



Newfoundland

No. 591.

THURSDAY, November 22, 1838.

Sixpence.

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.

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 bbls. 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 Bbls. States Flour
 - 20 Bbls. Damaged Oatmeal, &c.
- October 11.

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. August 23.

The Life and Times of Louis the Fourteenth. By G. P. R. James, Esq., author of "Richelieu," &c. 4 vols. Bentley.

The second volume closes with a characteristic foreshadowing of the GREAT LOUIS—that is, the wilful and pampered and headstrong—in the person of

THE BOY KING.

"Some of the financial measures of the ministers however, gave great dissatisfaction to the people, especially one in regard to a new coinage, which the parliament wisely viewed with a jealous eye. The king, having issued a decree upon the subject, held his bed of justice in the parliament, and caused the edict to be varied. No sooner was he gone, however, and had proceeded to Vincennes to hunt, than the parliament again assembled for the declared purpose of examining the king's decrees. This had by far too strong a resemblance to the former proceedings of that body to be suffered to pass unnoticed; and Mazarin represented to the king that some act of vigour was absolutely necessary to put a stop to the evil which was likely to ensue.

"The king instantly set out, without changing his dress; and, entering the parliament house in his large hunting-boots, with his horsewhip in his hand, and followed by all the officers of his household in the same costume, he astonished the whole parliament, by exclaiming in the tone of a master that would be obeyed, 'The evils which your assemblies have produced are well known; I order you to cease those which you have begun upon my edicts. I forbid you, the first president, to suffer such assemblies, and every one here present to demand them.' Having thus spoken with an air and look of majesty which well announced what the boy would become at a later period, the king rose, and quitted the hall without waiting for any reply.

"Though struck and astonished, the parliament hesitated and wavered, and ultimately showed some disposition to resist; but the opportune arrival of Turin, and the firm reasoning of that great officer with the chief president, induced him to take such steps as put a stop to proceedings, the natural tendency of which was to plunge the country once more into civil war."

The affair of Mazarin's niece, is thus alluded to by Mr. James—

"The love of Marie de Mancini for the young monarch had become too apparent for Mazarin to suffer his niece to remain any longer in the immediate proximity of the king without risking the reputation of the girl herself, and bringing disorder and confusion into the royal family. After the return of the court to Paris, Marie de Mancini had resumed her whole influence over Louis's mind. She followed him everywhere, she never suffered him to enter the presence of his mother without her; and Anne of Austria's hatred towards her became so great, that daily disputes on the subject took place between the queen and her son. The passion of Marie too was so violent, that the minister might entertain apprehensions lest her virtue should yield to temptation.

"It would seem that when the proposal of removing her from court was first made, the grief of the young lady was so excessive, that the king, touched by her sorrow, proposed to the cardinal himself to break off the treaty of marriage with the infants, and set his niece upon the throne. Whether actuated by policy or good feeling—whether thinking the negotiations with Spain too far advanced, or only considering the welfare of France, Mazarin made the following noble reply: 'Having been chosen by the late king your father, and since then by the queen your mother, to assist you by my counsels, and having served you up to this moment with inviolable fidelity, far be it from me to misemploy the knowledge of your weakness which you have given me, and the authority in your dominions which you have bestowed upon me, and suffer you to do a thing so contrary to your dignity! I am the master of my niece, and

I would rather stab her with my own hand than elevate her by so great a treachery.'

"In pursuance of his determination, Mazarin gave orders that his niece should be immediately removed from the court, and placed with her sister at a convent in Brongne; and on the night before her departure, the queen withdrew her son from the court and spoke with him long alone. When they returned, it was evident that they had both been weeping; but the mind of Louis was now made up; he was determined to yield to reason rather than to passion, and though he continued to the last to show the same tenderness towards Marie de Mancini, he suffered her to depart on the 22nd of June. He conducted her himself to the carriage prepared to bear her away without at all attempting to conceal the tears he shed. She made one effort to arm passion against reason at the very last moment: 'You weep,' she said, 'and yet you might command.' Louis, however, resisted both his own passion and hers, and having seen her depart, he set out for Chantilly to bury his grief in solitude."

In a note the author enlarges more decisively on Mazarin's "noble and elevated" opposition to his niece's marriage with the king. But there is another light in which his conduct may be viewed. He might have hated the prospect of becoming the servant and subject of his niece. He might have seen in it the destruction of his own authority—to say nothing of the dangerous jealousy and envy it would have created.

Our last extract shall be from some not uninteresting notices of

THE EARLY YEARS OF MAINTENON.

"It would be a painful, and probably unsatisfactory task to examine minutely, at this distant period of time, what was the real conduct of Madame Scarron during her union with her husband, and to confront the various accounts which have been given of her demeanour at that period. She was then extremely beautiful, graceful, witty, and, in general, prudent; and there can be little doubt that she contributed greatly to purify the conversation and soften the grossness of manners in the literary meetings which almost nightly took place at her husband's house. Of course, at an after period of the reign of Louis XIV., when her power and influence extended over everything, and when flattery to her was refined flattery to the monarch, everything that could tend to cast a stain upon the character of Madame Scarron was forgotten by the courtiers of Madame de Maintenon, and every trait of virtue, of piety, or of goodness, which could be recalled or supposed, was called up to dignify the history of her early life.

"We find that exactitude in fulfilling the formal observances of religion was always undoubtedly one of her qualities; and we find also, beyond doubt, that Scarron not only on various occasions expressed a high opinion of her virtue, but that he submitted his works to her inspection; and retrenched many passages gross in language or immoral in tendency at her suggestion. But at the same time we find that Madame Scarron was most intimate with the celebrated Ninon de l'Enclos—a woman whose talents had been employed in the service of depravity—a prostitute by choice, and neither by circumstances nor necessity,—and whose opinions were formed for the purpose of justifying the vices to which her temperament prompted her. Such was the bosom friend of Madame Scarron, and certainly, in her letters to that lady, there is not one word which does not tend to establish the belief that the conduct of Ninon de l'Enclos met with full approbation, if not with imitation, on the part of Madame Scarron.

"There is more, however, than even this to be said in support of the doubts which have been entertained in regard to the extreme purity of Madame de Maintenon's life. We must remember, on the one hand, that all the evidences of her virtue which have come down to us, the instances

cited of her modesty, the testimonies of Scarron to her innocence, and all the many speeches which he either himself uttered on that subject, or which were invented for him by others, have come down to us through persons who were either nearly connected with Madame de Maintenon herself, or whose interest it was to praise the secret wife of their monarch. On the other hand, however, we must not forget that the two letters which have been brought forward to prove that a culpable intimacy existed between herself and Fouquet have never been by any means proved to be hers. They are attributed to her by the author of the historical memoirs on the Bastille, but without the slightest proof; they bear no signature, they differ very much in style from her other letters, and, in short, are only the objects of vague suspicion. Besides this, also, we must by no means forget that these letters are amongst those which Fouquet, in the most solemn manner, declared to be forgeries, calling God to witness the truth of his declaration at a time when his life was in hourly peril, and when the authenticity of the letters could in no lawful manner influence the sentence to be pronounced upon him.

"Having cleared away, however, some very doubtful encomiums on the one hand, and some still more doubtful causes of suspicion on the other, there remains, unfortunately, but too much reason to believe that the conduct of Madame Scarron was not quite so regular as has been represented. There can be no doubt that the character of that lady was attacked, even during Scarron's life, both in public and in private. It is true that the assaults of malignity afford no proof of guilt whatsoever, but rather a presumptive proof of virtue, and that the prophecy of *Hamlet* to *Ophelia*, 'Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny,' is every day verified. But when we find, from accidental disclosures, circumstances of strong suspicion, when we find those who were bound to assert the innocence of a woman nearly connected with them, and for whom they entertained a strong affection, joining in the charge against her, we may reasonably doubt.

"Now in the instance of Madame Scarron, her husband himself undoubtedly laid her open to the temptations of Fouquet. He received from the superintendent a pension; he sent his wife constantly to that minister's house; through her mediation were all the transactions carried on which took place between Fouquet and Scarron; her name was always put forward when a favour was to be asked, and her friends and relations were sure of obtaining place or distinction on application to the superintendent. In one of her letters she speaks of Fouquet as 'that hero to whom we owe everything'; and it is admitted, even by her great panegyrist Beaumelle, that Fouquet did not scruple at all events to tempt her virtue. The satirical Giles Boileau did not scruple openly to attribute vice to Madame Scarron; and Scarron himself, in his undoubted letters, shows no slight suspicions of the conduct of his wife while, in some verses of scarcely less certain authenticity, he applies to himself the most gross and painful epithet which can be employed to designate a man whose wife has sacrificed her honour. If, to all this, we add the known fact that Madame Scarron was the bosom friend of almost all the most infamous women in Paris,—of Madame de Montchevreuil, Madame de Pommereuil (one of the mistresses of the Coadjutor de Retz), and of Ninon de l'Enclos, we may well entertain suspicions very unfavourable to the character of the person in question."

We may mention it as characteristic of the work, that this cursory mention of Ninon de l'Enclos is all that is said of her from first to last.—*Examiner.*

RETIREMENT OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX FROM THE PRESIDENCY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

(From the Globe.)

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has resigned the Presidency of the Royal Society. We deeply regret the circumstances which, as stated in his Royal Highness's letter to the council of the society, render this step necessary, no less

than his withdrawal from the honourable and important office which he has so long held. Devoted attention to the interests of the society, combined with the kindest urbanity towards its members, together with a high character for literary and scientific attainments, will cause the retirement of the Duke of Sussex from the chair of the society to be regretted not only by the Fellows of the Royal Society, but by every friend of science. The following statement of the circumstances which, in the opinion of his Royal Highness, render this step necessary, will be read with painful interest, and will call forth from the country, without respect to differences on political subjects, one general expression of regret, approaching to indignation.

The council, we believe, thought it respectful to his Royal Highness to defer the consideration of so important a communication until a more full attendance of members could be insured than is possible at this time of the year.

"Gentlemen.—As it has ever been my rule to take no step connected with the interests of the Royal Society without either consulting the members who form the Council, did I want their advice, or without informing them of any determination to which I may have thought it right to come in connection with their concerns, it now becomes my painful duty to make to you the following communication, previous to my departure for the country.

"Circumstances over which I have no control, and which I did hope to have seen remedied (when once fairly represented and properly explained to those whose duty it was to have noticed and to have considered them), force me to absent myself for awhile from London. This naturally must prevent my regular attendance and appearance amongst you and them as often as I ought to do, and as you and they have a right to expect from the President of the Royal Society. With this impression I feel myself under the heart-rending and distressing necessity of returning into their hands that trust which they have confided to my care for so many years, and of tendering to them the resignation of an office which, under any other circumstances or consideration, would be the summit of my ambition, and my most anxious wish to hold. But, for the present, gentlemen, I cannot fill it either with credit to myself (being unable to do the honours of the situation in a manner suited to my rank and the station I occupy in the country) or with advantage to the character and dignity of the establishment itself. I trust, gentlemen, that I have performed the duties imposed upon me faithfully. Zeal, I venture to affirm, has not been wanting on my part, my sole desire and anxiety having constantly been to forward to the utmost of my power the best interests of the society, and to uphold the recognized and established merits of its individual members. How far I have hitherto succeeded remains for you as well as them to consider and to say. In my present situation, one of the severest pangs which I feel is my separation from you, although, please God, it is only for a time; but my heart and mind will always be with you at your meeting; and when no longer your president, I shall ever be proud to consider myself one of your most attached fellows, and on my return to reside at Kensington, I shall be most happy to appear again amongst you in my private capacity as a member."

To affect ignorance of the "circumstances," to which his Royal Highness delicately but insignificantly alludes, would betray indifference or insensibility. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the friend and patron of science and of the arts, to whom literature has been so much indebted for the countenance he has given, and the aid he has readily afforded to scientific men—in whom the poor have found a benefactor for themselves in sickness and distress, and for their children by the counsel and contributions he has rendered to further plans for their education—the beloved brother and coadjutor in benevolence of the father of our beloved youthful Queen; to whom, deprived as she was of the paternal care and of the paternal smile when she was yet too young to mourn with her bereaved mother, and a sympathising nation the loss they had sustained; the attached brother of her Royal father has been indeed the paternal uncle of his child—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, bound to the affections of the British nation by these hallowed ties, is compelled, in the decline of life, to retire from situations which have ever been to him a source of real enjoyment, simply because his income will not enable him to maintain the honors of the situation in a manner suited to the rank and station he occupies in this country.

Were his Royal Highness so painfully circumstanced by a series of faults or follies such as have, unhappily, involved some of his race in embarrassments and their creditors in loss—had he squandered immense sums in dissipation—however much we should have deplored his folly and its results, we could have felt little sympathy with privations so occasioned.

But the Duke of Sussex has presented another and a nobler example. The history of his course we have comprised within a few sentences. Simple in his habits, his whole life has been devoted to patriotism, to literature, and to benevolence. Attached to the cause of the people when liberal principles were proscribed, and to be suspected of holding—much more to have the magnanimity to avow—them, was to subject the individual of whatever rank to petty annoyances or open persecution from those who endeavoured to perpetuate their power by crushing all who had the courage to oppose their corruption—by such men the Dukes of

Kent and Sussex were followed with malevolence, produced by the hate which the knowledge of their public virtues could not fail to engender. Let any one read the history of the life of the former, and he will be able to calculate the cost at which the Duke of Kent stood out from the herd of corrupt courtiers, by which the throne of George the third was besieged, and his heart steeled against the workings of paternal affection; and the latter remained without a single command or appointment by which his Parliamentary allowance would have been increased: while the most rabid of the Tory press, during the Regency and early part of the reign of George the Fourth, vomited forth the blackest of its venom upon his name. Contrast this with the profusion with which the Dukes of York and Cumberland were supplied from the public purse?

Whatever might be the necessity imposed on the Ministry to resist the motion of Mr. Gillon for an addition to the annuity of the Duke of Sussex, we earnestly hope that no time will be lost in the next session in bringing the subject before Parliament by a message from the throne. It is due no less to the people, for whom the Duke of Sussex was, during the reign of Toryism, all but banished from Court, and shut out from honors and emoluments, which had he not dared to be faithful to his principles in the worst of times, would have been heaped upon him than it is due to the truly illustrious Duke himself, that he should be relieved from the painful necessity which the circumstances we have alluded to have imposed; that he may be enabled to return to the circle of which he has been the ornament—imparting far more benefits to those who formed it than could be communicated from them to him.

SWITZERLAND.

Letter of Napoleon Louis Buonaparte to the Minor Council of Thurgovia.—"To his Excellency the Ladammann Anderwort, President of the Minor Council of the Canton of Thurgovia.

"ARENEBERG, Sept. 22.
"M. de Landammann.—When the note of the Duke de Montebello was addressed to the Diet, I felt a repugnance to submit to the requisitions of the French Government, for it concerned me to prove, by a refusal to absent myself, that I had returned to Switzerland without breaking any engagement, because I had the right to remain there, and because I found in it assistance and protection.

"Switzerland has proved, during now a month, by her energetic protestations, and by the decisions of the Great Councils which have up to this time been assembled, that she was ready to make every, the greatest sacrifices to maintain her dignity and right. She has fulfilled her duty as an independent nation. I shall do mine, and remain faithful to the dictates of honour. I may be persecuted, but I shall never be degraded.

The French government having declared that the refusal of the Diet to accede to her demand would be the signal for a conflagration, of which Switzerland might perhaps be the victim, there remains nothing for me, therefore, but to quiet a country in which my presence is the object of such unjust pretensions, and might be the pretext for great misfortunes.

"I pray you, then, M. de Landammann, to announce to the Federal Directory, that I shall set out as soon as I can obtain from the ambassadors of the different powers the passports necessary for my journey, to some place where I may find a secure asylum.

"In now quitting voluntarily the only country in Europe where I had found protection and support—in tearing myself from a spot which had become so dear to me under so many titles—I wish to prove to the Swiss people that I was worthy of the marks of friendship, brotherhood, and affection which they bestowed upon me. I shall never forget the noble conduct of the cantons that have so boldly pronounced in my favour; and, in an especial manner, the generous protection granted to me by the canton of Thurgovia will ever remain deeply engraven on my heart. I hope, however, that our separation will not be eternal, and that one day I shall be able, without compromising the interests of two nations who ought to remain friends, to re-visit the asylum which 20 years' residence and the rights acquired in it have made for me a second native country.

"Be, M. de Landammann, the interpreter of my grateful sentiments to the councils, and do me the justice to believe that in this, my voluntary exile, the thought of averting trouble from Switzerland alone can soften the regret I feel at leaving it.

"Receive the expressions of my high esteem and of my distinguished sentiments.

"NAPOLEON LOUIS."

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) November 22, 1835.

The information from Canada, since our last, is not of a very cheering or satisfactory nature. Evidences of insurrectionary movements were discoverable in many parts of the provinces, and anticipations by no means encouraging as regards the tranquillity of the country were being very generally entertained. The Americans on the frontier have evinced their willingness to aid and assist in a revolutionary movement. A civil war, if that should unhappily ensue, will be a war of extermination; the character of the disaffected, and their league with American mercenaries, would forbid the hope of mercy in that quarter, and retaliatory measures on the part of the Government would be the natural consequence.

We should be at all times anxious to forbear from remarking upon the proceedings of men placed in situations from which they are to derive no emolument, but which impose upon them a duty sometimes arduous and of an irksome character, because we deem it but fair and generous to set down errors which may by them be committed to imperfection of judgment, and not ascribe them to causes less deserving extenuation.

It is under the influence of such feelings that we deem it advisable to offer a few observations respecting the disposal, by the Commissioners of the Poor, of the sum placed in their hands to be applied to the purposes for which it was appropriated by the Legislature.

Without now going into the question as to whether a system of eleemosynary relief is calculated to check pauperism—a question on which much diversity of opinion exists—it will be sufficient for our purpose to shew that the course of proceeding adopted by the Commissioners in reference to the disposal of the recent poor vote, is not that best suited to the character and circumstances of those for whose benefit it was intended, nor is the plan which we should imagine to be calculated to secure to those concerned the largest amount of benefit.—Out of the sum of £750 voted for this purpose, the expenses arising for salaries of Surgeons, &c., reduce the balance in the hands of the Commissioners to £350—this latter sum is now being expended in the shape of a weekly allowance to the paupers of the district, which they receive in money, to be appropriated by them in such manner as they shall think proper to expend it.

We could hardly imagine that men so well acquainted with the habits and condition of this description of persons, as the present Commissioners of the Poor, would consent to the expenditure of the funds on such conditions. Can they for a moment suppose that the monies so indiscriminately bestowed are on the whole well or judiciously applied?—or can they be unaware of the fact that no inconsiderable portion of it is disposed of for purposes foreign to the spirit and intention for which it was placed under their control, and consequently productive of much positive mischief?—But admitting for a moment that the monies which they thus receive were applied by the paupers to the most legitimate purposes, the Commissioners having in their hands such inadequate means, would exercise a much sounder discretion by withholding its expenditure until the season when the largest amount of poverty usually prevails.—applying the antidote at the time when the disease is most apparent.—We do not intend to affirm that pauperism does not exist at the present moment—unfortunately its total disappearance is never witnessed,—but are its fearful effects now experienced in the same degree as will in all probability be manifest in the months of March and April next? The same bar to the procuring of employment which generally prevails at that season, and to which the then destitute condition of many of the labouring classes is mainly attributable, does not apply to the present time; there cannot then be a doubt in the mind of any reasonable man, that in order to procure the full benefit which the poor vote is capable of affording, its expenditure should be suspended to that period when all will admit that real poverty is most severely felt.

No decision on the argument heard in the case of Dr. Kitley vs. the Speaker and other Members of the Assembly, has been yet given. The Chief Justice intimated to the Speaker, on Monday last, his intention of giving a day's notice previously to his pronouncing judgment in this matter. The issue is very anxiously looked forward to.

PILOTAGE.

Table of Rates of Pilotage of Vessels in and out of the Harbor of St. John's:—

	Currency
On Vessels 80 tons, new measurement, £. s. d.	
or 100 tons old measurement.....	2 0 0
On Vessels from 80 tons to 130 tons, new measurement, or from 100 to 150 tons old measurement.....	2 10 0
On Vessels from 130 to 180 tons new measurement, or from 150 to 200 tons old measurement.....	3 0 0
On Vessels from 180 tons to 230 tons new measurement, or from 200 to 250 tons old measurement.....	3 5 0
On Vessels from 230 tons to 300 tons new measurement, or from 250 to 300 old.....	3 10 0
On Vessels from 300 tons and upwards	4 0 0
Her Majesty's Ships under 6th rate.....	2 0 0
Her Majesty's Ships under 4th, 5th and 6th rates.....	2 10 0
Her Majesty's Ships of the line.....	4 0 0

All coasting Vessels which may take Pilots, to pay one-half of the above rates of Pilotage, in proportion to their tonnage.

Died at Halifax, on the 3d inst., in the 64th year of his age, the Hon. James Tobin, of the firm of Messrs. James & Michael Tobin. Mr. Tobin was a member of the Legislative Council, and will be long remembered for the integrity and justice of his character in all the relations of life.

Shipping Intelligence.

Custom-House	Port of St. John's.
ENTERED.	
November 15.—Stork, Grills, Bahia—ballast.	
Olinda, Scott, Copenhagen—100 firkins butter, 775 b's. flour, 1850 bags bread, 120 boxes raisins.	
Schr. R. M. C., M'Keough, P. E. Island—2300 bushels potatoes.	
Neptune, M'Donald, P. E. Island—3200 bushels potatoes.	
Wave, Saunders, P. E. Island—3500 bushels potatoes, 500 bushels turnips, and sundries.	
16.—Haberdine, Hore, Teignmouth—35 tons limestone.	
Hebe, Rabbits, Halifax—117 casks molasses, and sundries.	
17.—Garyone, Brobin, Dantzic—570 bls. flour, 1180 bags bread.	

- Diana, Greig, Hamburg—240 firkins butter, 100 bls. pork, 200 bls. flour, 1350 bags bread, 100 bls. oatmeal, 30 bls. pitch and tar.
- Iceni, Steele, Hamburg—860 bags bread, 360 firkins butter, 440 bls. flour 150 bls. pork, 3000 bricks, and sundries.
- Harmony, Kearney, Greenock—15 tons coal, 400 bls. potatoes.
- 10.—John and Horatia, Dwyer, Bridgeport—60 chalds. coal.
- St. Antonio, Larranaga, Malaga—ballast.
- Harriett, Dingwell, P. E. Island—2000 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels oats.
- Alpha, Farrell, Bridgeport—70 tons coal.

LOADING.

- Nov. 15.—Rival, M'Neil, Halifax.
- 16.—Cora, Melville, Brazil.
- Adelaide, Ash, Cork.
- Albion, Forest, America.
- 20.—Diana, Grills, Leithorn.
- Coquette, Saunders, Cork.
- Olinda, Scott, Cork.
- Haberdine, Hore, Portugal.
- 21.—Stork, Grills, London.

CLEARED.

- Nov. 15.—Catherine, Hole, Lisbon—1800 qtls. fish.
- Pictou, Flavin, Waterford—6100 galls. seal and cod oil, 2000 qtls. fish, and sundries.
- Hope, Bernard, Bristol—19 tons seal and cod oil and blubber, 300 seal skins, 20 qtls. fish.
- Sarah, Harris, Bristol—29 tons seal and cod oil.
- Dove, Harvey, London—92 tons seal and cod oil, and sundries.
- Charlotte, Collins, Portugal—2300 qtls. fish.
- 19.—Mary Ann, Brown, Liverpool—27000 galls seal and cod oil.
- Angler, Sinclair, Viana—2800 qtls. fish.
- 20.—Emma, Tope, Cork—1500 qtls. fish, 3000 galls. seal oil.
- William, Jost, Barbados—23 M. lumber, 600 qtls. fish.
- Lark, Miller, Manritius—335 qtls. fish, 60 kegs salmon, Caplin, &c.
- Lady of the Lake, Power, Liverpool—14000 gls. seal and cod oil.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'Clock,
At the Stores of
J. M. RENDELL & Co.
2 Hogsheads Superior
14 Qr. Chests Geneva Congo Tea
28 Barrels Middlings Flour
11 Cases Dutch Cheese
23 Kegs Green, Yellow and Black Paint
120 Bushels Barley
2 Kegs Honey
56 Lbs Black Lead
200 Dozen Paste Blacking
60 Do. Liquid do.
24 Kegs Blue
8 Coils Twice-laid Cordage
4 English-made Wheelbarrows
15 Firkins Prime Butter
20 Hides Sole Leather
A quantity of different kinds of Upper Leather
And sundry other articles, being to close Sales,
will be sold without reserve.
Nov. 22.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At 11 o'Clock,
At the Stores of
SAMUEL MUDGE,
4 Hogsheads Porter (without reserve)
6 Barrels Pork, ex Iceni
10 Kegs Ox Tongue
20 Boxes Tea, 7lbs each
10 Qr. Chests do. 60lbs each.
Payment, Cash.
After which,
200 Pair 8, 9 & 10 qr. Blankets
100 Pieces Serges and Blanketing
Payment, Dry Labrador Fish for amounts
above £20.
Nov. 22.

James & Wm. Stewart

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
IN THE COMMERCIAL ROOMS,
TO-MORROW,
(Friday) At 12 o'clock,
THE WELL-KNOWN
Schooner Dandy,
Burthen per Register 70 5-94 tons;
will carry about 1000 quintals fish,
The DANDY is a very substantial built vessel, sails fast, and, having been at the ice, will be of little expense in outfits to any purchaser requiring her for that fishery,
November 22.

2 GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSES,

(Situate on the Barrons, near the residence of Lieut. GEARY)
TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES,
On Monday next,
At 12 o'clock,
(Without Res. rec.)
Comprising in each a Kitchen, Cellar, Hall, Parlor, Drawing-room, and three Bed-rooms.—For further particulars enquire of
Mr. RICHARD PERCHARD,
November 22. Auctioneer.

Notices.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Benevolent Irish Society will be held at the ORPHAN ASYLUM SCHOOL, on SUNDAY next, at Twelve o'clock.—By Order,

WILLIAM POWER, Secretary.
November 22.

ALL Persons having claims against the FACTORY 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 of 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 of 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 an 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 Mulowney	John O'Mara
A. W. Godfrey	Cornelius Dehnehy
William Power	Thomas D. Quinn.
Michael Ahen.	

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

ON SALE.

BY

EWEN STABB,

THE

Schr. ACTIVE

59 Tons Burthen,

Iron Sheathed, and fitted for the Ice,
Nov. 22.

FOR SALE.

The fine, fast-sailing

Schr. Margaret,

5 years old; Burthen per Register 66 Tons; well found in Sails, Rigging, &c.—Apply to

Messrs. NEWMAN & Co.

November 16.

On Sale

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The Brigantine

ELIZA,



Burthen 98 Tons.—Apply to

RICHARD HOWLEY.

The ELIZA is a remarkably strong and substantial Vessel, Six years old, completely fitted for a Sealer or Foreign Trader, having undergone an extensive repair at Cork this year. She is Choked, and Iron-sheathed, and will be Sold with her Punt, Spare Rudder, Towline, &c., so that she may be sent to the Seal Fishery with a trifling expense.—An Inventory of her Materials may be seen on application as above.

November 22.

Valuable Mercantile and Fishing ESTABLISHMENTS

AT FERRYLAND,

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THAT Capital PLANTATION situate on the north side of Ferryland Harbour, comprising a modern Stone-built DWELLING-HOUSE, with spacious domestic conveniences and OUT-HOUSES, together with spacious STORES and WHARVES, calculated for carrying on an extensive Mercantile Trade, for which it has been used for a Century past.

ALSO, SEVERAL

FISHING PLANTATIONS,

Situate in the same neighbourhood.

A Purchaser or Tenant will be treated with on liberal terms. Further particulars on application to the Proprietor Mr. HENRY HOLDSWORTH, Dartmouth; Mr. JAMES SIMMS, St. John's; or to Mr. THOMAS CONGDON, on the premises.

November 22.

BY

R. BRINE & Co.

50 Bls. No. 1 Herrings

(Without Casks)

30 Do do do do.

(In Pork Bls.—branded No. 2)

100 Bls. excellent Aberdeen Yellow

TURNIPS.

November 22.

BY

RICHARD HOWLEY, 106 Bls. OATMEAL

Ex Rival from Hamburg.

Nov. 22.

BY

M BRIDE & KERR,

Per Cora and Olinda from Copenhagen,

3400 BAGS Bread, No. 1, 2, & 3

1600 Barrels Superfine Flour

50 Half-barrels Ditto Ditto

300 Firkins Butter

50 Barrels prime Beef

40 Ditto ditto Pork.

Per Avon, from DEMERARA,

64 Puncheons very prime Molasses;

Per June, from NEW YORK,

100 barrels prime Pork.

ALSO,

60 Casks fresh Porter.

November 15.

New CIDER.

The Subscribers

ARE NOW LANDING,

A small consignment, per Eliza, from Newark, in suitable packages, warranted equal, if not superior to the best English—which they offer for Sale at reasonable prices.

J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

November 15.

BRIDGEPORT COALS.

The Cargo per St. Patrick, for Sale by

PATRICK JORDAN.

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

October 25

ON SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is now Landing,

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

1388 Bags 2d quality BREAD
400 Barrels Superfine FLOUR
100 Half-bls }
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.

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.

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 Hambr line
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-bls. 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 Qr.-Casks Bronte Madeira (which can be recommended as a very superior Table Wine)

1000 Hogsheads COALS.

October 25.

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.

"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.

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.

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 hhd's.
Marsella and Teneriffe, in pipes, hhd's. & qr.-casks
Sherry Wine in pipes
Cognac Brandy, of first and second qualities, in hhd's, and qr.-casks
Pale Rotterdam Geneva, of first brands, in hhd's.
Old Jamaica Rum, in puncheons and hhd's, warranted to be 4 years in Bond in England.

Also,

OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,

Barley in Half barrels
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 Hosiery, at a very low price
A few Gentlemen and Ladies' Gold and Silver Watches and other Jewellery, offered at cost and 1 charge

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.

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
BULLLEY, JOB & Co.

October 18.

BY

THOS. & J. BROCKLEBANK,

277 Firkins first quality Butter,
100 barrels prime Mess Pork
Just received per Tampico from Hamburg.

Sept. 13.

TO BE LET.

On a Building Lease for 31 Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, measuring in front 365 fe. t, immediately in rear of the Cottage lately occupied by Judge Erenton. For particulars apply to

MICHAEL MEEHAN.

October 10.



Doct's Corner.

A GIRL IN FLORENTINE COSTUME.

BY ALABIC A. WATTS.

Art thou some vision of the olden time,—
Some glowing eye of beauty, faded long;
A radiant daughter of that radiant clime
Renowned for sunshine, chivalry, and song!

Was it for thee that Tasso woke in vain
The love-love plannings of his matchless lyre;
Was thine the frown that chill'd him with disdain,
Crush'd his wild hopes, and quench'd his minstrel
fire?

Or art thou she for whom young Guido pined;
Whom Raphael saw in his impassion'd dream;
The ray that flash'd in slumber, on his mind,
And o'er his canvass shed so bright a beam?

No, no!—a masquer in its gay attire,
A breathing mockery of Ansonia's grace—
Thine is a charm as fitted to inspire,
With more than all their sweetness in thy face.

I see thee stand, in beauty's richest bloom,—
In youth's first budding spring,—before me, now,
A shade of tenderest sadness, not of gloom,
Tempering the brightness of thy jewell'd brow!

Thy dark hair clustering round thy pensive face,
Like shadowy clouds above a summer moon;
Thy fair hands folded with a queenly grace;
Thy cheek soft blushing like a rose in June.

Thine eyelid gently drooping o'er an eye
Whose chasten'd light bespeaks the soul within;
Lips full of sweetness;—maiden modesty,
That awes the bosoms it hath deign'd to win.

There stand for aye; defying Time or Care
To make thee seem less beautiful than now!
Years cannot thin that deeply flowing hair,
Nor grief indent thy pure and polish'd brow.

Whilst unto her from whom these lines had birth,
A briefer span but brighter doom is given;
To wane and wither like a thing of earth,
And only know immortal bloom in Heaven.

ATHENS—THE PARTHENON.

(From De Lamartine's Pilgrimage to the Holy Land.)

Let us in idea rebuild the Parthenon; it is easily done; it has only lost its frieze, and its internal compartments. The external walls chiselled by Phidias, the columns, and fragments of columns remain. The Parthenon was entirely built of white Pentelic marble—so called from the neighbouring mountain of that name, from whence it was taken. It consists of a parallelogram, surrounded by a peristyle of forty-six doric columns; each column is six feet in diameter at the base, and thirty-four feet high. The columns are placed on the pavement of the temple itself. And have no bases. At each extremity of the temple exists, and did exist, a portico of six columns. The total length of the edifice is 228 feet; its width 200 feet; its height 66 feet. It only presents to the eye the majestic simplicity of its architectural lines. It was, in fact, one single idea expressed in stone, simple, and intelligible at a glance like the thoughts of the ancients.

One must approach it to contemplate the richness of the materials, and the inimitable perfection of the ornaments and the details. Pericles wished it as much to be an assemblage of *chefs d'œuvre* of genius from the hand of man as a place of homage to the gods; or rather it was the genius of Greece concentrated, offering itself, as it were, in this shape, by way of homage to the divinity. The names of all those who cut a stone, or modelled a statue of the Parthenon are become immortal.

Let us forget the past, and look around us, now that time, with the strife of barbarous religions, and of ignorant nations, has trodden it under foot more than two thousand years!

There are only a few wanting in all this forest of white columns. These have fallen in entire shining blocks on the pavement or on the neighbouring temples; some of them, like the great oaks of the forest of Fontainebleau, remain leaning against other columns. Others have glided from the height of the parapet, which commands the Acropolis, and lie, in enormous broken masses, one upon another, like fragments in the quarries, which the architect has rejected. Their sides are glid'd with that solar crust with which ages cover the marble. Their fractures are as white as ivory worked yesterday. They form, on this side of the temple, a flowing chaos of marble of all forms and all colours, piled up in the most singular yet majestic disorder. At a distance one might fancy he saw the foam of enormous waves, which have just broken and whiten on a cape, lashed by the sea. The eye cannot quit them; we gaze, we follow them; we admire and pity them, with that sentiment which we should feel for beings who had had, or who still have, sentiment and life. It presents the most sublime effect of ruins which man has ever been able to occasion, because it is the ruin of the most beautiful objects they could form.

If we enter beneath the peristyle and under the porticoes, we might fancy ourselves there at the very moment they were finishing the edifice. The internal walls are so entire, the face of the marble so shining and polished, the columns so erect, the sections of the edifice that just come from the hands of the workman: only the sparkling canopy of the sky is the sole roof of the Parthenon, and through the breaches in the walls the eye rests at once on the immense voluminous horizon of Attica. All the surrounding soil is strewn with fragments of sculpture or morsels of architecture, which seem to be waiting for the hand that ought to replace them in their positions. The foot strikes without ceasing against *chefs d'œuvre* pulverised—our steps are imprinted in the dust of marble, and we are at length induced to regard it with indifference, becoming insensible and mute, absorbed in the contemplation of the whole, and in a thousand thoughts which arise from the sight of each of these remains.

These thoughts are of the express nature of the scene wherein we breathe them; they are grave as the ruin of past time, as the majestic witnesses of the nothingness of humanity; but they are serene as the heavens over our heads, inundated with a light harmonious and pure; elevated like this pedestal of the Acropolis which seems hovering above the earth; resigned and religious as this monument raised in honour of an idea of divinity, which God has suffered to perish in order to give place to ideas more divine! I do not feel sad here; the soul is light, although meditative; my thoughts embrace the order of the divine will, of human destiny. I rejoice that it was given to man to rise so high in the arts and in civilization, and can conceive why God afterwards destroyed this admirable model of incomplete wisdom; in fact, the doctrine of the unity of God, at length recognised by Socrates, in these very places, withdrew the breath of life from all those religions which the imagination of the primitive ages gave birth to; and these temples were doomed to share the fate of the deities invoked therein. The idea of the unity of God impressed on the human mind is a better thing than these dwellings of marble, where only his shadow was adored. This idea has no need of edifices built with human hands. All nature herself presents a worthier temple. As religions become spiritualised, religious structures fall; Christianity itself, which peculiarly claims the Gothic, leaves its venerable cathedrals and churches to sink almost into ruins. The thousands of statues of her saints and demi-gods descend by degrees from their aerial niches round the cathedrals. Christianity in fact, itself undergoes transformation, and its temples become more naked and more simple as it throws off the superstitions of the dark ages, and resumes more fully the grand idea which it propagated upon earth—the idea of the one God, manifested by reason and adored by virtue.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MR. PEMBERTON.

The comic habits of this gentleman, and particularly the peculiar manner in which he addresses his audiences, have so terribly excited the risible muscles of the inamoratos of drolleries, who have had the pleasure, and I was almost going to say, honour of hearing him lecture, that I am sure the following inklings of his oddities will afford those courteous readers of the *Chronicle*, who have neither heard nor seen him, a little amusement.

One would almost fancy that Mr. P. has an overweening ambition to make himself the "observed of all observers," "so passing strange" his address betimes! and perhaps the most charitable of allowance-makers would be more strongly tempted to ridicule than pity his singularities. His constant companion is a short deep-blue cloak; to that, one may venture to say he is most devotedly attached. It stands (with the exception of Shakspeare's) first and foremost to his affections. With this much-loved mantle hanging loosely, and rather foppishly, from his shoulders, he invariably introduces himself to his auditories. His face, we may reasonably suppose, is a bitter enemy to smiles; for while his admirers are welcoming his appearance with all the cordiality they can muster, it never radiates with pleasure, nor even glows with gratitude; he only condescends to give them a slight, hasty bow, but he never fails to spend a moment in dashing at them one of the keenest of his glances. There are two tall gaslights upon the platform which he regularly rectifies,—one of them, that to his right I believe, he brightens,—and the other, that to his left, darkens; after which, a long-legged, square-topped table, and a small, round-backed chair, which, by the bye, are the only pieces of furniture within the rails of the lecturer's dominions, he removes from place to place until his ever-dancing fancy regards their situation with satisfaction. It no sooner does so than he paces the stage from one extremity to the other several times, as though he were desirous of exploring it, and making himself thoroughly acquainted with its geography; and then, throwing himself upon the above-described chair, he commences with singular *nonchalance*, pouring forth a stream of transparent and fascinating eloquence, and when he is on the borders of a climax he starts to his feet, and pitching his voice an octave higher, rushes into the very heart of its sublimity, arrayed in the best graces and cadences of his elocution. Before introducing his illustrations he generally begs permission to retire, that he may, to use his own phraseology, "cast off one or two integuments;" in other words, his coat and vest. In a few moments he reappears in a dark robe, and throwing

his cloak over his left shoulder, he gallops "sans ceremonie," without indulging in a single preliminary remark, into Shakspeare's most beautiful and terrible passages, and then his inky and magnificent organs of vision flash and roll, his lank and deeply rutted physiognomy swells and brightens in a manner that would set at defiance, methinks, the stupendous graphic powers of the great-grand-oldest monarch of novelists, Sir Walter Scott himself.

He has the rare talent of making, what some people would call "funny remarks," in such an irresistibly comic way, that the gravest and the gloomiest will laugh as loudly and as immoderately as the merriest of the jocularity-loving. Whenever he approaches the extremities of one, he suddenly pauses, looks unutterable things, moves his jaws rapidly, screws up his mouth tightly, and chews his last words several moments, and then vomits them in the deepest tones of his voice, clothed in power, and soaked in sarcasm. He possesses a memory surprisingly powerful, and delightfully faithful; it is well bathed in Shakspeare's undying effusions, on which one may say he lavishes an admiration nearly akin to idolatry. His intellect is healthy, rich, and luminous, and ever and anon it grasps the sublime; his imagination is fervid, playful, and elastic—it often plunges into the beautiful. He is not, as some vinegar-minded critics have designated him, a mere smatterer. Any body, whose mind is ever open to truthful conviction, after having heard him will have no hesitation in declaring, that his ideas of Shakspeare's heroes are Shakspeare—superb and admirable. No living being perhaps, has pondered over them more intensely, or analysed them more skillfully than he. His attitudinizing, we must confess, is not always remarkable for its gracefulness; some of his evolutions are pregnant with comicalities. But he who is kind and sensible enough to draw a curtain over those eccentricities with which his lectures are sadly intercarded, will certainly be delighted and instructed beyond measure; for although he does not possess that "douceur dans les manieres" which the elegant Chesterfield so strongly recommended to the chiefest attention of his son, yet his observations are so very harmonious and *apropos*—they are so prettily interspersed with amusing "bon mots"—that one cannot possibly hear him without being gratified. In short, he is always terse, often eloquent, and never "stale flat, and unprofitable;" indeed, we may say, "take him for all in all;" he is prodigiously clever, and when he's gone "we ne'er shall look upon his like again!" Would to heaven, that could be said of every lecturer!

NOTICES.

SPRINGFIELD.

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.

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

BY

EWEN STABB,

600 Hogsheads SALT
30 Barrels Lancashire HAMS
3 Hhds. GINGERBREAD
30 Cases HOLLANDS, 1 dozen each
12 Barrels BROWN STOUT, 3 dozen each
50 Dozen Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES
7 Ditto GASTOR 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

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.

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.

Printed and Published every Thursday morning, by
WILLIAM RICHARD SHEA, for the Proprietors,
at their Printing Office, in the rear of Mrs. Firth's Hotel, Duckworth Street.—Terms—Twenty
one shillings per annum