



# Newfoundland

No. 595.

THURSDAY, December 20, 1838.

Sixpence.

## ON SALE.

The fine fast sailing Copper Fastened and Coppered Yacht



## LOTUS,

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

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

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

October 11.

## SAMUEL MUDGE

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

- 500 Bags Cabin and common Bread
  - 150 Barrels Superfine Flour
  - 60 Barrels and Half bls. Pork
  - 15 Kegs Ox Tongues
  - 75 Firkins and Kegs prime Butter
  - 20 Barrels Pease and Oatmeal.
- ALSO ON HAND,
- 200 Pair Blankets
  - 100 Pieces Serges and Swanskin
  - 50 Boxes and Half Boxes. Liverpool Soap
  - 800 Feet Elm Boards
  - 10 Boxes Souchong Tea
  - 20 Firkins Old Butter
  - 40 Bls. States Flour
  - 20 Bls. Damaged Oatmeal, &c.

October 11.

## SAMUEL CODNER

HAS JUST RECEIVED, Per EMMA, from HAMBURG, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

- 15 Barrels Smoked Pigs' Heads
- 80 Firkins Randers' Butter.

ALSO, White Lead, Black Paint, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. August 9.

## Just Received,

AND NOW LANDING,

From the Brig PICTOR, from WATERFORD, 253 Tierces Strangman's PORTER, 20 Boxes CANDLES, 48 HORSE COLLARS. August 16-

J. & J. KENT.

## 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.

## SCENES IN THE WEST-INDIES.

(By the Author of Nelsonian Reminiscences.)

Four years after the present century dawned on this small planet, bringing to it, steam, gas, and all sorts of science, I was appointed by my commander, then chief on the Jamaica station, to a very old sloop there, to domesticate, among other pleasantries, with scorpions, centipedes, and cockroaches, a good-natured fag for second luff, a purser fond of bargains, and a large raw-boned captain, very young, and full of fun and frolic. I had lately arrived on the station, and found Wellington boats, however valuable in England not particularly conducive to comfort in that hot climate. After undergoing martyrdom for some hours with a very tight fit, quite new, the purser offered to relieve me from them at half price. With soap, and boot-hooks, and many a hearty pull, he managed to encase his feet and legs in them, and then began his torture; for they, being long unused to a tight fit, thought proper to swell, and, from their enlarged state, refused to come out from their incarceration. All sorts of means were resorted to in vain, and cutting them off was proposed and rejected by the angry purser, who swore, as he had paid for them, he would wear them, and accordingly turned into bed with them on. From whence his groans, exclamations, execrations, and repinings, kept us in continual laughter; and at 6 A. M. the knife was applied, and he was relieved from great torture of body to endure the mental one arising from a commercial loss.

We were cruising off St. Domingo, the black brigands were pressing the town, and, being short of provisions, the governor ordered out the useless mouths, meaning children, and man's greatest comfort, the fair, the affectionate, the gentle sex, sweet soothers of our woes, and sweet comforters in affliction, through good report and evil: these gentle and afflicted beings were, I am grieved to reflect, despoiled of their goods, and passed on to Porto Rico, or any other port they chose to wander to, without the care or trouble arising from property. Having amassed considerable prize-money from these exactions, we one night sent a mate and four men to take charge of a large sloop, being in chase of several others then in sight, with orders to keep as near to us as possible; but if we parted company to repair to Oca Bay, in St. Domingo, and wait our arrival. On the fourth day H. M. sloop east anchor in the said bay, and a truly delightful one it was. Here thousands of cattle run wild, and with a large party I went into the forest for the purpose of shooting them. As the sea-breeze fell, the scent of the wounded and dead oxen was offensive, and resembled butchers' shambles more than the pure air in these delightful regions. The tall cabbage-trees now began to obscure the twilight and the English circular faces became elongated, while the smooth open brow wrinkled, and lines of care and anxiety began deeply to indent themselves, as I ordered a return to the brig, and each man to see his arms in proper state for defence against any of the brigands, either black or white, that might be out in those extensive wilds on their predatory excursions; for stories were rife at Jamaica of the most horrible atrocities committed by both parties, roasting alive at slow fires being cruelty of a low grade, not worthy of particular mention in those days of horror; and a corresponding sharp look-out ahead, astern, and to starboard and port, while frequent councils of war, and cautions to look to our feet, as the sharp rattle of the deadly snake curdled our blood, by giving plain intimation of its contiguity; while the slight raps from the elastic boughs regaining their position as we pressed through the under-wood, made us start and tremble, thinking the fangs of the reptile buried in our flesh. Cold perspiration bedewed my forehead, as I called a halt.

"What say ye, men, are we in the right direction for the brig? and can any of you make out an opening to clear this infernal wood!"

"From the bearings I took of the sun when last visible," said Mr. Pipes, the boatswain, "we should alter course to port two points; but, shiver my timbers, what has just caught hold of my starboard keel?"

At this moment a fierce rattle caused a revulsion

of blood, with a faint cry of horror, and an apparent disposition to fly from the dangerous spot. Mr. Pipes made a forward spring, and the shrill whistle from his call echoed through the dreary wood, as he very distinctly piped belay."

"Boatswain," said I, "you will rouse the attention of some of the murdering parties, and our scalps may decorate their belts."

"Better engage them than a rattlesnake, but hark!" and the welcome sound of a gun boomed over the high cabbage-trees, and the concussion shook the light foliage of the underwood. "Thank God!" spontaneously burst from heart and lip, and we all pressed forward to where the sound appeared to come from. Our exertions were rewarded by the sight of the calm and lovely bay, with H. M. sloop riding majestically in it, her low black frame strongly contrasted by her tall taper masts that gracefully reared themselves on high. Another shrill whistle from the boatswain's call, answered by his mates from the brig, ordering black and white cutters away, and most gladly did we step into the boats, but without two bullocks that we had attempted to bring in pieces to the beach—they had made their escape from the shoulders that had long borne them, to benefit the beasts and reptiles that infested the woods of Oca Bay, in St. Domingo, named by the justly celebrated Columbus, Hispaniola. As the burning sun the next morning rose from his watery bed, the boatman reported our prize in the offing, and as ten days had elapsed since we had last seen her, water and provision were placed in the boats, and they were despatched to her assistance as she lay like a log on the open sea, her sails idly flapping to the masts approaching her. The boats, by the rapidity with which they made their way, drove off the sharks that had congregated round the hapless vessel. Countless fins might be seen above the water, (like a plantation of stunted firs,) of these voracious monsters, of the deep, attracted doubtless by the smell of the sick, and the bodies daily thrown from the vessel, for she was in wretched plight, without fresh water, and with little provision. Never shall I forget the haggard and spectre-like countenance of the men, the helpless moans of the women and children as they lay on the deck, exposed to the fierce rays of the melting sun. Their tongues swollen, and protruded from their parched and blackened lips, already the prey of myriads of insects—some eyes wildly glaring in strong delirium, while others were glazed and deeply set in the agonies of welcome death.

"Water! water!" hoarsely croaked the spectre of a man, looking wishfully at the breakers in our boat. Merciful heaven! It was "Thomas," the mate, who only ten days back with a "John Bull" face, and a well-fed person, took charge of the prize in which he had found a few gallons of brackish water, and above thirty women and children; the breaker that had hastily been placed in his boat containing six gallons, and that was alone pure and drinkable. It was soon, from want of due care and precaution, swallowed by the numerous parched throats that thirsted for it. Faint indeed are the ideas of those who never experienced a want of this precious fluid, of the ecstatic delight given, in this sultry, indeed burning clime, from a hearty draught those will take who have been long debarr'd. It is a foretaste of the joys of heaven, and was forcibly expressed by the feeble eye lighting up with animation, and those set and glared in death again expressing gratitude and delight. One poor girl, apparently eighteen, had drunk copiously of sea-water. If, reader, you have seen the animated skeleton lately shown in England, you may have a faint conception of what poor human beings may suffer before welcome death brings relief. Alas! the inequality of misery in this best of possible worlds. "The proud man's contumely—the insolence of office" availing itself of its small degree of power to inflict all the injustice and misery that the little and low minds of vulgar men can visit on nobler natures.—But Dives and Lazarus will no doubt exemplify and equalise, or, nautically expressed, square the yards hereafter, and the longest life, compared to eternity, is but short, pass it how you will. "Whatever is, is right," says Mr. Pope, and I, from long experience, firmly agree with him, that "there is a power that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we may." But a truce to digression. The prize was towed

alongside, and the sick by the surgeon and nurse tended with careful kindness. The dead were committed to the jaws of the sea-monsters that had hovered round the prize so long, and, as the mate stated, were not to be driven off by the blows their waning strength enabled them to strike, but each day, as they became more sickly and enervated, the sharks thronged and pressed upon the sides of the floating tomb as if they were inclined to spring on its deck, and make the living, as well as the dead, their prey. How wonderful is the instinct of the brute creation, that can induce these large and voracious monsters of the deep to keep up with and constantly around these floating hospitals! I have heard of a shark of great magnitude, in Port Royal, that swam round the shipping in that port at noon each day, receiving from the men the offal of their dinner, invariably taken at that time. As this shark was a complete check on desertion, the officers would not allow it to be fired at, or in any way molested. In consequence it regularly at noon might be seen, its fin above water, rapidly making its way to the shipping. He was named Port Royal Lion, and quite domesticated among the mariners that frequented that port.

Again we resumed our station off the town of St Domingo, now most vigorously pressed by the black brigands, under their black chief Christophe, who, upon one of our youthful captains being brought before him on the capital crime of having effected the escape of a beautiful Frenchwoman, thus addressed him:—"Sir, captain, your life is forfeited by our laws, which must be respected equally with your own; I pardon you now, on condition that you report my message truly to your admiral, Sir John Duckworth, whom I respect for beating our mutual enemy, the French. Tell him, if he chooses to put such boys as you in command of ships, not again to send them to trouble our free state; for, as yonder sun now shines, this is the last act of clemency they shall receive at my hands."

So saying his sable majesty rose with dignity and dissolved the court, much to the satisfaction of the culprit.

Shortly after four, A. M., having the morning watch, my good genius induced me to heave to, the weather being hazy and the shore indistinctly visible. As day began to dawn, the cathead-man announced a squadron on the lee-bow.—With the glass I soon discovered them to be men-of-war, and laying to on the starboard tack.

"Call the Captain—turn the hands up—out with the reefs, and loose top-gallant sails."

By this my bonny Scot reached the deck, and agreed with me in opinion that they were a French squadron. This was speedily shown by their tricolor flags, in answer to our private signal. They consisted of seven sail of the line, under Rear-Admiral M——, two frigates, and the same number of brigs, escaped from Brest. We were thrown into the utmost consternation, being not fit to fight, and unable to run, our sailing qualities being much impeded by the dirty state of the ships' bottom, contracted from her long stay on this station.

Make all sail, and keep your wind close on the starboard tack," cried the captain, who was keeping a wary eye on the frigates and brigs that were shaking out reefs and signalling their admiral for leave to chase. Fortunately, he did not deem us worthy of notice, and passed, gun-shot and a half off, to windward, when, hull down, we wore and made all-sail for Jamaica, where we arrived in due time, giving the admiral intelligence of a force double his own on the station. The veteran anchored his flag-ship with springs in the narrowest part of the channel, and made the best disposition of his small force to defeat any attack on Port Royal, at the same time placing me in a fine eighteen-gun sloop just arrived from England, with orders to proceed to sea and reconnoitre the motions of the French squadron.

SINGULAR LOVE AFFAIR.

The Delaware Gazette tells a good story of two persons saved from the wreck of the Pulaski, which we will endeavour to repeat in a few words:—

"Among the passengers was Mr. Ridge, a young man of wealth and standing, from New Orleans, who, being a stranger to all on board, and feeling quite as much interest in his own safety as in that of any other person, was, in the midst of the confusion which followed the dreadful catastrophe, about helping himself to a place in one of the boats, when a young lady who had frequently elicited his admiration during the voyage, but with whom he was totally unacquainted, attracted his attention, and he immediately stepped forward to offer his services, and to assist her on board the boat; but in his generous attempt not only lost sight of the young lady, but also lost his place in the boat. Afterwards, when he discovered that the part of the wreck on which he floated would soon go down, he cast about for the means of preservation, and lashing together a couple of seats and an empty cask, he sprang in and launched himself upon the wide ocean.

"His vessel proved better than he expected, and amidst the shrieks, groans, and death-struggles which were every where uttered around him, he began to feel that his lot was fortunate, and was consoling himself upon his escape, such as it was, when a person struggling in the waves very near him caught his eye. It was a woman—and, without taking a second thought, he plunged into the water, and brought her safely to his little raft, which was barely sufficient to keep their head and shoulders above water. She was the same young lady for whom he had lost his chance in the boat, and for a while he felt pleased at having effected her rescue; but a moment's reflection convinced him that her rescue was no rescue, and unless he could find some more substantial vessel, both must perish.

"Under these circumstances he proposed making an effort to get his companion into one of the boats which was still hovering near the wreck, but the proposition offered so little chance of success that she declined, expressing her willingness at the same time to take her chance with him either for life or death. Fortunately they drifted upon a part of the wreck which furnished them with materials for strengthening their vessel, and which were turned to such good account that they soon set upon a float sufficiently buoyant to keep them above water, and when the morning dawned they found themselves upon the broad surface of the 'vasty deep,' without land or sail, or human being in sight, without a morsel to eat or drink, almost without covering, and exposed to the burning heat of a tropical sun.

"In the course of the next day they came in sight of land, and for a time had strong hopes of reaching it, but during the succeeding night the wind drove them back upon the ocean. On the third day a sail was seen in the distance, but they had no means of making themselves discovered. They were at length, however, picked up by a vessel, after several days of intense suffering, starved and exhausted, but still in possession of all their faculties, which it seems had been employed to some purpose during their solitary and dangerous voyage.

"We have heard of love in a cottage—love in the deep green woods—nay, even of love on the wild unfurrowed prairie; but love upon a plank, in the midst of old ocean, with a dozen frightful deaths in view, is still more uncommon. And yet it would seem that love, thus born upon the bosom of the deep, cradled by the ocean wave, and refined under the fierce beams of an almost vertical sun, is, after all, the very thing. There is about it the true spice of romance—the doubts, the hopes, the difficulties—aye, and deaths too, to say nothing of the sighs and tears. Mr. Ridge, must, therefore, be acknowledged as the most romantic of lovers, for there upon the 'deep, deep sea' he breathed his precious passion, mingled his sighs with the breath of old ocean, and vowed eternal affection. Women are the best creatures in the world, and it is not to be expected Miss Onslow (such was the lady's name) could resist the substantial evidence of affection which her companion had given, and accordingly they entered into an 'alliance offensive and defensive,' as the statesmen say, which has since been renewed upon terra firma, and is, ere long, to be signed and sealed.

"On reaching the shore, and recovering somewhat from the effects of the voyage, Mr. Ridge, thinking perhaps his lady love had entered into the engagement without proper consideration, and that the sight of land and of old friends might have caused her to change her views, waited on her and informed her that if such was the case he would not hesitate to release her from the engagement, and added farther that he had lost his all by the wreck of the Pulaski, and would henceforth be entirely dependent on his own exertions for his subsistence. The lady was much affected, and bursting into tears, assured him that her affection was unchangeable, and as to fortune, she was happy to say she had enough for both. She is said to be worth two hundred thousand dollars."—American Paper.

COURT MARTIAL.

(From the West of England Conservative.)

A court martial assembled on Friday, the 19th, and Saturday, the 20th ultimo, on board the Royal Adelaide, to try Commander Richard Inman, late First Lieutenant of her Majesty's ship Lily, on charges preferred against him by Commander J. Reeve, of the Lily.

Commander Richard Inman was charged with being discovered, on the morning of the 12th of August last, in bed with his servant boy, named Pay; and for being reported absent from the ship on the following day, and continuing so until the 19th, when he returned on board the Lily.

A number of witnesses were called, by whom the most material or criminal part was explained away; yet having blame enough to warrant the Court, as they thought, to come to the opinion and conclusion which they did.

The defence of Commander Inman was, that on the 11th of August he dined with some friends on shore, and having taken a good deal of wine during the evening, he was not perfectly conscious of what he was doing. He, however, returned to his ship and laid himself down to sleep, partly dressed, and never awoke until the morning, when the boy Pay (who had come into the cabin in a state of

intoxication during the night, unknown to Commander Inman) was observed fast asleep, seated on a trunk on the outward edge of his bed. With respect to the charge of absence or desertion, Commander Inman said, that intimation having been brought to him, that a letter had come from the admiral stating that John Pay and himself were to be kept under a close arrest till they fell in with the Pelican, on board of which sloop they were to be sent to England, to wait the commands of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, he was advised to go on shore, which he did, and where he remained till the 19th in a most distracted state of mind, at the imputation cast upon his character. He then resolved to return to the ship and report himself, which being done, he was kept under close arrest for two months.

The evidence having been duly considered, the Court passed the following sentence:—

"That the Court is of opinion, that the fact of the said Commander Richard Inman having been discovered on the morning of the said 12th day of August, 1838, in bed with his servant (whose name is John Pay) has been proved; but there has been no evidence to satisfy the Court that the prisoner was conscious of that circumstance.

"And the Court is further of opinion, that the charge of delivering himself up as a deserter has not been proved against the prisoner, Commander Richard Inman.

"But the Court is of opinion that the conduct of the said Commander Richard Inman, on the said 12th day of Aug., was highly irregular and unbecoming the character of an officer; and the Court doth, therefore, adjudge the said Commander Richard Inman to be dismissed her Majesty's service.

"And the said Commander Richard Inman is hereby so sentenced accordingly.

"Signed by the Court."

From the London Weekly Chronicle, Oct. 21,

CANADA AND LORD DURHAM.

The Great Western, after a passage of unprecedented rapidity, has brought intelligence of the resignation of Lord Durham. We regard this as equivalent to the immediate separation of the Canadas from the British crown, and although we admit the provocation, which Lord Durham has received, although we acknowledge that the fierce spirit of faction, which signalled the proceedings of the House of Lords, left him little prospect of bringing matters in Canada to that happy conclusion, which we, in common with the public, at one time anticipated; we do most deeply deplore his present resolution, as pregnant with evil to his country, and to his own reputation. Had parliament continued sitting, the step now taken would have been not merely natural, but inevitable. No man could reasonably have expected Lord Durham to continue in Canada, stripped of all necessary powers—his every act misinterpreted—his views thwarted—his authority cut down at home by an unprincipled coalition of ultra-radicals and ultra-tories. But he had a season of calm and undisturbed activity before him. He had time to work out his own views during the autumn and winter, and, upon the success of his plans he ought to have rested his justification. Had he met parliament in 1839 with those plans completed, the announcement of which has already earned for him the respect and confidence of our North American provinces, he might have defied the malevolence even of a Brougham and a Lyndhurst. As it is, he leaves mighty projects still in embryo, with no one capable of filling up the outline which he has traced. It is said that Sir John Colborne is to be his successor. Sir John Colborne is a good man and a gallant soldier, but what party will dare to give to him powers which have been denied to Lord Durham—and how, without those powers, can he effect that which Lord Durham, with all the prestige attached to his name, the confidence of the country, the confidence (as was supposed) of the government, the confidence of the Queen, has failed in accomplishing? No! The fate of Canada is now sealed. We may retain for a few months, or years, a military possession at an expense far exceeding the value of the colony, but as to any permanent or satisfactory settlement of the matters in dispute there, the thing is hopeless. Our domestic feuds, aggravated by the rancorous party spirit of the present day, which scruples not to sacrifice the honor and character of the country to a momentary triumph over a political opponent, have stripped us of the American branch of our colonial empire. The sooner we abandon a hopeless struggle the better. There will be the less waste of blood and treasure. We expect to hear that the frontier warfare is renewed by the next packet, and the flame once kindled will spread in every direction. We feared this when Lord Melbourne so tamely acquiesced in the rescinding of the ordinances, which the Tories would never have dared to rescind, had the premier staked upon them the fate of his government. The circumstance that is said to have weighed most with Lord Durham, is the lukewarm support which he received from his own friends during the debates upon Lord Brougham's motion. The sanction given to that motion by the premier crippled all opposition to it in the Commons, where Lord John Russell's manly speech would otherwise have been responded to in a kindred spirit. The country must now suffer for the sins of its leaders, and we repeat our conviction that the result is inevitable.

SUMMARY OF NEWS FROM INDIA.

[We have been favoured with the following from the private correspondence of Parbury's Oriental Herald, the existing number of which magazine will contain full and interesting details.]

CALCUTTA, July 18.—The aspect of affairs at the present moment is fraught with matter for serious consideration. Whether it be the result of a concerted plan, or a purely accidental combination of events, it is certain that we are more or less threatened on all sides. To the north-west, the movements of Persia upon Herat, and the attitude of the sovereign of Cabool, promise to bring to a speedy termination the oft-mooted question of the propriety of extending our frontier to the banks of the Indus. To the south-east our new resident, Colonel Benson, is engaged in settling the relations, friendly or unfriendly, which are hereafter to subsist between the usurper of the throne of Ava and ourselves. Along the eastward line of mountains we have the Nepalese, who, by incursions into our territories, and the dispatch of special missions to Rungheet Sing, are manifesting a disposition to put an end to the treaty of amity which was entered into at the close of the last war. Thus, look which way we will, we behold a gathering cloud; and it seems to be admitted on all hands that we have no master spirit at the head of affairs to avert the storm, or bravely to breast it, if it bursts over our heads. Negotiation and precaution are the order of the day, but it is questionable whether half measures and a temporising policy will at this juncture prove of the slightest avail. An imposing and a determined attitude must be assumed at once if we wish to avoid long and expensive campaigns, and the ultimate necessity for extending our overgrown territory. Thus much of our foreign relations in this hemisphere.—Of domestic intelligence, nothing has transpired of any particular moment, if we except the public display amongst the Europeans in Calcutta of hostility to the trade in Coolies.—The setting in of the rains and the consequent production of much of the vegetable-matter which forms the food of thousands of natives, has of course arrested for a time the devastating progress of famine; but a return to the horrors of the past season must, it is feared, be looked for when the earth has drunk her fill. The deserted state of numerous tracts once so fertile—the absence of labour, capital, and seed, which have (more or less) been destroyed during the famine, will throw the country back for at least two years. The sum raised for the relief of the starving people has not fallen very short of twenty thousand pounds, a sum contemptible enough if applicable to the wants of a stalwart European, but abundantly liberal when the means of the contributors, and the wants of the population, are understood. One rupee, judiciously applied in the purchase of grain, will sustain a native for one month; consequently 50,000 natives have been saved from starvation for four months.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Oct. 18.

On Wednesday King Louis Philippe presided at a cabinet council, which lasted five hours and a half. The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at the Tuileries in the afternoon of that day. We quote the following from the *Courier Français*:—"M. de Frayssinous having finished his share in the tuition of the Duke de Bordeaux, the future care of the prince is intrusted to the Duke de Levi, M. de Champagny, and M. de Montbel, who are to attend him on his travels. Messrs. Clouet and Mounier have been removed. M. de Champagny was in the war office at the time of the Revolution in 1830, under Prince Polignac, who is still the chief director of the politics of the Court at Goritz. All question of a marriage with a Grand Duchess of Russia is at an end; the family is no longer on good terms with either Russia or Prussia"—The *Constitutionnel* confirms the account of Prince Louis Napoleon having arrived at Arenenberg on the 14th instant. The *Post Ampt Gazette* of Frankfurt states that he is to pass thro' Mentz, Coblenz, Cologne, and Wezel, as his prescribed route, but without permission to make any stay in either of these towns; and gives an exact list and specification of his suite, which consists of eight persons, including the Count de Persigny and Dr. Conneau, his physician.

SPAIN.

Sir George Villiers arrived in Madrid on the 15th ult.; and his presence was needed to accommodate a rather serious quarrel between the British Legation and the Spanish Ministry, which had occurred while he was in England. Some weeks ago, Mr. Southern, Sir George's secretary, made an excursion to Barcelona, it is said for a literary purpose. Barcelona is always in a troubled state, in consequence of the intrigues of the Carlists and the Ultras. No sooner had Mr. Southern left Madrid, than letters were sent to Barcelona accusing him of a design to encourage the malcontents of both factions; and warning the Baron de Meer, Governor of Barcelona, that he was plotting to overthrow the Queen's Government. These absurd lies were published in the official paper of Barcelona, and thence copied into the *Espana*, of Madrid, the principal organ of the Duke de Frias, the Spanish Prime Minister. Lord William Hervey, who represented the Queen of England in the absence of Sir George Villiers, demanded a retraction and an apology. This was promised by the Duke de Frias; who, however, would not show the article to Lord William Hervey before its

publication; and it turned out that the so-called apology, which appeared in the official *Gazette* of Madrid, only aggravated the offence. Lord William Hervey absented himself from the Queen's assemblies, and all communication between the British Embassy and the Spanish Government was suspended.

A Carlist correspondence, quoted by the *Sentinel des Pyrenées*, gives a curious explanation of the motive which led to the Princess de Beira's arrival in the insurgent provinces. It appears that Father Cyrille, on joining Don Carlos, found him exposed to the artifices of a young and handsome female; to counteract whose ascendancy, which he feared might destroy his own influence, he wrote several pressing letters to the Princess de Beira, urging the necessity of her immediate presence. The Princess immediately resolved to make the journey, but first communicated her intention to Don Carlos, who made every effort to dissuade her from carrying it into effect, and even gave formal orders to his agents abroad to prevent her from setting out. The Princess, however, was not to be baffled, and has by this time reached her destination.

POLAND.

Private letters from Cracow convey to us the details of the late horrible events in that devoted city. These letters state that the unfortunate youth Lewicki, who succumbed in consequence of the horrible punishment inflicted on him by the "protecting Powers," was innocent. He was passing near to the place at the instant in which a Russian spy was assailed by assassins. The wretched youth cried out repeatedly for "help" (for he did not fall until pierced with twenty wounds). Lewicki, alarmed, fled precipitately, and in consequence incurred suspicion, which occasioned his being immediately arrested. Several respectable persons, however, stated that they knew him to be a respectable youth, a student, and incapable of crime. He was accordingly liberated; but he himself gave his name and address. During the night the police arrested him. He was tied up and scourged with sticks. After having received 80 blows he was observed to become faint, and was taken down, when it was discovered that his sufferings and contortions had produced hernia. He died shortly after of inflammation arising from that cause, protesting his innocence. The protecting Powers turned the circumstances to account, however. Two (Austrian) battalions and 240 cavalry were marched into and occupied "the free and independent city of Cracow."

The Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) December 20, 1838.

SUPREME COURT, 15th DEC.

The arguments on the plea of justification by virtue of Privileges put in by defendants in the case of Edward Kielley vs. the Speaker and other members of the Ass. bly. for false imprisonment, as referred to in our last, came on for hearing before the Chief Judge and Assistant Judges on this day.—Mr. Robinson for the plaintiff, addressed the Court in a speech which occupied four hours, and in the course of which he quoted a variety of authorities bearing on the principle he contended for, viz., the non-existence of any such powers or privileges as are claimed by the House of Assembly.

Mr. Emerson for the defendants spoke for five hours, and introduced a large number of citations from learned authorities on the privileges of the House of Commons, growing out of questions which had from time to time been raised in consequence of what was deemed the unconstitutional use of those powers, and which invariably resulted in the confirmation of the privileges of the Commons. He then proceeded to draw an analogy between the Commons of England and the Colonial Assemblies, and claimed for the latter the same privileges which the House of Commons possess, as far as the different circumstances of the countries would render them applicable here. He quoted a number of cases from the journals of the neighbouring colonies, shewing that the power of imprisoning for contempts had been claimed and exercised by them, and that no question upon the subject had been raised.

Mr. Robinson's reply was ingenious and well calculated to sustain his introductory argument, and to support the principle he sought to establish.

The Chief Judge having conferred with his learned brothers for some minutes, said that as they had not the advantage he possessed of having heard the argument on the plea in question, when it was had in the Central Circuit Court, they deemed it advisable to suspend judgment for a day or two, in order to afford the Assistant Judges time to digest the argument they had then heard, and to look into the number of authorities that had been brought forward by both learned counsels in this case.

It was announced on Monday that the Judgment in this matter would be given yesterday, but owing, it is said, to some doubts in the mind of one of the learned Judges, the decision is still withheld.

The case of Eleanor Hayes, on a charge of arson, in attempting to set fire to the house occupied by her in Water-street, in August last, and against whom a bill had been found by the Grand Jury in the present term, came on for trial on Tuesday. The Attorney-General, on the Crown side, opened the case, and brought forward a number of witnesses, whose testimony went to show that the fire discovered in the building must have been the result of design, and that a felonious attempt on the part of some one had been made, but the evidence

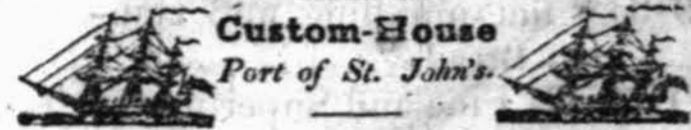
was quite insufficient to prove that the prisoner at the Bar was the guilty one; and Dr. S. Carson, her medical attendant, who was called by Mr. Robinson on the defence, stated that the prisoner had had a paralytic seizure a short time previously, and he expressed his conviction that the state of her bodily health at the time was such as to render it impossible that she could have obtained access to that part of the house in which the fire was discovered.

The Chief Justice charged the jury, calling their attention to the absence of any evidence on which the prisoner could be convicted; and having retired, the jury shortly returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Died, on Saturday last, after a severe illness, much and deservedly regretted, Mr. Robert Wiley, Cooper; an old and respectable inhabitant of this town.

On the same day, Mr. Henry Radford, Shipwright. Mr. R. was an old resident of this town, and highly valued by an extensive circle of relatives and friends.

Shipping Intelligence.



**Custom-House**  
Port of St. John's.

ENTERED,  
Dec. 19—Brig Garland, Hayward, Hamburg; 400 bls. flour, 225 bls. pork, 600 bags bread, 100 bls. oatmeal and pease, 10 M, bricks—19—Brig Catherine Ann, Palk, Oporto; 1 pipe, 1 hhd., and 1 qr-cask wine.

LOADING,  
Dec. 19—Brig Fanny, M'Donald, West Indies.

CLEARED,  
Dec. 18—Brig Lady Turner, George, Oporto; 3500 qts codfish—Schr Margaret, Archbold, Bristol; 7,000 galls cod & seal oil, 160 qts codfish—19—Brig Scotia, Caldwell, Trinidad; 2420 qts codfish.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF  
**M. Bride & Kerr,**  
24 Puns. British Molasses or Treacle

IN THE COMMERCIAL ROOM

At 1 o'clock,  
(Without Reserve),  
180 Bags fine BREAD  
190 Do. common do.

And  
**To-MORROW,**  
(Friday). At 12 o'clock,  
At my Sale Room.

Onions, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, Figs, Walnuts  
A few English Cheese  
5 Packages of Tumblers and Wine Glasses  
And a few dozen pair Ladies Shoes.

ROBERT PROWSE.

December 20.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday). At 12 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF  
**W. & H. THOMAS & Co.**

50 Puns. Porto Rico Molasses  
10 Hhds } Rum  
5 Pipes }  
20 Boxes Chocolate  
15 Half-kegs Negrohead Tobacco.

Dec. 20.

POSITIVE SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL SELL AT HIS STORES,

On SATURDAY next,

The 22d Inst.,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

(TO CLOSE SALES.)

And in quantities to suit Purchasers,

**50 PRIME** Westphalia Hams  
100 Bottles Sparkling Champagne  
100 Ditto prime old brown Sherry Wine  
60 Ditto Massella and Tenerife do.  
100 Gallons pale Rotterdam Geneva  
100 Ditto Cognac Brandy  
100 Do. Guernsey Port  
100 Ditto French ditto

AND IN BOND,

1 Butt Sherry Wine  
1 Ditto French Port  
1 Ditto Marsella White Wine.  
2 Hhds. Guernsey Port.

JOHN HOWLEY.

Dec. 20.

Far Charter.

To Europe or the West Indies,

The fine fast sailing

BRIG

**BRITANNIA**

THOMAS COYSE, MASTER;

For particulars apply to

HUNTERS & Co.

December 13.

ADVERTISEMENT.

(To the Editor of the Newfoundlander.)

SIR,—Having previous to my late Trial in the Central Circuit Court, received Her Majesty's Attorney-General's opinion respecting the mode of Payment for Rent then due me by Messrs. Bland & Tobin; I shall feel obliged by your inserting it in your next paper.

I remain Sir,

Your obt. Servant,  
JAMES BRINE.

December 17th, 1838.

CASE.

IN Two several Leases, made respectively between Persons resident at St. John's Newfoundland, and demising Property respectively situate in that Island, are the following reservations of Rents for the Property demised, viz. In the one—

"Yielding and paying therefore, yearly and every year during the said term of Twenty-nine years, hereby granted, unto the said A. Chambers, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, the clear yearly rent or sum of One hundred and Eighty pounds of lawful money of Great Britain."

In the other Lease—  
"Yielding and paying therefore, yearly and every year, during the said term hereby granted, unto the said James Brine, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, the clear yearly rent or sum of Seventy five pounds Sterling, of good and lawful money of Great Britain."

The Currency of Great Britain differs from that of the Island of Newfoundland, and disputes have arisen between the Lessors and Lessees, under the above Leases, as to the Currency in which the Rents thereby reserved should be paid; and a suit is now pending in the Supreme Court for deciding the point in dispute. The opinion of Her Majesty's Attorney General, and as full and explanatory as possible, is requested—

Whether the Lessees under the above Leases are liable and bound to pay the Rents thereby reserved, in British Sterling, or the Currency of Newfoundland, or any other and what Currency?

There appears to me to be no doubt whatever that the Lessees must pay such a sum in money current at Newfoundland, as will, according to the course of Exchange, purchase a Bill on England, for the Rent reserved, in Sterling money. The authorities upon the subject will all be found collected in the case of Scott, v. Bevan, 2 Barn. & Ad. 78.

J. CAMPBELL.  
Temple,  
10th July, 1838

NOTICES.

THE Partnership subsisting between the undersigned, since the First day of January 1837, under the Firm of JAMES FERGUS & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES FERGUS having withdrawn. All debts due to and by the above late firm will be received and paid by THOMAS GLEN and EUGENIUS HARVEY, who will continue the Business on the same Premises, under the firm of GLEN & HARVEY.

(Signed),  
JAMES FERGUS,  
THOMAS GLEN,  
EUGENIUS HARVEY.

Witnesses,  
KENNETH McLEA,  
WALTER GRIEVE.

St. John's, Newfoundland,  
17th December, 1838.

ALL Persons having claims for assistance rendered in saving the Schooner HOPE on the 25th November last, are hereby requested to send in their accounts to

M. STEWART & Co.

December 20.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.

THE Subscriber will receive Tenders for the erection of a Cottage and Out Offices at Allen Dale, until MONDAY next at Noon, Specification for same to be seen on application to

MICHAEL ALLEN, JR.

Dec. 20.

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late WILLIAM HOWELL, of Carbonear, Merchant, are requested to present the same, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to her

MARY x HOWELL }  
mark } Administratrix  
JANE GOULD. }  
Carbonear, Dec. 1, 1838. 4.

ALL Persons having claims against the FACTORY are requested to leave their Accounts with the SUPERINTENDENT, at the Establishment of J. JENNINGS,

November 8

Secretary

ON SALE.

THOS. & J. BROCKLEBANK  
BILLS OF  
EXCHANGE,

ON LIVERPOOL,

Payable in LONDON, if required.

December 20.

(tf)

Just Received

Per LADY TURNER from GREENOCK,  
AND FOR SALE BY

McKellar & McWilliam,

Scotch Fresh Porter in Tierces

Ditto do. Ale in hhd. & do.

ALSO ON HAND,

Hamburg Prime Butter

Ditto first quality Bread

Copenhagen Superfine Flour.

Dec. 20.

3w.

The fine fast sailing Schooner

ERIN,

81 Tons N. M., well adapted for the trade of this Country. If not sold by Saturday she will take freight for Piacentia.—For particulars apply to

HUNTERS & Co.

December 13.

BY

Baine, Johnston & Co.

EX MARY JANE, from Copenhagen,

300 BARRELS Prime PORK

300 Firkins Prime BUTTER

200 Barrels Superfine FLOUR

350 Bags Fine BREAD.

EX HARRIETT ELIZABETH, from Halifax,

20 Puncheons MOLASSES

8 Hogsheads SUGAR.

December 6.

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.

BY

RICHARD HOWLEY,

106 Bls. OATMEAL

Ex Rival from Hamburg.

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 15.

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 Avalon, from DEMERARA,

64 Puncheons very prime Molasses;

Per Jane, from NEW YORK,

100 Barrels prime Pork.

ALSO,

60 Casks fresh Porter.

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.

6w

BY

EWEN STABB,

THE

Schr. ACTIVE

59 Tons Burthen, and fitted for the Ice.

Nov. 29.

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.

"MADEIRA WINE!"

A Few Qr.-Casks and Octaves Choice London Particular, (Vintage 1828) imported direct per Eliza, for Sale by

September 6. R. HOWLEY.

Eligible investment for Capital in Freehold Property.

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

October 18.

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.

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 Breston. For particulars apply to

MICHAEL MEEHAN.

October 10.

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 Stage Coach.

November 6



Poets' Corner.

TO HAPPINESS.

"Beautiful Dove! they chase thee through the air,  
Thinking to lay their sacrilegious hands  
Upon thy purest wings!—they proudly dare,  
With glittering fetters and with gorgeous bands,  
To furnish forth a prison, where thy voice  
May haply send its music to their heart,  
And teach even them, like angels to rejoice,  
But no, thou holy and thou free!—depart!  
Fly in the silence of thy meek disdain,  
Fly unalarmed—though heavily they rain,  
Their golden arrows round thee: they shall bind,  
Sooner than thee, the rainbow, or the wind!

Fly to thine own green solitudes of peace,  
Which this world knows not—to the hearts as still  
As forest-depths—whose verdure doth not cease  
With summer's glory: unto Zion's hill  
Speed thee away! and to the river Death,  
Where, soothed at last, its cold and gloomy waves  
Rush into seas of light!—And oh! be with  
The lonely soul, that well and nobly braves—  
Not the last struggle, or its rapturous strife,  
But sin's fierce combat with the life of life!  
Be thy soft pinions then, as wings of eagles strong,  
To bear it up on high, above the touch of wrong!

Or, if thou leave us for a little while,  
Let the sad eyes that watch thee on thy flight,  
Through many a bright, immeasurable mile  
Follow thee onward, into realms of light  
They else had never pierced,—till we shall say  
"Return not here, sweet spirit! come not back,  
Except to take us with thyself away.  
Alone that glorious never-ending track!"—  
Oh! like those men of Galilee who stood  
Up-gazing into heaven—one brotherhood  
On earth is yet, who still the promise hear,  
"Wherefore, ye sad ones stand ye gazing here?  
Bliss hath departed from the sons of men,  
But tears are not for you—your Lord shall come again!"

CITIZENSHIP OF PEOPLE OF COLOUR IN THE UNITED STATES.—Miss Martineau.

Before I entered New England, while I was ascending the Mississippi, I was told by a Boston gentleman that the people of colour in the New England States were perfectly well-treated; that the children were educated in schools provided for them; and that their fathers freely exercised the franchise. This gentleman certainly believed he was telling me the truth. That he, a busy citizen of Boston, should know no better, is now as striking an exemplification of the state of the case to me as a correct representation of the facts would have been. There are two causes for his mistake. He was not aware that the schools for the coloured children in New England are, unless they escape by their insignificance, shut up, or pulled down, or the school-house wheeled away upon rollers over the frontier of a pious State, which will not endure that its coloured citizens should be educated. He was not aware of a gentleman of colour, and his family, being locked out of their own hired pew in a church, because their white brethren will not worship by their side. But I will not proceed with an enumeration of injuries, too familiar to Americans to excite any feeling, but that of weariness; and too disgusting to all others to be endured. The other cause of this gentleman's mistake was, that he did not, from long custom, feel some things to be injuries, which he would call anything but good treatment, if he had to bear them himself. Would he think it good treatment to be forbidden to eat with fellow-citizens; to be assigned to a particular gallery in his church; to be excluded from college, from municipal office, from professions, from scientific and literary associations? If he felt himself excluded from every department of society, but its humiliations and its drudgery, would he declare himself to be "perfectly well-treated in Boston?" Not a word more of statement is needed.

A Connecticut judge lately declared on the bench that he believed people of colour were not considered citizens in the laws. He was proved to be wrong. He was actually ignorant of the wording of the acts by which people of colour are termed citizens. Of course, no judge could have forgotten this who had seen them treated as citizens: nor could one of the most eminent statesmen and lawyers in the country have told me that it is still a doubt, in the minds of some high authorities, whether people of colour are citizens. He is as mistaken as the judge. There has been no such doubt since the Connecticut judge was corrected and enlightened. The error of the statesman arose from the same cause; he had never seen the coloured people treated as citizens. "In fact," said he, "these people hold an anomalous situation. They are protected as citizens when the public service requires their security; but not otherwise treated as such." Any comment would weaken this intrepid statement.

The common argument, about the inferiority of the coloured race, bears no relation whatever to this question. They are citizens. They stand, as such in the law, and in the acknowledgment of every one who knows the law. They are citizens,

yet their houses and schools are pulled down, and they can obtain no remedy at law. They are thrust out of offices, and excluded from the most honourable employments, and stripped of all the best benefits of society by fellow-citizens who, once a year, solemnly lay their hands on their hearts, and declare that all men are born free and equal, and that rulers derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

This system of injury is not wearing out. Lafayette, on his last visit to the United States, expressed his astonishment at the increase of the prejudice against colour. He remembered, he said, how the black soldiers used to mess with the whites in the revolutionary war. The leaders of that war are gone where principles are all,—where prejudices are nothing. If their ghosts could arise, in majestic array, before the American nation, on their great anniversary, and hold up before them the mirror of their constitution, in the light of its first principles, where would the people hide themselves from the blasting radiance? They would call upon their holy soil to swallow them up, as unworthy to tread upon it. But not all. It should ever be remembered that America is the country of the best friends the coloured race has ever had. The more truth there is in the assertions of the oppressors of the blacks, the more heroism there is in their friends. The greater the excuse for the pharisees of the community, the more divine is the equity of the redeemers of the coloured race. If it be granted that the coloured race are naturally inferior, naturally depraved, disgusting, cursed,—it must be granted that it is a heavenly charity which descends among them to give such solace as it can to their incomprehensible existence. As long as the excuses of the one party go to enhance the merit of the other, the society is not to be despaired of, even with this poisonous anomaly at its heart.

Happily, however, the coloured race is not cursed by God, as it is by some factions of his children. The less clear-sighted of them are pardonable for so believing. Circumstances, for which no living man is answerable, have generated an erroneous conviction in the feeble mind of man, which sees not beyond the actual and immediate. No remedy could ever have been applied, unless stronger minds than ordinary had been brought into the case. But it so happens, wherever there is an anomaly, giant minds rise up to overthrow it: minds gigantic, not in understanding, but in faith. Wherever they arise, they are the salt of their earth, and its corruption is retrieved. So it is now in America. While the mass of common men and women are despising, and disliking, and fearing, and keeping down the coloured race, blinking the fact that they are citizens, the few of Nature's aristocracy are putting forth a strong hand to lift up this degraded race out of oppression, and their country from the reproach of it. If they were but one or two, trembling and toiling in solitary energy, the world afar would be confident of their success. But they number hundreds and thousands; and if ever they feel a passing doubt of their progress, it is only because they are pressed upon by the meaner multitude. Over the sea, no one doubts of their victory. It is as certain as that the risen sun will reach the meridian. Already are there overflowing colleges, where no distinction of colour is allowed;—overflowing, because no distinction of colour is allowed. Already have people of colour crossed the thresholds of many whites, as guests, not as drudges or beggars. Already are they admitted to worship, and to exercise charity, among the whites.

The world has heard and seen enough of the reproach incurred by America, on account of her coloured population. It is now time to look for the fairer side. The crescent streak is brightening towards the full, to wane no more. Already is the world beyond the sea beginning to think of America, less as the country of the double-faced pretender to the name of Liberty, than as the home of the single-hearted, clear-eyed Presence which, under the name of Abolitionism, is majestically passing through the land which is soon to be her throne.

THE ARABS' MANNER OF EATING.

From Lane's Notes to Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

The Muslim takes a light breakfast after the morning-prayers, and dinner after the noon-prayers: or a single meal instead of these two, before noon. His principal meal is supper, which is taken, after the prayers of sunset. A man of rank or wealth, when he has no guest, generally eats alone; his children eat after him, or with his wife or wives. In all his repasts he is moderate with regard to the quantity which he eats, however numerous the dishes. In the times to which most of the tales in the present work relate, it appears that the dishes were sometimes, I believe, generally placed upon a round embroidered cloth spread on the floor, and sometimes on a tray, which was either laid on the floor or upon a small stand or stool. The last is the mode now always followed in the houses of the higher and middle classes of the Arabs. The table is usually placed upon a round cloth, spread in the middle of the floor, or in a corner, next two of the deewans, or low seats which generally extend along three sides of the room. It is composed of a large round tray of silver, or of tinned copper, or of brass, supported by a stool, commonly about fifteen or sixteen inches high, made of wood, and generally inlaid with mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, &c. When there are numerous guests, two or more such tables are pre-

pared. The dishes are of silver, or of tinned copper, or of china. Several of these are placed upon the tray; and around them are disposed some round, flat cakes of bread, with spoons of box-wood, ebony, or other material, and usually, two or three limes, cut in halves, to be squeezed over certain of the dishes. When these preparations have been made, each person who is to partake of the repast receives a napkin: and a servant pours water over his hands. A basin and ewer of either of the metals first mentioned are employed for this purpose; the former has a cover with a receptacle for a piece of soap in its centre, and with numerous perforations through which the water runs during the act of washing, so that it is not seen when the basin is brought from one person to another. It is indispensably requisite to wash at least the right hand before eating, with the fingers, anything but dry food; and the mouth, also, is often rinsed, the water being taken up into it from the right hand. The company sit upon the floor, or upon cushions, or some of them on the deewan, either cross-legged, or with the right knee raised: they retain the napkins before mentioned; or a long napkin, sufficient to surround the tray, is placed upon their knees: and each person, before he begins to eat, says, "In the name of God," or, "In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. The master of the house begins first, if he did not so, some persons would suspect that the food was poisoned. The thumb and two fingers of the right hand serve instead of knives and forks; and it is the usual custom for a person to help himself to a portion of the contents of a dish by drawing it towards the edge, or taking it from the edge with a morsel of bread, which he eats with it: when he takes too large a portion for a single mouthful, he generally places it on his cake of bread. He takes from any dish that pleases him; and sometimes a host hands a delicate morsel with his fingers to one of his guests. It is not allowable to touch food with the left hand (as it is used for unclean purposes) excepting in few cases, when both hands are required to divide a joint. With respect to clean and unclean meats, the Muslim is subject to nearly the same laws as the Jew. Swine's flesh and blood are especially forbidden to him; but camel's flesh is allowed. The latter, however, being of a coarse nature, is never eaten when any other meat can be obtained, excepting by persons of the lower classes, and by Arabs of the desert. Of fish, almost every kind is eaten (excepting shell-fish), usually fried in oil: of game, little; partly in consequence of frequent doubt whether it have been lawfully killed. The diet consists, in a great measure, of vegetables, and includes a large variety of pastry. A very common kind of pastry is a pancake, which is made very thin, and folded over several times like a napkin; it is saturated with butter, and generally sweetened with honey or sugar; as is also another common kind, which somewhat resembles vermicelli.

The usual beverage at meals is water, which is drunk from cooling, porous, earthen bottles, or from cups of brass, or other metal: but in the houses of the wealthy, sherbet is sometimes served instead of this, in covered glass cups, each of which contains about three quarters of a pint. The sherbet is composed of water made very sweet with sugar, or with a hard conserve of violets or roses or mulberries, &c. After every time that a person drinks, he says "Praise be to God;" and each person of the company says to him, "May it benefit thee?" to which he replies, "May God benefit thee." The Arabs drink little or no water during a meal, but generally take a large draught immediately after. The repast is quickly finished; and each person, as soon as he has done, says, "Praise be to God," or "Praise be to God, the Lord of creatures." He then washes, in the same manner as before, but more thoroughly; well lathering his beard, and rinsing his mouth.

QUEEN ANNE'S LOVE FOR HER CONSORT.—Her friendships were flames of extravagant passion, ending in indifference or aversion. Her love to the Prince seemed, to the eye of the world, to be prodigiously great; and great as was the passion of her grief, her stomach was greater; on that very day he died she ate three very large and hearty meals, so that one would think that as other persons' grief takes away their appetites, her appetite took away her grief. Nor was it less remarkable where there was so great an appearance of love, the peculiar pleasure she took before his funeral in settling the order of it, and naming the persons that were to attend, and placing them according to their rank and to the rules of precedence, which was the entertainment she gave herself every day till that solemnity was over.—Correspondence of the Duchess of Marlborough.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.—The blacks and the whites in the United States show their teeth and snarl, they are just ready to fall to. The Protestants and Catholics begin to lay back their ears, and turn tail for kicking. The abolitionists and planters are at it, like two bulls in a pasture; mob-law and lynch-law are working like yeast in a barrel, and frothing at the bung-hole. Nullification and tariff are like a charcoal-pit, all covered up, but burning inside, and sending out smoke at every crack enough to stiffen a horse. General Government and State Government every now and then square off and spar; and the first blow given will bring a genuine set-to. Surplus revenue is another bone of contention; like a shin of beef thrown among a pack of dogs, it will set the whole on 'em by the ears. I expect the blacks

will butcher the southern whites, and the northerners will have to turn out and butcher them again. The explosion may clear the air again, and all be tranquil once more; but it's an even chance if it don't leave us the three steam-boat options—to be blown sky high, to be scalded to death or drowned.—Sam Slick.

On Sale

John and James Kent

ARE NOW LANDING,

Per *Pleides and Duchess Gloucester* from *Hamburgh*,  
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 Shrog Fish in October.  
August 23.

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. 4, 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.  
Stowage 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.

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