



Newfoundlander

No. 616.

THURSDAY, May 16, 1839.

Sixpence.

A Tour in Sweden in 1838. By Samuel Laing, Esq. Longman and Co.

This work is inferior to the *Residence in Norway*, because the subject is inferior. It would scarcely have been written, indeed, Mr. Laing intimates, but that he thought it necessary to the completion of the first-named work, and of the views that are there so ably opened up on the subject of the present moral, political, and economical state of the inhabitants of the Scandinavian peninsula. It is, we need hardly tell the reader, in shaping his observations with strict regard to subjects of this nature that Mr. Laing's great superiority over the ordinary and common place traveller consists. He pierces beneath the surface always, and brings to his inquiries and investigations a mind not less patient and diligent than it is liberal, exact, and well informed.

His account of Sweden is necessarily, by such a style of treatment, a melancholy contrast to his account of Norway. In the latter case he described a country which within the present century had started on a new and liberal course with all the freshness of youth—a new nation as it were, called suddenly into life from among “the slumbering feudal populations” of the North. In the present instance he has to describe a people who, with every incentive to generous and free exertion, are kept sleeping on amidst ancient and outworn institutions, still victims to the social arrangements of darker ages. The subject is not at all a promising one—nor of a character on which we feel inclined to dwell.

Yet it is treated with unquestionable interest and power. Take this striking contrast between Norway and Denmark, as an incidental specimen of both, and a most instructive and all-important evidence, to boot, of the kind of experimental trial between the purely monarchical principle, and the purely liberal or democratical, which appears to have been going on between the two countries for the last twenty years.

“The government of Denmark is purely monarchical, that of Norway more democratical than any other constitution in Europe; and twenty-one years ago both countries started with an equalised public debt, and equally exhausted by the calamities of war. On the separation of Norway from the Danish crown, the latter justly claimed that a fair proportion of the common public debt of the two countries should be taken over by Norway. This claim was sanctioned by the allied powers; and as it was virtually a recognition by them of Norway, as a self-existing independent state, and not a mere province or part of Sweden and was in itself just, it was acceded to by the storting. The Danish government had no reason to make their claim for less than Norway's fair proportion of the common debt, adjusted according to the respective means and resources of the two countries. Thus both nations started twenty-one years ago, with equal debt in proportion to their property and population; but Norway with the disadvantage of having to form everything required in an independent state, all the head departments of its former government having been concentrated in Copenhagen—Denmark with the advantages not only of superior climate, soil, and capital, but of having all civil and military establishments already formed. What have been the results of legislation on these two distinct principles of government, after a course of twenty-one years of uninterrupted peace? Norway has paid off all her debt except 3,127,771 Norwegian dollars—due principally within the country, and not redeemable, has formed military, naval, and civil establishments suitable to her condition; has regularly diminished the taxes in proportion to the reduction of her debt; and in the one and twentieth year, has been able to take off the direct taxes on property altogether...finding the indirect taxes sufficient to cover the expenditure, with a sufficiently large surplus. Denmark, during the same period, has augmented her public debt to about, it is conjectured...for on the monarchical principle these are not matters laid clearly before the public...the sum of 127 millions of Danish rix dollars; has every year had an under balance, or excess of expenditure above income, of 1½ millions, and at the very time the Norwegian storting was paying off the last of its foreign loans and debts that were redeemable, and relieving the people from all direct taxes on their

land;...Baron Rothschild arrived in Copenhagen. These are striking results from legislation lodged entirely with the people, and legislation lodged entirely with the crown.”

Striking indeed! No wonder that our traveller should call this Norwegian constitution “a bright spark on the continent which arbitrary power would gladly extinguish”...or that every English statesman should be told to think it a wiser thing to watch over and protect it. It is indeed, and as it were in the very teeth of the old European governments, a practical answer to their assumed principle that a people cannot legislate for themselves...that an hereditary order of nobility, a privileged body of clergy, an influence of personal wealth, and an ascendancy of the Executive, are essential parts of a legislative system. The Norwegian nation, Mr. Laing continues, in an equally striking passage, “are even proving that a people free from those influences, do not run into extremes with parties and cabal, or act under a spirit of innovation or revolution, but, on the contrary, are averse to great or sudden changes even of obvious evils; retaining, for example, at present, many of the absurd and impolitic restrictions on the freedom of trade and industry inherited from Denmark, and following gradually, instead of outstripping, the spirit and wants of the mass of the community in their legislation.”

What a deplorable contrast to this, is the following sketch of the government of Charles John of Sweden...of the soldier King...of a man sprung from the humblest class of the people!

“The character of his reign has been to oppose the spirit of the age; to govern by an aristocracy, upon the ultra-legitimate principles of kingly government; to extinguish in his Norwegian dominions the constitutional rights of the people in their legislation; to put down free institutions; discountenance and set aside men holding liberal opinions, and fetter the liberty of the press. It will be considered among the singular inconsistencies of this age by its future historians, that two sovereigns who hold their crowns without any pretence to hereditary right, but simply by the call of the people...Louis Phillip, and Carl Johan...are the two who most anxiously suppress popular rights, and the free expression of public opinion. This spirit of government arises probably from the early impressions of the two sovereigns...both French, and consequently strangers to the idea of a constitutionally limited monarchy, but remembering the evils of a wild revolutionary democracy...and both ignorant of any other principle of government than that memorable one, of Louis XIV.,...l'etat c'est moi.”

And what in both cases will be the probable result? In France, we all know, the Government of Louis Philippe totters. In Sweden, Mr. Laing tells us, the dynasty of Charles John is doomed. Short-sighted founders of sovereignties! They will probably neither of them die till they have discovered a very simple truth too late...that it is not to see one man on horse back as a king, instead of another, that a nation changes its dynasty; but to secure institutions for better government, to achieve new guarantees for liberty, and to reclaim, as far as it may be practicable for each individual man, the inalienable privileges of citizenship and humanity.

Unhappily, however, it is not merely on the prospects of Charles John's dynasty that the evil results of this Swedish misgovernment have fallen. In the present state of Sweden there exists a still bitter lesson. There, Mr. Laing very finely remarks, we discover by sad experience that—

“Bad governors, bad legislation, bad social arrangements, are the great demoralising agents in human society; that drunkenness and ignorance are but secondary causes—often effects as well as causes, of a low moral sense...and that there is gross inconsistency in the conduct of the many sincere and good men who wish to diminish immorality and crime, yet oppose all reform or change in political or social institutions.”

To this we may subjoin a statement of a very singular and impressive kind, but concerning which it is likely, the opinions of various readers will be much at variance with each other.

“Whatever may be the want of morals in this country, there is no want of manners. You see no blackguardism, no brutality, no revolting behaviour. You may travel through the country, and come to the conclusion that the people are among the most virtuous in Europe, and it is only when you examine the official records of their criminal courts, and compare these with the amount of similar crimes during the same period in other countries, that you are obliged to come reluctantly to another conclusion. In Stockholm the extraordinary proportion of illegitimate births places beyond all question the want of chastity in its female population; yet in walking through the streets I never see an immodest or even suspicious look or gesture among even the lowest class of people. For propriety of dress and demeanour the town might be peopled by vestals, yet one-third of the infants are bastards. I confess I do not like this either in a people or in an individual. I prefer a little open Irish blackguardism. The man is much nearer to virtue who appears worse than he is, than the man who appears better.”

In connection with these matters of misgovernment and demoralization, we do not observe with any surprise such a circumstance as this, we now quote—

“The decline of the Swedish commercial shipping from year to year is very remarkable, and must be alarming to the government. Sweden builds ships cheaply, yet cannot navigate them so cheaply as the Norwegians and other people who buy her vessels, and trade to and from Sweden with them. The cause is said to be the want of good shipmasters; and the restrictive system, by which good cannot be selected but only privileged; and the interference of government in the detail of victualling the seamen, by which stowage in the vessels is wasted.”

Many historical notices of great interest are scattered through the volume. We do not recollect having seen till now the following singular mention of the road Suscepion travelled immediately after the assassination of the third Gustavus.

“When the King felt himself wounded, his first care was to send his confidential page de Besche to communicate the event to his brother, the Duke of Sudermania, probably, says the writer, to ascertain how deeply wounded the fraternal heart would be by the tidings. The Duke's court establishment had supped and retired at an early hour as usual, and his chamberlain, who slept in the anteroom, wished to prevent de Besche from going into the Duke's sleeping apartments, as his Royal Highness had long before retired to rest. De Besche having the King's orders, persisted in going in, and found the Duke not undressed and in bed, but arrayed in his full state uniform as high admiral—his blue riband on, his sword and feathered hat in readiness on a stool beside him, wax candles lighted on the tables, and sitting on a sofa, awaiting, as the writer expresses it, the calls of Providence.”

We close with one or two extracts taken at random from many more of equal interest.

THE SWEDISH MOUNTAINEER.

“The Dalecarle] still thinks himself, as our Highlanders do, of a superior caste, and adheres proudly to his white wadmal coat, his breeches with huge buttons and knee buckles, his hose gartered below the knee; and his wife to her red stockings, high-heeled shoes, and yellow cap. Every parish or dale, however, has some peculiar colour or stripe, but all the women use this shoe with a high heel or prop under the hinder part of the foot. It has given them a peculiar kind of gait, from the back sinews not being so much exerted, and the fore sinews more. When they are walking barefoot at this season, they bring the fore part of the foot first to the ground, as soldiers of old used to be drilled in vain to do. I can distinguish a Dal woman walking barefoot by her gait.”

SCENERY OF SWEDEN.

“The ash, the black poplar, and the plane, begin to relieve the landscape from the pointed outline of fir tops against the sky, although in all Swedish scenery the latter are the characteristic feature. Every country seems to have a scenery peculiar to itself; at least people distinctly recognise an Italian, a Dutch, a Highland, an English landscape. The characterising features in a Swedish would be, this long, jagged, sky line of fir tops, a little lake in the bottom enveloped in woods, and at one end a little lively green spot of cultivation, studded with grey masses of rocks and grey houses of about the same shape and size. The country being flat comparatively, its streams have not the same run or liveliness, nor its breaks the same abruptness as in our highlands, or in Wales, or Norway. Ruysdal's pictures would find fewer prototypes than Kuyp's in Sweden. The soft wooded scenery of these lakes, with the distant points and islands swimming between the air and water, remind you much of Kuyp's style of landscapes.”

A SWEDISH HISTORIAN.

“Of living Swedish authors, not including men of science, like Berzelius, whose celebrity is of a higher order than that of merely literary production, the only one perhaps who has an European name, and who may be placed by the side of the first writers in other languages, is the historian Geyer. His first volume gives a rapid and masterly sketch of the early history of Sweden; and with the terseness and philosophic spirit in which Tacitus might have written the history of a barbarous period and people. The second and third parts give the history of Gustavus Vasa, and his successors, down to the death of Gustavus Adolphus, and the reign and resignation of his daughter Christina. The adventures, as they may be called, of the first Vasa, his exploits, his manly sincere character, his public and domestic life, his racy speeches to the peasantry in the quaint energetic mode of expression which appears to have belonged to the state of society and language in every country about the time of Queen Elizabeth, are given in a spirit truly Shaksperian. This work, although unintentionally, gives a severe shock to the reigning dynasty, for it paints, with the touch of genius, acts and exploits, sayings and doings, of great men, and striking characters of a native race of kings, in picturesque times, opens up a brilliant national history, which before was but dimly seen through obscure or flimsy foreign works, and brings it home to the breasts of the youth of the country, in a literary production of which the nation may be as proud as of the deeds it relates. I envy this man the feelings with which he must walk past the gigantic bust of Gustavus Vasa, upon the esplanade of the old palace here, from which its frown seems to have scared away the living generation of men, reflecting that he alone has done justice, in unfavourable times, to the two most disinterested, high, and virtuous characters, who have ever appeared in kingly station—Gustavus Vasa, and his grandson Gustavus Adolphus.”—*Examiner*.

ASSAM TEA.—A joint-stock company is forming in the city for the purpose of cultivating the newly-discovered tea plant in Assam, which has too close a connexion with the general interests of our commerce, not to command a larger share of the respect and attention of the trading interest than can usually belong to such undertakings. Their intention is, in the first instance, to open a treaty with the Supreme Government in India for the purchase of the East India Company's plantations and establishments in Assam, and afterwards to carry on the cultivation of tea there for the purpose of importing it into this country.—*Times*.

The Queen, at the recommendation of Lord Melbourne, has granted a pension of £200 per annum to Colonel Gurwood (the Editor of the Duke of Wellington's Dispatches), on account of his services to Literature.

(From the Morning Herald.)

Few, we imagine, even of the regular supporters of government can cordially approve of the ministerial project for suspending the constitution of Jamaica. Difficulties of a grave kind do, undoubtedly, beset the question—yet a solution of those difficulties, more in accordance with the spirit which ought to characterise the decisions of the English legislature, might, assuredly, have been discovered by men earnestly bent on the discovery.

The view taken by Sir Robert Peel of this question appears to embody the whole truth in connection with it. Sir Robert gravely censured the conduct of the Jamaica House of Assembly—conduct, altogether indefensible on any conceivable assumption of fact bearing on the case. The House of Assembly has, in the most ungracious and unbecoming spirit, sought to thwart the various plans of the imperial parliament for the improvement of the condition of the emancipated negroes. The House of Assembly has, moreover, embodied its feelings of opposition to the designs of the imperial parliament in language of a grossly violent character. So far as Sir Robert Peel admitted, the conduct of the Jamaica House of Assembly must be unhesitatingly condemned. But it must not be forgotten, on the other side, that the conduct of Her Majesty's government has been the reverse of prudent or conciliatory. The Governor of Jamaica has, on various occasions, addressed to the House of Assembly language, in the termination of the period of negro apprenticeship, of a character calculated to irritate the feelings of the planters. Despatches, too, of a very important kind, have been withheld from the House of Assembly. Everything in short would seem to have been attempted by government in order to induce the House of Assembly to commit itself so far as to furnish a pretext for the violent suspension or abrogation of its privileges.

Rash and unbecoming, moreover, as has been the language employed by the Jamaica House of Assembly, still, as Sir Robert Peel observed, no violence of language on the part of a popular Assembly can ever be admitted as a fair ground for abrogating its constitutional rights. All popular Assemblies are, by the very necessities of their existence, violent; and if the same line and measure which have been used in the case of the Jamaica House of Assembly, were applied universally, no popular assembly could exist for a month.

Admitting, however, as Sir Robert Peel did, the difficulties created by the improper conduct of the Jamaica House of Assembly, still, how dangerous is the sort of remedy sought to be applied by the Queen's ministers! The House of Assembly is a legislative body chosen by the freeholders of Jamaica—a body invested with the power of levying taxes to the amount of half a million sterling annually. The power of levying taxes for the public service in Jamaica is, by the ministerial plan, to be transferred for five years to the Governor and Council selected by himself, with the aid of three commissioners from England—a plan that may be regarded as one of most perilous import. How, as Sir Robert Peel inquired, will the legislative assemblies of our other colonies relish such a precedent? What will the West India colonists, fresh from the perusal of Lord Durham's Canadian report—a report, in which it is expressly recommended that the colonial executives should be directly responsible, not to British government, but to the colonial legislatures;—what will the West India colonists feel, when they witness the Jamaica House of Assembly, instead of being (in conformity with Lord Durham's report) invested with increased powers, robbed utterly of the privileges which they have possessed for upwards of a century? The example may, besides, exercise a pernicious influence in the United States, amongst the inhabitants of which it is of infinite importance to the cause of humanity to induce the growth and diffusion of those feelings which have led the imperial legislature of England to put an end to slavery throughout the British dominions. The conclusion that will, undoubtedly be deduced by bigoted anti-emancipationists in America from the suspension of the Jamaica House of Assembly—is this—that in the opinion of the British Government, the consequences of slave emancipation are absolutely incompatible with the existence of a popular form of government.

Sir Robert Peel did not deny the extreme difficulties by which the case is surrounded. He did not seek to defend the acts or the language of the House of Assembly. But he did think that the government might have exhibited a little more forbearance—might have avoided the use of irritating language—might have been more explicit in its communications with the House of Assembly—and might, more especially before taking the recent steps, have summoned that body together, and plainly stated the consequence of perseverance on the part of the colonial legislature, in a course of resistance to the imperial parliament! Had these conditions been complied with government would—in the event of necessity remaining, for the adoption of ulterior measures of a harsh description—have placed itself entirely in the right!

To us, these views appear, we repeat, to embody the truth in reference to this important question.

The observations of Mr. Goulburn, of Mr. Gladstone, and of Lord Stanley were admirable. Dr. Lushington spoke, on the other side, with considerable talent—as did Sir George Grey; although that right hon. gentleman's delivery is not

(if he will pardon the homely suggestion) improved by the introduction of certain final *rs*, where final *rs* have no legitimate business. West India-*r*, and Jamaica-*r* are no improvement on the English terms West India, and Jamaica.

The Newfoundlander.

St. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) MAY 16, 1839.

London dates to the 10th ult. have been received since our last;—they contain no information on any new subject; but the trial of strength to come on the 15th, continued of course the subject of leading and paramount interest.

On the 9th, a motion was brought forward in the Commons, by Mr. Labouchere, for leave to introduce a Bill to suspend the existing Constitution in Jamaica for 5 years, and to provide a temporary Government for the Colony during that period.—The hon. mover entered largely into an exposition of the causes which had induced Her Majesty's Government to the determination of submitting this measure for the consideration of Parliament.—The emancipation of the Negroes in 1834, and the important change in their condition, brought about by that measure, gave rise to great and important changes in the relations that had previously subsisted between the proprietors and the coloured population. With an improved state of society it was but natural to believe that the institutions called into existence under a system of slavery, could not be suited to the wants and condition of a people who had become partially freed from this degrading bondage, and the period of whose ultimate liberation was so soon to arrive.

This was particularly shown in the system of punishment in the cases of delinquents,—the protection provided by the emancipation act for labourers in workhouses and gaols was provided for them as apprentices. As soon, therefore, as an apprentice became a free man he was still liable to commitment to the House of Correction under the vagrant law, and there was no security against his being there treated as he had been previously as a slave. Enormous evils grew out of this imperfection in the laws, and the Governor made application to her Majesty's Government on the subject. Lord Glenelg instructed the Governor to call upon the Assembly to amend the law, and to intimate the intention of the Home Government to call on Parliament to legislate in the case, should the Assembly not accede to the proposal. The Assembly gave the go-by to the subject, though on four subsequent occasions the Imperial Parliament made distinct applications to that body in reference to it. Owing to this contumacy, a bill was introduced by Lord Glenelg, and passed in the last session of Parliament, placing the prison system and discipline on an amended footing. The House of Assembly, on its next meeting, informed the Governor, that in consequence of the infringement on their rights involved in the passing of the act referred to by the British Parliament, they would not, until it should be repealed, proceed to the transaction of any business except what the integrity and peace of the colony required. The House of Assembly was dissolved, but the new election placed matters in no better condition, and the determination of the former house was concurred in. The business of the colony became nearly suspended; several acts were allowed to expire—ones by virtue of which 130,000*l.* Revenue was raised, and another, amongst the most important—an act to provide for the Police Establishment. These evils might be expected to accumulate, and the Assembly remaining unmoved, the hon. mover saw no remedy but the measure he had now sought leave to introduce.

Sir G. Grey and Dr. Lushington spoke in favor of the measure; and Messrs Goulburn, Gladstone, Godson, Sir R. Peel and Lord Stanley, against it.—Leave was given to introduce the bill.

In the course of his speech Mr. Labouchere, with a view to shewing the tone and temper in which the Assembly of Jamaica was accustomed to act, quoted the following passages from a protest drawn up by that body on the passing of the Apprenticeship amendment act.

"The house does not dread a comparison with the Commons of England in the success of their legislation. Our laws have not been defied, as by the Irish opponents of tithes; murders are not committed in our island by companies of armed men in open day; nor do bands prawl about at night, setting fire to barns and ricks of corn; nor do our labourers and artisans combine, as of late in Dublin and Glasgow, to raise wages even by maiming and murder. (Loud cries of hear.) Our courts are never occupied with the obscenities which disgrace England, nor do our husbands and daughters resort to them to expose their own shame for a money price. The horrible trade of Burke (and, we fear many more), which has given a new word to the English language, was never heard of here; nor have we known of an instance of parents putting their infant families to death to save them from the protracted sufferings of starvation. It is not in Jamaica that unfortunate mothers outrage nature by the destruction of their new-born offspring, to avoid the cruel persecution of a hard-hearted and destroying morality; nor is it under our laws that wretches commit suicide to escape the refuge that is provided for worn-out and aged industry. (Loud cries of hear.) We cannot, as the English parliament does, boast of a pauper law which has taken millions from the necessities of the destitute, to add to the luxuries of the wealthy." (Hear.) Again, in another passage, this was the language—"The taxation of the colony may, perhaps, be delegated to the House of Lords, into which was first introduced the infamous bill for our destruction; and, the first time for many ages, their lordships in that bill were permitted to exercise the privilege of laying on British subjects grievous pecuniary penalties. The power of taxing Jamaica may console their lordships for its deprivation elsewhere."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Sunday evening, at half past six o'clock, flames were discovered bursting from the roof of a House occupied by a Publican of the name of Doyle, situated on the West side of Beck's Cove fire break, and immediately adjoining the House of Mr. Patrick Kielty—and although assistance was speedily rendered, the fire had attained to such a height, that all attempts to extinguish it were ineffectual.—so that in a short time afterwards the whole block of buildings on the North side of Water-Street, extending from the before mentioned firebreak to Mahon's Lane, (leading towards the Theatre,) was in flames. The most strenuous exertions were made by the respective fire companies, and others to prevent the destructive element from crossing either to the West side of that lane, or to the South side of water street,—and there being, providentially, but a light air of Southerly wind at the time, these exertions were attended with success—otherwise the loss of property would have been immense. As it was, 15 tenements were destroyed—13 of them occupied by the following persons;—viz., Patrick Doyle, Patrick Kielty, Patrick Brenock, William Cosgrove, Philip Summers, the Widow Martin, and Doyle—Patrick Canning, Patrick Grace, Thomas Byrne, Margaret Mahon, Patrick Dunn, Philip Connelly, and Patrick Rourke.

The Houses destroyed belonged, we believe, to the estates of the late Messrs. Duggan and Mahon, and were not insured—nor are we aware that insurance had been effected by any of the sufferers.

The loss of property is not confined to those whose dwellings were actually destroyed—as nearly all the houses in the adjacent ranges were more or less injured, and much of the furniture and other contents, lost or destroyed.

The thanks of the community are due to the Royal Artillery & Veteran Companies—for their efficient and prompt services on this, as well as on every other similar unfortunate occasion—and also to the several fire companies of this Town—through whose united exertions, under Divine Providence, the flames were confined to the block of buildings where they commenced. We do not believe that it is positively known in what manner the fire originated.—*Gazette.*

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

An inquest was held on Saturday last, (and adjourned to yesterday) before A. Hogsett, Esq. Coroner, on the body of Thomas Oates, fisherman of this town, who, it appeared, came to his death in consequence of wounds received during a quarrel in the street on the night of Thursday last. After the examination of witnesses had been gone through, a verdict of wilful murder was found by the Jury against John Murphy of St. John's, laborer, and James Devereux, also of St. John's mariner—upon which charge the said parties were committed by the Coroner to take their trial at the next term of the Supreme Court.—[*Gazette of Tue-day.*]

On Monday last an Inquest was held on a view of the body of Margaret Walsh, who was inhumanly butchered on the previous morning by a man named Byrne. It appeared by the evidence that the unfortunate woman was employed in milking her goat, when Byrne rushed upon her and inflicted several severe cuts with a clasp knife, of which she died in the course of the same day. The Jury returned an unqualified verdict of wilful murder against Byrne, who is imprisoned to stand his trial in the fall term of the Supreme Court.—The man is said to have been subject to occasional fits of derangement.

On the afternoon of the same day, an Inquest was held on the body of Mr. Chas. Newhook, Sr., of Trinity, who came by his death in consequence of having fallen on the deck of a vessel lying at the South Side, from a height of 4 or 5 feet, which occasioned concussion of the brain—a verdict was returned accordingly.—Mr. Newhook was a most respectable man and has been a Shipbuilder in the employ of Messrs. Garland & Co., of Trinity, for 30 years—his loss is much regretted, by his employers, and by all to whom he was known.

To-morrow (Friday) is the day fixed upon for the opening of the Legislature. Two o'clock is the hour set down by His Excellency for this purpose.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Hugh William Hoyles, Esq., to be acting Clerk of the House of Assembly, during the absence of Edward Mortimer Archibald, Esq.

The Sale of the late Mr. Penney's property will take place this Day, at 12 o'clock, in the Commercial Room, as may be seen by reference to our advertising columns.

THE Treasurer of the Indigent Sick Society begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the benefit of that Institution—

Viz:	
From the Rev. Mr. Carrington	£15 12 8
From the Rev. Mr. Blackman	7 1 4
From the Rev. Mr. Faulkner	6 2 6
From the Rev. Mr. Ward.	7 10 4
May 16.	

Benevolent Irish Society.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY will be held at the Orphan Asylum School, on SUNDAY next, at 1 o'clock.

By order
WILLIAM POWER,
Secretary.
May 16

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE ESTATE OF

R. Brine & Co.

Six Dwelling-Houses,

Situate near the ORDNANCE YARD, now occupied by Patrick M'Carty, Oliver Curren, Patrick Hogan, John Quin, Matthew Burne, and Patrick Sullivan.

For further information, please apply any time previous to the sale to

R. PROWSE, } Agents.
J. M. BRINE, }

May 16.

THIS DAY

(Thursday) At 12 o'clock,

In the Commercial-Room

OF THIS TOWN,

ALL the late Mr. RICHARD PENNY'S right, title, and interest in an EXTENSIVE **Mercantile Premises**

Situated at LITTLE PLACENTIA, and occupied by him up to the period of his demise,

COMPRISING—

A DWELLING-HOUSE, OFFICE OUT-HOUSES, STORES, WHARVES STAGES, COOPERAGE, SEAL VAT, &c. &c. The whole forming a complete Establishment; which, with

Meadows, Gardens, and Beaches,

cover an area of about twenty Acres.

Intending Purchasers are invited to the inspection of a plan and other particulars of this desirable and convenient establishment in possession of

B. SCOTT, Administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. Richard Penny.

May 16.

THE SALE OF

ARCHDEACON WIX'S FURNITURE &c., WILL BE CONTINUED

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

WHEN WILL BE SOLD,

- 1 Wardrobe, Carpets
- Hearth Rugs, Feather Beds
- Pillows and Bolsters
- Mattresses and Bedding
- Table Linens &c.
- Portable Writing Desk,
- A quantity Fishing Tackle, &c.
- 150 Pieces Room Paper, and numerous other Articles.

JAMES CLIFT.

May 16.

(For the Benefit of whom it may Concern.)

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

TO-MORROW

(Friday), At 11 o'clock.

By W. FIRTH,

- 1 Second hand Main-sail
- 1 Ditto do. Topsail
- 1 Fore Course
- 2 Anchors
- 1 Stove
- 1 Cap.

May 16.

For Freight or Charter.

THE FINE NEW BRIGANTINE

Mary Jane,

Burthen 120 Tons—FRANCIS TAYLOR, Master; ALSO,

THE BRIG

Lady of the Lake,

Burthen 130 Tons,

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Master,

AND FOR SALE,

THE GOOD SCHOONER

Sarah Isabella

Burthen 60 Tons, Well found in sails and Rigging, and would make a most desirable Coaster.—Apply to

HUNTERS & CO.

May 16.

For LONDON.

To Sail on the 20th inst.,
The fine coppered British Built A. 1. Schooner



Queen,

JOHN SEAL Master,
Will take a few tons on Freight,—Apply to
LAWRENCE O'BRIEN.
May 9.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A VESSEL of 120 or 130 Tons Burthen, to proceed to a port in NEW BRUNSWICK, to load with Lumber for this place,—Apply to
M. STEWART & Co.
May 9.

NOTICES.

Wanted.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.
FREIGHT ROOM for 800 or 1000
Qts. DRY COD FISH, in Casks for
Jamaica.
J. DUNSCOMB & Co.
May 16.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until TUESDAY, next, the 21st instant, at noon.

For repairing that part of Duckworth-street situate between Fort William and the Commercial Room.

For repairing that part of Duckworth-street situate between Queen's Street and Mr. Fergus's house.

For repairing that part of Gower-street situate between Mr. Bulley's house and Mr. Campbell's school.

For repairing the Street opposite Mr. T. Hogan's.
N. B.—Sections and Specifications may be seen at the office of

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners.

May 16.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until TUESDAY the 4th of June, at noon.

For making that part of the Petty Harbour Road situate between John Aylwards Eastern fence and Mrs. Foley's Western Fence.

For making and repairing that part of the Petty Harbour Road situate between the part already made by Mr. Flahavan and the Catholic Burial Ground.

For making that part of the Bay of Bulls Road situate between the Petty Harbour Road and "Sweeney's Marsh."

For making a Road from the White Hills to meet the Outer Cove Road.

For repairing part of the Road from Fresh Water new Bridge to Wigmore's Gully.

For Making part of the Logy-Bay road.
N. B. Sections and Specifications may be seen at the office of

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners.

May 16.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until FRIDAY the 17th May, instant, at noon—

For draining and repairing Queen-street.

For repairing the Street between the Episcopal Church and the Orphan School.

For repairing the Road leading from Fort William to the King's Bridge.

For repairing the Custom-house Hill.
N. B.—Sections and Specifications may be seen at the office of

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners.

May 2.

TO BE LET,

For a Term of Years,
THOSE Genteel and desirable Residences—

No. 1, at Sulbury Hall—

AND

No. 2, Cocurane Place—

Apply to

Hugh W. HOYLES.

May 16.—2w.

TO BE LET,

ON BUILDING LEASES,

ALL that Piece or Parcel of GROUND belonging to the late JOHN THOMSON Esq., extending from the Premises of Mr. JAMES MURRAY, Baker, to Apple Tree Well.—For particulars apply to

JAMES TUBRID,
Cooper

April 18

OFF SALE.

REMOVAL.

Richard O'Dwyer & Co.

HAVE JUST OPENED

An Extensive and Fashionable Spring Supply of MANUFACTURED GOODS,

WHICH ARE NOW READY FOR INSPECTION AT THEIR NEW STONE BUILDINGS

Immediately East of their old Premises.

GREAT Reduction in Prices may be expected, the Goods being purchased on the most advantageous terms in the English Markets, and being carefully and personally inspected, their object being to make large Sales at a very small remunerating Profit—each article is marked at the lowest selling price and no abatement will be made on any articles.

A discount to wholesale purchasers.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED

A CONSIGNMENT OF THE BEST

London Hats,

Which will be sold at first cost and charges,

And of former Importations,

Which will be sold very low,

Refined Sugar in Tierces
Starch, Soap, Candles
Bohea, Congo, Souchong, Green, and Hyson Teas
Assorted Crates of Earthenware
White, Black, and Green Paints
Mustard in Kegs
Boiled and Raw Oil
Spirits of Turpentine, &c.
May 16. 4w.

BY

EWEN STABB,

250 BARRELS Prime Mess Pork

- 200 Firkins Butter
- 20 Barrels Pease
- 10 Ditto prime English Hams
- 60 Sacks Oats
- 20 Ditto Barley
- 600 Boxes and Half Boxes Soap
- 15 Barrels Stockholm Tar
- 10 Boxes Blue
- 5 Ditto Writing Fluid
- 1 Dozen Bank Lines
- 1 Box Splitting Knives
- 1 Banking Cable
- 1 Cod Seine, 70 fathoms long, 55 feet deep
- 1 Caplin do. 30 ditto do. 20 do. do.
- Butt Leather
- Boots and Shoes
- Black, White, Green & Lead Colour Paints
- Rad Lead.

My 15

Just Received

Per "THETIS" From Hamburgh,
AND FOR SALE BY

John M. Rendell & Co.

300 Firkins BUTTER
50 Barrels prime Mess PORK.
May 16. 2w.

BY

JOHN CUSACK,

200 Barrels Prime Mess Pork
Per THETIS from Hamburgh
ALSO ON HAND,

200 Boxes Soap
50 Ditto Candles
10 Dozen English Kip
6 Ditto ditto Calfskins
5 Cwt. Ranges.
Fish taken in Payment.
May 16.

On Sale,

BY
WILLIAM FIRTH

- 500 Barrels Superfine Flour
- 30 Chests Souchong and Congo Tea
- 50 Barrels Russet Apples
- 20 Hhds. Fresh Porter
- 100 Dozen Bottled Ale
- 200 Boxes and Baskets Raisins and Figs
- 20 Bags Feathers
- 10 Casks Vinegar
- 20 Barrels Bacon Cuttings
- 20 Qr.-Casks White and Red Wines
- 5 Baskets Pink Champagne, 1 doz. each
- 10 Cases Lemon Syrrap
- 20 Bags Ginger, Brandy and Gin
- Split Pease in Barrels and Half-Barrels
- 100 Kegs Green and Black Paints
- 50 M. Laths, 3 M. Bricks
- Spirits Turpentine, and Bright Varnish
- Window Glass,

AND

A quantity of Furniture, Consisting of—

Tables, Chairs, Chests Drawers, Sofas, Bedsteads &c. &c.
May 16. 6r.

HUNTERS & Co.

Hamburgh and American Pork

- Butter, Flour, Bread
- Oatmeal, Peas, Barley
- American and Hamburgh Beef
- Paints of all kinds
- Paint Oil, Olive Oil
- 6 M. Deck Plank
- 6 M. Hardwood do.
- 40 M. best Shingles
- Spars from 9 to 16 inches
- 20 M. Scotch and Hamburgh Bricks
- 100 Barrels No. 1 Herring;

With their usual SUPPLY of
Manufactured GOODS,

(OF THE NEWEST FASHIONS)

From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, now ready for inspection.
May 9.

Just Received

And for SALE by

EWEN STABB,
200 Boxes, 200 Half ditto
Soap.
Ex DASH, from Liverpool.
May 9.

NOTICES.

Government Contracts.

THE Assistant Commissary General will receive Sealed Tenders at this Office, until One o'clock, P. M. on TUESDAY, the 28th May, 1839, from any person willing to Contract for either of the following services:

FOR COALS.

700 Chaldrons of the best Sydney Coals, from the mines in Cape Breton; deliverable at the Government Wharf in July, August and September next.

The Contractor will be exempted from paying the import duty.
The price Sterling per Chaldron, of 36 bushels Imperial measure, to be stated in words at length, and in figures.

The Tender to be accompanied by a letter signed by two respectable persons (subject to approval by the Senior Commissariat Officer) engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the penal sum of £300 Army Sterling, for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

FRESH BEEF.

Five days in the week, for one, two or three years, commencing 1st August, 1839.

The rate Sterling per pound, to be specified in words at length, and in figures.

Approved security as above, will be required; £800 Army Sterling, if the Tender be made for One year, or £1,000 if for a longer term.

The conditions of both Contracts may be seen daily. Payment, in each case, will be made monthly in the usual manner, in British Silver, or (at the option of the Senior Commissariat Officer) in Treasury Bills at 30 days' sight, at the fixed rate of a Bill of £100 for every £101 10s. due on the Contract.

COMMISSARIAT,
Newfoundland, St. John's,
2d April, 1839.

ON SALE.

M. STEWART & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED.

Per FOX From LONDON,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,

- Mould Candles
- Soap, souchong, Congo, and bohea Teas
- White Lead in Kegs, 56 and 28 lbs. each
- Black and Green paint
- Linseed Oil in Jars, 4 Gallons each
- May 9.

Job, Brothers & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

Ex Brig ATTENTION, and Schr. SEA FLOWER
from Boston.

700 BARRELS American Superfine and
Fine Flour, (ground from domestic
wheat.)

- 50 Puncheons Choice Molasses
- 75 Barrels Prime Beef
- 15 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar
- 13 Ditto Muscovado do.
- 60 Barrels Tar,

Will be sold off at moderate prices, payable in
Cash or Seal Skins.
May 2. 4 w.

Job, Brothers & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Per Dash and Bonanza from Liverpool, and George
Robinson, from London,

A part of their Spring Supply of
**BRITISH MANUFACTURED
GOODS**

WHICH ARE NOW OPEN AND READY FOR
SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

N. B.—An extensive and fashionable assortment of
Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES,
as usual. May 2—6w

BY

Baine, Johnston, & Co,

Ex Brig OLINDA, from Greenock,

24 Barrels PORK
7 Tierces BEEF;

IN STORE.

60 Puncheons Scotch OATS
30 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO
BREAD, FLOUR
PORK, BUTTER, MOLASSES
PITCH, TAR, &c. &c.

April 4.

BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,
THAT WELL-KNOWN

Mercantile Establishment

Situated at CATALINA, and belonging to the Estate
of the late JOHN THOMSON; at present in the
occupancy of Mr. JOHN THOMSON, Jr.—For further
particulars apply to

JAMES TUBRID,
Agent for the Estate.
April 25.

Thos. & John Brocklebank

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per "Bonanza," from LIVERPOOL,

160 BOXES SOAP
70 Ditto Mould and Dipt CANDLES
80 Chests TEAS—Twankey, Congou, and
Hung Muey.
April 25.

SAMUEL CODNER

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And offers for Sale,

36 CASKS (M. Cock's) ALE, in Hhds, &
Half-hhds.
80 Boxes SOAP,
30 Boxes DIPPED CANDLES (8's and 10's)
20 Cwt. BAR LEAD
WHITE LEAD in 28 and 56lb Kegs,
Lead Colour and Black PAINTS

ALSO ON HAND,

A new Lumber Boat.

May 2.

COALS! COALS!!

At 8s. per Hhd.

CARTED TO THE HOUSE OF THE
PURCHASER!

THE REMAINING STOCK OF
Newcastle and Sydney Coals,

BELONGING TO THE
Estate of ROBERT BRINE & Co.

Is Selling off on the above Terms by
R. PROWSE,
J. M. BRINE,
Agents.



POETS' CORNER.

A POET'S DREAM.

Once in heavenly musing deep,
Culling Fancy's choicest flowers,
Young Alphonso sank to sleep,
Dreaming of sweet Paphian bowers.*

Visions of rare beauty charm'd him,
Fleeting shadows glitter'd round;
Nought dismay'd him, nought alarm'd him,
Fast in Morphean fetters bound.

Lo! a form of dazzling brightness
So softly flitted through the air;
Deck'd in roses of purest whiteness,
Blue her eyes, and gold her hair.

While Alphonso lies enchanted,
Hark! the nymph celestial, cries,—
"Mr. Smith! get up you're wanted;
You han't paid for them mutton pies."

LIFE IN MALTA.—The ease with which mere animal life may be sustained in Malta tends to encourage early marriages; and according to Mr. Badger's "Description of Malta and Gozo," this barren rock is more densely peopled than any, the most favoured country in Europe; the same extent of surface, he observes, which in England supports 152 souls, contains in Malta nearly eight times the number. This ease is shown in a saying common there, that a man may dine on fish, flesh, and fowl for a halfpenny; and this is not so extravagant as might be imagined. The difficulty is to get the halfpenny. The necessities and even luxuries are so cheap, and money so scarce, that a shop-keeper will not refuse to serve some portion of cooked meat even for a single grain—that is the sixth part of a halfpenny. What toil and exertion are often gone through to obtain that single grain, is known to every one who has ever chanced to put into the port of Valetta. There are boys, and we believe men, who gain a livelihood by diving for oysters and other shell fish, or articles which may have fallen or have been thrown overboard from the ships. No sooner does a vessel arrive than a boat-load or two of those naked striplings come under the stern, and there they will remain through a summer's day, throwing up their arms and bobbing down their heads, to induce the looker-on to toss over a halfpenny, accompanying their significant gestures with "Heave for a dive captain, heave for a dive." The moment the miserable coin is thrown into the water a whole shoal of them instantly plunge headlong after it, and one or other never fails to make prize of it long before it reaches the bottom; and eager struggles may often be seen at considerable depths under the water as to who shall retain the spoil. This is a sort of sport and pastime at other places, but at Malta it is a trade. From a little luck in this way does many a Maltese boatman date the beginning of his fortune, and at this very time there is in Valetta harbor a well-known man who saved enough from these halfpenny dives to purchase a boat; and in remembrance of the circumstance he has christened her 'Heave for a dive,' which is blazoned forth in large letters upon her stern.

A WOODEN COUNTRY.—Wood (in America) is not only used with prodigality for all the purposes to which it is necessarily applied, but it is substituted, in numberless instances, for substances which under other circumstance would have been more suitable. Not to speak of wooden houses, bridges and roads—of wood for fuel and fencing—we find it adopted in the west for purposes as more anomalous, where wooden pins are substituted for nails, and wells are curbed with hollow logs, where the cabin door, swinging on wooden hinges, is fastened with a wooden latch, and the smoke escapes through a wooden chimney. Engineers have proposed to substitute wood-work for masonry in the construction of railways and canal locks; and it is said, that an eminent lawyer in Missouri had a very convenient office, made of a single section sawed from a hollow sycamore. Well may ours be called a wooden country.—*Hall's Notes.*

THE CLERGY—by women and superstitious men are called "faithful guardians." Guardians of what? A healthy person may guard a sick one; and for social purposes, an appointed watch may guard a criminal. But how can any man guard his equal in spiritual matters the most absolutely individual of all? How can any man come between another's soul and the infinite to which it tends? If it is said that they are guardians of

truth, and not of conscience, they may be asked for their warrant. God has given his truth for all. Each is to lay hold of what he can receive (ianship of what is given him for himself. As to the fitness of the clergy to be guardians, it is enough to mention what I know, that there is infidelity within the walls of their churches of which they do not dream, and profligacy among their flocks of which they will be the last to hear. Even in matters which are esteemed their peculiar business—the state of faith and morals—they are more in the dark than any other persons in society. The fault is not in the voluntary system, for the case is equally bad on both sides the Atlantic; and an establishment like the English does little more than superadd the danger of a careless, ambitious, worldly clergy in the richer priests of the church, and of it, and he sins if he devolves upon another the guar-an over-worked and il-recompensed set of working clergy. The evil lies in a superstition which no establishment can ever obviate—in the superstition—to use the words of an American clergyman—of believing that religion is something else than goodness. From this it arises that ecclesiastical goodness is practically separated from active personal and social goodness.—*Miss Martineau: Society in America.*

SHAKSPEAR'S COURTSHIP OF ANNE HATHAWAY.

"How dost like our Anne's singing?" enquired John Hathaway, when his daughter had left the chamber to put the children to their beds. "Very exceedingly I do assure you," replied the youth, with a notable sincerity. "Humph!" exclaimed the father, as though he were a thinking of something he cared not to give speech to. "Indeed she hath a sweet throat." No more was said on that head at the moment; and they again talked of country matters, till his host could not any longer contain his great wondering at his guests' marvellous insight into such things, and enquired how he acquired it; whereupon the other truly answered he got it by questioning of those whose business it was. In good time the yeoman's blooming daughter returned, and busied herself with preparations for supper, taking care, whenever she could, to have her share in the discourse, which she did with a pretty sprightliness exceedingly agreeable to her young admirer. Seeing her attempting to move the great table nigher the fire, he must needs jump up, and with a graceful officiousness, seek to do it himself, the which she appeared to object to in some manner, and there was a little arguing of the matter betwixt them—the father looking on with a glimmering smile, as if he could see in it something exceeding pleasant. The end was, that the two young people carried the table together, manifestly to their extreme satisfaction.

In due time the rashers were done, and, with a stock of other wholesome victuals, were put on a fair white cloth, that covered the table, and Wm. Shakspeare was pressed with blunt courtesy by the father, and a more winning persuasiveness by the daughter, to partake of the fare set before him. This he essayed to do with a notable good will.—After this the blooming Anne brewed a goodly posset, and whilst they were enjoying it, her father called on her to sing him a little song, the which she seemed a little—a very little—to hesitate upon, with a sort of pretty coyness time out of mind customary under similar circumstances—but after the handsome youth had pressed her with an excellent show of rhetoric, she sung a ditty, then popular, concerning of "The little pretty Nightingale," and at least one of the listeners though it most exquisite singing. Then John Hathaway would needs have a song of his guest, to the which his daughter added her entreaties so prettily the youthful Shakspeare found it impossible to resist, whereupon he commenced the singing of a favourite love-song of the time, beginning "If I had wytt to endyte." The words were of a pleasant conceit which gained considerably in admirableness by the manner of his singing, and the tune, by means of his rich clear voice, came upon the air a very river of melody. Whether the yeoman liked the song could only be told by the pleasure lurking in the corners of his mouth, and shining quaintly in his half closed eyelids, which might be interpreted he saw more in it than the singer imagined—however, that his daughter relished it there could be no questioning, for her smiles were full as evident as her prizes.

"New, friend Will, thee must be agoing," exclaimed John Hathaway at last, in his usual plain countryman sort of manner. "'Tis my custom to go to bed with the lamb, and rise with the lark—an excellent good custom I'll warrant—so I'll e'en bid thee a fair good night—nevertheless I will add to it I shall be happy to see thee at all times—and if I be not at home, perchance Anne will be as happy to see thee as myself." He said this with a look of humour that shone through all the staidness of his aspect, and shaking his visiter heartily by the hand, he opened the door for his exit. His daughter denied not a word of what her father had said. Indeed, her glances, as she bade the youth good night, as plainly said—"Come again," as ever was expressed by a pair of bright eyes since the world began.—*From the youth of Shakspeare.*

STEAM MEN-OF-WAR.—The success of the *Gorgon*, just returned from a six months cruise on the coast of Spain, has been so pre-eminent that the Lords of the Admiralty have given orders for five more pair of engines on the same principle, to be fitted into five new frigates. One of these (the *Cyclops*) will be of 1300 tons burden, with engines of 320 horses power. She will carry 26 guns, and be the largest man-of-war steamer in the world.

ON SALE.

BY
JOHN CUSACK,
900 BAGS BREAD, 2d and 3d quality
200 Firkins BUTTER
140 Barrels Superfine FLOUR
50 Do. OATMEAL
55 Chests Congo and Green TFAS
100 HAMS
A few Tierces Archangel BEEF

PROVISIONS

ON SALE BY
T. & J. BROCKLEBANK
1450 Barrels superfine Trieste, and
extra superfine Silesian Flour
1590 Bags 1st & 2d quality Bread
90 Barrels prime Mess Pork.

JUST RECEIVED

Per AMANDA from London,
And for Sale by

J. M. RENDELL & Co.

RICE
COFFEE
LOAF SUGAR
CANDLES (mould and dipt)
CONGO TEA;

Also,
A few dozen Pieces India Silk HANDKER-
CHIEFS. April 11.—3

The Subscribers

WILL SELL, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,
Their FISHING ROOMS
At INDIAN TICKLE, Labrador.
With the whole or any part of the Property thereon,
In such lots as may suit Purchasers.
The Plans of the Premises may be seen,
and all other particulars known, on application to
April 25 CODNER & JENNINGS

NOW LANDING.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE
The Cargo of the Brigantine "Devonshire,"
CONSISTING OF—
45 PUNCHEONS Grenada RUM
67 Puncheons Porto Rico MOLASSES
30 Hhds. } do. SUGAR.
12 Bls. }
April 25 JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

BY
Wm. E. TAYLOR,
16 Ancient
Oil Paintings,

principally adapted for places of devotion.

By the Subscriber,

Deliverable at his Farm, on the Torbay road,
30 TONS PRIME UPLAND

HAY,

PATRICK GLEESON.

April 4.

Prime Irish
POTATOES,

[MINIONS]
NOW LANDING FROM THE MARY,

And for Sale by

PATRICK MORRIS:

Who has also on Hand,

10 Coils Bank Line
Roping and Salmon Twine
Bar and Bolt Iron
Sheet and Sheathing do
Iron Hooping
Six and Seven Inch English Hawsers
Nails, Window Glass in Boxes
Shoes, Barrels
Fire Brick's, Lime, &c. &c.

Also,
A Quantity of Prime
Upland Hay.

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.
Steerage Ditto 5s. 0d.
Letters (single)..... 0s. 6d.
—— (double) 1s. 0d.

And Parcels in proportion to their size and weight.

The Subscriber will be responsible for any parcel, &c., that may be given in charge to him.

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, September 25, 1838.

JAMES HODGE

Of Kelly-Grews,

BEGS 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-Grews, Brigus, 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.

AMATEUR THEATRE.

ALL Persons having claims against the AMATEUR THEATRE, are requested to furnish their Accounts to the Treasurer forthwith for liquidation. Green Room, April 25.

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