



Newfoundland

No. 619.

THURSDAY, June 6, 1839.

Sixpence.

TO BE LET,

For such a Term of Years as may be agreed on from the first day of December next—
ALL those ELIGIBLE PREMISES now in the occupation of Messrs. CODNER & JENKINGS; consisting of DWELLING-HOUSE, STORES, WHARFS, &c. &c.
 For particulars application may be made to Mr. WM. RICHARDS, jud., at St. John's, or in England to Mr. S. W. PRIDEAUX, Solicitor, Dartmouth.
 May 22.

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

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

And Parcels in proportion to their size and weight.

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

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, September 25, 1838.

ON SALE.

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.

BY

Wm. E. TAYLOR,

16 Ancient

Oil Paintings,

principally adapted for places of devotion.

On Sale,

Just Received
 And for SALE by
EWEN STABB,
 200 Boxes, 200 Half ditto
Soap.

Ex DASH, from Liverpool.

May 9.

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

SAMUEL CODNER

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And offers for Sale,

- 36 CASKS (M. Cock's) ALE, in Hlds, & Half-hlds.
- 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.

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
- Spais 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.

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 TEAS
- 100 HAMS
- A few Tierces Archangel BEEF

April 11.

POETRY.

THE LABOURER'S NOON-DAY HYMN.

BY WORDSWORTH.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

Up to the throne of God is borne
 The voice of praise at early morn;
 And He accepts the punctual hymn,
 Sung as the light of day grows dim,
 Nor will He turn his ear aside
 From holy offerings at noontide.
 Then, here reposing, let us raise
 A song of gratitude and praise.

What though our burden be not light,
 We need not toil from morn till night;
 The respite of the mid-day hour
 Is in the thankful creature's power.

Bless'd are the moments, doubly bless'd,
 That, drawn from this one hour of rest,
 Are with a ready heart, bestow'd
 Upon the service of our God!

Why should we crave a hallow'd spot?
 An altar is in each man's cot;
 A church in every grove, that spreads
 Its living roof upon our heads.

Look up to Heaven! the industrious sun
 Already half his race hath run;
 He cannot halt, nor go astray,
 But our immortal spirits may.

Lord! since his rising in the east,

Guide from thy love's abundant source,
 What yet remains of this day's course.

Help with thy grace, through life's short day,
 Our upward and our downward way;
 And glorify for us the west,
 When we shall sink to final rest.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE UNHAPPY.—The unhappy are indisposed to employment: all active occupations are wearisome and disgusting in prospect, at a time when every thing, life itself, is full of weariness and disgust. Yet the unhappy must be employed, or they will go mad. Comparatively blessed are they, if they are set in families where claims and duties abound and cannot be escaped. In the pressure of business there is present safety and ultimate relief. Harder is the lot of those who have few necessary occupations, enforced by other claims than their own harmlessness and profitableness. Reading often fails. Now and then it may beguile; but much oftener the attention is languid, the thoughts wander, and associations with the subject of grief are awakened. Women, who find that reading will not do, will obtain no relief from sewing. Sewing is pleasant enough in moderation to those whose minds are at ease the while; but it is an employment which is trying to the nerves, when long continued, at the best; and nothing can be worse for the harassed, and for those who want to escape from themselves. Writing is bad. The pen hangs idly suspended over the paper, or the sad thoughts that are alive within write themselves down. The safest and best of all occupations for such sufferers, as are fit for it, is intercourse with young children. An infant might beguile Satan and his peers the day after they were couched on the lake of fire, if the love of children chanced to linger amidst the ruins of their angelic nature. Next to this comes honest, genuine acquaintanceship among the poor; not mere charity-visiting, grounded on soup-tickets and blankets, but intercourse of mind, with real mutual interest between the parties. Gardening is excellent, because it unites bodily exertion with a sufficient engagement of the faculties; while sweet, compassionate nature is ministering cure in every sprouting leaf and scented blossom, and beckoning sleep to draw nigh, and be ready to follow up her benignant work. Walking is good; not stepping from shop to shop, or from neighbour to neighbour, but stretching out far into the country, to the freshest fields and highest ridges and the quietest lanes. However sullen the imagination may have been among its griefs at home, here it cheers up and smiles. However listless the limbs may have been when sustaining a too heavy heart, here they are braced, and the lagging gait becomes buoyant again. However perverse the memory may have been, in presenting all that was agonizing, and insisting only on what cannot be retrieved, here it is first disregarded, and then it sleeps; and the sleep of the memory is the day in

Paradise to the unhappy. The mere breathing of the cool wind on the face in the commonest highway, is rest and comfort which must be felt at such times to be believed. It is disbelieved in the shortest intervals between its seasons of enjoyment; and every time the sufferer has resolution to go forth to meet it, it penetrates to the very heart in glad surprise. The fields are better still; for there is the lark to fill up the hours with mirthful music; or, at worst, the robins and the flocks of fieldfares, to show that the hardest day has its life and hilarity. But the calmest region is the upland, where human life is spread out beneath the bodily eye; where the mind roves from the peasant's nest, to the spiry town, from the school-house to the church-yard, from the diminished team in the patch of fallow, or the fisherman's boat in the cove, to the viaduct that spans the valley, or the fleet that glides ghostlike on the horizon. This is the perch where the spirit plumes its ruffled and drooping wings, and makes ready to let itself down any wind that heaven may send.—*Miss Martineau's Deerbrook.*

(From the Royal Gazette, May 28.)

On Thursday last, the Members of Her Majesty's Council proceeded to the Government House with the Address of that Honorable House in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session. The following is a copy of the

ADDRESS

To His Excellency HENRY PRESCOTT, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Council of Newfoundland, beg leave to approach Your Excellency to express our humble thanks for your gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the General Assembly.

We beg to assure your Excellency that the Report of the Commissioners for the erection of a Colonial House, which your Excellency has expressed your intention to transmit to us, shall, when it is laid before us, receive our particular consideration.

We feel much satisfaction in the intelligence which your Excellency has communicated to us that her Majesty's Government intend to establish a Steam communication between the Mother Country and Nova-Scotia, for the conveyance of Mails to and from the British North American possessions; and we beg to assure your Excellency that the correspondence on this interesting subject shall be taken into our earnest consideration as soon as it is laid before us.

We also beg to assure your Excellency that we shall be ready at all times to consider any plan which her Majesty's Government may think proper to submit to us regarding the disposal of Crown Lands.

The establishment of a judicious and well defined system of Criminal Law, suitable to this Colony, is a subject which we consider as deeply important and interesting to society at large; and we trust your Excellency will feel assured that we are earnestly solicitous to promote the satisfactory accomplishment of an object so desirable and essential.

The communications on the subject of a Diving Bell for the removal of natural obstructions and other impediments from the Port of St. John's, which your Excellency has expressed the intention of laying before us, shall we beg to assure your Excellency, be met by us with a desire to promote any useful improvements for the public benefit.

The Reports and communications relating to the progress made in the formation of Roads, and on the subject of Education, under the direction of the District Boards, which Your Excellency has expressed the intention to transmit to us, shall receive that careful consideration which subjects of such importance claim from us.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to express our gratification on learning from Your Excellency that arrangements for prosecuting the Geological Survey of the Island have been made, under the

able auspices.

We beg to assure Your Excellency that we most cordially reciprocate the desire of Your Excellency for the promotion of the public good, and the cultivation of harmony between the different Branches of the Legislature, whose endeavours during the present Session we earnestly hope will result in measures of practical public utility.

Council Chamber, 20th May, 1839.

(From Bell's London Weekly Dispatch, May 12.)

DEFEAT OF THE TORIES.

Various rumours have been afloat for some days relative to the formation of a new Ministry. The Whig and Tory papers have been speculating as to the individuals likely to be called to office. Indeed, it was positively stated that the *London Gazette* of Friday would contain a list of their names. All the sanguine hopes, however, of the Tories vanished on Friday, when the Queen refused to expel all her female friends from the Palace at the bidding of Sir Robert Peel. The Queen, we are assured, demanded only to be allowed to retain about her the ladies of her household, and this was refused her! All her intimate friends, all those to whose society she has been accustomed, were at once to be banished from her presence, and their places were to be supplied by Tory strangers! To this wanton indignity her Majesty refused to submit, and the people, we feel satisfied, will approve of her refusal. Her Majesty's words we have reason to believe, were:—"I would rather be reduced to the level of a private subject, than be deprived of the society of those to whom I am personally attached, and who have been the friends of my childhood." Her Majesty further remarked, that with respect to Sir Robert Peel's political arrangements, she had nothing to do but to assent to them; but that the choice of the ladies who were to surround her, and form her society, was a point she would not concede. It will be observed that the firmness of her Majesty upon this point refers only to her choice of the ladies of the Court—not the gentlemen. The Sovereign merely wished to reserve to herself the choice of her companions; and this most moderate demand, this wish, which must at once seem perfectly natural and reasonable to every mind, has been refused. The demand was the dismissal of every Lady of the Household without a single exception—a demand as ungenerous as it was impossible for her Majesty to grant—for the effect would have been to surround her by none but ladies of the Tory faction, and to render her a prisoner in her own Palace.

The Newfoundlander.

St. JOHN'S, (TUESDAY), JUNE 6, 1839.

Since our last publication the important announcement of the resignation of the Melbourne Administration has been received; the latest intelligence on the subject is contained in London papers of the 12th ult., an extract from which will be found in our present number.

The smallness of the majority on the 3d reading of the bill for the suspension of the Constitution of Jamaica, is assigned by Ministers as the reason which induced them to tender their resignation; the defection of some of the Radicals left the Ministry in an embarrassing position, and with a nominal majority there existed no chance for the acceptance by the Lords of a measure which even under more favourable circumstances would hardly have been adopted by that body. The virtual rejection of this bill, therefore, left the Government no alternative but to resign; for having failed in an attempt to deprive Jamaica of her representative Government, the position which the Legislature of that Island would assume, consequent on what they would deem their victory over the British Executive, would probably be such as to involve a compromise of the dignity of the parent state, a contingency which could not be permitted to arrive. The defection of some of the party by whom they had previously been supported, and the conduct of the ultra-Radical section, naturally gave rise to a feeling of disgust on the part of Ministers, who determined no longer to carry on the Government, dependent on the capricious aid of the intractable Radicals.—By the last advices the affairs of the country were in *statu quo*.—Sir R. Peel having required as a *sine qua non* to his acceptance of office, the dismissal of her Majesty's Household, a proposal to which her Majesty expressed her determination not to assent. But we think the issue will be the establishment of Sir R. Peel and his party in office—and upon their Irish policy will their official existence be contingent. The people of Ireland will never submit to the re-establishment of the old Tory misrule which the Normanby system went far to supersede; and it is only by the adoption of a wise, temperate and liberal policy in that country that a British Ministry can long hold the reins of Government.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Mr. BROWN gave notice of motion for leave to bring in Bills to continue Education Act—and a Bill to amend Education Act passed in the first year of Her Majesty's reign.

Mr. WINNER gave notice of an address to his Excellency for Returns of Writs issued from Northern and Southern Circuit Courts, from 1st Jan. 1838, to 1st January, 1839—with particulars of proceedings had thereon.

Mr. SOLICITOR-GENERAL gave notice of Bills—to amend Nuisance Act—to establish an Academy

—to empower Courts of Record to grant certificates to Insolvent Debtors under certain restrictions.

Mr. WINNER reported the following reply of his Excellency to the address of the House, on the subject of the appropriation of a sum for the purchase of Seed Potatoes:—

GENTLEMEN—The advanced season of the year and other circumstances, appear to me to render the measure proposed in this address inexpedient, and nearly impracticable.

Nevertheless, should it be proposed by a joint Address from the two Deliberative Branches of the Legislature, I will endeavour, as far as possible, to carry it into execution.

The Hon. Mr. Crowdy, being admitted within the Bar, presented to the House, by command of the Governor, sundry Accounts, Returns, and Memorials and Dispatches from Secretary of State on subject of Address from the Assembly to Her Majesty, dated Oct. 25, 1838—intimating intention of Government to send out Copies of Imperial Acts—regarding disposal of Crown Lands—on subject of Diving Bell—transmitting communication from Steam Packet Company, in reference to a line of steam packets between Great Britain and the North American Colonies.

Mr. NUGENT presented draft of an address to his Excellency in answer to his Excellency's message on the subject of a vacancy in the representation in Conception Bay—and the same was received and adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had after the close of the last Session, forwarded to his Excellency a copy of the Report of the Committee of Justice, and the evidence connected therewith, but that he had received no reply;—and, also, that he had forwarded the address of the House, adopted on the last day of the Session, requesting that his Excellency would order the payment of the sum of Six hundred pounds to defray the expenses of the Delegation from the House to her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of obtaining the removal of Chief Justice Boulton.

Mr. NUGENT informed the House, that as one of the said Delegates, and on their behalf, he had written to the hon. the Colonial Secretary, requesting to know if it were his Excellency's intention to proceed on the said Address; but was informed by the hon. the Secretary, that his Excellency declined acting in compliance with the said address, it not having been presented till after the close of the Session.

Mr. WINNER gave notice for a committee to examine the public accounts—and a Resolution for a Supply having been agreed to, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY

On motion of Mr. KENT—it was Resolved—That the part of the Assembly Room set apart for the accommodation of the Members of Legislative Council, be also free to the Judges of the Supreme Court during the sittings of the Assembly—It was ordered, that the Assistant Clerk take his seat in the Solicitor's box during the sittings of the House.

Mr. BROWN presented his Bills in reference to Education Acts—and the same were read a first time.

Mr. NUGENT presented the draft of an address to his Excellency praying for an account of monies expended for the relief the poor, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Winner, a committee of audit was appointed to examine the public accounts, and report thereon.

The Hon. Mr. Secretary Crowdy, being admitted within the Bar, presented a message from his Excellency, transmitting the first report of Mr. Jukes, connected with the Geological Survey of the Island—and copies of correspondence with the Commissioners of the poor, St. John's, on the inadequacy of the provision made for that purpose.

On motion, Mr. Jukes' report was read, and ordered to be printed.

The House then went into committee on supply, and the chairman reported progress, and asked for leave to sit again.—Adj.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Nugent presented a bill to provide for the expenses of the delegation from the House to her Majesty's Government, on matters connected with Newfoundland—and the same was read a first time.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition from William Martin, late high constable of Harbor Grace, praying for a renewal of the sum granted him as a pension last year. His Excellency having given his sanction to the petition, it was then referred to committee of supply.

Mr. BROWN also presented a petition from Geo. Hippley, assayer of weights and measures, Harbor Grace, setting forth the inadequate remuneration afforded him by his fees of office, and praying remuneration from the House. This petition had the sanction of his Excellency, and was referred to the committee of supply.

The House then went into committee of supply, and the chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. NUGENT gave notice of a bill to amend an act for the better administration of Justice, and also to make further provision for the registration of deeds in this colony.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL gave notice of a Bill to establish a poor house, and to make provision for the support of the poor in the district of St. John's.—Adj.

The following Circular Despatch was sometime since received by his Excellency the Governor.

[Circular] Downing Street, 29th Nov. 1838.

SIR,—I transmit to you a copy of a work lately published by Lieutenant Colonel REID, of the Royal Engineers, entitled "the Law of Storms"—the object of the work is to develop, with a view to practical uses in navigation, the Laws by which Storms and variable winds are governed. In order to make an enquiry of this nature truly useful, it is essential, that the facts connected with such Phenomena should be collected and arranged over an extended surface, and that accurate records of them should be kept by persons whose education and scientific or professional avocations enable them to estimate the value of such records.

It has been suggested to me that such records could be most easily obtained, and the enquiries on which Colonel REID has entered be most advantageously followed up, by inviting the co-operation of Captains of Ports, Masters of Light-houses, Harbor Masters, and others whose professional pursuits naturally lead to the observation of Atmospheric Phenomena.

A perusal of the enclosed work will convince you of the interest and importance of this inquiry, and I feel assured that you will be anxious to do all in your power for its promotion.

I would therefore request you to communicate with such officers or private individuals in the Colony under your Government, as may appear to you best qualified to furnish information on the subject, pointing out to them the service which they would render to science by keeping journals of such Phenomena as may come under their respective observations.

The form in which such Journals should be kept, is suggested in the memorandum herewith enclosed.

If you should succeed in setting on foot a system of observation, you will have the goodness to transmit to Her Majesty's Government, half-yearly, an abstract of the journals at your command; and I would suggest that you should endeavour as much as possible to obtain authentic information of the same nature from the Foreign Countries in your neighbourhood.

I request to be informed of the measures which you may adopt for carrying this instruction into effect.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant, GLENELG.

Captain PRESCOTT, R. N., C. B.

MEMORANDUM

RESPECTING THE RECORDS TO BE KEPT OF THE STATE OF THE WEATHER IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

The Captains of Ports, Harbor Masters, and Keepers of Light Houses, or, where those offices do not exist, some other competent public functionary, should be required to keep Journals of the Weather, on the principle of the Log-Books of Ships.

A column should be specially reserved, for inserting the height of the Barometer.

Under the head of "Remarks," should be entered all Meteorological observations considered worthy of particular notice.

When the keeper of a journal may hear that a vessel has encountered a storm, he will enter in it any information on the subject which he can rely on, together with the name of the ship, of her owner, and of the port to which she may belong.

With the view of tracing the course of storms, the Trinity Board of London have given directions for the adoption of measures to obtain a more accurate Record of the state of the Weather than has hitherto been kept, at the Light-houses of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Keepers of these Lights having the opportunity of taking their observations by night as well as by day, great advantage may be derived from employing them in this manner. Officers in charge of Colonial Light Houses should be instructed to keep similar Journals.—In noting the Wind's force, both in the Harbour Master's Journals, and in the Light House Reports, it is desirable that the Officers should adopt the numbers for noting the strength of the Wind now in use at Greenwich Observatory, and about to be introduced at the Light-Houses under the Trinity Board.

In the case of St. Helena and Ascension, it is desirable that more precise information should be obtained by observation respecting the "Rollers" at those Islands. As the object of Her Majesty's Government in instituting these enquiries is the advancement of Knowledge and science generally, the Governors of the several British Colonies will consider how far it may be in their power to obtain useful information bearing on the subject from Countries adjoining to their Governments in the possession of Foreign Powers, or how far it may be useful to the study of Meteorology to exchange the Observations made within their Governments for those of other Countries in the neighbourhood.

If at any time desired, there would be no objection to the publication in the Colonial Newspapers of extracts from the Journals.

Arrived last evening, the Brig Mary & Dorothy, from Hamburg, and Schr. George Sutton, from Dartmouth.

Departures—In the Funchal, for Greenock, Mr. Richard Rankin, Mr. Andrew Tasker.

(For the Newfoundlander.)

When our Legislature was established in 1832, it emanated from the Sovereign, the Government, and the House of Commons, a pure essence of its parent, a perfect resemblance of the three estates of Kings, Lords and Commons; but more especially the latter. It was not a monstrous production, but perfect in all its lineaments. It possessed, and still possesses, that necessary quality of all human institutions, founded on justice, and which nature has endowed all her productions, from the simplest moss, up to man himself—self-conservation. Lord Goderich, in transmitting to the Governor the Royal Instructions, accompanied them with a despatch which is equally the act of the Government,—both are sanctioned by the House of Commons—they were published by order of the House—read and approved of. Our constitution is therefore the act of the House of Commons as well as the executive. Lord Goderich writes to the Governor, in his despatch:—"Cautiously abstain from the appearance of usurping any undue authority over matters falling within the cognizance of the Assembly; you will yet be prompt to afford to all parties whatever counsel or assistance you can render them, to obviate difficulties of this nature. It cannot be made too apparent that the boon which has been granted is seconded by the cordial good will and co-operation of the Executive Government, and that the House of Assembly is regarded, not as a rival power, but as a body destined to co-operate with yourself in advancing the prosperity of the settlement."

For your own guidance, it may be right to observe, as they derive their general form from the model of the British House of Commons, so they have drawn their rules and system of procedure from the same source. The distinctions are, of course, both numerous and important, and grow out of the dissimilarity of the circumstances of the representative bodies of a small colony and of an extensive Kingdom. But in general the analogy is maintained, and therefore the LAWS and Rules of Parliament are the safest guide for the Council and Assembly, and for your own proceeding towards them."

The Assembly, thus endowed, will assert and maintain the purity of its origin, in order that it may grow up to vigorous maturity, free from those morbid inflections and disqualifying distortions which have disfigured and rendered inoperative the Legislatures of all the other British Colonies, arising mainly, from encroachments on their primitive constitutions by arbitrary Governors, and servile relinquishments of the rights of the people by Houses of Assembly. Driven into disorder, some have separated from the parent, others have rebelled, and dissatisfaction pervades all. Let the House of Assembly of Newfoundland profit by the example of the misconduct of others, and make no dangerous concessions. Let it look only to the British House of Commons for precedents, and the paternal Government for protection, carefully following the path pointed out by the British Constitution, and by applying only the keys of truth and justice, the portals which lead to the happiness and prosperity of nations will be assuredly laid open, safe from the perils of the storm. The House of Assembly will then, from the summit of its mount, calmly contemplate at a distance those rebellious, those devastating conflagrations, those unnatural murders, the certain result of bad Government.

I have been led into these reflections from an attempt, evidently aided and encouraged by the Executive, to deprive the House of Assembly of the power of protecting itself from libel, from insult, from outrage; and I now painfully witness an attempt to infuse corruption into the House of Assembly, by the appointment of one of its members to the situation of a Stipendiary Magistrate in a distant settlement, and at the same time to retain him an acting member in contradiction to the law of Parliament. The Assembly has done right in declaring the seat of Mr. Power vacant, and by issuing a precept for a new return. I shall not further argue at present this case, I shall close by expressing a hope that the Assembly will not be deterred from the performance of its duty, from threats of adjournment, prorogation, &c., &c., so often, so ungraciously repeated.

WILLIAM CARSON.

Billies, June 3, 1839.

Shipping Intelligence.

Custom-House Part of St. John's

ENTERED.

May 23.—Samuel Freeman, Campbell, Liverpool—130 tons salt.—Lord Ravensworth, Newnan, Hamburg—500 bls. flour, 90 bls. beef, 750 firkins butter, 580 bls flour, 600 bags bread, 125 bls oatmeal, 50 bls peas, 144 packages cordage and sundry merchandise.—City of Exeter, Owen, London—general cargo.

25. Brig Icani, Steele, Copenhagen—1480 bags bread, 200 bls. flour, 175 bls pork, 150 firkins butter, and sundries.—Brig Euphemia, Butt, Copenhagen—1130 bags bread, 500 bls. flour, 200 bls. pork, 85 coils cordage, and sundries.—Brig Skiron, Thomson, Hamburg—1730 bags bread, 749 bls flour, 600 bls pork, 615 firkins butter 40 bls beef, 50 bls pitch, 500 bags barley; &c.—Brig Scipio, Craggs, Liverpool—250 tons salt.—Schr. Barbara, Senior, New York—175 bags bread, 240 bls flour, 186 bls pork, 600 bls pitch and tar.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Estate of R. Brine & Co.

THIS DAY

(Thursday) At 11 o'Clock, ON THE PREMISES.

130 Fine Spars (To be Sold in one lot)
2 M. Ash Billets
A lot of Hoops, Heading, &c.
And some Blocks.

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

June 6.

For LIVERPOOL.

THE FINE FAST-SAILING SCHOONER



Margaret Jane,

JOHN ROCHE Master,

To Sail about the 20th Instant,

Has room for about 30 Tuns Freight.—Apply to the Master on Board or to

BOWRING BROTHERS.

June 6.

For Cork and Waterford.

THE NEW BRIG

TRUSTY,

JAMES S. MORRIS, Commander.

Will Sail about 10th June.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on Board, or to

JOHN CUSACK.

May 30.

For Freight or Charter.

To London, Liverpool or Clyde,



The fine Brig SAMUEL FREEMAN will carry about 100 tuns Oil.

130 Tons Salt.

May 23.—3w. WARREN & WHEATLEY.

NOTICES.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until MONDAY the 17th of June, at Noon,

For the building of a School House at Musquito.
For the building of a School House at Bay Roberts.

For the building of a School House at Brigus.
For the building of a School House at Harbor Main.

For the building of a School House at Holyrood.

For the building of a School House at Middle Bight.

For the building of a School House at Tantamarrant.

For the building of a School House at Western Bay.

For the building of a School House at Job's Cove.

For the building of a School House at Lower Island Cove.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of

PETER BROWN,

Chairman of the Board of Education, Conception Bay.

Harbor Grace, 22d May.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until FRIDAY, the 21st June, at Noon.

For repairing part of the Torbay Road.
For repairing part of the Outer Cove Road.

For repairing part of the Upper Long Pond Road.

For repairing part of the Newtown Road.

For repairing part of the Old Placentia Road.

For repairing part of the Friendly Hall Road.

For repairing the Road from Blockmaker's Hall to the South River and onwards, to meet the Bay of Bulls New Road.

N. B. Sections and Specifications may be seen at the office of

JAMES DOUGLAS,

Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners.

June 6.

TO BE LET

And immediate possession given THAT Eligibly situated House in Water-street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. MAURICE CUMMINS.—For particulars apply to
May 30. PATRICK MORRIS

On Sale,

LATELY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE

BY M'BRIDE & KERR, 2000 BAGS Bread, 1st, 2d, and 3d quality

1000 Barrels Superfine Flour
400 Ditto Prime Pork
50 Half-Barrels ditto
90 Barrels prime Hamburg Beef
500 Firkins Butter
33 Kegs ditto
Round Pease in Barrels and Half-barrels
Split do. in Half-barrels and Kegs
Barley in Barrels, Half-barrels and Kegs
25 Barrels Hamburg Oatmeal
A few Barrels Scotch ditto
British Sugar in Barrels at 30s. per cwt.
Superior Red Wine at £4-10s. per qr.-cask
Ditto Sherry ditto, at £5 5s. per ditto
Scotch Porter, at 40 and 45s. per Cask
A few Casks superior Scotch Ale, at £4 10s.
Whiting in Hhds. and Barrels
Rice in Bags
Coals at 7s. 6d. per hogshead
100 Barrels Seed Potatoes
Cod and Caplin Seines
Herring Nets
Lance Bunts

A FEW CASES SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE,

ALSO, ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,
About 2700 Old Harp Seal Skins
About 700 Bedlamers do.
About 25 Tuns Seal Oil
About 300 qtls. Small Merchantable Shore Fish.
June 6.

PRIME MINION POTATOES.

For Sale AT THE WHARF OF Hunters & Co.

On board the Brig Hero, 400 Barrels best prime Minion Irish POTATOES.

June 6.

BY EWEN STABB,

550 Bls. and half-barrels Pork
300 Firkins Butter
700 Bags common Bread
300 Bls. Superfine Flour
Hams, l'ease
Beef, Grigs
Loaf Sugar
Bailey, Oats
Soap, Blue
Cordage, Spun yarn
Tar, Oakum
Cod Seines, 70 fathoms by 55 feet
Caplin do. 30 fathoms by 20 feet
Herring Nets, 40 to 80 Rans, Lines, Twines
Tiaware
Butt & Shoulder Leather
Boots & Shoes in packages, White and Red Lead
Paints, Black, Green &c.
Writing Fluid
Hyson, Twankey, Congo and Bohea Teas
Lime &c. &c.,
June 6.

The Subscriber

HAS JUST RECEIVED Per TRUSTY from Liverpool, and offers for Sale on the most reasonable Terms—

5 Hogsheads Pale Skiedam Geneva
14 Hampers very prime Champagne
15 Cases prime old Port and Sherry Wines,
AND OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS, Viz:
Cognac Brandy & Hollands Geneva in Hhds.
French and Guernsey Port in Pipes and Hhds.
Marsella in Hhds and Qr.-Casks
Sherry in Pipes and Qr.-Casks
Teneriffe in Hhds and Qr.-Casks
Benecarlo and Catalonia in Pipes
Westphalia Hams of prime quality.

N. B.—Any of the above Articles will be disposed of in quantities not less than one gallon or six bottles, to accommodate purchasers.

JOHN HOWLEY.

May 30.

LATELY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE

BY Codner & Jennings, SUPERIOR Old Port Wine in Pipes, Hogsheads and other Packages
Sherry Wine in Qr.-Casks
Porter and Ale in Tierces and Hogsheads
Cordage of all sizes
Canvas
Seines, Nets
Lines and Twines
Mould and Dip'd Candles
Soap
Pitch, Tar, Lime
Leatherwares
And other Articles.
May 30.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Schr. Billow,

84 Tons; Schr. Dove,

70 Tons; With all MATERIALS, as just returned from the Sealing Voyage.—Apply to BAINES, JOHNSTON & Co.

May 23.

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 charge, 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.

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
00 Boxes and Half Boxes Soap
165 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
Roots and Shoes
Black, White, Green & Lead Colour Paints
Red Lead.
May 16.

M. STEWART & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

Ex Brig "Amity," from Hamburg,

AND OFFER FOR SALE.

CHEAP FOR CASH OR OIL PAYMENT,

600 Bags 1st, 2d, and 3d quality Bread
300 Barrels Superfine Flour
103 Firkins Butter
30 Barrels Pork
4000 Bricks,
And of Recent Importations,
30 Chests Souchong and Bohea Teas
100 Boxes Mould and Dipped Candles
100 Boxes Soap
60 Kegs White Lead, 56 lbs. and 28 lbs. each
Linsed Oil, Boiled and Raw
60 Bags Nails and Spikes
Bar and Bolt Iron, assorted sizes
Canvass, Cordage and Oakum
50 Hhds. Halifax Porter
20 Half hhds. XX Ale
6 Hhds. Vinegar.
May 30.

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 Syrup
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,
A quantity of Furniture, Consisting of—
Tables, Chairs, Chests Drawers, Sofas, Bedsteads &c. &c.

Brig George Ramsay, Mordue, Hamburg—1550 bags bread, 500 bls flour, 600 bls pork, 390 firkins butter, 129 coils cordage.—Schr Argus, —, P. E. Island—500 bushels potatoes.—Schr. Mary, Cann, Sydney—19 tons coal, &c.—Brig Saint Patrick, Furniss, Ross—600 bls potatoes, 20 cwt. pigs heads.
27.—Schr. Harriet, Kennedy, P. E. Island—1800 bushels potatoes, 400 bushels oats, &c.—Brig Johns, Fox, Hamburg—300 bls, pork, 1900 bags bread, 930 bls flour, 50 bls beef, 530 firkins butter, 200 bls oatmeal and peas, and sundries.—Providence, Major, Liverpool—general cargo.
29.—Brig Amity, Dollard, Hamburg—120 firkins butter, 700 bags bread, 120 bls flour, 40 bls pork, and sundries.—Schr Wave, Saunderson, P. E. Island—2500 bushels potatoes.—Brig St. John's, Percy, Oporto—90 tons salt, 2 pipes, 4 hds., 24 qr.-casks wine.
31.—Schr. Sisters, Hall, Poole—64 tons salt, 10 tons coal, &c.
June 4.—Schr Gentleman, Babin, Sydney—20 chalds coal, 3 M. staves, &c.—Schr. Hero, Cooney, Cork—13 feather beds 70 bls pork 30 tons potatoes 40 boxes soap and sundries.—Schr Haberdine, Hore, Teignmouth—581 coils cordage, and sundry merchandise.

LOADING.
May 30.—Hazard, Mortimer, Liverpool.
31.—Edgcomb, Stoyles, Liverpool. City of Exeter, Owens, Bristol, Isabella, Meagher, London. Cartaretta, Warren, Liverpool.
June 1.—Trusty, Morris, Cork....Nine Sons, Price, Halifax...3rd...Skiron, Thomson, Quebec...Nelson Packet, Martin, Antigonish.
4.—Orion, Hartily, P. E. Island.
5.—Harriet Elizabeth, Butler, Halifax.—Hope, Symonds, Miramichi.

CLEARED.
May 23.—Waterlily, Harris, London—20,000 galls. oil, 9600 seal skins.—Samuel, Walters, Oporto—2600 qtls. fish.—25.—Hope, O'Neil, Halifax—600 qtls. fish.—Gem, Marshall, Richibucto, ballast.—Alpha, Farrell, Sydney—19 bls herring, 10 tierces porter.—Lady Young, Taylor, Berbice—2000 qtls. fish, 30 bls. herring 60 bls pork.—Harmony, Winsor, Portugal—1900 qtls. fish.—27.—Ceres, Galt, Quebec—64 hds. sugar, 24 tierces and 570 bls herring.—Bezsins K. Reece, Tuzo, West Indies—24 casks seal oil, 1200 qtls fish, 36 bls. herring.—Margaret, Cave, Barbadoes—750 qtls coal fish, 205 bls. herring, 7 tierces salmon.—Pearl, Hall, Halifax 1000 qtls fish.—28.—Dash, Huntress, Liverpool 15,000 galls, seal and cod oil, and sundries.—Pictou, Flavin, Miramichi—ballast.—Liberty, Hill, Figueira—670 qtls fish.—Lady of the Lake, Young, Barbadoes—2000 qtls fish, 100 bls herring.—Catherine, Humphreys, Lisbon—1480 qtls fish.—Thetis, Scully, Quebec—150 bls pork.—Lady Turner, George, Barbadoes—1900 qtls fish, 245 bls. herring, 4 tierces and 14 bls salmon.—29.—Royal William, Hally, New York—9000 seal skins, 9 bls. salmon, and sundries.—30.—Eliza, Mullins, Halifax—1200 qtls fish, 200 bls herring.—31.—Clondolin, Collins, Miramichi—100 bls herring.—Mary, Cann, Sydney—ballast.
June 1.—Barbara, —, Bridgeport,—ballast.—Funchal, Clift, Greenock—134 tuns oil.—Samuel Freeman, Campbell, Miramichi—ballast.
3.—Feronia, Ryan, Halifax—1000 qtls. fish.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday), At 12 o'Clock, ON THE WHARF OF

W. & H. Thomas & Co.

35 Tons Rock SALT
9 Hhds. Hollands, (London Proof)
10 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco
20 Coils new Cordage
190 Bls. American prime Pork
300 Do. do. Superfine Flour
100 Bags Common Bread
15 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar
20 Chests Bohea Tea
10 Do. Congo do.
15 Chests Souchong Tea
10 Do. Hyson Skin do.
5 Do. Twankey do.
3 Boxes Hyson do.
50 Dozen Yarn Hose
50 Chairs
20 Bls. American Tar
20 Half-barrels Starch
30 Bls. Oatmeal
20 Do. Pease.

June 6.

TO-MORROW

(Friday) At 11 o'Clock, ON THE WHARF OF

EWEN STABB

1 Chest Hyson } TEAS
5 Do. Twankey }
10 Do. Bohea }
20 Sacks Hamburg Oats
100 Bls. Pork
10 Casks Lime
1 Piece Cloth
9 Kegs Green Paint
10 Do. White Lead
9 Boxes Blue
2 Marble Chimney pieces
Bank Lines
June 6.

(From an article in the Edinburgh Review for April, on the "Reports of the Commissioners appointed to consider and recommend a General System of Railways for Ireland.")

A diminished, and a constantly diminishing supply of food is, however, but one of the calamitous effects resulting from the unnatural stimulus that has been given to the population of Ireland. The Second Report of the Railway Commissioners informs us of the distressing and startling fact, that not only has the food of the Irish peasantry decreased in quantity, but its quality has moreover greatly deteriorated. The following passage will not fail to excite a deep commiseration:—

"Among the effects of this rapid increase of population, without a corresponding increase of remunerative employment, the most alarming, though perhaps the most obviously to be expected, is a deterioration of the food of the peasantry. It could scarcely be thought indeed, that their customary diet would admit of any reduction save in quality alone; yet it has been reduced as to quality also, in such a way as sensibly to diminish their comfort if not to impair their health. Bread was never an article of common use amongst the labouring poor; but it is now less known by them than it was at the time when a sum exceeding £50,000 per annum was paid in bounties, to induce the landholders to grow a sufficiency of grain for the supply of the city of Dublin. Milk is become almost a luxury to many of them; and the quality of their potato diet is generally much inferior to what it was at the commencement of the present century. A species of potato called the 'lumper,' has been brought into general cultivation, on account of its great productiveness, and the facility with which it can be raised from an inferior soil, and with a comparatively small portion of manure. This root at its first introduction, was scarcely considered food good enough for swine; it neither possesses the farinaceous qualities of the better varieties of the plant, nor is it as palatable as any other, being wet and tasteless and, in point of substantial nutriment, little better, as an article of human food, than a Swedish turnip. In many counties of Leinster, and throughout the provinces of Munster and Connaught, the lumper now constitutes the principal food of the labouring peasantry,—a fact which is the more striking, when we consider the great increase of produce, together with its manifest improvement in quality, which is annually raised in Ireland, for exportation and for consumption by the superior classes."

Here is a description of the diet of a third of the people of the United Kingdom;—milk a luxury, bread a wonder, meat unknown, the very potato only cultivated in its most degenerate, unpalatable and least nutritive variety! That the Irish peasantry subsist almost exclusively upon the potato is known wherever the Irish name has reached; but we now learn the further particulars of their wretched lot, that the only potato they can afford to cultivate, or eat, is the vilest description of that vile root. Such, we are assured, is the principal and staple food of the labouring peasantry in the entire of two of the Irish provinces, and throughout the greater part of a third.

All reports, all accounts and narratives of the condition of the poor of Ireland tell the same story. Upon this point there is no discrepancy; Whig, Tory, Radical, agree perfectly. Men dispute of the causes of the melancholy phenomena exhibited by that country; the phenomena themselves are admitted upon all hands. The political grievances of the Irish people are subjects of altercation; but there is no question about their sufferings and destitution. They are, by unanimous consent, the worst fed, worst clothed, and worst lodged population in Europe. We have seen their diet—let us take a peep at their habitations. The celebrated work of Arthur Young, published fifty years ago, contained, amongst its other illustrations, drawings of the usual abodes of the Irish peasantry. It was hardly credible that those abject huts, made of sods and straw, without doors, windows, chimneys, hearths, beds—without the commonest furniture or rudest utensils—affording protection neither against the elements, nor any other violence, answering, scarcely indeed proposing, a single object ordinarily aimed at in human dwellings—were designed for animals above the rank of swine; yet these were the habitations of man as he was found in Ireland at that time; and the interval has neither improved their structure nor supplied a single deficiency. The peasant's hut is the same dreary den at this hour—the drawings of Arthur Young's book would illustrate with perfect truth any modern tour through the same portion of the empire. The Irish hut is described by the Rev. Baptist Noel, an enlightened and humane observer, in a late valuable work, 'As a mud cabin of the worst description, built of sods cut from the bog, with rushes or anything else piled on the top for a roof shocking to the eye. Children and pigs, where there is a pig, come together out of these dismal dens; and in some there seemed to be neither turf-stack nor furniture, nor any thing above absolute destitution.'

These are but the natural results of that unthrifty avarice and insatiable ambition, which called into being a population so entirely disproportioned to the means of subsistence. It need scarcely be stated that it is not abundant employment that has reduced them to the lumper for their diet, and the sty for their habitation. The general absence of employment is the worst feature of their condition. Demand for labour there is none, at all commensurate to the supply afforded by a glutted market. Employment comes by fits, at long intervals, and leaves the ill-paid workman as improvident and wretched as it found him; no industrious habits formed,—no savings accumulated,—no addition made to his comforts. Such employment as exists wants the two main requisites of continuity and fair remuneration. The long gaps of agricultural labour—

nearly half the year,—are periods of utter idleness,—not the vice of the wretched peasantry, but their calamity and curse. The writer whom we have just quoted describes a scene in the town of Tipperary, in the following vivid colours:—

"At least a hundred men in frieze, many of them ragged, were standing about. 'Is it market-day here?' I somewhat thoughtlessly asked the landlady, as we were changing horses. 'Oh no,' she answered, 'the streets are generally as full at this time—they are men who can get nothing to do!'"

To the question suggested to Mr. Noel by this spectacle, there can be but one reply. Is not this enough to account for all 'turbulence' for which Tipperary is infamous?

On the state of the King's County, the theatre of the late atrocity which has excited so much attention, Mr. Noel makes the following remarks which we must also take leave to quote:

"We saw no symptoms of improvement in the state of the people, no inhabitants being visible but the worn and ragged tenants of filthy cabins. In this neighbourhood, no less than others, there is a frightful excess of labourers; it appears that, of 1599 labourers in the barony, there are 668, or two-fifths of the whole, who have not regular employment. It is easy to perceive the consequences of this state of things, it must depress wages, and raise the rents of small holdings of land, till nothing is left to the tenant and labourer but potatoes and rags."

Yet there are men who can discover no solution for the crimes and disorders that deform the face of Ireland, but the missives of M'Hale and the orations of O'Connell. For our part, we concur with the same author, that depths of misery like these, 'with Mr. O'Connell's speeches, or without them, are quite enough to account for an enmity to the laws under which the people of Ireland endure such hardships.' The marvel is in truth, not the occasional outbreaks, but the prevalent and general tranquillity;—that we have not counties in rebellion, instead of here and there a disturbed barony. Produce the example in ancient or modern times, of a population so orderly amidst animal sufferings so intense, in a state of destitution so utter and so desperate. Try the same clothing, the same housing or the like diet in quantity and quality, with the peasantry of England; try the lumper potato for one day,—who would pledge himself for the order of the most exemplary district in the country? Who would answer for the Queen's peace. Who would guarantee the farmers' ricks against the incendiary, or the houses of the gentry against the burglar? Make the experiment where you will,—make it where the lessons of Christian resignation have, we may presume, been best inculcated,—where daily example, we must believe, has taught the duties of patience and abstinence more ably and lastingly than any precepts or any sermons; try it at Fulham, try it with the populace of Lambeth, try it even under the sacred walls of Exeter,—there, even there, where Bloomfield dwells bodily, where Philpots sheds his apostolic influence round about him, make experiment of the lumper diet;—but first give notice to the horse guards, call out the militia, organise a rural police, prepare all the defences of the nation! Nay, we question, were the daily food of the Irish peasantry set before the aforesaid holy bishops themselves, whether the flesh would not mutiny against the spirit, whether peace would reign within their palaces, whether all their Christian panoply would repel the assaults of Satan!

Yet it is not in the 'dismal dens' which they tenant in common with the swine—in the loathsome diet, miscalled subsistence—in the rags that constitute their only wear—nor in the disease that ever dogs the heels of nakedness and hunger, we are to seek the springs of the disorders, which, though for party objects much exaggerated, still, to a great extent, disfigure the face of Ireland. The plummet must sink lower before the entire depth of misery be fathomed—before we reach the true immediate cause of agrarian crime. That cause is insecurity!—the precarious tenure of their hovels and their rags, the uncertain fruition of the very swine's leavings! Not until the quiet possession of their very wretchedness is wrested from them, do the peasantry of this distempered country raise their hands against the law. Far the greater part of the offences that occupy the public tribunals, and characterise the rural population of Ireland, originate, we are firmly assured, in the reckless exercise of what are speciously called the rights of property. Newly awakened to the madness of their former system, the Irish landlords have been following, of late years, a reverse process. Consolidation has succeeded to subdivision; a change sound in principle—a change not only salutary but necessary—affording the only hope of a thorough reformation of the social state of Ireland; but, unhappily, it has been attempted, in too many instances, with the characteristic selfishness and violence of the Irish aristocracy. As the future was formerly sacrificed to the present, so the present has of late been sacrificed too commonly to the future. Avarice and intolerance are now, as avarice and ambition were before, the motives. A system of ejectment, described by its advocates as a plan of extermination, has opened to the view of its harassed victims an abyss of destitution, compared with which their habitual condition was comfort itself.

And in the lowest depth, a lower deep. Still threatening to devour them, opens wide. To which the hell they suffer seems a heaven.

Still, although it is most true that the revolution in the management of Irish estates, now in progress, has been too generally attended with

circumstances of great cruelty, and bitter aggravations of the distress of the rural population,—although the lords of the soil have hitherto prosecuted, and must, we fear, be still expected to pursue their selfish interests alike regardless of the wretchedness occasioned by their measures, and the crime and turbulence of which that wretchedness is the parent,—still we are thoroughly convinced that the principle now in operation is the sound one; and carries in its womb the ultimate improvement and prosperity of Ireland. Again and again we have pressed upon the landlords of that country that the excessive subdivision of the soil is its bane and curse; and that, until their estates shall be cleared of the superfluous tenantry, and consolidated into farms more capable of being properly managed, Ireland must necessarily continue to be overspread with crime and misery. From this opinion (always protesting against the injustice and cruelty of turning swarms of helpless families adrift, without asylum or resource), we do not recede. Saving the sacred rights of humanity, the system of consolidation ought to be persevered in; and the clamour against it upon general grounds should be utterly disregarded and discountenanced. Already has the progress it has made been productive of the best results to agriculture, attested by the improved aspect of the country; and it is only to be deplored that the condition of the people has not been changed for the better also. It is, however, beyond dispute that this condition has deteriorated as the new system has advanced; the gentleman has improved his estate, but the lot of the peasant has become more destitute than ever.

The fact might have been foreseen. Indeed it was foreseen. The first steps of the transition through which the peasantry of Ireland have to pass from the state of the mendicant landholder to that of the remunerated labourer must necessarily be attended with great hardships. Expelled from their hovels and potato-grounds, before society has provided them with refuge or provision, they are driven to seek for labour in a market already glutted with that commodity. The price of labour accordingly diminishes, and the entire mass of the labouring population experiences a new depression. The evil, too, is one which must necessarily be progressive, for the cause from which it springs must continue active. The system of dispossession must still go forward; hourly multiplying the clamourers for labour, and augmenting the demand upon a decreasing fund for its employment. The change is therefore undeniably accompanied by evils of great magnitude; and the question is,—shall we arrest the movement, or address ourselves to mitigate the hardships attendant on it?—Can a means of mitigating those hardships be devised? Can a course of policy be struck out, by which, while a revolution essential to the future welfare of the country is supported and promoted, we may alleviate, or even avert the sufferings and derangements incidental to the process? To reconcile ultimate and lasting good with the least amount of present misery and disturbance, ought of course to be the statesman's object.

DE LAMARTINE, THE FRENCH POET.

In the works of De Lamartine, whether poetical or prose, we find the reflection of his own mind and character. There is justice in all he says, in all he pleads for, in all he wishes to feel himself, or to make others feel with him. If, then, he pleads for Poland, he pleads for outraged treaties—for violated European arrangements, and for a people who have the right to be esteemed and protected. If he pleads for Greece, he does not nauseate you with the cant of the descendants of the heroes of Thermopylae, nor does he represent them as the models of virtue and patriotism; but he advocates their cause as a weak, helpless, and oppressed people, seeking to live independent, and yet scarcely able to understand or feel the value of the independence for which they sigh. If he pleads for the non-conversion of the French five per cents, it is because he thinks that such conversion would be an unjust violation of the original fundamental pact between the state and the public creditor. If he pleads against the laws of September, it is because he considers that there is not in them that principle of justice, without which laws may be binding on men, but are not acquiesced in by the majority. If he pleads for the abolition of slavery, it is for gradual abolition, just abolition, for an abolition which shall be compensated for to those who would necessarily suffer from it. If he pleads for the abolition of capital punishments, it is because he thinks, that in all cases except that of murder, it is not just that a man should die for an offence which is not equal in its enormity to the amount of the punishment. If he pleads for political associations, or rather, we should say, for less of rigour against them, it is because he thinks it only an act of justice to recognise, that in free states and under constitutional monarchies, such associations are necessary to the liberties and happiness of the people, and have on various important occasions been productive of immense good. If he pleads for the liberty of the press, it is because, whilst he admits that its licentiousness is a vast evil, yet its power and influence are of incalculable value; and that, even the press itself, notwithstanding all its defects, corrects the errors of the press. If he pleads, with such captivating eloquence the cause of the poor foundlings, it is because he thinks it just to be humane, and that humanity and justice require that the state should protect those who are wholly unable to protect themselves. If he pleads for the growers of home sugar, it is because he thinks it unjust to have en-

couraged French agriculturists to cultivate the beet-root for that purpose, and then to leave them without protection. If he pleads against military tribunals being applied to civil offenders, even though the latter should conspire in concert with soldiers, it is because he thinks it unjust that a man should not be tried by his equals, and his equals, his fellows, are not military judges, but a jury of civilians. If he pleads for an amnesty, for its extensive application, and for its freedom from all restraints, it is because he thinks it just that after a great political revolution, in which all deserve blame, at least that portion of the people should be pardoned for their errors who are the least instructed, and the most under the influence of their passions. We might continue our examples to a much greater length—but these are sufficient to establish the accuracy of our observation.

The same principles of justice, and love of justice, which is in him the source or foundation of his actions, is also the cause of his moderation of language, purity of diction, and of that proportion which exists between that which he means to say or to write; that which he ought to say and to write, and that which he does say and write. So the thoughts of his poetry are symmetrical. There is nothing bombastic in his mind—and, therefore, his writings, whilst eloquent, sometimes impassioned, and often didactic, are always just. Even his descriptions of nature—and even the creations of his fancy—are all so just, whilst they are so brilliant, that it is the romance of real life when he makes you interested in, and feel about, and you are never ashamed of your emotions. We certainly think this great praise—but it is deserved on the part of De Lamartine, and why then should we hesitate to accord it?

But we must close. The life of De Lamartine is a double one. He is a poet and a politician—a Christian moralist and an enlightened statesman. His mind is large—his activity great—his exertions indefatigable. His labours are political, philosophical and literary. His existence is, however, calm and dignified. It is spent at Paris, or at St. Point, the old family residence of his father. During winter he is at the Tribune. He takes a deep and lively interest in all the passing events, examines them, and prepares to act as one should do, who believes himself capable of operating on the minds and convictions of large masses of beings. His poetry is then forgotten—and his prose alone remains. At Paris, he never writes poetry: it is at Saint Point that he gives himself up to the muse and the lyre. In Paris, he receives his friends at his residence at the Rue de l'Université twice a-week, and there he listens to all the plans which are brought before him for the amelioration of the condition of our poor humanity.

When the month of June arrives, the Chambers break up—the political life of De Lamartine is at an end—and another existence commences. He quits the capital for Macon—reaches his old chateau of Saint Point, with its old elms, its Arab coursers, its devoted farmers, its repose, and its sanctity, sacred as it is to him for its holy inspirations and its souvenirs of the dead; and there, some miles from Macon, he passes his days, till summoned by his parliamentary duties to a Parisian life. At the chateau of Saint Point, in a small study, facing a chapel, behind which repose, in the cemetery, the ashes of his mother and his children, De Lamartine writes his beautiful poems.—It will one day be the object of a literary and political, social and moral pilgrimage. May that day be far distant!

De Lamartine is yet in the prime of life—possessing true patriotism, and true genius, being at once a Christian Conservative, and a magnificent poet; having a heart large as the world he loves, and a judgment matured by experience, and regulated by observation and reading—with a fancy and imagination unsurpassed by any living being and all brought under subjection to religious influences and religious objects—he may render great service to his country, to his age, and to the world. That he will do so, we cannot doubt and with him we have but one regret—that he is not a Protestant.—Blackwood's Magazine.

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