



# Newfoundland

No. 589.

THURSDAY, November 8, 1838.

Sixpence.

**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.

ALL those Waterside Premises at the King's Beach, lately in the occupancy of Mr. PATRICK KELLY, Cooper, comprising a SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, and other Tenements adjoining;—Also, substantial-built STORES, an extensive WHARF, Commodious COOPERAGE, &c.

For particulars, apply to

MICHAEL FOLEY,  
King's Beach

August 23.

**ON SALE.**

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

BY

**EWEN STABB,**

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

**John and James Kent**

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

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

And per *Fox* from London,

30 Chests best Twankey,  
10 Ditto Fine Congou

**TEAS**

Which will be Sold low for Cash or  
Shore Fish in October.  
August 23.

**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.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 9.  
DURHAM.

By His Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN GEORGE, EARL OF DURHAM, Viscount Lambton, &c., &c., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within, and adjacent to, the Continent of North America, &c., &c.

**A PROCLAMATION,**

IN conformity with one of its provisions, I have this day proclaimed the Act 1 & 2, Victoria, chap. 112, entitled "An Act for indemnifying those who have issued or acted under certain parts of a certain Ordinance made under colour of an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, entitled 'An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada.'"

I have also to notify the disallowance by her Majesty of the Ordinance 2d Victoria, cap. 1, entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the security of the Province of Lower Canada."

I cannot perform these official duties without at the same time informing you, the People of British America, of the course which the measures of the Imperial Government and Legislature make it incumbent on me to pursue. The mystery which has heretofore too often, during the progress of the most important affairs, concealed from the people of these Colonies, the intentions, the motives, and the very actions of their rulers, appears to me to have been one of the main causes of the numerous errors of the Government, and the general dissatisfaction of the People. Undesirable at any time, such concealment on the part of one entrusted with the supreme authority in the present crisis of your affairs, would be most culpable and pernicious. With a people from whom I have had so many and such gratifying proofs of warm and confiding attachment, I can have no reserve. And my implicit reliance on your loyalty and good sense will justify me in making you acquainted with what it most imports you to know.

It is the more necessary for me, thus to act, because when I first entered upon this Government, I explained to you, in a Proclamation issued immediately on my arrival on these shores, the nature of the powers vested in me, and the principles on which it was my intention to exercise them. Now, therefore, that I am about to return to England, I feel it my bounden duty to state to you, as fully and as frankly, the reasons which have induced me to lay down powers rendered inadequate to the carrying into effect those or any other principles of Government.

I did not accept the Government of British North America without duly considering the nature of the task which I imposed on myself, or the sufficiency of my means for performing it. When Parliament concentrated all Legislative and executive power in Lower Canada in the same hands, it established an authority, which, in the strictest sense of the word, was despotic. This authority her Majesty was graciously pleased to delegate to me. I did not shrink from assuming the awful responsibility of power thus freed from constitutional restraints, in the hope, that by exercising it with justice, with mildness, and with vigour, I might secure the happiness of all classes of the people, and facilitate the speedy and permanent restoration of their liberties. But I never was weak enough to imagine that the forms by which men's rights are wisely guarded in that country where freedom has been longest enjoyed, best understood, and most prudently exercised, could be scrupulously observed in a society almost entirely disorganised by misrule and dissension. I conceived it to be one of the chief advantages of my position, that I was enabled to pursue the great ends of substantial justice and sound policy, free and unfettered. Nor did I ever dream of applying the theory or the practice of the British Constitution to a country whose constitution was suspended,—where all representative government was annihilated, and the people deprived of all controul over their own affairs,—where the ordinary guarantees of personal rights had been in abeyance during a long subjection to Martial Law, and a continued suspension of the Habeas Corpus,—where these neither did exist, nor had for a long time existed, any confidence in the impartial administration of justice in any political case.

To encourage and stimulate me in my arduous task, I had great and worthy objects in view. My

aim was to elevate the Province of Lower Canada to a thoroughly British Character, to link its people to the sovereignty of Britain, by making them all participators in those high privileges, conducive at once to freedom and order, which have long been the glory of Englishmen. I hoped to confer on an united people, a more extensive enjoyment of free and responsible government, and to merge the petty jealousies of a small community, and the odious animosities of origin, in the higher feelings of a nobler and more comprehensive nationality.

To give effect to these purposes it was necessary that my powers of government should be as strong as they were extensive, that I should be known to have the means of acting as well as judging for myself, without a perpetual controul by distant authorities. It were well indeed if such were the ordinary tenure of government in Colonies, and that your local administration should always enjoy so much of the confidence of those, with whom rests the ultimate decision of your affairs, that it might ever rely on being allowed to carry out its policy to completion, and on being supported in giving effect to its promises and its commands.—But in the present posture of your affairs, it was necessary that the most unusual confidence should accompany the delegation of a most unusual authority; and that in addition to such great legal powers, the government here, should possess all the moral force that could be derived from the assurance that its acts would be final, and its engagements religiously observed. It is not by stunted powers, or a dubious authority, that the present danger can be averted, or the foundation laid of a better order of things.

I had reason to believe that I was armed with all the power which I thought requisite, by the Commissions and Instructions under the Royal sign manual, with which I was charged as Governor General, and High Commissioner,—by the authority vested in me and my Council, by the Act of the Imperial Legislature—and by the general approbation of my appointment, which all parties were pleased to express. I also trusted that I should enjoy, throughout the course of my administration, all the strength which the cordial and steadfast support of the authorities at home can alone give to their distant officers; and that even party feeling would refrain from molesting me whilst occupied in maintaining the integrity of the British Empire.

In these just expectations I have been painfully disappointed. From the very commencement of my task, the minutest details of my administration have been exposed to incessant criticism, in a spirit which has evinced an entire ignorance of the state of this country, and of the only mode in which the supremacy of the British Crown can here be upheld and exercised. Those who have in the British Legislature systematically deprecated my powers, and the ministers of the Crown by their tacit acquiescence therein, have produced the effect of making it too clear that my authority is inadequate for the emergency which called it into existence. At length an act of my government, the first and most important which was brought under the notice of the authorities at home, has been annulled; and the entire policy of which that act was a small though essential part, has thus been defeated.

The disposal of the political prisoners was from the first a matter foreign to my mission. With a view to the more easy attainment of the great objects contemplated, that question ought to have been settled before my arrival. But as it was essential to my plans for the future tranquility and improvement of the colony, that I should commence by allaying actual irritation, I had in the first place to determine the fate of those who were under persecution, and to provide for the present security of the Province by removing the most dangerous disturbers of its peace. For these ends the ordinary tribunals, as a recent trial has clearly shewn, afforded me no means. Judicial proceedings would only have agitated the public mind afresh—would have put in evidence the sympathy of a large portion of the people with rebellion—and would have given to the disaffected generally a fresh assurance of impunity for political guilt. An acquittal in the face of the clearest evidence, which I am justified in having anticipated as inevitable, would set the immediate leaders of the insurrection at liberty, absolved from crime, and exalted in the eyes of their deluded countrymen, as the innocent victims of an unjust imprisonment, and a vindictive charge. I looked on these as mischiefs which I was bound to avert by the utmost exercise of

the powers entrusted to me. I could not, without trial and conviction, take any measures of a purely penal character; but I thought myself justified in availing myself of an acknowledgment of guilt, and adopting measures of precaution against a small number of the most culpable or most dangerous of the accused. To all the rest I extended a complete amnesty.

Whether a better mode of acting could have been devised for the emergency, is now immaterial. This is the one that has been adopted—the discussion which it at first excited had passed away—and those who were once most inclined to condemn its leniency, had acquiesced in, or submitted to it. The good effects which must necessarily have resulted from any settlement of this question, had already begun to show themselves. Of these the principle were, the general approval of my policy by the people of the United States, and the consequent cessation of American sympathy with any attempt to disturb the Canadas. This result has been most gratifying to me, inasmuch as it has gone far towards a complete restoration of that good will between you and a great and kindred nation, which I have taken every means in my power to cultivate, and which I earnestly entreat you to cherish as essential to your peace and prosperity.

It is also very satisfactory to me to find that the rectitude of my policy has hardly been disputed at home, and that the disallowance of the Ordinance proceeds from no doubt of its substantial merits, but from the importance which has been attached to a supposed technical error in the assumption of a power, which, if I had it not, I ought to have had.

The particular defect in the Ordinance which has been made the ground of its disallowance was occasioned, not by mistaking the extent of my powers, but by my reliance on the readiness of Parliament to supply their insufficiency in case of need. For the purpose of relieving the prisoners from all apprehensions of being treated as ordinary convicts, and the loyal inhabitants of the Province from any dread of their immediate return, words were inserted in the Ordinance respecting the disposal of them in Bermuda, which were known to be imperative. I was perfectly aware that my powers extended to landing the prisoners on the shores of Bermuda, but no further. I knew that they could not be forcibly detained in that island without the co-operation of the Imperial Legislature. That co-operation I had a right to expect, because the course I was pursuing was pointed out in numerous Acts of the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures, as I shall have occasion hereafter most fully to prove. I also did believe that, even if I had not the precedents of these Acts of Parliament, a Government and a Legislature anxious for the peace of this unhappy country and for the integrity of the British Empire, would not sacrifice to a petty technicality the vast benefits which my entire policy promised and had already in a great measure secured. I trusted they would take care that a great beneficent purpose should not be frustrated by any error, if error there was, which they could rectify, or the want of any power which they could supply; finally, that if they found the Ordinance inoperative they would give it effect—if illegal, that they would make it law.

This small aid has not been extended to me, even for this great object; and the usefulness of my delegated power expires with the loss of that support from the supreme authority which could alone sustain it. The measure now annulled was but part of a large system of measures, which I promised when I proclaimed the amnesty. When I sought to obliterate the traces of recent discord, I pledged myself to remove its causes—to prevent the revival of a contest between hostile races—to raise the defective institutions of Lower Canada, to the level of British civilization and freedom—to remove all impediments to the course of British enterprise in this Province, and promote colonization and improvement in the others—and to consolidate these general benefits on the strong and permanent basis of a free, responsible, and comprehensive government.

Such large promises could not have been ventured, without a perfect reliance on the unhesitating aid of the supreme authorities. Of what avail are the purposes and promises of a delegated power whose acts are not respected by the authority from which it proceeds? With what confidence can I invite co-operation, or impose forbearance, whilst I touch ancient laws and habits, as well as deep rooted abuses, with the weakened hands that have ineffectually essayed but a little more than the ordinary vigour of the police of troubled times?

How am I to provide against the immediate effects of the disallowance of the Ordinance? That ordinance was intimately connected with other measures which remain in unrestricted operation. It was coupled with Her Majesty's proclamation of amnesty; and as I judged it becoming, that the extraordinary Legislature of Lower Canada should take upon itself all measures of rigorous precaution, and leave to her Majesty the congenial office of using Her Royal Prerogative, for the sole purpose of pardon and mercy, the Proclamation contained an entire amnesty, qualified only by the exceptions specified in the Ordinance. The Ordinance has been disallowed, and the proclamation is confirmed. Her Majesty having been advised to refuse her assent to the exceptions, the amnesty exists without qualification. No impediment therefore exists to the return of the persons who had made the most distinct admission of guilt, or who had been excluded by me from the Province on account of the danger in which its tranquility would be exposed by their presence; and none can now be enacted, without the adoption of measures alike repugnant to my sense of justice and of policy. I cannot recall the irrevocable pledge

of Her Majesty's mercy. I cannot attempt to evade the disallowance of the Ordinance, by re-enacting it under the disguise of an alteration of the scene of banishment, or of the penalties of unauthorized return. I cannot, by a needless suspension of the Habeas Corpus, put the personal liberty of every man at the mercy of the government, and declare a whole Province in immediate danger of rebellion, merely in order to exercise the influence of a vague terror over a few individuals.

In these conflicting and painful circumstances, it is far better that I should at once and distinctly announce my intention of desisting from the vain attempt to carry my policy and system of administration into effect with such inadequate and restricted means. If the peace of Lower Canada is to be again menaced, it is necessary that its government should be able to reckon on a more cordial and vigorous support at home than has been accorded to me. No good that may not be expected from any other Government in Lower Canada, can be obtained by my continuing to wield extraordinary legal powers of which the moral force and consideration are gone.

You will easily believe that, after all the exertions which I have made, it is with feelings of deep disappointment that I find myself thus suddenly deprived of the power of conferring great benefits on that Province to which I have referred,—of reforming the administrative system there and eradicating the manifold abuses which had been engendered by the negligence and corruption of former times, and so lamentably fostered by civil dissensions. I cannot but regret being obliged to renounce the still more glorious hope of employing unusual Legislative powers in the endowment of that Province with free-Municipal Institutions, which are the only sure basis of local improvement and representative liberty,—of establishing a system of general education,—of revising the defective laws which regulate real property and commerce,—and of introducing a pure and competent administration of justice. Above all I grieve to be thus forced to abandon the realization of such large and solid schemes of Colonization and internal improvement as would connect the distant portions of these extensive Colonies, and lay open the unwrought treasures of the wilderness to the wants of British industry, and the energy of British enterprise.

For these objects I have laboured much—and have received the most active, zealous, and efficient co-operation from the able and enlightened persons who are associated with me in this great undertaking. Our exertions, however, will not, cannot be thrown away. The information which we have acquired, although not as yet fit for the purposes of immediate legislation, will contribute to the creation of juster views as to the resources, the wants, and the interests of these colonies, than ever yet prevailed in the Mother Country. To complete and render available these materials for future legislation, is an important part of the duties which, as High Commissioner, I have yet to discharge, and to which I shall devote the most anxious attention.

I shall also be prepared, at the proper period, to suggest the constitution of a form of Government for her Majesty's dominions on this continent, which may restore to the people of Lower Canada all the advantages of a representative system, unaccompanied by the evils that have hitherto proceeded from the unnatural conflicts of parties; which may safely supply any deficiencies existing in the governments of the other colonies; and which may produce throughout British America a state of contented allegiance, founded, as colonial allegiance ever must be, on a sense of obligation to the parent state.

I fervently hope that my usefulness to you will not cease with my official connexion. When I shall have laid at her Majesty's feet the various high and important commissions with which her Royal favour invested me, I shall still be enabled as a Peer of Parliament to render to you efficient and constant service in that place where the decisions that affect your welfare are in reality made. It must be, I humbly trust, for the advantage of these Provinces, if I can carry into the Imperial Parliament a knowledge, derived from personal inspection and experience, of those interests, upon which some persons there are too apt to legislate in ignorance and indifference—and can aid in laying the foundation of a system of general government, which while it strengthens your permanent connexion with Great Britain, shall save you from the evils to which you are now subjected by every change in the fluctuating policy of distant and successive administrations.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, the ninth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the second year of Her Majesty's reign.

(By Command) CHARLES BULLER,  
Chief Secretary.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) November 8, 1838.

The news from Canada recently received is of a more satisfactory character than might have been anticipated from the tone of previous intelligence from that quarter, which so fully pointed to the probability of a renewal of a state of affairs quite as gloomy and as lamentable as that which was witnessed twelve months since;—now the cloud seems to have disappeared, and the political horizon of the country wears a character which, we

trust, betokens the passing away of those unfortunate dissensions which have hitherto stood in the way of the peace and prosperity of those valuable provinces.

But though there is much to warrant satisfaction growing out of the present comparative tranquillity of the Canadas—though evidences are every where discoverable of a desire to promote the speedy establishment of a permanent system of government which the present condition of the country so imperatively calls for—there exists in the intended departure of Lord Durham, and his resignation of the Government, a very serious drawback to the expectations which might otherwise not unreasonably be entertained. The wisdom of his measures, and their applicability to the circumstances of the country seem to be fully estimated, and have already done much in the promotion of the objects which they were intended to establish. Whether Lord Durham's successor, whoever he may be, will succeed in perfecting those incipient measures of Government, is a question on which we should be more disposed to indulge in hopeful than sanguine expectations.

Lord Durham's proclamation, put forth in consequence of the act of indemnity of the British Parliament regarding certain of his acts, will be found in our present number; it is a manly and statesmanlike document, and whether as a composition, or on account of the considerations which it contains is well worthy of consideration; we have perused it with pleasure, unalloyed except in as much as we could not but regret that the country was so soon to be deprived of the services of a nobleman holding the enlightened & benevolent views and opinions which are there expounded, and who seems to have gone heart and soul with the best and purest wishes for the country into the work of carrying out the great objects of his important mission. Well may the people indulge in those feelings of regret which his intended departure has already so unequivocally given rise to.

The course pursued with reference to the banishment of the state prisoners, and which called forth that act of the British Parliament which is the immediate cause of Lord Durham's resignation, involved no departure from law, of which the noble Lord was not perfectly aware at the time; it was not an unwitting mistake, but was done with a view to the avoidance of the greater evils with which any other proceeding would seem to him to be surrounded, and under these circumstances he naturally looked to her Majesty's Government for a confirmation of an act not authorized by the powers he possessed, but which the exigencies of the case seemed to render so vitally necessary.

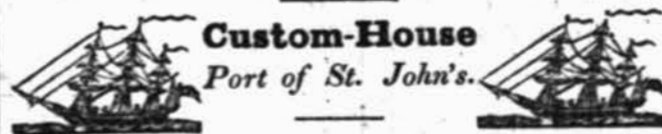
We are glad to infer from one paragraph of this document that Lord Durhams immediate departure may not be contemplated. Her Majesty's Ministers may, in the mean time, be enabled to set themselves right with the Governor-in-Chief in reference to their conduct; as regards the Bill of Indemnity, and induce on his part an abandonment of his professed intention, thereby averting the injury which the country must experience by his withdrawal from the Government at this important juncture.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to constitute and appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be a Board of Control, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Colonial Legislature, intitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a supply of Money for Making and Repairing of Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony, and to regulate the expenditure of the same,"—viz., Thomas Bennett, Esq., John Butler Bulley, Esq., Henry Phillips Thomas, Esq., James Fergus, Esq., and George Henry Emerson, Esq.

ARRIVALS.—In the Convivial from Liverpool, Mr. and Mrs. John Warren.—In the Orion, from Halifax, Mrs. Morris, Miss Liddell, Miss Green, Mr. Fergus.

DEPARTURES.—In the Messenger, for Liverpool, Mrs. and Miss Holbrook, and Mr. Wenman.

Shipping Intelligence.



Custom-House  
Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.

October 26.—Ellen, Kelly, Antigonish; 54 head cattle, 30 sheep.—James Fergus, Webber, Annapolis; 400 bls. apples, 12 packages cheese.—Cordelia, Barnicoat, Hamburg, 1170 bags bread, 100 bls flour. 50 firkins butter, 6 M. bricks, &c.—Dove, Harvey, Hamburg; 800 bags bread, 100 bls. flour, 400 firkins butter, 175 bls. oatmeal and peas, 6 M. bricks, &c.—Emma, Tope, Hamburg; 160 bags bread, 450 bls. flour, 450 firkins butter, 100 hams, and sundries.

27.—Thomas Seon, Pitts, St. Vincent; ballast.  
29.—Trial, Hally, Sydney; 60 chalds coal.—Quadruple, Swan St. Thomas; 90 puns. rum, 20 hhd. sugar.

Nov. 1.—Cora, Melville, Copenhagen; 1600 bags bread, 200 firkins butter, 90 bls. beef and pork, 900 bls. flour.—Rio Packet, Dench, London; ballast.  
William, Jost, Lunenburg; 43 M. teet board.—Thomas, Hammond, St. Andrews; 60 M. Lumber, 12 M. shingles.—Hope, Cooper, Sydney; 124 chalds. coal.

3.—Alexander, Keating, Guysbro; 31 head cattle, 100 sheep.—Inverness, DeRoche, Arichat; 40 head cattle, 19 sheep.

5.—Transcendent, Kimball, Halifax; 500 half bags

bread, 65 puns. molasses, 16 bls. tobacco.—Orion, Murphey, Halifax; 80 casks molasses, 28 puns. rum, 35 hhd. porter, and sundries.—Drake, Francis, Oporto; 4 pipes, 6 hhd. & 45 qr-casks wine. 60 tons salt, and sundries.—Hazard, Winchester, Anapolis, 197 bls. cider, 156 bls. apples, 300 bushels potatoes, 2500 lbs. cheese, and sundries.—Avalon, Ritchie, Demerara; 164 puns. molasses.—Antelope, Ebsery, Bridgeport; 58 chalds. coal.—Nightingale, Young, P. E. Island; 2600 bushels potatoes, 50 bushels oats and sundries.—Catherine, Poland, Figueira; 60 tons salt and sundries.—St. Patrick, Gallivan, P. E. Island; sundries.—Royal William, Axtell, New York; 50 bls. pork, 50 bls. pitch & tar, 300 bls. apples, 40 bls. ale, 300 boxes raisins, 100 heads cabbages, 158 bags bread and sundries.—O'Connell, Dunn, Lisbon; 170 tons salt. Charlotte, Goldsworthy, Figueira; 87 tons salt, 16 bls. olive oil and sundries.—Rival, M'Neil, Hamburg; 800 bags bread, 5000 bricks, 400 firkins butter, 60 bls. pork, 200 bls. oatmeal and sundries. Theresa, Manning, Sydney; 40 tons coal.

LOADING.

Nov. 2.—Telemachus, Gilbert, Portugal.—Neptune, Parker, Havana.

3.—Dionesia, Siges, Santander.—Ann, Seager, Brazil.—Hope, Bernard, Bristol.—Sarah, Harris, Bristol.—Cora, Le Grand, West Indies.—Messenger, Watts, Gibraltar.—Dove, Harvey, London.—Dart, Mathewson, Bristol.—Melbourne, Moore, Halifax.—Transcendent, Kimball, Halifax.

CLEARED.

October 25.—Elizabeth, Anderson, Sydney; ballast. John & Horatio, Dwyer, Sydney; ballast.—Alpha, Farrell, Sydney.—ballast.—Isabella, Meagher, Bristol; 69 tons seal and cod oil.

Nov. 2.—Ellen, Kelly, Sydney; 67 bls. herring.—Edward & Samuel, Ballome, Halifax; 100 qtls. cod fish, 22 bls. flour.—Surprise, Harvey, Waterford; 2600 qtls. fish.—Collector, Phelan, Halifax; 530 qtls. fish, 31 tierces salmon.—Mary, Ryan, Cork; 1400 qtl. fish.—Despatch, Gooseney, Sydney; ballast.—Harriet Elizabeth, Young, Halifax; 100 qtls. fish 100 tierces salmon.—Trial, Hancock, Halifax; 320 qtls. fish, 148 tierces salmon, 7 tons oil.—Messenger, Ballaine, Liverpool; 44 tons seal and cod oil.—Emmulator, Hicks, Plymouth and Dartmouth; 1800 qtls. fish, 500 galls. seal oil and sundries.—Aurora, Cooper, London; 18000 galls. seal and cod oil, 1800 seal skins and sundries.—Flora, Pearse, Cadiz; 2900 qtls. fish. Lovely Sally, Walters, Barnstaple; 1200 qtls. fish. Grand Turk, Ingham, Bermuda; 100 bls salmon, 58 bls herring, 1200 qtls fish.—Friendship, Mudge, Teignmouth; 700 qtls. cod fish 3000 galls. seal and cod oil, and sundries.—Goose, Grills, Sydney; ballast.—Columbia, Baker, Liverpool; 31 tons seal and cod oil.—Hope, Cooper, Sydney; ballast.—Devonshire, Wainwright, Trinidad; 1300 qtls. fish. Quadruple, Swan, West Indies; 1100 qtls. fish, 21 tierces salmon, 50 bls. flour.—James Fraser, Webber, Boston; 2900 seal skins, 84 tierces salmon.

Sales by Auction

POSITIVE SALE,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'Clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

TWO gentel 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 8. W. HADDEN, Builder.

UNRESERVED SALE.

50 BLS. Canada Flour, partially damaged, WILL BE SOLD,

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 12 o'clock,

AT THE STORES OF

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

Bargains may be expected.

ROBERT PROWSE,  
Auctioneer.

Nov. 8.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At 11 o'Clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Robinson, Brooking, Garland, & Co.

20 BOXES Raisins } Without Reserve  
20 Hhd. Porter }  
10 Qr.-Chests Bohea Tea }  
1 Tierce Pigs Heads }  
20 Firkins Butter }  
20 Pieces Flat Canvas }  
10 Ditto No. 7 Ditto }

November 8.

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.

SALES BY AUCTION.

**TO-MORROW,**  
(Friday) At 11 o'clock,  
AT THE STORES OF  
**SAMUEL MUDGE,**

5 Barrels Pork, 15 Firkins Butter  
15 Kegs Ox Tongues, 1 Barrel Pigs' heads  
12 Pair Indian Boots  
50 Boxes and Half do. Soap  
10 Qr-Chests Souchong Tea.  
Also,  
300 Pair English Blankets  
100 Pieces Serges and Swanskins.  
N. B.—For Blankets Serges, and Swanskin,  
Labrador Fish will be taken in payment, or a  
Vessel of about 100 to 120 tons burthen.  
Nov. 8.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

WALTER BAINE, JAMES JOHNSTON  
GRIEVE, and WALTER GRIEVE, Pltffs.  
vs.  
GEORGE GUSHUE, Defendant.

IN pursuance of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me  
directed, I will Sell by Public Auction, TO-  
MORROW (Friday), at One o'clock, at the  
COMMERCIAL ROOM, to satisfy the exigency  
of the said Writ,

**L'AVENGEUR,**

82 32-94 Tons.

B. G. GARRETT,  
High-Sheriff,

November 8.

**TO-MORROW,**  
(Friday) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,  
Will be offered for Sale, by Public  
Auction,  
On the wharf of  
**The Subscribers,**  
(If not previously disposed of)  
The Good Brigantine

**PHENIX**

109 Tons Burthen per Register, O. M. with all  
her Materials. The vessel may be viewed, on ap-  
plication to  
ROBINSON, BROOKING, GARLAND & Co.  
Nov. 8.

**Eligible Mercantile  
PREMISES.**

ON THURSDAY,

The 15th November, next,  
At 11 o'clock in the Forenoon,

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

**AT BAY ROBERTS,**

(If not previously disposed of by private Contract,  
of which due notice will be given.)

ALL his right, title and interest in the premi-  
ses which he now occupies, comprising an  
excellent WHARF, 24 yards wide—having a fine  
depth of water in front—a spacious SHOP, neatly  
fitted up—COUNTING HOUSE, two BED-  
ROOMS, and WARE ROOM, RETAIL STORE,  
and SALT STORE, FISHSTORE and PROVI-  
SION STORE,—also, a most eligible site for a  
Dwelling House, with a Kitchen Garden annexed.  
The Buildings are nearly New, and in the best  
repair, and the whole a *Fee Simple Property*.

Further particulars may be known on ap-  
plication to the subscriber, or Messrs. Baine, John-  
ston & Co., St. John's.

JAMES CORMACK.

Bay Roberts,  
Oct. 25, 1838.

For CORK,

(To Sail in all this Month,)

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

W. M. STANTON, Master;

Will have good accommodations for  
a few PASSENGERS.—Apply to  
October 25. LAWRENCE O'BRIEN

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.

ALL Persons having claims against the FAC-  
TORY are requested to leave their Accounts  
with the SUPERINTENDENT, at the Establishment.  
J. JENNINGS,  
Secretary.  
November 8.

**Portugal Cove Road!!**

**STAGE COACH "VICTORIA"**  
THE Public are respectfully informed that the  
above comfortable conveyance will in future  
start from the General Post Office (Mr. Solomon's)  
every morning at 9 o'clock, for Portugal Cove,  
where persons wishing to procure seats, &c., will  
please apply.  
N. B.—All Letters, Parcels, &c., left at the  
Post Office, and intended for Conception Bay,  
will be carefully forwarded by the Proprietor.  
November 8.

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 in-  
stalment 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 requir-  
ed.

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 remain-  
ing 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 Mallowney	John O'Mara
A. W. Godfrey	Cornelius Dehnehy
William Power	Thomas D. Quinn.
Michael Allen.	

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

On Sale

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is now Landing,

From the Emma, Dove, and Rival, from  
Hamburg—

388 Bags 2d quality BREAD  
1400 Barrels } Superfine FLOUR  
100 Halfbls }  
400 Firkins } First quality BUTTER  
100 Half-firkins }  
52 Half-barrels and 10 Barrels Prime PORK  
130 Barrels OATMEAL  
10 Ditto PEASE  
1 Case CHEESE  
100 HAMS  
2 Hhds. GIN  
1 Cask SHOES.  
100 Boxes SOAP,  
3200 BRICKS.

Fish or Oil taken in payment.  
JOHN CUSACK.  
November 8. 6w.

**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.

**Bills on New York.**

At three days sight, for sale by  
W. & H. THOMAS & Co.  
October 4.

N. B. Large Merchantable Fish taken  
in payment.

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 Canvass  
250 Coils Cordage, Marline, Houseline, and Ham-  
broline  
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 & Gleeson,**

Ex AGNES, THOMAS BAKER, and MEDIUM from  
Hamburg,  
**1500 BAGS** 1st, 2d, and 3d quality  
BREAD  
300 Bls. & Half-bl. OATMEAL & GRITTS  
150 Do. 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  
September 6. 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 Pri-  
ces, 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 occu-  
pancy of Michael Murphy and others, will be sold  
if applied for before 20th November next.—Con-  
ditions and terms can be known on application to  
BULLEY, JOB & Co.  
October 18.

The fine fast sailing Copper Fastened and Cop-  
pered Yacht

**LOTUS,**

About 21 Tons Burthen.  
Is well Built and Found, and handsomely fitted  
up.—Her rate of sailing is considered superior to  
any craft of her description in this Island.—She  
would make an excellent Packet for Conception  
Bay.

ALSO,  
A handsome Four Wheeled Carriage, which can  
be made close at night, or in bad weather.  
Apply to MR. CLIFT, or to  
W. & H. THOMAS & Co.  
October 11.

**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., war-  
ranted to be 4 years in Bond in England.  
Also,

OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,  
Barley in Half barrels  
Butter in Firkins  
Sherry Wine in Cases of 3 dozen  
London Porter and Ale in Barrels of 3 dozen  
Cherry Brandy in pint Bottles  
Raspberry ditto  
Preserved Fruit in quart bottles, consisting of  
Cherry, Plum, Pear, Damson, Rhubarb, Goose-  
berry and Apple  
Arrow Root in cases of 14lb. each  
A few dozen pair 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, Ther-  
mometers, Parallel Rulers, &c. &c.  
JOHN HOWLEY.  
September 20.



Poets' Corner.

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. HEMANS.

The harp-strings slumber, whose deep strains of feeling  
Charm'd not with senseless melody the ears:  
But, with a spell across our spirits stealing,  
Came like sweet music wafted from the spheres.

Genius in man is of celestial seeming,  
And Envy wanders, if it cannot praise;  
But, when from 'Womans' every feature beaming,  
We gaze enrapp'd; and worship as we gaze!

HEMANS! in thee the sweetest cord is broken  
Of Albion's lyre,—the muses may not smile:  
Their gloomy silence and our grief betoken  
How loved this Sappho of the ocean isle!

Young Spring may come, but where are lips to greet him  
In song like thine?—in words that melt and burn?  
Others may range the flowering vales to meet him;  
But who shall hail, like thee, his sweet return?

Thy voice hath left an echo here behind thee  
Of thy immortal essence—life, and part;  
And, though beyond the stars, the sound shall find thee,  
Whisp'ring what thou hast been, and what thou art.

Death, in his darkness, may, indeed, come o'er thee!  
The grave enshrine thy dust, like meager things!  
But Virtue with her shield, shall stand before thee—  
Thy memory bless, and shade thee with her wings.

Cold is that breast, that mind in shadows folded,—  
Its passions and its thought of demon birth—  
Which deems that chance the graceful form hath moulded,  
And fire, that's lit in heaven, is quench'd on earth.

The bay wreath'd lyre, the spoiler's bony fingers  
So firmly grasp, though broken, is not crush'd;  
Still, 'mid the chords, a deathless something lingers,  
Having a voice that is not wholly hush'd.

Oh! may it, to a race of after ages,  
Come, like a gale-borne strain of harp, or lute!  
Be breathed from Beauty's lip; be praised by sages;  
And silent only when the spheres are mute!

SAM SLICK AND HARRIET MARTINEAU.—Year  
before last I met an English gall a travellin' in a  
steam boat; she had a French name that I can't  
recollect, though I got it on the tip of my tongue  
too; you know who I mean—she wrote books on  
economy,—not domestic economy, as galls ought,  
but on political economy, as galls ought, for  
they don't know nothin' about it. She had a  
trumpet in her hand,—thinks I, who on airth is  
she agoin' to hail, or is she agoin' to try the echoes  
on the river? I watched her for some time, and I  
found it was an ear trumpet. Well, well, says I,  
that's onlike most English travellers any way, for  
in a giniral way they wear magnifying glasses, and  
do enlarge things so, a body don't know 'em agin  
when he sees 'em. Now, this gall won't hear one  
half that's said, and will get that half wrong, and  
so it turned out. Says she to me, beautiful coun-  
try this, Mr. Slick; says she, I'm transported.  
Transported, said I, why what onder the sun did  
you do at home to get transported? But she larfed  
out like any thing. Delighted, I mean, said  
she, it's so beautiful. It is splendid, said I, no  
doubt; there ar'nt the beat of it to be found any  
where. Oh! said she, what views, what scenery,  
what a river! How I should like to soar away  
up with that eagle into the blue sky, and see  
all its beauties spread out afore me like a map!  
How grand—every thing is on a grand scale?  
Have you seen the Kentuckians, said I? Not  
yet, said she. Stop, then, said I, till you see  
them. They are on a scale that will please you, I  
guess: whopping big fellows them, I tell you;  
half horse, half alligator, with a touch of the airth-  
quake. I was'nt a talking of the men, said she,  
'tis the beauties of natur' I was admiring. Well,  
said I, once on a time I used to admire the beau-  
ties of natur' too, but I got cured of that. Sit  
down on this bench, said she, and tell me how it  
was; these kind o' anecdotes serve to illustrate  
the "moral of feelin'." Well, if the moschetos  
don't illustrate your moral of feelin' for you, some  
of these nights, I'm mistaken. Very immoral fel-  
lows, those skeeters. \* \* \* I don't like preachin'  
to the narves instead of the judgment. I recollect  
a lady once though converted by preachin' to her  
narves, that was an altered woman all the rest of  
her days. How was that? said she; these stories  
illustrate the "science of religion." I like to hear  
them! There was a lady, said I (and I thought  
I'd give her a story for her book), that tried to  
rule her husband a little tighter than was agreeable,  
—meddlin' with things she did'nt understand, and  
dictating in matters of politics and religion, and  
every thing a'most. So one day her husband had  
got up considerable early in the mornin', and went  
out and got a tailor, and brought him into his  
bed-room, and she was out o' bed. "Measure  
that woman," said he, "for a pair of breech-

es; she's detarmined to wear 'em, and I'm res-  
olved folks shall know it," and he shook the cow-  
skin over the tailor's head to show him he intend-  
ed to be obeyed. It cured her: she begged, and  
prayed, and cried, and promised obedience to her  
husband. He spared her, but it effectuated a cure.  
Now that's what I call preachin' to the narves.  
But, how she would have kicked and squeeled if  
the tailor had a —. A very good story, said  
she, abowin' and amovin' a little, so as not to hear  
about the measurin'—a very good story indeed.—  
*The Clockmaker, 2d series.*

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—In all cases where  
the debt is under £20, the law remains just as it  
was—viz., you have to serve a process in the first  
instance, and then to proceed to judgment; upon  
which judgment you can arrest the person of your  
debtor, or seize his property. Where the debt is  
above £20, and you might have been desirous of  
arresting your debtor in the first instance, by  
merely making oath to the debt (which is called  
mesne process) the law deprives you of such  
power; you must, as in the before-mentioned  
case, serve your debtor with a process, which will  
ripin to execution, and upon that execution you  
may take the effects of the defendant; and if the  
effects are not sufficient, you may take his person.  
So that, in truth, the only alteration which the  
present statute makes is, by enacting that no action  
shall be commenced by writ of arrest, but it must  
be by summons or notice. The practical working  
will be simply this: heretofore the arrest of a  
debtor was resorted to as an experiment to compel  
him to pay you, or give you security, and which  
no doubt, in many cases, had the desired effect.  
Now you cannot bring this experiment to bear  
until you have gone through certain proceedings,  
nor until you have incurred some delay and ex-  
pense in arriving at a judgment. These two lat-  
ter considerations will make it necessary to use  
some greater caution as to whom you will give  
credit to, and as against whom you will put the  
law in force. There are certainly in the bill in-  
creased powers against the landed property of  
your debtor, if you can find it; and you may also  
compel a man who owes you £100 to become a  
bankrupt after twenty one days, so that he sur-  
renders his property equally between you and the  
rest of his creditors.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Successful trials have  
been recently made at Falmouth of a plan for  
deepening rivers by means of a boat invented by  
Lieutenant W. P. Green, R. N., a model of which  
has been submitted to the inspection of the Fal-  
mouth Harbour Committee. The following is a  
description of the boat:—Crooked timber is not  
requisite in the construction of a boat after the  
plan represented in the model, which is stronger  
than boats of the ordinary build. The model is  
upon a scale of one inch to a foot, eighteen inches  
in breadth, and thirty-six inches in length. It  
may vary from 20-feet beam to 45 feet in length,  
drawing from three to four feet water when laden.  
Such a boat can be worked either by steam, ani-  
mals, or wind—two men and a boy being sufficient  
for one of 50 tons. One of 25 tons will raise and  
discharge from 80- to 100 tons of soil per day in  
the inner harbour of Falmouth, and can be com-  
pleted for work at a cost of £400. In the clay or  
hard soil there is a contrivance to cut and cross  
cut it, which operates as a plough on the land. It  
is regulated with facility to cut from one inch to a  
foot deep. The man who steers has the power of  
stopping the operations, whether working mud or  
the paddle-wheels, and the sails are reduced or  
reefed by letting go a rope. In the event of the  
buckets meeting with anchors, when dredging,  
which may be buried in the ground, there is a  
mode to raise and convey them to land, the crew  
and power attainable being sufficient for that work.  
The windlasses (of which there are two) have four-  
fold power over those in use; and the head and  
stern are sharp, having each a rudder. Barges  
can be loaded alongside; but the novelty of such  
a boat, is to receive and discharge the mud with-  
out other aid, and to be moving on towards the  
place of deposit while dredging; the power that  
works the dredges being applied to the paddle-  
shaft, propels the vessel when laden. The sides,  
for discharging the soil, are opened and shut with  
facility by a boy.—*West Briton.*

AN AMERICAN EDITOR'S OPINION OF LIVER-  
POOL.—Liverpool resembles New York more than  
any other city I have yet seen in Europe. More  
beautiful females walk the streets here than you  
can see in London. \* \* \* Bristol never can  
compete with Liverpool. They may get as many  
steamers as will bridge the milky way, or go to  
the moon, but Bristol never will be any thing else  
than one of the ports of London. Liverpool, Man-  
chester, Birmingham, and all the surrounding  
towns form one city, nearly as closely united as  
the different ends of London are. I can go from  
Liverpool to Manchester nearly as soon as I can  
go from one end of London to the other. Eng-  
land is the heart of the commercial world—Lon-  
don is one of its ventricles and Liverpool the other.  
Nothing can change this state of things. \* \* \*  
During my sojourn in Liverpool the editors have  
been very attentive to me—particularly the ven-  
erable Egerton Smith, of the *Mercury*, to whom I  
had no letter at all. \* \* \* Soul is expected  
here to-morrow. They give him a dinner in the  
Town Hall. I am promised an invitation to din-  
ner, and if I remain I will go. My friend Webb  
(Mr. Webb is editor of the *New York Courier*)  
returns in the Great Western. Up to her sailing  
for this side, I see he has written nothing. How  
could he? He is all belly—no mind. He has  
been eating, drinking, and carousing all over

France and England—I have been engaged in  
other pursuits.—*Vimporle*—I got an admission for  
him to Westminster Abbey, and I am glad he saw  
the coronation.—*Mr. Bennett's Letters in the  
New York Herald.*

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.—Whoever has the  
women is sure of the men, you may depend 'squire;  
openly or secretly, directly or indirectly, they do  
contrive, somehow or other, to have their way in  
the end; and though the men have the reins, the  
women tell 'em how to drive. Now, if ever you  
go to canvass for votes, always canvass the wives,  
and you are sure of the husbands.—*The Clockma-  
ker.*

CHARACTER OF MR. CANNING.

(From the *Edinburgh Review*.)

Mr. Canning was, in all respects, one of the most  
remarkable persons who have lived in our times.  
Born with talents of the highest order, these had  
been cultivated with an assiduity and success  
which placed him in the first rank among the most  
accomplished scholars of his day; and he was  
only inferior to others in the walks of science,  
from the accident of the studies which Oxford  
cherished in his time being pointed almost exclu-  
sively to classical pursuits. But he was any thing  
rather than a mere scholar. In him were combin-  
ed, with a rich profusion, the most lively original  
fancy—a happily retentive and ready memory—  
singular powers of lucid statement—and occasio-  
nally wit in all its varieties, now biting and sarca-  
stic, to overwhelm an antagonist, now pungent or  
giving point to an argument; now playful for mere  
amusement, and bringing relief to a tedious state-  
ment, or lending a charm to dry chains of close  
reasoning. 'Erant eo in Philippo quæ, qui sine  
'comparatione illorum spectaret, satis magna dix-  
'erit; summa libertas in oratione, multæ facietæ;  
'satis creber in reprehendendis, solutus in expli-  
'candis sententiis; erat etiam in primis, ut tem-  
'poribus illis, Græcis doctrinis institutus, in  
'altercando cum aliquo acculeo et  
'maledicto facietus.'—(Cic. *Brutus*.) Super-  
ficial observers, dazzled by this brilliancy,  
and by its sometimes being over-indulged, com-  
mitted their accustomed mistake; and supposed  
that he who could thus adorn his subject was an  
amusing speaker only, while he was helping on  
the argument at every step,—often making skilful  
statements perform the office of reasoning, and  
oftener still seeming to be witty when he was  
merely exposing the weakness of hostile positions,  
and thus taking them by the artillery of his wit.  
But in truth his powers of ordinary reasoning were  
of a very high order, and could not be excelled by  
the most practised master of dialectics. It was  
rather in the deep and full measure of impassioned  
declamation, in its legitimate combination with rap-  
id argument—the highest reach of oratory—that  
he failed; and this he rarely attempted. Of his  
powers of argumentation, his capacity for the pur-  
suits of abstract science, his genius for adorning the  
least attractive subjects, there remains an impe-  
rishable record in his celebrated speeches upon the  
'Currency,' of all his efforts the most brilliant and  
the most happy.

This great man was the slave of no mean or  
paltry passions, but a lofty ambition inspired him;  
and had he not too early become trained to official  
habits, he would have avoided the distinguishing  
error of his life—an impression which clung to him  
from the desk—that no one can usefully serve his  
country, or effectually further his principles, un-  
less he possesses the power which place alone bestows.  
The traces of this belief are to be seen in  
many of the most remarkable passages of his life;  
and it even appears in the song with which he ce-  
lebrated the praise of his illustrious leader and  
friend; for he treats as a fall his sacrificing power  
to principle, at a time when by retiring from office,  
Mr. Pitt had earned the applause of millions. Mr.  
Canning himself gave an example yet more signal  
of abandoning office rather than tarnish his fame;  
and no act of his life can be cited which sheds a  
greater lustre on his memory.

In private society he was singularly amiable and  
attractive, though, for except a very few years of  
his early youth, he rarely frequented the circles of  
society, confining his intercourse to an extremely  
small number of warmly attached friends. In all  
the relations of domestic life he was blameless, and  
was the delight of his family, as in them he placed  
his own. His temper, though naturally irritable  
and uneasy, had nothing paltry or spiteful in it;  
and as no one better knew how and when to resent  
an injury, so none could more readily or more  
gracefully forgive.

It is supposed that, from his early acquaintance  
with Mr. Sheridan and one or two other Whigs,  
he originally had a leading towards that side of  
the question. But he entered into public life, at a

\* It is necessary to state this undoubted fact, that  
the folly of those may be rebuked, who have chosen to  
represent him as 'a great dinner-out.' We will answer  
for it that none of those historians of the day ever once  
saw him at table.

† It is well known how much more attachment was  
conceived for his memory by his family and his devoted  
personal friends, than by his most staunch political ad-  
herents. The friendships of statesmen are proverbially  
of rotten texture; but it is doubtful if ever this rotten-  
ness was displayed in a more disgusting manner than  
when the puny men of whose nostrils he had been the  
breath, joined his worst enemies as soon as they had  
laid him in the grave. It was justly said by one hardly  
even related to him but in open hostility, that 'the gal-  
lantry of his kindred had rescued his memory from the  
offices of his friends,'—in allusion to Lord Clanricarde's  
most powerful and touching appeal on that disgraceful  
occasion.

very early age, under the auspices of Mr. Pitt, to  
whom he continued steadily attached till his death;  
accompanying him when he retired from power,  
and again quitting office upon his decease. His  
principles were throughout those of a liberal Tory,  
above the prejudices of the bigots who have ren-  
dered Toryism ridiculous, and free from the cor-  
ruption that has made it hateful. Imbued with a  
warm attachment to the ancient institutions of the  
country, somewhat apt to overrate the merits of  
mere antiquity, from his classical habits and from  
early association, he nevertheless partook largely  
in the improved spirit of the age, and adopted all  
reforms, except such as he conscientiously believed  
were only dictated by a restless love of change,  
and could do no good, or such as went too far and  
threatened revolution. But this was the posture  
into which his opinions and principles may be said  
ultimately to have subsided—these the bearings of  
his mind towards the great objects of political con-  
troversy in the station which it finally took when  
the tempest of French convulsion had ceased, and  
statesmen were moored in still water. He began  
his career in the most troublous period of the  
storm; and it happened to him, as to all men,  
that the tone of his sentiments upon state affairs  
was very much influenced through after times by  
the events which first awakened his ambition, or  
directed his earliest pursuit of glory. The atroci-  
ties of the French Jacobins, the thoughtless vio-  
lence of the extreme democratic party in this  
country, reduced by those atrocities to a small  
body, the spirit of aggression which the conduct of  
her neighbours had first roused in France, and  
which unexampled victories soon raised to a pitch  
that endangered all national independence—led  
Mr. Canning, with many others who naturally  
were friendly to liberty, into a course of hostility  
towards all change, because they became accus-  
tomed to confound reform with revolution, and to  
dread nothing so much as the mischief which popu-  
lar violence had produced in France, and with  
which the march of French conquests threatened  
to desolate Europe. Thus it came to pass that  
the most vigorous and the most active portion of  
his life was passed in opposing all reforms, in  
patronising the measures of coercion into which  
Mr. Pitt had, so unhappily for his fame and for  
his country, been seduced by the alarms of weak,  
and by the selfish schemes of unprincipled men;  
and in resisting the attempts which the friends of  
peace persevered in making for terminating the  
hostilities so long the curse, and still by their fruits  
the bane of this empire. It was not till the end of  
the war that his natural good sense had its free  
scope, and he became aware of the difference be-  
tween reforms, of which he admitted the necessity,  
and revolution, against all risk of which he anxiously  
guarded. He had early joined Mr. Pitt on the  
Catholic question, and, while yet the war raged,  
he had rendered incalculable service to the cause  
of Emancipation, by devoting to it some of his  
most brilliant displays in the House of Commons.  
This, with the accident of a contested election in a  
great town bringing him more in contact with popu-  
lar feelings and opinions, contributed to the  
liberal course of policy on almost all subjects,  
which he afterwards pursued. Upon one only  
question he continued firm and unbending; he  
was the most uncompromising adversary of all  
Parliamentary Reform,—resisting even the least  
change in the representative system, and holding  
that alteration once begun was fatal to its integ-  
rity.\* This opposition to reform became the main  
characteristic of the Canning party, and it regu-  
lated their conduct on almost all questions. Before  
1831, no exception can be perceived in their hos-  
tility to reform, unless their differing with the  
Duke of Wellington on East Retford can be re-  
garded as such; but, in truth, their avowed reason  
for supporting that most insignificant measure  
was, that the danger of a real and effectual reform  
might thereby be warded off. The friends of Mr.  
Canning, including Lords Palmerston and Glenelg,  
who in 1818 had been joined by Lord Melbourne,  
continued steady to the same principles, until  
happily, on the formation of Lord Grey's govern-  
ment they entirely changed their course, and be-  
came the advocates, with their reforming col-  
leagues, of a change, compared to which the greatest  
reforms ever contemplated by Mr. Pitt or Mr.  
Fox, or denounced by Mr. Burke or Mr. Canning,  
hardly deserved to be classed among measures of  
innovation. No one can pronounce with perfect  
confidence on the conduct which any statesman  
would have pursued, had he survived the times in  
which he flourished. But if such an opinion may  
ever with safety be formed, it seems to be in the  
present case; and it would require far more bold-  
ness to surmise that Mr. Canning, or even Mr.  
Huskisson, would have continued in the govern-  
ment after the 1st of March, 1831, than to affirm  
that nothing could ever have induced such an al-  
teration in their most fixed opinions upon so mo-  
mentous a question.

\* During the short period of his brilliant adminis-  
tration, the question of disfranchising a burgh, convicted  
of gross corruption, gave rise to the only difference be-  
tween him and Mr. Brougham, who was understood to  
have greatly contributed towards that junction of the  
Whigs and liberal Tories which dissolved and scattered  
the old and high Tory party; and a division took  
place in which Mr. Canning was defeated.

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