



Newfoundlander

No. 602.

THURSDAY, February 7, 1839.

Sixpence.

Notices.

SPELTOPOLAND

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 11 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, situated 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.

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 parcels, &c. that may be given in charge to him.

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, September 25, 1838.

JAMES HODGE,

Of Kelly-Greaves.

BECS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has a most safe and commodious four sail Boat, capable of conveying a number of Passengers, and which he intends running the winter as long as the weather will permit, between Kelly-Greaves, Erigus, and Port de Grave. The owner of the Packet will call every Wednesday morning at Mr. THOS. DOYLE'S for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay as soon as the wind and weather will allow; and in case of their being no possibility of proceeding by water, the letters will be forwarded by land by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state also that he has good and comfortable lodgings and every necessary that may be wanted on the most reasonable terms.

Terms of Passage—

One person or three to pay 15s., above that number 5s. each. Single Letters 1s., double do. 2s., and packages in proportion.

Not accountable for Cash or any other valuable Property put on board.

January 10.

ON SALE.

AT THE STORES OF

Parker & Gleeson,

ET 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. Payal Madeira Wine
- 20 Almudes London Particular
- 20 Qr.-Casks Bronte Madeira (which can be recommended as very superior Table Wine)

1000 Hogsheads COALS.
October 25.

John and James Kent

ARE NOW LANDING,

Per *Pleiares 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 Twaunkey,
10 Ditto Fine Congou

TEAS

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

PRIME UPLAND

HAY,

AT THE COTTAGE.
PATRICK MORRIS.

January 10.

TO BE LET.

On a Building Lease for 31 Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, measuring in front 383 feet, immediately in rear of the Cottage lately occupied by Judge Brenton. For particulars apply to

MICHAEL MEEHAN.

LORD MELBOURNE AND SIR FRANCIS HEAD.

The Hall, Atherstone, Dec. 12, 1838.

MY LORD,—Your lordship is aware that when my retirement from the Government of Upper Canada was made known in that province, both Houses of the Provincial Parliament petitioned me to lay before them the correspondence with her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies which had led to my resignation. Feeling that giving publicity to these documents might embarrass the policy of her Majesty's Government, and might also embarrass the new measures which new governors were on the point of carrying into effect, I declined to comply with the request of the legislature, and accordingly retired from my post in silence, since which time I have declined to take any part in politics, and have studiously avoided saying or doing anything which could directly or indirectly embarrass your lordship's administration. As Lord Durham's experimental measures have, however, now ended by his return, as his lordship has declared his intention of divulging his opinions, and as the opinions of Lord Gosford and of the commissioners of inquiry who preceded Lord Durham have already been frankly thrown before the country, I feel, that as several millions have been spent in vainly attempting to search for the truth, the outline of my opinions and policy, as contained in my despatches, ought, even in justice to my own character, to be no longer withheld from the public.—I am perfectly sensible that in both houses of the Imperial Parliament many who are politically opposed to your lordship, agreeing in the justness of my request, would not refuse in their places to ask of her Majesty's Government that my desire to lay before the country my own calm deliberate policy and opinions upon important questions, as explained in my despatches, should be granted; but as I had much sooner make those opinions known with the liberal approbation of her Majesty's Government than attain my object by seeking assistance from the party, I respectfully request of your lordship that her Majesty's Government will, now that Lord Durham has returned, be pleased to allow me to vindicate my own conduct on retiring from the government of Upper Canada, and to make known to the public the reasons which induced me to inform her Majesty's Secretary of State in my despatch No. (), dated (), 1836, "that I did not agree with the commissioners of inquiry, and that as regarded their policy, I had not an idea in common with them."

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,
your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

F. B. HEAD.

To Lord Melbourne, &c.

Downing-street, Dec. 18, 1838.

SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge your letter of the 12th inst. It is for you to pursue any course that you may consider to be open to you, but it is impossible for me, in the discharge of my public duty, to sanction by my previous approval a step so unusual and liable to so much objection.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your faithful and obedient servant.

MELBOURNE.

Sir F. B. Head, Bart.

The Hall, Atherstone, Dec. 20, 1838.

MR LORD,—I have had the honor to receive your lordship's communication of the 18th inst. As your lordship in your letter to me of the 26th of September last has objected to my bringing my case "before the Privy Council, before the Judicial committee thereof, or before a committee of such members of the Government as it might deem it advisable to select," and as your lordship in declining also to sanction the request contained in my communication of the 12th inst. has left me "to pursue any course which I may consider to be open to me," I beg leave very respectfully to inform your lordship that, as her Majesty's Government will not sanction any of my requests, I shall feel myself precluded from publishing my despatches, or from furnishing any one with the numbers or dates of those which I am desirous should be produced. Having, however, pledged myself before my departure from our North American colonies that on my arrival in England, I would in due time endeavour to make known the causes of my abandonment of the Government of Upper Canada, I shall feel it necessary, by the immediate

publication of my correspondence with your lordship, to inform those who are interested in the subject, that if I have not redeemed that pledge, it is because I have been prevented in honor from doing so. With a grateful sense of the freedom with which your lordship in verbal communications has liberally allowed me without offending you to speak my mind, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your lordships most humble and obedient servant.

F. B. HEAD.

To Lord Melbourne, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PORTUGAL—SPEECH OF THE QUEEN

LISBON, Dec. 16.—On Sunday, the 9th instant, the Cortes were opened by the Queen in person. Her Majesty having ascended the Throne, read the following speech in a clear and distinct manner:—

"GENTLEMEN.—It is with much satisfaction that I see the national representation assembled for the first time in conformity to the new constitution of the monarchy.

"I congratulate myself with you on the favour which Divine Providence has been pleased to grant me and this kingdom in giving us a Royal Infant—another pledge for the succession of the Crown and the peace of Portugal. The Infante Don Lewis has received the title of Duke of Oporto, in compliance with the wish of my august father of regretted memory, in proof of the esteem in which the heroic deeds done in that unconquered city deserve to be held—an inestimable bequest to the honorable engagements of which I trust in God my son will be faithful.

"I continue to receive assurances of friendship from those Foreign Powers with whom Portugal has relations. The King of Greece has sent a Minister Plenipotentiary to this Court. Diplomatic relations have thus been established with that kingdom.

"I feel fully confident that the period is not distant when, by means of the negotiations now pending, those friendly relations will be renewed with the Holy See, which subsisted for so many centuries between my august predecessors and the visible Chief of the Church; relations which always reconciled the rights of the Crown and the dignity of the nation with its religious wants; and if, in these times of political oscillations, fanaticism has sought to seduce the unwary, the purity of the Catholic religion has always been preserved amongst the Portuguese people.

"I cannot announce to you as I wished, the conclusion of the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade. I trust, however, that the day is not distant when a definite arrangement will be concluded. With France, too, negotiations have been entered into for the same purpose. The interests of the monarchy require the total suppression of that inhuman traffic, which, in our African provinces, obstructs the progress of civilization, and prevents the diffusion of the Gospel. It is meet that all maritime nations should aid each other in this act of justice and policy, and enter into such treaties as shall effectually put a stop to that traffic, and, at the same time, ensure the liberty of commerce and the respect due to the independence of the contracting nations. We have yet to deplore the continuation of the civil war which devastates Spain. The cause of the Catholic Queen, so intimately connected with that of the liberty of the Spanish nation, excites in me the liveliest interest.

"The country enjoys tranquillity—nevertheless, in some parts of the kingdom the state of public security is not satisfactory. The two southern districts have continued to be infested by small bands of rebels, who, when encountered, have invariably been beaten or dispersed by the gallant troops that pursue them.

"Experience has shown that some of our laws, administrative, fiscal, and judicial, require amendment; and I am certain that the same experience will guide you in the necessary reforms loudly called for by the state of the kingdom. I call your attention to the projects of laws which will for this purpose be laid before you by my Ministers.

"Our ultra-marine provinces likewise demand your care. With respect to them I have ordered some proposals to be laid before you.

"From the documents to be laid before you

you will learn what has been done since the closing of the last Cortes, and how necessary it is to take prompt measures to provide for the exigencies of the country.

"The Minister of Finance will submit to you the state of the public resources, and the estimate of the supplies necessary to meet the expenditure. It is gratifying to me to be able to announce to you that the revenue holds out flattering promises for the future, which cannot but inspire our creditors with confidence. The greater part of the mortgages upon the most important branches of the revenue have been redeemed; and, unless necessity should oblige us to make new sacrifices, I trust that before the end of 1839 every burden of that nature will have ceased to weigh upon us.

"The fulfillment of the obligations contracted for the redemption of those resources, and the execution of other provident measures due to the zeal and patriotism of the constituent Cortes have merited my especial attention; and I can assure you that, as far as the public need has permitted, my Government has been solicitous for the maintenance of the national credit.

"The increase made to the annual sum allotted to the board of credit has enabled that department to comply with most of its engagements; and it is to be hoped that it will soon not only be able to ensure the punctual payment of the interest on the domestic funded debt, but likewise afford to my Government ample means of entering into new financial operations in which the rights of other creditors of the State may be attended to as justice demands.

"The debt contracted in foreign countries, the dividend upon which it has not been possible to pay for 1837, is a subject of the greatest importance, involving the national honour and the credit of the Government. A special committee has been appointed to propose to me the most suitable means to meet this engagement, and the result of their labours, which I trust you will take into your most serious consideration, will soon be laid before you.

"The recovery and application of the revenue for the ensuing year require your authorisation. This transcendent consideration induced me to cor- voke you before the day appointed by the funda- men al law."

(From the Novascotian, December 27.)

CANADA.—The chief item in our review of Can- adian news, this week, is another Brigand attack, another gallant resistance of the insulting and wan- ton interference, and another victory over those "Sympathisers" who force their sympathies with fire and sword.

An extract of a despatch, which appears on another page) from Lieut.-Colonel Airey, 34th Regt. to the Commander at Toronto, explains this trans- action. About 350 Brigands landed near Wind- sor Ferry, above Lake Erie, and three miles from Sandwich, U. C. The river at this point, it ap- pears, is one mile and eight rods wide; and Wind- sor consists of a few straggling buildings. The Brigands, immediately after landing, set fire to a house which was used as a militia barracks,—it was burnt to the ground. They also set fire to and burnt the Thames Steamer, which was laid up for repairs. Intelligence of this invasion reaching Sandwich, (which is a small village containing a substantial gaol and barracks,) a party of volun- teers and militia marched against the Brigands. The latter fled to the woods, and it was not thought prudent to follow them. Meanwhile Captain Bro- derick, with 100 men of the 34th and some artil- lery, arrived, and proceeded in pursuit,—but no- thing could be seen of them except in one boat which was fired into. Parties of militia kept up the pursuit, and succeeded in making some prison- ers. The Brigands murdered Staff Assistant Surgeon Hume, soon after landing. The unfortu- nate gentleman mistook them for militia, and went up to them. The cowardly rascals shot him, and subsequently mangled his body. Two of the mil- itia were burnt in the barracks, and one was shot. Twenty-five of the invaders were killed. The Erie, U. S. steamer, did its duty in endeavouring to deter and punish the Brigands. Gen. Brady, U. S. Army, was active in attempts to repress the evil,—and, subsequent to the attack, sent informa- tion to Col. Airey, that an attack in force, might be expected during the night on Amherstburg. Arrangements had been made accordingly, and the troops were so stationed in U. Canada, that they might be concentrated at any point in about 24 hours. The utility of lines of rail road would be fully proved in such a country as Canada, under present circumstances. The 24 hours might, with these improved modes of transit, be reduced to about 6 or 8, and the check on invasion be increas- ed, and danger from it be diminished, in the same ratio.

The Montreal Herald says, that it is well known a body of 2000 Kentuckians were moving towards the frontier, with the intent to make an attack on some point. If these are not the off-scouring of Kentucky, but are the genuine bush-rangers of that State, they will prove a very formidable band, in a country like Canada;—however, their enter- prise is every way unwarrantable and bad, and it will result in discomfiture and disgrace.

Von Shoultz, the late Brigand General, has paid the forfeit of his temerity, on the scaffold. The warrant for his execution immediately followed the

finding of the Court Martial. He suffered at Kingston on the 8th December. This unfortunate man was a native of Poland,—and was a brave, or rather a reckless character; and who would adopt a line of conduct, not scrupulous respecting motives, and would abide by it unflinchingly, at all hazards. Such men have become great Generals, great Brigands, great Buccaneers, or great Banditti, in every age,—they are the stuff of which heroes or ruffians are made, and have a strongly marked course, whether it be long or short, glorious or ignominious. On his trial Von Shoultz pleaded guilty and refused to withdraw that plea. It appeared that he was 31 years of age, his father was a Major in the Polish Army at the battle of Warsaw;—the prisoner also became Major,—emigrated to the United States, and settled at Selina as a Chyunist. He was induced to join the associations against Canada, and was grossly deceived respecting the population of the country. When he entered Canada, and was undeceived as to the inten- tions of the people and the military, he madly persisted in holding his position, and doing all the mischief which was in his power, to those who opposed him. He thus forfeited his life,—and, felt that he had done so; but he altogether denied having permitted any cruelty to the wounded, or dead. In these statements he was corroborated by some British who were prisoners,—so that the reports of inhumanity, in this case, are happily without foundation. War has evils enough under the best of circumstances, and does not need any unusual horrors, calculated to make us loathe the excesses of our nature.

Warrants had reached Kingston on the 12th Dec. for the execution of the Colonel, Paymaster, and another of the Brigands. On their trial, the prisoners, generally, pleaded that their object was to promote liberty,—that they were given to un- derstand that the Country was ripe for revolution —that they did not expect to have any fighting,— and that they would have given up the enterprise on discovering their error, if they had the means of doing so. But the witnesses for the Crown, fully proved the resistance offered by the prisoners, and their consequent liability to the penalties of the offended laws. The Paymaster and Colonel, mentioned above, evinced much emotion, but the Pole was said to be as unmoved as a rock.

Judges Panet and Bedard at Quebec, have been suspended until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known—in consequence of their opposition to the Administrator of the Government, in the Habeas Corpus case. Justice Valliers, at Three Rivers, had acted a similar part. He issued a writ of Ha- beas Corpus to bring up the body of Celestin Houde, committed on suspicion of treasonable practices; this individual was admitted to bail un- der recognizances to the amount of £800. The Newspapers according to the parties which they incline to, either grossly reprobate the Judges or frame excuses for them. Sir W. Follet; (the author of the Follet clause in Lord Durham's commission) remarked, concerning the administration of the Canadian Government.

"As to the power of setting aside the Courts of Justice, and the ordinary administration of the Criminal law, he never supposed that any such monstrous power was conferred by any part of the Act. We do not see how this agrees with the power to proclaim Martial Law,—(we suppose such power to be denied) but it proves that respect- able authorities—not suspected of disaffection but rather in the other extreme—take a view consonant with those of the Judges. Yet some of the 'loyal' presses have grossly and most 'vulgarily' and insolently intimated that these Judicial Officers should not be 'suspended' only, but hanged. In the ex- treme of the Tory party, perhaps of every party, principles seem but a mockery,—every thing is made to give way to the feelings of faction. In delivering his opinion, Justice Bedard spoke to the following effect,—and his words do not seem those of disaffection and recklessness:—

"I have seriously thought of the consequences which some individuals, who are more zealous than reflective, may deduce from a difference of opinion between the existing apparent legislative and judi- cial authorities; and I feel the importance and advantage of their acting in unison. I will go further and say, that if I were called upon as an individual in a time of turbulence, to make a sac- rifice of my own personal rights for the peace and happiness of my country, I might do it; but as a Judge, charged with preserving the integrity of the laws of the Empire; also to assure the most humble individual in society of all rights with which the law invests him; bound to fulfil those duties by an oath of which I have to render an ac- count before a tribunal infinitely superior to any that is human; persuaded as I am that the safety of the Empire depends upon the administration of the law of the land, and that the moral power of the Empire is in exact proportion to the certainty which every one ought to have that he will receive the protection or chastisement of the law, accord- ing as he may be deserving of either the one or the other; I cannot hesitate in giving my opinion on the present question. If I had the slightest doubt, I would give that doubt in favour of the legisla- tive authority, but having none, I am unwilling that the government under which I live should have to blush, for my sake at the weakness of one of its Judges.

I may be mistaken, but after having giving the subject all the attention of which I was capable, such is my conviction. I should have been happy

to make it agree with the ordinance of the present Council. However it may be, the privilege of the Habeas Corpus is too sacred and has cost England too much blood, for any British subject to be able to blame an English Judge for being unwilling to prove a traitor to his conscience; in causing a sub- ject to lose one of his dearest rights."

(Nova Scotian, January 23.)

We have been favored with a New York paper of January 18th. It does not contain anything of conse- quence.

Sir George Arthur had left Toronto on the 5th for Amherstburg, to examine the preparations for defence in that part of the Province. Navigation being open, his Excellency went by water. The estimated loss by the conflagration of St. James Church, Toronto, is £13,000. Insurance to the amount of £10,000 had been effected.

Quebec dates to January 12.

St. THOMAS, U. C. Dec. 27.—All is quiet on the Frontier. The brigands have moved down to Buffalo. In the mean time the trials are going on, of the prison- ers taken at Sandwich. Fourteen were previously in, and twenty three brought yesterday, besides eight found by the Indians in the woods, partly eaten by the pigs, and from their situation when found and other circumstances, there is reason to believe these animals attacked them before their death, while exhausted from cold and incapable of resistance. There are still about one hundred in the woods, unaccounted for,—what a dreadful fate!—GAZETTE.

KINGSTON, Dec. 5.—The Court met yesterday, and immediately adjourned to Monday the 26th day of Feb. next.

The adjournment of the Court before the prisoners are all brought to trial, may perhaps be owing to the condition of the wounded, of whom nine are still in Hospital and could not be removed. There are four prisoners yet in the Port of these taken below Prescott, with whose trial the Judge Advocate was not prepa- red to proceed.

The number of persons tried by the Court are	140
Remaining untried in Fort Henry	4
do. do. in Hospital	9
Died in Hospital	2
Queen's evidence	4
Total number taken	159
Ten have been already executed	

THE BURNING OF THE CAROLINE.—An at- tempt was made at Detroit, on the anniversary of the destruction of the Caroline to get up an excite- ment in favour of the Patriot cause. Colonels Prince and M. Nabb were burned in effigy. The interference of the authorities prevented any fur- ther disturbance.

We learn from the Toronto Patriot, that on Sa- turday, the 29th instant, a numerous party met at the City Hall to celebrate the anniversary of the destruction of the piratical steamboat Caroline. Dr. Rolph, of Ancaster acted as Chairman, and Captain Nicholls, as Vice Chairman.

(From the Quebec Mercury.)

We are inclined to look upon this new system of incursion as even more dangerous than the inroads of larger bodies. In the present instance as two of the parties have been identified, and their actual participation in the offence can be clearly shown they will of course be demanded from the States in which they have taken refuge, and the United States, unless they are prepared to enter into a war with England, must provide for the surrender of citizens and others who carry on such depreda- tions from their territory, and who have hitherto been permitted to get up their predatory excursions, to cross their border and return at pleasure.

A gentleman just arrived from the frontier, de- scribes the population as loyal and brave to admi- ration, but as anxious and worn out by watching.

TORONTO, December 18.—Letters are in town stating, that in Detroit the walls are placarded with offers of a reward of 800 dollars in specie to any one who will bring the body of Col. Prince, dead or alive!!!

HALIFAX, Jan. 24.

The following Despatch from Lord Glenelg, has been transmitted to the House of Assembly by Lieutenant Governor Sir Colin Campbell:—

CIVIL LIST AND STRUCTURE OF THE COUNCIL

Downing Street, }
27th Sept. 1838. }

SIR,
I have received your despatch of the 21st April last, No. 21 enclosing addresses to the Queen, from the Legislative Council and House of As- sembly of Nova Scotia, with some explanatory documents on the subject of the late reconstruc- tion of the Councils of the Province, and the terms on which her Majesty had offered to cede to the control of the Legislature the Revenues at pre- sent at her Majesty's disposal. I have had the honor to lay these addresses at the Foot of the Throne, and her Majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously, and to express her satisfac- tion at the sentiments of loyalty and attachment to her Person and Government which they evince.

1st. The first point alluded to in the address from the Assembly is the composition of the Le- gislative and Executive Councils, which is declar- ed to have been conducted on principles incoh- erent with the instructions of Her Majesty's Go- vernment, and ill calculated to give confidence to the inhabitants of the Province.

Considering how recently these Councils have been instituted, and how little opportunity has yet been afforded of forming an opinion as to their mode of discharging their functions; her Maje- sty's Government cannot, at present, advise the Queen to take any further steps in the matter. I am convinced that in the arduous and delicate task of selecting the gentlemen to be appointed to those Boards, you acted with the single view of promoting the public interest, and carrying out the principles and views of her Majesty's Govern- ment. I can easily suppose that difficulties, not entirely unforeseen, at the date of my despatch, No. 101, may have prevented you from appointing a full proportion of members belonging to the various religious communities, and representing each of the more important interests of the Province; I must indeed regret that your selection has not entirely met the views of the Assembly; yet it is gratifying to me to perceive that the assistance which that body has at all times received from you in the prosecution of measures intended for the general good, is distinctly recognised in the present address. In recommending gentlemen to fill up future vacancies as they occur, you will, of course, have reference to the principles already explained in my various communications to you on this subject.

2d. The Assembly next proceed to the con- sideration of the Civil List, and to an explanation of their views in respect to the Bill for granting salaries to the Lieutenant Governor, and Judges of the Province, which passed their House during the last session, but was rejected by the legislative Council. To this subject also the address from the Legislative Council, and the resolutions in it, principally refer.

Her Majesty has learned with regret the refusal of the Assembly, to comply with the proposals regarding the grant of a Civil List. After care- fully reconsidering the subject, the Queen's ser- vants cannot advise her Majesty either to reduce the salaries assigned in my despatch of 31st Oc- tober, 1837, to the officers placed on the Civil List, or to consent that the salaries of all those officers, except the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice, and the Assistant Judges, should be subject to annual revision. The Queen, therefore, withdraws, for the present, her offer to surrender to the Legislature of Nova Scotia the Revenues under her control in that province. Her Maje- sty will continue, as heretofore, to apply those Re- venues to the payment of the principal officers of the Local Government, or to such other objects as may be deemed conducive to the benefit of the Province; but her Majesty directs me at the same time to declare that, whenever the Legislature of Nova Scotia shall pass a bill granting to her Maje- sty the sum of £4,700 sterling per annum, dur- ing the continuance of her Majesty's reign, ap- plicable to the salaries of the principal officers of the Government, her Majesty will be ready, in the exchange for that sum, to surrender to the control of the Legislature the Revenues at present at her disposal, subject only to some inconsiderable tem- porary deductions, necessary in order to retain at their present amount the emoluments of the exist- ing Colonial Secretary, and of the Chief Justice, during their respective tenures of office. It is very desirable that the Civil List should be grant- ed for the term of her Majesty's reign; but as this was not originally proposed to the Assembly, the Queen will not reject the bill, if the grant is made for not less than ten years. In the mean time, however, it is her Majesty's command that there be paid every year before the Assembly, within 15 days from the opening of the session, an ac- count of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Fund at the disposal of the Crown during the pre- ceding year.

Lastly, The Assembly allude to the expense incurred in the collection of the Revenue of Nova Scotia, and propose a prospective reduction of the Customs Department,—and they express their opinion that the privilege of a free port should be granted to every port in Nova Scotia, at which Customs Officers are established. I have, by her Majesty's commands, referred this portion of their address, together with your Despatch of the 12th May, No. 33, on the same subject, to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. They have intimated to me that, on the receipt of the information for which you were apprized in my Despatch No. 101, they had called, and of such remarks thereon as the Board of Customs may find it their duty to submit,—their Lordships will not omit to give to the propositions of the House of Assembly that prompt and careful attention, which both their importance, as regards the finan- cial interests of the Province, and the considera- tion due to the Body from which they emanate, demand.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c.

(Signed) GLENELG

Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Campbell,
K. C. B. &c. &c.

The Newfoundland.

St. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) February 7, 1839.

We have received Halifax dates to the 21st ult. by the Hope, arrived here on Monday, in 7 days; the news from Canada contained in these papers is not of a very interesting nature—no incidents of importance having taken place since the date of our previous intelligence from that quarter. The summary which we have given from the Novascotian, embraces the substance of Canadian matter;—the papers of a subsequent date having nothing on this subject but details of a minor character. The Novascotian of the 24th ult. says all is quiet in Canada

We take the following extract from Parry's account of his voyages in the Polar Seas; the phenomenon he describes bears striking affinity to that which was witnessed yesterday, between the hours of 11 and 2, and which we believe was never before visible here. Captain Parry merely narrates the incident without any explanation of its cause; but such appearances are peculiar to high northern latitudes, and indicate an excessive degree of cold. The thermometer on yesterday morning was as low as 18 degrees below zero, and did not rise more than 10 or 12 degrees during the day.

On the 4th March there were more clouds in the atmosphere, and they were harder and better defined about the edges, than they had been before during the winter: a thermometer in the shade seemed now also to be more affected by the general influence of the sun's rays upon the atmosphere, rising from — 30° to — 24° at noon. At half-past eleven A. M. a halo appeared round the sun, at the distance of 22°. 17 from it, consisting of a circle nearly complete, and strongly prismatic. Three parhelia, or mock suns, were distinctly seen upon this circle; the first being directly over the sun, and one on each side of it, at its own altitude. The prismatic tints were much more brilliant in the parhelia than in any other part of the circle; but red, yellow, and blue, were the only colours which could be traced; the first of these being invariably next the sun in all the phenomena of this kind which came under our observation. From the sun itself several rays of white light, continuous but not very brilliant, extended in various directions beyond the halo, and these rays were more bright after they had passed through the circle, than they were in the part within it: this phenomenon continued for nearly two hours. The Aurora Borealis was seen faintly near the S. S. W. horizon, for three or four hours before midnight.

The following Despatch was laid before the Chamber of Commerce, a short time since, by his Excellency the Governor:—

Dawson-Street, 21st Oct. 1838.

(CIRCULAR.)

Sir,—The attention of her Majesty's Government having been directed to the great importance, both to Great Britain and to her Majesty's possessions in North America, of establishing a direct communication by Steam between the two Countries, it is in contemplation to substitute Steam Packets for the sailing Vessels now employed in the conveyance of the Mails between this country and Halifax.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have accordingly been instructed to advertise for Tenders for this Service.

The arrangement, if it can be concluded, will probably take effect about the commencement of next Spring.

The Post Master General will, in the meantime, direct the Local Post Office authorities to turn their attention to the line of communication between Quebec and Halifax, with a view to increased expedition, and also to make the requisite preparations for supplying, when the alteration is to be carried into operation, every facility, and using every proper caution, in order to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

Her Majesty's Government trust that the contemplated measures, involving as they do considerable additional expenditure, will prove beneficial to the public, and give satisfaction to those Colonies.

The co-operation of the respective Legislatures is essential to the complete attainment of the advantages contemplated. I have therefore to desire that you will, on the opening of the next Session of the Legislature of your Government, submit the matter for their consideration and invite them to co-operate in improving the communication with Halifax, and to afford such other facilities as may depend on those Bodies. I have further to request that you will endeavour before their meeting to collect the necessary information for the guidance of the Legislature, and that you will render every assistance in your power to further the views of her Majesty's Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) GLENELG.

His Excellency
The Governor.

Married, at Woolwich, on the 20th ultimo, Lieut. A. Oldfield, R. A. son of Lieut.-Colonel Oldfield, K. H., to Sophia, only daughter of Capt. Buchan, R. N., an niece of the late Major-General Adye, C. B., R. A. — *Naval and Military Gazette, Dec. 7.*

Died, yesterday, after a long and protracted illness, much and deservedly regretted, Mr. WILLIAM CULLIN, of this town, aged 33 years.—His funeral will take place from the residence of his Brother-in-law, Mr. Patrick Kough, at Queen's Bridge, at 2 o'clock on Sunday next.

For Freight or Charter.

The British-built, Coppered BRIG **ELIZABETH**, L. S. Lawson, Master; Carries about 2,800 quintals Fish.—Apply to the Master on board, or at the Office of HUNTERS & Co.

February 7.

For CORK.

THE BRIG **HOPE**, Richard Cooper, Master; has room for Goods on Freight, and excellent accommodations for Passengers.—Apply to G. & R. CLAPP. The above vessel having half her Cargo engaged, will be despatched without delay. January 24.

For Charter.

To any port in the Mediterranean, The true coppered British built BRIG **MARY**, S. GUNTON, master, Burthen 170 Tons.—Apply to LAWRENCE O'BRIEN. January 3.

NOTICES.

THE Shareholders of the POW R MAGAZINE, are requested to meet the COMMERCIAL ROOM, on Saturday the 9th inst. at Noon, when a statement of the accounts for the last two years will be exhibited, and a dividend declared. February 7.

St. John's, February 2, 1839.

At a Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Members of the late Association of Fishermen and Shoremen to dispense the Provisions purchased with that portion of the Funds of that institution which was set apart for such purpose, in the appropriation of the monies remaining at the time of the dissolution of the Association in June last—it was

Resolved—That the acknowledgments of the Members are due, and are hereby respectfully tendered to the Hon. W. Thomas, for the many and important benefits conferred by him on their late Association, but more particularly for his benevolent conduct on a recent occasion in furnishing Bread for distribution to the Poor at a rate so much less than it could have been otherwise obtained for, thereby enabling the Members to afford relief in a much greater degree than under other circumstances they would have had the means of dispensing.

By order of the Committee,
THOMAS ALLEN,
Chairman

Temperance Society.

THE Monthly Meeting of the Temperance Society will be held at Mr. Campbell's School Room in Gower-street at 7 o'clock THIS EVENING.

WILLIAM GREEN,
Secretary.

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 GLIEVE.

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

NOTICES.

Government Contracts.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until one o'clock on Tuesday the 12th February, 1839, from any person willing to contract for either of the following services, for the term of one year, beginning on the 1st April, 1839, and ending on the 31st March, 1840.

The conditions of these contracts may be seen daily at the Commissariat office.

The tender for each service must be accompanied by the signatures of two respectable persons (subject as usual to approval) engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the penal sum of £100 sterling, for the due and faithful performance of his contract.

BAKING BREAD

(From Government Flour.)

The number of pounds of bread proposed to be given for each 100 lb. of flour, issued from the Commissariat Magazines, to be specified in words at length.

CARTAGE

(For the Public Departments.)

The tender should state the price in sterling—in words at length—at 50 pence per dollar, for a whole or half day's hire of each

Horse, Harness, and Driver, or for Each Box Cart, or Truck, with one Horse, Harness, and Driver, or for Each Box Cart, or Truck, with two Horses, Harness, and one Driver.

Payment will be made, as usual, quarterly, in Dollars at 4s. 2d. Army sterling each, equal to 5s. Halifax Currency.

COMMISSARIAT,
Newfoundland, 10th January, 1839

SAVINGS' BANK

At the Annual Meeting of the Governors of the above valuable Institution, the following Resolution was passed—

That in addition to the Three per Cent. interest on the amount of deposits, a Bonus of one per Cent. for one year be paid on Sums, not exceeding Fifty Pounds, that had been deposited Twelve Months previous to the close of the Accounts.

N. W. HOYLES,
Cashier.

January 10.

ON SALE.

AT THE STORES OF

JOHN NICHOLS,

200 Barrels CORN MEAL
100 Firkins BUTTER
100 Qr.-Chests Souchong TEA
40 Puncheons MOLASSES
500 Hhds. Sydney COALS
100 M. Pine and Spruce BOARD.

February 7.

6w.

THE Subscriber will either Sell out, or Let, from the 1st day of MAY next, his FARM at River-Head, on the road leading to Springfield, and adjoining Judge Desbarre's, consisting of about 25 Acres, mostly under Meadow.

Apply to
JOHN HOWLEY.

February 7.

New Provisions.

JUST ARRIVED

Per Brig Kingalock, from Cork in 13 days,
AND FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF

Lawrence O'Brien,

50 Barrels prime Irish PORK
20 Half do. do. do.
60 Firkins first quality Irish BUTTER
100 Barrels BACON CUTTINGS
102 Do. PIGS HEADS.
January 31.

COALS.

T. & J. Brocklebank
OFFER FOR SALE,
70 TONS round well-screened
COALS,

Just received per Farque MANCHESTER from Liverpool. If taken from alongside the Vessel immediately will be sold cheap.
January 17.

ON SALE.

WESTMORELAND, FROM TRIESTE.

Thos. & J. Brocklebank

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the WESTMORELAND, viz:—
1000 Barrels superfine Flour
1065 Bags fine Cabin Biscuit
60 Boxes Candles, dips, 8's & 10's
January 17,

Provisions.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Brigs MARY and PORCIA from Hamburg
And for Sale at the Stores of
Lawrence O'Brien,

Bread, 1st 2d and 3d quality
Pork, Butter, Flour
Oatmeal, Gritts

Also,
25,000 Brick which will be sold reasonable from the above Vessels.
January 3.

A FEW HUNDRED POUNDS
Exchange on London

For Sale by
LAWRENCE O'BRIEN
January 3.

PROVISIONS.

THOS. & J. BROCKLEBANK

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the ARIEL from Hamburg,
Viz:—

500 Barrels superfine Silesian Flour
warranted of superior quality
789 Bags Biscuit, 1st & 2d quality
100 Barrels prime Mess Pork.
January 3.

BY

EWEN STABB,

100 Sacks prime Hamburg Barley & Oats.
50 Firkins do. do. Butter
100 Barrels Oatmeal & Pease
12 Do. English Hams 1 cwt, in each
Superfine Flour
Souchong Tea
4000 Lbs. Butt & Shoulder Leather
Deck Boots, Shoes
Tar, Tinware
Paints, Red Lead, Blue &c. &c.
January 3.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

PRINCIPALLY IN BOND,

And in Barter, for either Large Shore Cullage Fish, Cod Oil, or Blubber, at Market Prices, or Cash in June next.—Credit, over £50 to approved Purchasers,

300 Very prime Westphalia Hams
50 Dozen Champagne, pink and pale
45 Ditto old brown Sherry Wine, in barrels and cases of 3 dozen each

20 Pipes French and Spanish Red Wines
14 Hhds. ditto ditto
12 Pipes Marsella and Teneriffe Wines
14 Qr.-Casks ditto
20 Hhds. Cognac Brandy
2 Qr.-casks ditto
2 Hhds. Hollands Geneva.

N. B.—Purchasers wishing to let any part of the above articles lie over in bond until next Spring, can do so, at their risk, free of Warehouse Rent.

JOHN HOWLEY.

Dec. 27.

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 Jane, from NEW YORK,

100 Barrels prime Pork.
ALSO,
60 Casks fresh Porter.
November 15



Poets' Corner.

GRAVEYARD AT SECUNDRABAD, EAST INDIES.

'Tis in this silent hour
That thoughts within the wand'rer's breast have birth,
Like flow'rs that, shunning light, wait ev'ning's power
To spring from earth.

The fading light of day
Ushers from out the melancholy mind
Sweet hopes, that—like the vesper planet's ray—
In gloom are shrined.

The faintly-creeping change
That turns to russet-brown the glad green earth—
The fire-flies, wheeling in their sparkling range—
The moon's bright birth—

The sounds of distant flutes—
The languid fragrance of the dewy flowers—
The flying fox's whirl, as past it shoots,
The slow-chimed hours—

All—all of these contain,
Thoughts of sweet gentleness, whose soothing power
Can calm the poet's throbbing heart and brain,
In his dark hour.

And oh! that sobbing wail,
Poured by the wild wind through the bamboos there,
It hath a spirit's voice that may not fail,
To quell despair!

It whispers of the dead
That round us lie, lapped in their sacred sleep:
It says, "Here is no aching heart, nor head,—
No eyes that weep!"

"They slumber 'midst the dews—
No sun can scorch them, no night-damps can chill;
Theirs is a rest no season's change subdues,
They dream on still.

"Dream they on?—No—they live
Far from the earthen caves their bones that keep;
'Tis only Death, sad wand'rer! that can give
A waking sleep!"

(From the Dublin Evening Post, Dec. 27.)

IMPORTANT REFORM MEETING IN PERTHSHIRE.

The *Caledonian Mercury* contains a report, extending to six columns, of a public dinner given on Friday, to the Hon. Fox Maule, Under-Secretary for the Home Department, by the Liberal Electors of Perthshire, who took this opportunity of presenting that gentleman with a magnificent candelabra, of the value of four hundred guineas, as a testimonial of their gratitude for his exertions in the cause of Reform generally. The Marquess of Breadalbane, Lord Kinnaid, the Hon. Colonel Abercromby, M. P., the Solicitor-General for Scotland, Sir David Brewster, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, and all the other leading supporters of Liberal principles in the county, were present on this occasion. We have been unable to make room even for an abridged account of the proceedings; but some of the speeches contained matter of too much interest at the present moment to be passed over.

One of the most prominent topics in the speech of Mr. Fox Maule was the state of the British Navy.—In another place it will be seen that the Earl of Minto, at a recent dinner of the East India Directors, announced that the Navy had not been for many years in so efficient a state as at the present moment. Mr. Maule, after alluding to the gross exaggerations put forward by the Tory Press on this subject, showed that the Tories, so far from evincing any anxiety on this subject, had been the first to strike a blow at the efficiency of this arm of the national strength. The Government of Sir Robert Peel had, in the beginning of the session 1835, singled out the Navy as a special mark for reducing the national expenditure—while the Melbourne Government had reversed the policy of their predecessors, and added 5000 men to the Navy, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of Mr. Hume as to the inexpediency of the proceeding.

Mr. Maule next drew attention to the proceedings of the Tory-Radical faction and the Torch-Light Meetings, and to the firm determination of Lord John Russell to put the law in force for the prompt suppression of any attempt at outrage. In reference to the destruction of the cotton-mill at Ashton-on-the-Line, the Hon. Gentleman made the following observations:—

"I take this opportunity of speaking publicly on this point, and of addressing myself not only to you here present, but, I hope, to all my fellow-countrymen in Scotland, and, I trust, there is not

one person, from the south to the north of Scotland, who will show the slightest concurrence in the wild and revolutionary doctrines of the Chartists (great cheering). I was in hopes that, whilst those men were allowed to meet and to discuss their opinions in public, without interruption, they would have been content to abstain from acts involving a breach of the law; and so long as they did that I perfectly agreed with what my noble friend at the head of the department in the Government to which I belong said at Liverpool, that it was less dangerous for the State to permit such opinions as those to be publicly known, than men might publicly repudiate them (cheers)—than by directing the force of the law against individuals who were scarcely worthy of notice, and by giving them the character of political martyrs (cheers)—and raise them in the eyes of their ignorant followers (cheers). So long as they pursued that course—so long as their language was moderate, and their actions free from violence, the Government allowed them to go unmolested (cheers), but they had proceeded now to such incendiary language, and that language and these doctrines having been realised at Ashton-on-the-Line, by the burning of a factory, that it was impossible longer to tame spectators of the revolutionary orations of Stephens and his followers (great cheering). Well, what is the effect of this burning? The proprietor, no doubt, will lose some thousand pounds, but this loss will be probably covered by insurance on the buildings. Who, then, are the real sufferers? The four hundred families who are thrust upon the world to starve (cheers, and hear, hear). The first act of this revolutionary party falls not on the order of society whom they would assail, but the blow is levelled against, and acts with too sad an effect on the poor who are unable to stand it (great cheers, and hear, hear). I leave all sensible men to mark these courses, and to judge for themselves; but I ask all who have any turn to follow such doctrines as these, whether in this great commercial country, when the work of reform does not go along with the law of the land, the first sufferers by any breach of the law are not the poorer classes of the community, over whom it is our duty first to throw protection (great cheering). I trust, however, that after what has happened, the Government will use every lawful endeavour to put down these men of revolution and of blood (loud cheers). And I am happy to think that, from the proclamation which has emanated from the Sovereign, and from the declarations of her responsible advisers, that Ministers are determined, and that my noble friend at the head of the interior department of the Government, is determined to put the law in force, as far as it will go, against these individuals (cheers).

Mr. Maule next alluded to the "shocking state" of the prisons throughout Scotland, and to the failure of the bill for reforming the system:—

I trust (said he) I shall be aided by the citizens of Perth in raising a little agitation in favour of this most useful measure (applause and laughter). We see all things are going by agitation now a-days (laughter). We sometimes see temporal O'Connells, sometimes spiritual O'Connells, and now, gentlemen, let me be a prison O'Connell (great laughter). In that character I will appeal to you and to the country on this question; and I do assure you that there is none which you can give your support to which will confer a greater boon on Scotland (cheers). The first day of the meeting of Parliament I will resume my labours on the subject; and I hope by that time to be so fortified by public opinion, and the expression of the various counties and towns in favour of the measure I will introduce—which will be very nearly the same as that which passed the House of Commons last year—that I shall be able to put down all objections to the bill, and convince the House of Lords that the people are anxious to have it carried into law (cheers).

Mr. Maule, on this occasion, made no direct allusion to the ballot; but said he was "especially disposed to give the Reform Bill a fair working." A week or two previously, however, in reply to a question put by the Reformers of Elgin, as to his views on the all-engrossing topic of the ballot, he made the following remarkable reply:—

Here I freely confess I am at a non plus. The last time I addressed you, I told you that I had great objections to the ballot; but the more I think upon the subject, the more I am convinced of the necessity of passing a measure for the protection of the honest voter (cheers). Since the last time I heard the ballot discussed in Parliament, this conviction has gained ground in my mind; but the difficulty of obtaining a measure which shall combine protection on the one hand and the exposure of knavery and trickery on the other, is one which I confess that, at this moment, I do not see my way through. But if no measure can be devised better than the ballot—if the existing system of intimidation is obstinately persisted in, and if the people consider that by the ballot they will obtain protection, to the ballot we must come at last; and I am convinced that Government cannot much longer withhold what is demanded by the almost unanimous voice of the country (applause).

Terrible as has been the system of intimidation in Ireland, amongst the Orange proprietors and squirearchy, we have reason to believe that it has been exceeded in extent and atrocity in many parts of England. And this fact fully accounts for the rapid progress of the question amongst all

classes of Reformers, many of whom feel the imperative necessity of sinking their peculiar notions of the abstract merits of secret voting, in order to arrive at some effective check upon the wholesale system of persecution. In the approaching Session, then, we shall be prepared to see the Ballot assume a prominence in the debates second only to the Corn Laws. As regards the Government, the Ballot will, we think, be left an open question, and we agree with Mr. Fox Maule that, ultimately, the Government will be unable to withstand the popular demand for the protection to the voter which may, perhaps, be derived from secret voting.

With respect to the coming Session, and the policy which should be pursued by Ministers, Colonel Abercromby, Member for Stirlingshire, and brother to the Speaker, spoke, with much spirit and earnestness:

"I do," said the gallant colonel, "certainly feel that the time is come when the people have a right to expect that Ministers, now in office for seven or eight years, should have made up their minds to the extent they are prepared to go (cheers). I do earnestly hope that they will march steadily forward (cheers). This meeting, and every similar meeting, proves the necessity of this course, and that if the Ministry desire to maintain themselves as a popular government—one first borne into power by the voice of the people—they must make up their minds as to the extent to which they are prepared to go in the path of reform" (hear). He trusted that all the beneficial measures brought forward last session would be persisted in, and re-introduced this session (cheers). Ministers ought not to be frightened by the opposition of the peers (cheers). The peers are not the governing power.—They possess the power of a veto on the measures of the Commons; but they are neither entitled, nor are they able, to dictate to the other branches of the Legislature (cheers). Let the Government, then, come boldly out, and they will find that the people are still with them—that the open and straightforward course is the best—and that there is a spirit in the country that will carry them forward triumphantly (great cheering).

There is one other speech to which we can barely advert—that of the Solicitor-General—who spoke with energy upon the wrongs of Ireland, and her claims to equal privileges with England and Scotland. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman concluded by proposing "The advancing prosperity of Ireland, and may her institutions, her laws, and her government, be speedily assimilated to those of the rest of the United Kingdom." The toast was received with a degree of enthusiasm which showed how warmly the honest Reformers of Perthshire sympathise with the Liberals of Ireland.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN AMERICA.

In regarding the Temperance movement, the word mania perpetually occurred to me. How the vice of intemperance ever reached the pass it did in a country where there is no excuse of want on the one hand, or of habits of conviviality on the other, was sometimes attempted to be explained to me; but never to my satisfaction. Much may be said upon it, which cannot find a place here. Certain it is that the vice threatened to poison society. It was as remarkable as licentiousness of other kinds ever was in Paris, or at Vienna. Men who doubted the goodness of the principle of Association in opposition to moral evil, were yet carried away to countenance it by seeing nothing else that was to be done. Some few of these foresaw that, as every man must be virtuous in himself and by himself; as the principle of temperance in a man is incommunicable; as no two men's temptations are alike; and as, especially in this case, the temptations of the movers were immeasurably weaker than those of the mass to be wrought upon, there could be no radical truth, no pervading sincerity to rely upon. They foresaw what had happened; that there would be a vast quantity of perjury, of false and hasty promising, of lapse, and of secret, solitary drinking; that if some waverers were saved, others would be plunged into hypocrisy in addition to their intemperance; that schisms must arise out of the ignorance of bigots, which would cause as much scandal to good morals as intemperance itself; and that, worst of all, this method was the introduction of new and fatal perils to freedom of conscience. A few foresaw all this; but a very few had strength to resist the movement. A sort of reproach was cast upon those who refused to join, like that which is now visited upon such as adhere to the principle on which they first joined;—a kind of insinuation that their temperance is not thorough.—What have the consequences already been?

The amount of visible intemperance is actually lessened prodigiously; perhaps to the full extent anticipated by the originators of the movement. Spirit-shops have been shut up by hundreds; some few drunkards have been reformed; and very large numbers of young men, entering life, are now sober citizens, who seemed in danger of becoming a curse to society. The question is whether the causes of the preceding intemperance have been discovered and obviated. If not, there is every reason to expect that the controul of opinion over them will be but temporary; and that the late sweeping and garnishing will give place to a state of things at least as bad as before.

At present, the effect of example is perishing day by day. The example of those who have not pledged themselves is the only one morally regarded; all other persons being known to be bound

Virtue under a vow has no spiritual force. The more reasonable of those who are pledged have confined their pledge to the distinct case of not touching distilled liquors. They have the utmost difficulty in maintaining their grounds, as examples, (their sole object,) under the assaults of bigots who complain that they are not "getting on;" and who, on their part, have got on so far as to refuse the communion to persons who will not abjure as they have done; to banish the sacramental wine; and to forbid malt liquors, and even coffee, in taverns and private houses. The superstition,—the attachment to the form without the spirit,—is fearfully revealed upon occasion. A man was brought dead drunk into a watch-house; and before the magistrate next morning, persisted that he could not have been drunk, because he was a member of a Temperance Society. The subservience of conscience to controul is as necessary and remarkable. For instance, a gentleman, whose wife, in a state of imminent danger, was ordered brandy, ran and knocked up his minister to get leave before he would procure any for her. It is true that these are extreme cases; but the effect of such institutions upon weak minds must be studied, as it is for weak minds that they are created.

My own convictions are that Associations, excellent as they are for mechanical objects, are not fit instruments for the achievement of moral aims; that there is yet no proof that the principle of self-restraint has been exalted and strengthened in the United States by the Temperance movement, while the already too great regard to opinion, and subservience to spiritual encroachment have been much increased: that, therefore, great as are the visible benefits of the institution, it may at length appear that they have been dearly purchased. I have reason to think that numbers in the United States, especially enlightened physicians, (who have the best means of knowledge,) are of the same opinion. This is confirmed by the fact that there is a spreading dislike of Associations for moral, while there is a growing attachment to them for mechanical, objects. The majority will show to those who may be living at the time what is the right.

Though scarcely necessary, it may be well to indicate the distinction between Temperance and Abolition societies with regard to this principle. The bond of Temperance societies is a pledge or vow respecting the personal conduct of the pledger. The bond of the abolitionists is agreement in a principle which is to be proposed and exhibited by mechanical means,—lecturing, printing, raising money for benevolent purposes. Nobody is bound in thought, word, or action. There have been a few Temperance societies which have avoided pledges, and confined their exertions to spreading knowledge on the pathology of intemperance, and its effects on the morals of the individual and of society. Associations confined to these objects are probably not only harmless, but highly useful.—Miss Martineau.

ON SALE.

COALS! COALS!

NOW LANDING
AT THE WHARF OF
BULLEY, JOB & Co.
Ex Brig CICELY,
150 Tons best Liverpool

Coals,

(Cheap from the Vessel's side).
January 24.—2.

BY

Baine, Johnston & Co.

Ex Brig ANN JOHNSTON from Leghorn:—
500 Barrels Superfine Flour
1200 Bags fine Biscuit
330 Half do. do. do.

January 3.

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.

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

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.