

(From the Boston Daily Advertiser, June 4.)

Explanations in the House of Commons, May 13, on the failure of the Arrangements for a new Ministry.

SPEECH OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL,

Lord John Russell said—I am rejoiced to find the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) has endeavoured as much as possible to avoid allusion to particular parts of his conversations with her Majesty, and although there appears to me to have been some misconception as to what took place on the part of the right hon. baronet, yet I am glad to find it was not a misconception on a point on which the right hon. gentleman thought it right to insist, and on which her Majesty was not willing to accede. Sir, it is a great consolation for me to say this, because I am sure that it is far better, whatever may be the opinion of the parliament or of the country, that the difference should not be as to the misconception of conversations and of facts that took place, but a difference as to the principles on which an administration should be formed during the remainder of her Majesty's reign. (Hear, hear, from the opposition benches.) I will state some points to which I am authorised to refer, and I will mention one particular instance on which certainly there was a different impression on the mind of her Majesty from that which the right hon. baronet has stated to the House, leaving it to him (Sir R. Peel) if he thinks proper, to re-assert, or to explain any thing he has already said.

The noble lord proceeded to notice several points in the right hon. baronet's (Sir R. Peel's) letter to the Queen, to shew that he had mistaken her Majesty's intention as to the ladies of the household, and proceeded to observe—the question then is, as I conceive, whether it was essential, in order to enable the right hon. gentleman to form a government, that the Queen should accede to the proposal made by him. Now, in the view of her Majesty, that proposal, whether it was for a total change of the ladies of the bed-chamber, or for a partial change, would have been equally repugnant to her feelings, and destructive of her comfort; because it appeared to her Majesty, and I take it most justly, that if in pursuance of the powers granted to the right hon. baronet, he should propose the removal of some of the ladies of the household, and if afterward any one or two more changes should be proposed, the right hon. gentleman being then Prime Minister of the country, and this principle being then conceded to him, (cheers) that it would have been utterly impossible for her Majesty to say that for the sake of any one particular lady or friend she should risk the breaking up of the administration in contradiction to a principle to which, with that frankness with which she would always wish to act, she had given her consent (cheers.)

Her Majesty, then, feeling so strong an objection to this proposal, the question is, whether her Majesty was authorised in saying that it was a course which she conceived to be contrary to usage and repugnant to her feelings (hear.) I cannot on this occasion admit—I do not think I should be in the least justified in admitting—that if the practice proposed by the Right Hon. gent. is contrary to former usage—if the Queens and Kings of this realm have not acted in conformity with it, I am not prepared to say, to admit that her present Majesty was to consent to that course which at the same time was repugnant to her feelings. What had been usage in this respect? It would be difficult to find a precedent exactly suited to the case of a queen regnant; but in the reign of Queen Anne there is a precedent on this subject. In 1710, Lord Sunderland was removed from the office of Secretary of State, and Lord Rialton from the office of controller of the Household, but lady Sunderland and lady Rialton, both daughters of the Duke of Marlborough, remained ladies of the bed-chamber from the time when their husbands were dismissed in 1710 until the end of 1711, when they resigned their offices, in consequence of the father (the Duke) having been removed in a manner which they thought unjust to that great man. Since that period there was no precedent exactly in point, but from time to time changes have been made in the household, on occasion of a change of ministry, but far more limited in extent than has been required in the present instance.

In 1782 Lord Rockingham allowed the nobleman who held the Mastership of the Horse to remain in that office, and the appointments in the Queen's household were not changed; and in 1783 the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the Lord Treasurer, were removed, but not the ladies of the bed-chamber. In the year 1806 the same principle was acted on. In 1812 there arose a question with respect to the household, Lord Moira having stated to Lords Grey and Grenville that he was authorised to form a government, and the question then arose whether this full liberty extended to the consideration of new appointments to those great offices of the household, which have been usually included in the political arrangements made on a change of administration. It will be here observed that the power asked by Lords Grey and Grenville, and on which demand the formation of a new Cabinet failed, was the power of changing the great officers of the household, and it does not appear that they required any change with respect to the lords of the bedchamber.

After 1812, to the present period, there have been several changes of administration, and on these occasions the great offices held by members

of parliament were refilled; but with respect to other offices in the household, the practice has been to allow the persons holding them to retain them, as in the case of Sir W. Fremantle. The power demanded by the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) was greater than had been given by any sovereign of the realm to any person charged with the formation of an administration, & as far as relates to political appointments and offices in the household, held by members of either house of Parliament, the failure of the attempt to constitute a Cabinet cannot justly be laid either to her Majesty or to those who have consented on the circumstances being stated to them, to support her Majesty on the present occasion. (Hear.)

The right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel), has stated that he had great political difficulties to contend with, in reference to Canada, India, Jamaica, and more especially Ireland. Undoubtedly that statement is true enough; but it appears to me that the right hon. gentleman would have gained no strength to encounter those difficulties by imposing upon her Majesty conditions which were repugnant to her feelings. (Hear, hear.) I think, therefore, that in point of policy, immediately the right hon. baronet found there was an objection made, it would have been far better for himself if he had at once withdrawn his proposition, (laughter,) because I am of opinion that the knowledge of a condition imposed on her Majesty, without her consent, must have been for a long time a source of irritation and discontent in the mind of the Sovereign with whom he had to act; and, on the contrary, if that condition had been relinquished, her Majesty was more likely to treat the right hon. baronet with every confidence, because her Majesty being herself of a high and generous spirit, would fully have appreciated the generosity which dictated such conduct. (Hear, hear.) This, too, be it remembered, was a proposition to a Sovereign of no mature age, who is indeed yet very young, but of whom it may well be supposed that she is not deficient in courage. I am sure that the country and the world will be convinced that neither the sex of her Majesty will prevent her from being possessed of courage, nor does the age of her Majesty prevent her having great discrimination and a sound and firm understanding. (Hear, hear.)

[Lord John Russell then proceeded to state what took place between himself and the Queen, as given in yesterday's paper, and concluded as follows:—

I have also stated that what was farther proposed by the right honorable gentleman, was not conformable usage, and that it was a proposal which was at the same time repugnant to her Majesty's feelings. The question was, whether her Majesty's former ministers, notwithstanding the difficulties which made them tender their resignation, were willing so far to meet her Majesty's wishes, as to state their concurrence with her Majesty in this refusal, and to become constitutionally responsible for her refusal. I see that honorable gentlemen opposite seem to think it a subject of great derision that her Majesty's servants have come to this decision. I am for my own part, prepared to say, that great as those difficulties may be, in consequence of which I felt myself compelled by a sense of duty to tender my resignation to her Majesty, I do conceive it to be no matter of derision but a matter of great public importance, that those who conceive that her Majesty was justified in what has been done, should not refuse to assume the responsibility which belongs to their opinion, and that there are bound neither to conceal nor evade the avowal of it, and to trust to the opinion of parliament and the country for the result.—(Loud cheers from the ministerial benches.)

In the House of Lords the Duke of Wellington spoke as follows:—In addressing you, my lords, on the present occasion, I shall endeavour to imitate the moderation of a part of what the noble Viscount (Melbourne) has said; and in doing so, I think that I shall pursue the course which is most becoming my own situation, most suitable to the subject I have to discuss, and most agreeable to the feelings of your lordships; and my lords, in order that I may sustain the same tone of moderation with which I commence, I will take the liberty of laying out of the question those reports to which the noble viscount has referred, and which, in my opinion, have nothing to do with the subjects now before your lordships. Probably, if I were inclined to enter into a discussion of those reports, I could find a little to say upon them likewise, and in referring to them I might be induced, as the noble viscount has been induced, to depart from that tone of moderation to which it is my firm intention to adhere throughout the whole of the address which I am now about to make to your lordships. I must, however, say that I have one advantage over the noble viscount in respect to reports.

I have served the sovereigns and the public of this country for 50 years, and throughout the whole of that period I have been exposed to evil report and to good report, and I have still continued to serve through all report, both good and evil, and thus I confess myself to be completely indifferent to the nature of reports. It does, however, surprise me to find, that in the course of the last few days I have been traduced, as having ill-treated my most gracious sovereign—I, who was about to enter into her service, and to be responsible for her government—for no other reason that I know of, save that I was going at my time of life to take upon myself the trouble of sharing in the government. (Hear, hear.) Having been so treated all my life, I have gained the advantage of being able to preserve my temper under it, and

this advantage I have over the noble viscount, who seems strangely sensitive about certain reports circulated respecting him, with as little foundation as the reports about myself, which I have just mentioned to your lordships. The noble viscount commenced the observations which he addressed to your lordships, by stating that he expected that I should have commenced the discussion of these subjects, and not himself. I am much obliged to the noble viscount for the compliment he thus offered me; but unless a question had been put to me pointedly, I do not know that I should have any occasion to give any explanation respecting them.

I certainly should not have thought it necessary to give any explanation to-day, had I not been called upon by what has just been stated by the noble viscount; for I have heard that a most full, a most distinct, and a most satisfactory explanation of these transactions, was given by my right honorable friend, the member for Tamworth, last night in another place. (Hear, hear.) However, my lords, I admit that you have reason to expect when a member of your body has been engaged in such negotiations as these, that he should explain to you what has passed, especially when he is called upon to explain by one of his brother peers. My lords, it is perfectly well known that I have long entertained the opinion that the prime minister of this country, under existing circumstances, ought to have a seat in the other House of Parliament, and that he would have great advantages in carrying on the business of the sovereign by being there. Entertaining such an opinion, it was only to be expected that I, who on a former occasion had acted upon it, should, if again called upon by my sovereign, recommend her to select a member of the House of Commons to conduct her government.

When the noble viscount announced in this house on Tuesday last that he had resigned his office, the probable consequences of that announcement occurred to my mind, and I turned my attention in consequence to the state of the government at the present moment—to the state of the royal authority—to the composition of the royal household, and to all those circumstances which were likely to come under my consideration, in case I were called upon to assist in advising the composition of another Administration. I confess that it appeared to me impossible that any set of men should take charge of her Majesty's government without having the usual influence and control over the establishment of the royal household—(hear, hear)—that influence and control which their immediate predecessors in office had exercised before them.—(Great cheers from the opposition benches.) As the royal household was formed by their predecessors in office, the possession of that influence and that control over it appears to me to be especially necessary, to let the public see that the ministers who were about to enter upon office had and possessed the entire confidence of her Majesty. I considered well the nature of the formation of the royal household under the Civil List Act passed on the commencement of her Majesty's reign. I considered well the difference between the household of a Queen consort and the household of a Queen regnant.

The Queen consort not being a political person in the same light as a Queen regnant, I considered the construction of her Majesty's household; I considered who filled offices in it; I considered all the circumstances attendant upon the influence of the household, and the degree of confidence which it might be necessary for the government to repose in the members of it. I was sensible of the serious and anxious nature of the charge which the minister in possession of that control and influence over her Majesty's household would have laid upon him. I was sensible that in every thing which he did, and in every step which he took as to the household, he ought to consult not only the honor of her Majesty's crown, and her state and dignity, but also her social condition, her ease, her convenience, her comfort—in short every thing which tended to the solace and happiness of her life. (Hear, hear.) I reflected on all these considerations as particularly incumbent on the ministers who should take charge of the affairs of this country; I reflected on the age, the sex, the situation, and the comparative inexperience of the Sovereign on the throne; and I must say, if I had been or if I was to be, the first person to be consulted with respect to the exercise of the influence and control in question, I would suffer any inconvenience whatever rather than take any step as to the royal household which was not compatible with her Majesty's comforts. (Hear.)

There was another subject which I took into consideration—I mean the possibility of making any conditions or stipulations in respect to the exercise of this influence and control over the household. It appeared to me that the person about to undertake the direction of the affairs of this country who should make such stipulations or conditions, would do neither more nor less than this—stipulate that he would not perform his duty, that he would not advise the Crown in a case in which he thought it his duty to advise the Crown, in order that he might obtain place. (Hear, hear.) I thought that no man could make such a stipulation, and consider himself worthy of her Majesty's confidence, or entitled to conduct the affairs of the country. (Hear, hear, hear.) I thought it impossible that such a stipulation should be made. (Hear.) Nor did I think it possible that the Sovereign could propose such a stipulation or condition to any one whom her Majesty considered worthy of her confidence. (Hear, hear.) First of all, the Sovereign making or proposing such a

stipulation must suppose that her minister was unworthy of the confidence of the Crown, (hear, hear); but suppose him to be worthy of confidence and to break of all communication in consequence of the proposal of such stipulations, why, I really thought that the Sovereign would be placed in a very disagreeable and awkward position—a position into which I am thoroughly convinced, from what I have seen of the Sovereign now on the throne, she never will be thrown.

With respect, my lords, to the share I took in these negotiations, I have to state to your lordships that I waited by command on her Majesty on Wednesday last. I am not authorized to state what passed in conversation between her Majesty and me upon that occasion, not having felt it necessary to request her Majesty's permission to do so. What I will state to your lordships is this—that nothing there passed inconsistent with the opinions and principles which I have just explained neither with respect to myself personally, and my own conduct as to the formation of the government, nor with respect to the principles on which the patronage of the household should be managed and its conduct, control, and influence, supposing her Majesty should think proper to entrust me with the administration of affairs. Her Majesty acted on the advice which I humbly tendered to her, and sent for a right hon. baronet, a friend of mine, in another place. In proposing to her Majesty to send for Sir Robert Peel, I ventured to assure her Majesty that I was perfectly ready to serve her, in office or out of office; I preferred serving her out of office. I was willing to undertake to conduct the affairs of the government in this house, not in office; but if her Majesty and her Ministers preferred it, I was ready to conduct the duties of any office—(loud cheers)—to do, in short, whatever would be most convenient to her Majesty and to her ministers, being disposed to lend all my assistance in every possible way to serve her Majesty, in whatever manner it may be thought most desirable I should do so. (Loud cheers.)

After I had this interview, my right hon. friend also waited by command upon her Majesty. He certainly did consult me and take the opinion of others, as stated in this paper, on the important point of the construction of her Majesty's household. I may state, my lords, that all who were present upon that occasion, my noble and learned friend behind (Lord Lyndhurst,) and several others, gave an opinion exactly in conformity to what my hon. friend has stated in his letter; and he waited upon her Majesty the following day with the view of submitting such propositions as he should think proper, according to what he had stated to his intended colleagues. In the course of the conversation which Sir Robert Peel had with her Majesty on Thursday, a difference of opinion arose with respect to the ladies of the household. My right hon. friend suggested, I believe, that I should be sent for, in order that her Majesty might have my opinion on the subject. The right hon. baronet came up to my house and informed me of what had occurred, the discussion which had taken place on the subject, and what he had proposed, entirely in conformity with the principles which I have stated to your lordships. I returned with him to Buckingham Palace, and after a short time I was introduced to her Majesty's presence.

It is not necessary, and indeed I have not permission to go into the details of the conversation which passed between her Majesty and me on that occasion. All that I shall say on the subject is, that nothing passed on my part inconsistent with the principles stated—which I maintain are the correct principles to govern a case like the present, and most particularly that part of the subject which related to the administration of the influence and control of the Royal household, supposing her Majesty should think proper to call me to her government. My right hon. friend has stated correctly that part of the conversation which related to the interpretation and decision to which her Majesty had come—"that the whole should continue as at present, without any change." This was her Majesty's determination, and accordingly I did, as stated in the paper, immediately communicate to Sir R. Peel, who was in the next room, the decision of her Majesty to that effect. I do not know, my lords, that it is necessary for me to go any farther into this matter; we afterwards had a communication with other noble lords and right hon. gentlemen, and we found it impossible for us to undertake the conduct of her Majesty's government unless this point was put to rights. (Hear, hear.)

The noble viscount has stated that he gave her Majesty advice on the subject—to write a letter on a statement which he admits was erroneous.—(Hear, hear.) I don't mean to draw any conclusion from this, except that possibly it might have been better if the noble viscount had taken some means to ascertain what the right statement was before he gave the advice, (Hear, hear.) Whether the statement was erroneous or not, the noble viscount had a right, if he chose to act on the principle that our advice was erroneous; that our demands were such that they ought not to have been made; but it would be well for noble lords not to be in so great a hurry in future, as to give their opinion and advice upon such important matters without well assuring themselves that they have a really correct statement before them. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I cannot but think that the principles on which we proposed to act with respect to the ladies of the bed chamber in the case of a Queen regnant were the correct principles. (Hear, hear.) The public will not believe that the Queen holds no politi-

and that political influence is not exercised by them, particularly considering who those persons are who hold such situations.—(Hear, hear.)

I believe the history of this country affords a number of instances in which secret and improper influence has been exercised by means of such conversations. I have, my lords, a somewhat strong opinion on this subject. I have unworthily filled the office which the noble viscount so worthily holds; and I must say, I have felt the inconvenience of an anomalous influence, not exercised, perhaps, by ladies, but an anomalous influence, undoubtedly, of this description, and exerted simply in conversations; and I will tell the noble viscount that the country is at this moment suffering some inconvenience from the exercise of that very secret influence. (Hear, hear.)—My lords, I believe, I have gone farther into principles upon this subject than may, perhaps, suit the taste of the noble viscount; but this I must say that at the same time we claimed the control of the Royal household, and would not have proposed to her Majesty to make any arrangements which would have been disagreeable to her, I felt it was absolutely impossible for me, under the circumstances of the present moment, to undertake any share of the government of the country without that proof of her Majesty's confidence. (Hear.)

And now my lords, in concluding this subject, I hope with a little more moderation than the noble viscount, (hear,) I have only to add the expression of my gratitude to her Majesty for the gracious condescension and consideration with which she was pleased to listen to the counsel which it was my duty to offer; and I must say that I quitted her presence not only impressed with the feeling of gratitude for her condescension and consideration but likewise with deep respect for the frankness, the intelligence, the decision and firmness, which characterised her Majesty's demeanor throughout the proceedings.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), JUNE 27, 1839.

There has not, since our last, been any arrival from Britain; but a report has for some days been current, said to have been grounded on information received by a recent arrival at Trinity, that serious disturbances had taken place in England, growing out of the proceedings of the Chartists—there is much of vagueness, however in this story, and in the absence of any corroborative testimony, it will not command much attention.

In the House of Assembly on Monday the 24th inst. a committee was appointed to search the Journals of the Council, to ascertain what proceedings had been had on a bill sent up from the Assembly entitled an Act to provide for defraying the expense of the delegation from the House to her Majesty's Government;—and Mr. Winsor from the said committee reported that the said bill had been read a 1st and 2d time, and ordered to be committed.

The House then went into committee on the bill to amend act for the more speedy abatement of nuisances, and the chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Messrs. Nugent, Kent, Emerson and Winsor were then appointed a committee to prepare a bill to make municipal regulations for the town of St. John's.

Mr. Kent presented a petition from George Lilly and others, inhabitants of St. John's, praying for a grant for the repair of that part of Gower Street between the Theatre and the late Thomas Ryall's residence. Mr. Kent also presented a petition from James Tubrid and others, representing the necessity of a drain from Bell's Shute to the main road, and praying for a grant for that purpose.

TUESDAY—25th.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Secretary Crowdy, transmitting a petition from John Fleming, a man afflicted with disease, who prayed admission into the Hospital.—Petition ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Nugent presented draft of an address to his Excellency the Governor in reply to his Excellency's answer to a former address, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the Blue Book—which was read and adopted, and a committee appointed to present it.

Mr. Kent presented a petition, sanctioned by his Excellency the Governor, from John Westcott, of St. John's, watchmaker, setting forth that petitioner has set up a Clock in front of his house, and praying for a grant to defray part of the expense.

Mr. Doyle, pursuant to notice and leave, presented a bill to incorporate the officers and members of the Benevolent Irish Society, and the same was read a first time.

Mr. Nugent gave notice of a bill to regulate the empanelling of Juries.

WEDNESDAY—26th.

Mr. Nugent presented a bill to regulate the empanelling of Juries, and the same was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.—Bill ordered to be printed.

Mr. Nugent from the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency with addresses for returns of vessels entering St. John's and Conception Bay for the past year, and returns connected with the casual and territorial Revenue, and for the opinion of the Judges on the Education Act—reported that to the two first named addresses his Excellency was pleased to say he would order the returns; but that in reference to the third, his Excellency was of opinion that he could not with propriety ask the judges to report upon a matter which might possibly be brought before them for decision.

Mr. Kent presented a petition from Aaron Hogsett and others, praying for a grant for the repairs of the road from Perkins' fence to the Freshwater road.

Mr. Winsor gave notice of a motion for to-morrow, for address to his Excellency praying for returns of warrants from the Colonial Treasurer, and for returns of expenditure of sums paid on account of Light-houses.

Mr. Nugent gave notice of motion for returns connected with the proprietary of the St. John's Hospital

and Charity School—and for accounts of St. John's Fire Companies for the last five years, and statement of valuation of lands and tenements made by order of the same.

We have much pleasure in referring to the prospect of our cod fishery which is at the present moment so flattering. Very satisfactory information has been received on the subject from the south and westward, and the appearances here are gratifying; but as the season has only now fairly commenced, it would be too early to form any opinion as to the issue—but we sincerely hope for a continuance of the success which our fishermen are now enjoying.

Her Majesty's Ship Cleopatra, Captain Lushington, arrived yesterday from St. Pierre's. This ship remains on the station for the protection of the fisheries during the fishing season.

Arrived last evening, the schr. Dove, from Boston, in 12 days, and Spanish schr. Catalina, from Havana, 24 days.

ARRIVALS.—In the Paget from St. Vincent, Mr. James Clift; In the Belfast from Cuba, Mr. Todd.

DEPARTURES.—In the Despatch for Halifax, Mr. and Mrs. Bland and Family; In the Johns for Quebec, Mrs. and Miss Hogan, Mr. John Hogan. In the Attention for Boston, Mr. Moodie; In the Alpha for Fayal, Mr. M. Shea.

Sale by Auction

EXTENSIVE REAL ESTATE, FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, The third day of July next, At 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, ON THE PREMISES

ALL that certain lot of Land or Waterside PREMISES situate in the Town of Saint John's, being a part of "KEEN'S PLANTATION", so called, bounded on the North by Water Street, on the South by the Harbour, on the East by the Premises occupied by HUNTERS & Co. and on the West by a House lately occupied by EDWARD FLINN,—measuring in front about 54 feet more or less, and now occupied by the said HUNTERS & Co. under the annual rent of £50 Sterling.—This is a very valuable lot of Land, in fee simple and well worthy the attention of Capitalists, as it is bounded on the South by a Public Cove, and may be converted into an extensive Mercantile Establishment.

ALSO.

ALL that piece or parcel of LAND and PREMISES, in fee simple, situate in Saint John's, being a part of ROBERT KEEN'S Plantation, the whole lying between Duckworth Street and the road immediately in front of the Dwelling House occupied by CHRISTOPHER AYRE, Esquire, and between the lane commonly called Cantfields' Lane and Haye's and Chancey's property, and now under lease to ELIZABETH CALVER for the annual rent of Sixty pounds currency: which Property embraces the several Houses now occupied by Mr. FREDERICK RENNIE, Mr. JOSEPH WOOLCOTT and Mr. JOSEPH BACON, and the House, Out-houses and Stables occupied by the said ELIZABETH CALVER, together with several other valuable Dwelling Houses and other Buildings.—This Property is also well worth the attention of Capitalists, and will be divided into several portions to suit purchasers; all of which portions may be converted into several valuable building lots.

ALSO,

ALL that Dwelling House and Premises, in fee simple, on the north Side of Duckworth Street lately occupied by JAMES GRANT, and occupied by PETER T. GRACE, under the yearly rent of £12, and adjoining the Dwelling House occupied by the said Elizabeth Calver; together with a Garden attached thereto.

ALSO,

WILL BE SOLD, On SATURDAY The Sixth day of July next, At 11 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES

ALL that lot of LAND and WATERSIDE PREMISES, in fee simple, lying in the Town of HARBOUR GRACE, commonly called "Keen's plantation" and now occupied by Mr. THOMAS FOLEY, at the yearly rent of £20. This is also a very desirable Property, being situate in the centre of the Town of Harbour Grace, having an advantageous Waterside, and in every way well calculated for a fine Mercantile Establishment. There are now on the Property an excellent, Dwelling House, together with a Wharf and many other valuable erections.

For further particulars—application to be made to the Subscribers.

GEORGE H. EMERSON, Esq. and CHARLES SIMMS, Esq. St. Jo'n's, 17th June, 1839.

LIME.

ROCHE and SLAKED, delivered in quantities, at the shortest notice by NICHOLAS CROKE. Orders from Outports punctually attended to. June 27. 7w.

Notices.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until WEDNESDAY the 3d July next, at noon, For the building of a School-house at Middle Bight.

For the building of a School-house at Brigus. For the building of a School-house at Bay Roberts For the building of a School-house at Lower Island Cove.

For the building of a School-house at Job's Cove—Plans and Specifications for the Buildings may be seen at the Subscriber's Office.

ALSO,—Applications from MASTERS for Schools to be established at the following places: Brigus, Cupids, Northern Gut, Bay Roberts, Tantamarant, and Perry's Cove.

Persons desirous of engaging themselves for these situations, are to apply to

PETER BROWN, Chairman of the Board of Education, Conception Bay.

Harbor Grace, June 19.

TENDERS will be received at the HOSPITAL OFFICE until TUESDAY next, the 2d July, at Noon, from Persons willing to contract for the necessary supply of the following Articles, for the use of the St. John's Hospital, for the ensuing twelve months, to commence from the 5th July next—

VIZ:

- FRESH BEEF or MUTTON at per lb.
- SOFT BREAD at per lb.
- BUTTER at per lb.
- MILK at per quart
- POTATOES at per barrel
- SUGAR at per cwt.
- TEA (best Congo) at per lb.
- BARLEY at per lb.
- RICE (Carolina) at per lb.
- OATMEAL at per lb.
- CANDLES at per lb.
- SOAP at per lb.
- MOLASSES at per gallon
- BISCUIT at per cwt.
- LAMP OIL at per gallon
- COALS at per hogshead (Imperial.)

The whole to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at the Hospital, as required, and to be paid for Quarterly.

ROBERT JOB, President of the Board of Directors of the Hospital.

St. John's, June 27.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until TUESDAY, the 2d July, at Noon, For repairing part of the Torbay Road. For repairing part of the Petty Harbor Road.

N. B.—Tenders to express the rate per Perch Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of JAMES DOUGLAS, Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners.

June 27.

PLANS, &c.

THE inhabitants of the Island are respectfully informed that the Subscriber will furnish PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c., and inspect Public and Private Buildings.

Address—Mr. MICHAEL McGRATH, Architect, at Mr. John Dillon's, Queen-st., St. John's.

N. B.—An APPRENTICE wanted.

June 27.

On Sale.

BY Matthew Stewart & Co. The Cargo of the Schooner "ROYAL MINER" from Pictou:

- 40 Hhds. Porter
- 60 Puncheon Shooks
- 50 Barrels Potatoes
- 15 M. Ash Billets
- 6 M. 3 inch Plank
- 10 Firkins Cumberland Butter
- 60 Grinding Stones
- 5 Barrels Pork.

June 27

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

4 Caplin Seines, assorted sizes And a Few Mackerel and Herring Nets,

ALSO,

Lately Received from Hamburgh, 6 Cases very excellent Cherry Brandy. BLAND & TOBIN.

June 20.

(SALT AFLOAT)

200 Tons Cadiz SALT

For Sale by W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

June 20.

10 Tuns Pale Seal OIL

On Sale by CODNER & JENNINGS.

June 20.

On Sale.

BY HUNTERS & Co.

The Cargoes of the Schooners ANNANDALE and GEORGE, from Prince Edward Island,

CONSISTING OF

- 80 M. Pine and Spruce BOARDS
- 100 M. Pine SHINGLES
- 20 SPARS, from 9 @ 16 inch
- 3 M. Beach BILLETS
- 5 M. Hardwood PLANK
- 20 Tons SCANTLING
- 100 Bushels POTATOES;



AND, THE SCHOONER GEORGE,

Burthen 83 Tons per Register; launched in May last, and faithfully built. June 20.

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 Hamburgh 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 Hamburgh 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 Bedlamer do.
- About 25 Tuns Seal Oil
- About 300 qtls. Small Merchantable Shore Fish.

June 6.

LATELY RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,

AND WILL BE SOLD, On very reasonable terms,

BY Codner and Jennings,

A large quantity of BRITISH CORDAGE

Of a variety of sizes;

Bridport CANVASS,

No. 1 @ 8.

ALSO,

- COD SEINES, 70 @ 50, 73 @ 50
- 15 CAPLIN ditto, 30 to 60 fathoms, 20 to 26 feet
- HERRING NETS, LANCE-BUNTS
- LIME in casks, BRICKS
- LUMBER, &c &c.

June 13.

NOW LANDING

AT THE WHARF OF

PARKER & GLEESON

The Cargo of the Schr. SHANNON, just arrived from Bridgeport, loaded with Round Coals.

ALSO SELLING AT THEIR STORES,

- 600 Bags 2d Quality Bread
- 40 Bls. Rye Flour, cheap, 28s. per bl.
- 50 Firkins Butter, 50 Bls. Oatmeal
- 50 Barrels Peas
- 150 Tierces Davis and Strangman's Porter
- 30 Casks Wine (in Bond)
- And sundry other articles.

June 13.

TO BE LET,

For a Term, from the 20th October. THE DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP,

with a YARD & OUT-HOUSES attached, in WATER-STREET, at present in the occupancy of Mr. WHITE. The House is eligibly situated and in good repair.—Possession can be had immediately if required.

G. & R. CLAPP.

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 & JENNINGS; consisting of DWELLING-HOUSE, STORES, WHARFS, &c. &c.

For particulars application may be made to Mr. WM. RICHARDS, JUN., at St. John's, or in England to Mr. S. W. PRIDEAUX, Solicitor, Dartmouth. May 22.



POETS CORNER.

FILL NOT FOR ME.

Fill not for me!—I know those griefs—
Sorrow has linked me with thee,
But I join not thy coward-flight from pain—
'Tis the refuge of every vulgar brain,
No—no wine for me!

Were not my feelings beneath the reach
Of the draught of that sparkling cup,
By heaven! I'd rather my heart should stray
An eternal weight of cheerless clay,
Than rise like a drunkard's up.

No, if oblivion thou wouldst seek,
Fly to a pure spring,
Drink from religion's holy fount,
And its waters shall make thy spirit mount,
On bright undrooping wing.

Once, but once, to the tempting bowl
I flew to drown despair,
But a phantom rose with a warning look,
And a passing hand the goblet shook,
And a low voice said—"forbear!"

And a warm tear fell on my trembling hand,
As blessing its delay,
And though all around me inly sneered,
And the reckless laughed, and the heartless jeered,
I dashed the wine away!

No—in my sojourn here on earth,
Whatever my woes may be,
Whilst this frame still holds an immortal soul,
My lips shall ne'er stoop to the drunkard's bowl,
No—no wine for me!

ANECDOTES OF THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The ferocity with which this contest is carried on, and the deliberate, the systematic murders which are perpetrated on both sides, are such as must excite universal horror and indignation. Captain Henningsen's Narrative, in fact, contains details which make the very blood run cold, and almost incline us to doubt the reality of those savage barbarities which he recounts in almost every page. Who could have imagined that a contest would be carried on in the face of the European civilisation of the nineteenth century, with all the ferocity, cruelty, and savage ruthlessness of the wildest barbarians in the darkest ages; a contest which, for aught we see, is likely to be carried on for an indefinite number of years, unless the general humanity of Christian nations shall combine them in some decided and irresistible interposition? The scenes so vividly depicted by Captain Henningsen ought, surely, to produce something more effective than such a mission as that of Lord Elliot and Colonel Gurwood. The good effects of their interference were but short lived; and, whichever party first broke the compact of Alesia, concluded on the 24th of April, 1835, it must be obvious that nothing but stronger measures, adopted not by one power, but by some general congress, can arrest this system of murder. In the meantime, it may not be uninteresting to bring before our readers Captain Henningsen's description of some of the actors in this sanguinary drama, as well as of the tragical events which have marked its development. We shall begin with the warlike curate of Castile.

THE CURATE MÉRINO.

Mérino, now sixty-two years of age, was born at Villaviado, and spent his early years in the humble capacity of a goatherd. He had, however, picked up, in the religious establishment of a neighbouring town, the rudiments of an ordinary education, when an old clergyman, discovering in the young herd-man indications of ability, undertook to bring him up for the church. In six months the youth made such rapid progress under his tuition, that he was enabled to take orders, and was appointed curate of his native village. It seems difficult to associate the idea of a talent for any species of literature with those requisite for a leader of partisans, whose career, excepting that his conduct shews him to have been moved only by patriotic motives, has resembled that of daring and restless brigands committing every sort of excess against their enemy. As to Mérino, however, he never touched the least portion of the rich booty his followers often obtained. He conducted himself in a similar manner in the war waged against Napoleon, when he might have possessed himself of immense treasures. The moment the war was concluded he retired to his home, the rank of brigadier-general having been conferred upon him in consideration of his eminent services.

Zumalacarréguy rendered justice to Mérino as an enterprising and daring leader. He once observed, however, after the actions of Vittoria, that "if we had all the men the curate has lost, we could march upon Madrid when we chose."

Mérino is the true type of the Guerrilla chief. Of small stature but iron frame, he can resist the greatest fatigues, and is wonderfully skilled in all martial exercises. His dress is rather ecclesiastical than military, and reminds one more of the curate of Villaviado than of the Brigadier-General Mérino. He wears a long black frock coat, round hat and a cavalry sword. The only luxury in which he seems to indulge is having a good horse beneath him. He has two magnificent black steeds, which are not only renowned for their ex-

cessive speed, but climb among the rocks and mountains like goats. These are both saddled and bridled, and have been trained always to keep abreast, so that at whatever pace the mounted one may go the other is by its side. Mérino, when he sees that one is tired, leaps from one saddle into the other, even when they are going at full gallop. He always carries, slung by his side, an enormous blunderbuss or trombone, the discharge of which, loaded with a handful of powder and a number of slugs, is like that of a piece of artillery, and would fracture his shoulder if fired in the ordinary manner; but he places the stock under his arm, and holds the barrel tight with the other hand. The last effort the Christians made to take him was by sending against him a colonel named Moyos, who had also been a chief of partisans, much in Mérino's style. This man, of gigantic frame and stature, was well acquainted with the country, and of undaunted energy. Méjino favoured him with an early interview, and in the first skirmish he met his death from a trombone. . . . The curate has seen sufficient of the fidelity of partisans, it appears, to trust only one old servant who has been with him for the last forty years. Every evening, when he has disposed of his men, he rides away for the night, no one excepting his faithful servitor, knowing whither he has gone. This has given rise to a report that he never sleeps above a few minutes in the four-and-twenty hours,—a story in which the Castilians place implicit faith, and indeed they may well believe anything of a countryman who neither smokes nor drinks wine. He is simple and even patriarchal in all his habits, but the successes he has obtained have always been tarnished with cruelty. An indefatigable and faithful adherent to the cause he has adopted, he has ever been found a bitter and merciless enemy; and his stern and inevitable decree against his prisoners is death."

THE CONDE DE LABISPAL.

CAPTAIN HENNINGSEN gives a striking description of the battle, or rather series of skirmishes, in which Quesada was finally discomfited. The Queen's general owed his escape solely to the gallant devotion of Colonel Leopold O'Donnell, Conde de Labispal, a nobleman of Irish extraction, who, happening to fall in with the army when travelling to Pampeluna, where a young and beautiful heiress was waiting to become his wife, had volunteered his services for the day, and headed a company of hussars of the Guard. O'Donnell was one of the many who fell into the hands of the Carlists. Captain H. shall describe his fate.

"Last but not least of the prisoners taken was the Count Labispal:—gallantly but vainly struggling to rally his men, he was surrounded by the Navarrese hitherto the Carlist prisoners had been shot as rebels, and the Christians had suffered death by way of reprisal. Zumalacarréguy, anxious to put an end to this dreadful state of things set at liberty, and caused to be escorted as far as Echaari, five miles from Pampeluna, two soldiers, who, unable from fatigue to follow the march, had been taken from Quesada's column. The next time Quesada sallied from Pampeluna he requited the mercy of the Carlist general by shooting in Monte d'Araquil a wounded volunteer, and putting afterwards to death the alcaide of Adon, who was suspected of Carlism, as well as several other individuals. Zumalacarréguy now wrote to the General Count Armiñe de Toledo, to state that since the chiefs appointed by the usurping government were unwilling to make any arrangement for the preservation of the lives of their respective followers,—although he had several times set their example of clemency—the blood of those that perished must be now on their own heads.

"He kept his word: of all the prisoners who were executed, perhaps the fate of Leopold O'Donnell was the most melancholy. He perished through that valour which seems an heir-loom in his family, and sacrificed himself with a company of the Guards, to save Quesada and his staff. He offered, if Zumalacarréguy would spare his life, to pay a ransom that would equip all the battalions of Navarre; but, knowing the necessity for making an example, the chief remained inexorable. He died with his brother officers of the Guards, in a manner which added another example to the many, that often those who have most enjoyed a life of luxury and pleasure, and to whom it still holds forth bright prospects, can relinquish with the least regret. His father, the Count of Labispal, celebrated both during the triumphs of Wellington and the revolution of 1823, callous and heartless as he had been throughout his political career, was doomed to prove, on hearing the death of his son, that there was still one point where his sensibility was vulnerable.—He died of a broken heart at Montpellier, where he had been long residing. In his changes of principle this elder Labispal had been the Talleyrand of Spain."

COUNT VIA MANUEL.

COUNT VIA MANUEL, a Spanish grandee, holding high rank in the Queen's army fell into the hands of Zumalacarréguy, at the close of one of the bloody battles amongst the woods of Navarre. The frank and open manner of this nobleman confirmed the favourable impression which Zumalacarréguy had received from witnessing his conduct in the field. He was in truth a rare example in his order of high-minded courage, and he had never been suspected of being biased by any unworthy motive in the choice of his party. The Carlist general had, the day before lost a favourite officer of his staff, and two or three volunteers besides.—He proposed to write to Rodil, offering the captive grandee in exchange for these prisoners; in the meantime he invited Via Manuel to dine daily to

his own table at head quarters; took him out with him on horseback; in short lived with him as a friendly guest.

A week elapsed. They were at dinner at Lecumberri when Rodil's answer was brought in to Zumalacarréguy; that note contained only the following sentence:—"The rebels taken have suffered death already." This was clearly the sentence of the prisoner. Zumalacarréguy handed it over to him with the same sang-froid with which he would probably have received it had it been the messenger of his own fate. Via Manuel changed colour. His host, politely but firmly, expressed his regret at being obliged to perform so unpleasant a duty, but informed him that he might be with his confessor till sunrise. His life had been spared so long that this intelligence came like a thunderstroke on the unhappy grandee. At his request, Zumalacarréguy consented to delay his execution, whilst he sent a messenger to the King intreating his clemency. He returned with the answer that when soldiers and officers of inferior rank, taken with arms in their hands, had suffered death, it was impossible to pardon a Spanish grandee.

Via Manuel was shot at Lecumberri, but did not die so well as his deportment at first announced; probably it was the shock of the sudden disappointment, after he had so long entertained hopes of life, which had unnerved him.

I must not omit to mention a singular instance of fidelity. Shortly after his death, a serjeant, as he stated himself to be and his galons indicated, deserted over to us, and was placed in a company of guides; he afterwards surprised and stabbed a sentinel, and disappeared. We were informed by other deserters some months afterwards, that this very individual was a servant of Via Manuel's, who took this mode of communicating with his master, but arrived a day too late; and having acquired the certainty of his execution, on the first opportunity carried back the news of it, and some relics of his Lord which he had bought from the soldiers who shot him.

"Surely," says the Quarterly Review, in quoting this anecdote, "in spite of all Rodil's cruelty, and the cold-bloodedness of his announcement, Via Manuel had tasted the salt of his captor; and even an Arab robber under such circumstances would have considered the sacred laws of hospitality as infrangible. If, however, Don Carlos was exactly aware of the reception which his General had given to the Christiano grandee, his answer to Zumalacarréguy's appeal is still more painful to think of than the hesitation which prompted that appeal."

VERONIQUE-LA-ROUSSE;

OR, THE CONSCRIPTION.

One cold morning early in December, 1831, I was driving, accompanied by a friend, on the road which divides Limoges from B—. The sky was dark and lowering, and the last leaves of the chestnut trees fell here and there, scattered by the north wind, while thick flashes of snow whitened the tops of the tallest of them. Our chat, at first so lively, became less so by degrees; and by and by, we were almost as dull as the objects which surrounded us. At length our conversation ceased altogether. As we skirted the wood which lay on either side of us, the silence of the country so dreary at this season, was only interrupted by the noise of the broken boughs which every instant cracked, under the carriage wheels and the horses' feet. All of a sudden one of the horses started, and looking to the right, almost on the borders of the road, we saw a woman sitting, habited in black, and huddled up in the coppice; her pale, jagged cheek, marbled with blue from the cold, presented almost a cadaverous aspect. Her eyes were fixed and glassy; long patches of red hair, which had dropped from beneath her cap, hung over her face; her lean bony arms encircled her knees; she moved not—there she sat, the victim of despondency, an object of misery, the type of wretchedness: she must have been there for some time, for the snow was already collected in the plaits of her gown. We stopped and spoke to her; but she made no reply, appearing not even to see us. We continued our course, and some minutes afterwards alighted at the inn at B—; but so lively were we impressed with the strange figure we had just seen, that we soon made known our reconre in the wood.—"You have seen, then Veronique-la-Rousse," was the answer. We asked who this Veronique was? and the following story was told us by M. de St. M—; but very much better than I can relate it:—

"About 15 years ago, there was a report in the village that Jean Devellois, the carpenter's son was about to be married to Veronique-la-Rousse.—This union very much astonished the neighbors; for Veronique was more than twenty years old, a poor girl and an orphan, with very small, if any pretensions to beauty. The color of her hair had won for her the epithet attached to her name.—Jean, on the other hand, was a fine handsome young man, hardly 19, the beau of the village, and an only child. No wonder, then, that Jean's father and mother had strongly opposed such a match, which took place long after. A union inauspicious as this even might still have been happy; and certainly if Jean's parents felt chagrin on seeing the poor Veronique make one of their family, the feeling was quickly dispelled, for they all lived kindly together, in the peaceful and diligent exercise of their several callings. This

calm was unapparently interrupted by one of those dreadful events, which if even foreseen, being long in its coming, when the evil did really arrive, seemed as if it had not been expected—it had in fact been forgotten; that fatal epoch in the lives of the working classes was now come for Jean. He had reached his 20th year and the law of conscription called him in his turn. This was a terrible stroke for the carpenter's family but nothing could exceed the despair of Veronique. With this person the passions were lively and strong; all these were concentrated and centred in one, and in one only—the love for her husband. What in the first days of their union was an ardent affection, was now sobered down to a feeling of gratitude without limit, a fervent devotion, a respect and veneration mixed up with her love, that seemed almost a folly, or perhaps rather a species of worship. In truth she owed much to the man who had chosen her out from all others; he who might have selected the fairest and richest; he who had given his name to her, a poor girl without one—without beauty—without money—an orphan—and who had nothing to give in return, but a heart full of love and gratitude. . . . She hastens off to the mayor, and throwing herself at his feet, besought him to have pity on her husband, for the sake of his old father and mother, herself, and all those in fact, who stood so much in need of him. So touching and lively were her entreaties, interrupted often with sobs and with tears, that the mayor was greatly moved in her favor. He explained at some length under what condition alone the law left a son to his father, a husband to his wife, a father to his child. Veronique humbly thanked him, and pale and trembling quitted the house, and bent her steps homeward. "Father," said she, "are you yet 70 years old?" Her voice was so altered and low, that they hardly knew what she said. The mother, who was weeping, her head reclined on the shoulder of her son, answered, "No." Hereupon she covered her face with her hands, and uttering a mournful cry, repaired to the church, where she continued till nightfall. On her return she no longer wept, but her manner of speech was incoherent and short—there was something wild in her looks, and her whole frame seemed convulsed and disordered. During the evening her eyes were constantly turned towards Jean and his father. Then she would say a prayer quite low to herself, and again relapse into perturbation or vacancy. In this way passed the night. Next day Jean was to set off for H—; there to receive the final instructions for his departure. When he was quite out of sight, Veronique became more calm and composed, as if some stern purpose had now been resolved on. Her features were fixed and immovable, save for a moment, when they assumed an expression of meaning, on the old man saying he should go to the wood de l'Etang and remain there till the close of the day. An hour or two afterwards she also went out, taking the road to the wood. On passing the church in her way, she fell on her knees at the porch, but did not go in,—she made a sign of the cross, and continued her walk. Close by the wood she perceived the old man returning, and was obliged to rest by a tree; so completely did her legs totter under her that she scarcely could walk; at length she was enabled to meet him, and they took their way back to the village together. In crossing over a narrow causeway, by the side of a pond they must pass—Veronique who was close beside the old man, asked him, "would he give up his own life for his son's?" The Father replied, "certainly;" and the tears fell from his eyes as he spoke. Veronique approached him still nearer. "Forgive me, Father," said she, coming yet closer, and the old man fell backward—the pond was behind him. . . . Then there was a struggling . . . very short . . . the old man was feeble . . . The next day a body was found which the waters had thrown upon the weeds which grew on the margin. Jean was exempt from military service, as the only son of a widow, but Veronique became crazed.—

WHIGS AND TORIES.—People wonder that the Whigs have never remained long at the helm, but have always been compelled to give way to the Tories; this seems to me very natural, and even necessary. The former have always prepared and accomplished the great changes, and, during certain critical periods have assumed the office of bold physicians; but their mode of treatment was not so well adapted to the usual course of things, and, in days of calm, the nation returned to its ordinary regimen. If the Tories had always been what was right, and at the right time, the Whigs would never have come into power. The Tories negligently suffered the watch to run down; then came the Whigs and wound it up again. Having done this, they retired or were forced to do so. The idol of the false Tories is the vis inertia (the power of inert resistance,) that of the false Whigs perpetuum mobile (perpetual movement.) But centrifugal as well as centripetal force is necessary for regular motion; and how much more complex and varied are the motions of all that really has life!—[From Raumer's England.]