ordinary power, and his verses, when once or twice only he wrote poetry, were of great merit—his freedom from affectation—the wisdom of not being above doing ordinary things in the ordinary way—all conspired to render his society peculiarly attractive, and would have made it courted even had his eminence in higher matters been far less conspicuous. While it was the saying of one political adversary, the most experienced and correct observer* among all the parliamentary men of his time, that he never was out of his place while Romilly spoke without finding that he had cause to lament his absence—it was the confession of all who were admitted to his private society, that they forgot the lawyer, the orator, and the patriot, and had never been aware, while gazing on him with admiration, how much more he really deserved that tribute than he appeared to do when seen from afar.

If defects are required to be thrown into such a sketch, and are deemed as necessary as the shades in a picture, or, at least, as the more subdued tones of some parts for giving relief to others, this portrait of Romilly must be content to remain imperfect. For what is there on which to dwell for blame, if it be not proneness to prejudice in favour of opinions resembling his own, a blindness to the defects of those who held them, and a prepossession against those who held them not? While there is so very little to censure, there is unhappily much to deplore. A morbid sensibility embitter-

*Mr. Charles Long, afterwards Lord Farnborough.

ed many years of his earlier life; and, when deprived of the wife whom he most tenderly and justly loved, contributed to bring on an inflammatory fever, in the paroxysm of which he untimely met his end.

The letter here printed was communicated in manuscript to him while attending the sick-bed of that excellent person whose loss brought on his own. It tended to beguile some of those sorrowful hours, the subject having long deeply engaged his attention; and it was the last thing that he read. His estimate of its merits was exceedingly low; at least he said he was sure no tract had ever been published on a more dry subject, or was likely to excite less attention. The interest of the subject, however, was much undervalued by him; for the letter ran through eight editions in the month of October.

Notices.

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.

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.

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

ON SALE.

SAMUEL CODNER

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per EMMA, from HAMBURG,

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
27 Ditto CASTOR OIL
24 Ditto WRITING FLUID
12 Boxes THUMB BLUE
60 Kegs WHITE LEAD, 28 lbs., and 56 lbs.,
70 Ditto Black, Green, Yellow, Red, and Lead
colour PAINTS
2 Cwt. RED LEAD
Butt and Shoulder LEATHER
Assorted Packages of BOOTS and SHOES, of
the best description.
August 30.

John and James Kent

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

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

And per Fox from London,
30 Chests best Twankey,
10 Ditto Fine Congou
TEAS
Which will be Sold 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.

NOW LANDING

From the Brig EMMA, from HAMBURG,
AND FOR SALE
AT THE STORES OF
LAWRENCE O'BRIN,
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.