

New North Street



Newfoundlander

No. 625. THURSDAY, July 18, 1839. Sixpence

On Sale.
SAMUEL CODNER
 HAS JUST RECEIVED,
And offers for Sale,
36 CASKS (M. Cocks) ALE, in Hhds, & Half-hhds.
 80 Boxes SOAP,
 30 Boxes Dipped CANDLES (8's and 10's)
 20 Cwt. BAR LEAD
 WHITE LEAD in 28 and 56lb Kegs
 Lead Colour and Black PAINTS
 ALSO ON HAND,
A new Lumber Boat,
 May 2.

BY
HUNTERS & Co.
 Hamburg and American Pork
 Butter, Flour, Bread
 Oatmeal, Peas, Barley
 American and Hamburg Beef
 Paints of all kinds
 Paint Oil, Olive Oil
 6 M. Deck Plank
 6 M. Hardwood do.
 40 M. best Shingles
 Spats from 9 to 16 inches
 20 M. Scotch and Hamburg Bricks
 100 Barrels No. 1 Herring;
 With their usual SUPPLY of
Manufactured GOODS
 (OF THE NEWEST FASHIONS)
 From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, now
 May 2. ready for inspection.

BY
Baine, Johnston, & Co.,
Ex Brig OLINDA, from Greenwich,
 21 Barrels PORK
 7 Tierces BEEF
 IN STORE.
 60 Puncheons Scotch OATS
 39 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO
 BREAD, FLOUR
 PORK, BUTTER, MOLASSES
 BITCH TAR, &c. &c. April 1.

BY
Wm. E. TAYLOR,
 16 Ancient
Oil Paintings,
 principally adapted for places of
 devotion.

BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,
 THE WELL-KNOWN
Mercantile Establishment,
 Situated at CATALINA, and belonging to the
 Estate of the late JOHN THOMSON; at present
 in the occupancy of Mr. JOHN THOMSON,
 Jr.—For further particulars apply to
JAMES TUBRID,
 April 25. *Agent for the Estate*

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 & JEN-
 NINGS; 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.

ON BUILDING LEASES,
 ALL that Piece or Parcel of GROUND be-
 longing to the late JOHN THOMPSON
 Esq., extending from the Premises of Mr. JAMES
 MURRAY, Baker, to Apple Tree Well.—For par-
 ticulars apply to
JAMES TUBRID,
 Cooper.
 April 18.

On Sale.
 BY
JOHN CUSACK,
 200 Barrels Prime Mess Pork
 Per THETIS from Hamburg
 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.

The Subscriber
 HAS JUST RECEIVED
Per TRUSTY from Liverpool, and offers for Sale
on the most reasonable Terms—
 5 Hogsheds 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 dis-
 posed of in quantities not less than one gallon or
 six bottles, to accommodate purchasers.
 May 30. JOHN HOWLEY.

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
 1000 Bricks,
 And of Recent Importations,
 30 Chests Souchong and Bobea Tea
 100 Boxes Mould and Dipped Candles
 100 Boxes Soap
 60 Kegs White Lead, 56 lbs. and 28 lbs. each
 Linseed Oil, Boiled and raw
 60 Bags Nails and Spikes
 Bar and Bolt Iron, assorted sizes
 Canvas, Cordage and Oakum
 50 Hhds. Halifax Porter
 20 Half hds. XX Ale
 6 Hhds. Vinegar.
 May 30.

Packet Boat
 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
 hereby 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 superi-
 or 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.
 PARES:
 Cabin Passengers..... 7s. 6d.
 Steerage Ditto..... 5s. 0d.
 Letters (single)..... 0s. 6d.
 (double)..... 1s. 0d.
 And Parcels in proportion to their size and
 weight.
 The Subscriber will be responsible for any par-
 cel, &c., that may be given in charge to him.
JAMES DOYLE.
 Carbonear, June 25, 1839.

FRANCE.
 The French look with some interest to the re-
 sult of the Corn Law quarrel going on in England,
 and for divers reasons. The first is, no doubt,
 that Brittany, the poorest and cheapest country in
 France, though the nearest to the rich markets of
 our shores, would ever be ready to afford us a cer-
 tain supply, in return for which our coal and iron
 would pass into Nantes and Havre; may, more
 than our coal and iron. No port is better placed
 as the centre of a great export of agricultural pro-
 duce than Nantes. But, what with French laws
 and British laws, Nantes has no trade, and is for-
 ced to become a manufacturing place. Its cotton
 manufactories flourish, whilst the excellent land
 within a short distance of it, which ought to at-
 tract capital, remains uncultivated. Mr. Malthus,
 after the peace, was horrified at the idea of honest
 Britons eating French corn, or rather being de-
 pendent for sustenance on *Jaques Bonhomme*, forget-
 ting, or not being aware that, in the height of Na-
 poleon's blockade in 1810, a million and a half
 quarters of wheat came to our shores from France,
 the price of corn being then, it is true, 100 shil-
 lings the quarter. Mr. Malthus, no doubt, then
 looked on France as our natural enemy, and as a
 foe ever ready to fly to arms, and, of course, deny
 us whatever food she furnished. If, however, by
 a wise modification of the prohibitory system in
 both countries, advantageous commercial relations
 could be established between England and Bor-
 deaux for wine, England and Nantes for corn, the
 inhabitants of the west of France, all united to
 England by interest, would form the best and
 most powerful check upon, and antidote to, the
 warlike and jealous propensities of the northern
 French.

Another cause of the French taking interest in
 this question is, that on our progress in legislation
 of this nature their own very much depends.
 When the Bourbons returned in 1814 and 1815,
 their great aim being to restore the preponderance
 of the landed interest, a law like our own of that
 period, establishing prohibition, till corn reached a
 very high price, was established. In 1832 this
 was abolished, and a graduated scale of duties,
 like our own, introduced. The French Ministry
 of that period had, indeed, larger views; but the
 Committee of the Chamber, with Mr. Charles
 Dupin at its head, was obliged to conform itself to
 the spirit of that Chamber, and the great argument
 of the party was, the danger and rashness of going
 beyond the example of England in throwing open
 the commerce of corn.

But it is necessary to do justice to the French
 agricultural interest, which, however illiberal in
 throwing obstacles in the way of free trade, at
 least bears a full, if not a disproportioned, share of
 the burdens of the country. The land tax in
 France amounts to nearly one-fourth of the reve-
 nue, whilst the taxes on the mutation of landed
 property are so onerous, that in no considerable
 lapse of time the State must have absorbed and
 spent the whole. France is and must for a long
 time be an agricultural country, and the enormous
 annual outlay going on, and in contemplation for
 facilitating communication, tends much more to
 favour agriculture than manufactures, whilst it
 absorbs all the spare capital that France might
 have otherwise given to these.

With respect to the internal politics of France,
 at present all remains in abeyance until after the
 election and the meeting of the new Chamber.
 The best judges prognosticate very little difference
 between the old Chamber and the new. The Go-
 vernment influence having been exerted to its ut-
 most last time, cannot be carried much further
 now; nor are the provinces much interested for
 either opposition or Ministers. So that there is
 every prospect of parties being again balanced in
 the new Chamber, with government as impracti-
 cable as before. The King, however, hopes to
 weary out opposition, and to gain by lassitude
 those who have resisted other motives. The dis-
 missal of Persil has caused much joy and much
 disgust. Of all the men who had served the King
 he was perhaps the most zealous, the most furious,
 the most honest, the most poor, and the man who
 had made the largest sacrifices to the dynasty,
 excepting Lafitte; so that his friends cry shame.
 Whilst the Republicans, who recollect M. Persil,
 as Attorney-General, bringing a capital indict-
 ment against Carrel for an article in the *National*,

are delighted to see the French *Jeffries* fined and
 dismissed. The most singular part of it is that
 Barthe, who dismisses him, was a Carbonaro once,
 and a marvellously zealous republican and conspi-
 rator.—*Correspondent of the Examiner.*

MADemoiselle DE SAMPAIO.—We (*Post*) have
 often adverted to the extraordinary steps adopted
 by the Duke and Duchess de Palmella towards
 securing to their eldest son the hand and immense
 fortune of Mademoiselle Sampaio. The youthful
 heiress accomplished, on the 21st ult., her twelfth
 year, at which age females may marry according
 to the Portuguese laws; and by the latest accounts
 from Lisbon, there was every reason to believe
 that on the 22d she had been finally united to the
 Marquis de Fayal, with the connivance of the
 Court, and notwithstanding the opposition of the
 Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts and the lawful
 protests of her guardian, mother, and other rela-
 tives. The following is the translation of a memo-
 rial which the Countess da Povoa conveyed to
 Donna Maria's Palace so late as the 19th, and be-
 ing unable to obtain access to the royal presence,
 left with a *camarista*, in order that it might be laid
 before her most faithful Majesty:—"Madam,—
 With the deepest respect the Countess da Povoa
 represents to your Majesty that it is not just, and
 cannot most certainly be your Majesty's pleasure,
 that her infant and only daughter, Donna Maria
 Luisa da Noronha de Sampaio, whom your Majesty
 has condescended to name one of your ladies,
 should be married by force, or at any body's sug-
 gestion, it being contrary to reason and equity
 that before being made to take a step which is to
 decide her future happiness, her innocent child
 should not enjoy an interval of perfect liberty to
 know what behoves her to take the advice of her
 guardian, her mother, relations, and friends, ac-
 cording to natural law, and to proceed to the
 drawing up of regular marriage articles. Yet,
 your memorialist's daughter has, during a pending
 question of nullity, been lamentably abducted, and
 deprived of a free intercourse with her kindred,
 and of the lawful and undeniable protection of a
 mother! These are, august lady, the reasons for
 which your memorialist comes and prays at your
 royal feet, that for the sake of a mother's love, you
 will make known to the Duke and Duchess de
 Palmella your royal displeasure at the violence
 they are thus exercising towards an innocent vic-
 tim, ordering them to restore her servant to li-
 berty and let her communicate with all parties
 concerned, in order that with impartiality, and to
 the satisfaction of the whole world, the laws and
 customs of this land, and public morality be
 avenged. This justice your memorialist expects
 from your Majesty's merciful consideration.
 "THE COUNTESS DA POVOA."
 "Lisbon, April 19, 1839."

A COMBAT OF CHIRASSIERS.—The consequence
 might have been disastrous, in the level and open
 plains which ensued when the retiring columns
 approached the Danube, had not the Archduke
 placed twelve squadrons of the Emperor's chiras-
 siers and a large body of Hussars in front of Eglof-
 shiem, which was garrisoned by six battalions of
 grenadiers, and supported by several powerful
 batteries. As the pursuing columns approached
 this imposing mass of cavalry they paused till the
 French horse came up in sufficient strength to
 hazard an engagement; a variety of charges of
 Hussars then took place on both sides, with various
 success; but at length the magnificent Austrian
 chirassiers bore down with apparently irresistible
 force upon their pursuers. The French light horse
 could not withstand the shock, and were quickly
 dispersed; but their cuirassiers came up, and then
 two rival bodies, equally armed, equally brave,
 equally disciplined, engaged in mortal combat.—
 So vehement was the onset, so nearly matched the
 strength of the combatants, so tremendous the
 conflict, that both parties, as if by mutual consent,
 suspended their fire to await its issue: the roar
 of the musketry subsided, even the heavy booming
 of the artillery ceased, and from the melee was
 heard only, as from the battles of the knights of
 old, the loud clang of the swords ringing on the
 helmets and cuirasses of the dauntless antagonists.
 The sun set while the contest was still undecided;
 the moon rose on the deadly strife; and amidst
 her silvery rays fire was struck on all sides by
 the steel upon the armour, and dazzling sparks flew
 around the combatants as if a thousand anvils

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were at once ringing under the blows of the forgers. Nothing could overcome the heroic courage of the Imperialists, but their equipment was not equal to that of their opponents; and in close fight, the Austrian horsemen whose front only was covered, were not an adequate match for the cuirassiers of Napoleon, whose armour went entirely round their body. After a desperate struggle their numbers were so reduced that they were unable any longer to make head against the enemy; and, leaving two thirds of their number on the field, they were driven in disorder along the *chausee* towards Ratisbon.—*Alison's History of Europe.*

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St. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) JULY 18, 1850.

The *Eliza*, from Weymouth, arrived last evening, and brings London dates to the 14th ult. — they contain nothing of interest, nor do the Parliamentary reports indicate the approach of any important political events. The following extracts are from the *Evening Mail* of the 14th:—

In the House of Lords last night Lord Brougham presented a petition from certain Canadian prisoners now in custody in this country. His Lordship entered fully into the merits of the case; but Lord Normanby refused to discuss it, on the ground that it was under the consideration of the Government.

In the Commons Lord J. Russell stated, that he would postpone the third reading of the Jamaica Bill till Monday next, and that he would to-night move for the vote for national education. Lord Stanley gave notice that, on the motion for the House going into committee on that vote, he would move an address to Her Majesty, praying her to revoke the Order in Council of the 10th of April, appointing a committee of Council to superintend the distribution of the sums voted by Parliament for the purposes of education.

The report of the Jamaica Bill was brought up, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday, Sir R. Peel announcing that the sense of the House would be taken on that clause which gave the Governor and Council the power of permanent legislation.

Lord John Russell withdrew his two resolutions relating to Canada, and obtained leave to bring in two bills instead. The discussion was postponed until the bills should be before the House.

Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in, and brought in two bills, one for extending the power of the Poor Law Commissioners for a year longer; the other for altering the laws relating to the collection of the poor rates, county, borough, and police-rates.

British dates to the 4th ult. have been received by the *Angerona*, in 36 days from London.—The election of Mr. Shaw Lefevre as Speaker of the House of Commons, in the room of Mr. Abercromby, took place on the 27th May. Mr. Goulburn was the Opposition candidate. Eighteen was the majority on the occasion.

The following Summary, from the *Morning Herald*, contains nearly the substance of the Parliamentary intelligence by this conveyance:—

In the House of Lords, last night Lord Strangford inquired whether the government had received any intelligence respecting the collision between the British government steamer *Medea*, and a French vessel?

Lord Minto explained the circumstances, and said that the affair resulted from "mistake," for which the amplest apologies were made as soon as it was discovered.

Lord Strangford thought, although the explanation was full, that these "mistakes" occurred now much oftener than they used to do.

Lord Brougham, in answer to the Marquis of Westminster's inquiry, said that nothing should induce him to defer the second reading of his Beer Bill beyond Monday next.

Lord Brougham then brought forward his motion for papers regarding the conduct of Col. Prince, in ordering certain American prisoners to be shot.

The Marquis of Normanby, it will be seen, availed himself of the opportunity to enter into lengthened explanations of the conduct of Colonel Prince, urging that it in a great degree arose out of the peculiar circumstances and nature of the service.

The Duke of Wellington also spoke of the peculiarity of the service.

Their lordships afterwards adjourned. In the Commons, after much private bill business, and the presentation of many petitions for uniform postage.

Lord Ashley moved that the house be "called over," when the education scheme was brought forward.

Lord J. Russell seconded that motion.

It was afterwards ordered that orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motions on Tuesdays and Thursdays (as well as on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays).

Lord J. Russell, in answer to Sir J. Graham, said that he would, on an early day, state the means the government intended to propose to secure purity in the printing of the Bible in Scotland. It was not intended to renew the patent.

Mr. Labouchere moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the enactment of certain laws in the island of Jamaica, in consequence of the abolition of slavery. His object was, now, to have the House of Assembly called together, and to

afford that body an opportunity of passing laws on the subject of vagrancy, &c., and to renew various annual acts, the expiration of which would be productive of the greatest inconvenience. In the event of non-compliance, to empower the government to continue them.

Sir R. Peel expressed his approbation of this mode of proceeding; but reserved to himself the right to discuss the details. He said he would be the bounden duty of the British parliament to see that the just expectations of the people, after the magnificent sacrifices made to abolish slavery, were not disappointed.

The motion was eventually agreed to. Mr. O'Connell moved for various returns regarding the coal-meters of Dublin, &c., which were ordered; but one regarding the sittings of the Recorder of Dublin, on an observation from Dr. Lefroy, was not pressed.

Mr. Gresswell called attention to a petition from the merchants of Liverpool, and moved for various returns regarding the export of manufactured woollen goods to the United States of America.

Mr. Milner Gibson obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent persons in England and Wales from losing their votes on changing their residence.

Mr. T. Attwood then called attention to the recent large exportations of bullion, and moved some declaratory resolutions.

After remarks from Lord John Russell, &c., The resolutions were negatived without a division.

Mr. M. Gibson having brought in the Electors' Removal Bill, which was read the first time, and the remaining orders having been disposed of, the house adjourned.

The case of Colonel Prince was brought, last night, fully under the consideration of the House of Lords; and in the course of the discussion which followed, the Duke of Wellington took a survey of the whole Canadian question, so far as the interests of England are concerned—a survey characterised by all the illustrious duke's habitual sagacity and reach of thought.

Lord Brougham indulged in a most furious tirade against Colonel Prince. His lordship accused that officer of repeated "murders"—charged him with habitual ferocity of disposition—and, indirectly, stigmatised him, amongst other things, as "a broken-down adventurer."

The ground of the charge against Colonel Prince, is, that he shot without trial, five of the American marauders, taken in arms against the Queen of England. Lord Brougham alleges that these men were "prisoners"—and that they were shot in cold blood.

Great clamour, has, undoubtedly been raised in Upper Canada, against Colonel Prince; and no man pretends that the transactions in question were not of a character to excite much pain and regret. We must, however, claim permission to observe, that even if Lord Brougham's statements had proved to be strictly accurate, still the manner in which he discussed the question was not to be commended. It was, in fact, a melancholy spectacle to witness that noble and learned lord, who had filled the office of lord high chancellor of England;—it was, we repeat, a melancholy spectacle to witness that noble and learned lord treating the case before the house, in a style that might have befitted a pettifogging pleader at the old Bailey. It was, right, undoubtedly, that Lord Brougham should vindicate the majesty of the law;—it was right that Lord Brougham should assert the claims of humanity;—it was right, that Lord Brougham should censure high offences, such as those which he imputed to Colonel Prince. But the fashion in which the ex-high chancellor does such things, is a matter of no slight moment. Vituperation, and quibbling, and buffoonery are arts interdicted to such a person. Their adoption by him, constitutes an offence, less heinous, perhaps, in reference to the immediate victim against whom they are employed, than in reference to that character of sacred impartiality which ought to attach to the law itself, and to all its authorised exponents.

Lord Brougham, by straining many inferences, and in ignorance of many facts which Lord Normanby subsequently disclosed, contrived to get up the semblance of a strong case against Colonel Prince. Yet in order to produce the effect which he aimed at, the noble and learned lord was compelled to grapple with difficulties of no ordinary character. The anomalous condition of Upper Canada, and the barbarous warfare by which it is desolated, the noble and learned Lord was, indeed, under the necessity of admitting;—but in order to assail Colonel Prince (of whom, by the way, Lord Brougham spoke in a tone that savoured somewhat of personal dislike) the noble and learned lord was compelled to denounce the public opinion of Upper Canada, as expressed at public meetings;—he was compelled to ridicule and vilify the attorney-general for Upper Canada, who by a deliberate opinion, had justified the conduct of Colonel Prince;—nay, he was compelled, moreover, to sneer at the judgment pronounced by Governor Sir George Arthur, and the military Court of Inquiry that sat upon Colonel Prince's case.—Lord Brougham was, in point of fact, reduced to the necessity of resting upon imputed discrepancies in the various statements made by the accused party—discrepancies which were reconciled by the explanations of Lord Normanby;—and upon the charges brought forward by certain individuals—charges, all of which as Lord Normanby assured the house, were unsubstantiated by evidence.

Lord Ellenborough read to the house a portion of Colonel Prince's defence of his conduct—a de-

fence which produced upon the noble auditory, a deep impression; and Lord Normanby, as we have stated, communicated to the house, certain most important facts exculpatory of the course adopted by the inculpated functionary. Neither of these noble lords defended the severities resorted to;—but they made it apparent, that in a case marked by exceeding difficulty, Colonel Prince was entitled to claim at the hands of the British nation, the most generous construction of his acts and motives.

The Duke of Wellington objected to the course adopted by Lord Brougham, as being irregular, and in its tendency, unjust. Parliament, as the illustrious duke observed, can never enter upon such inquiries, but at the risk of injury to the public service, or to individuals who are entitled to the fullest measure of justice. The transactions complained took place six months ago. If Colonel Prince has offended at all, he has offended as a military officer; and as a military officer he ought to be tried, and if condemned, punished. "But," exclaimed the illustrious duke, "a gallant friend of mine, Sir John Colborne is the proper person to inquire into the case of Colonel Prince. The English parliament has no business to interfere."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, JULY 15

Mr. Kent presented a petition from the members of the Indigent Sick Society, praying for a grant in aid of the funds of said society.

The order of the House of the 11th inst. for carrying the bill for incorporating the Benevolent Irish Society to her Majesty's Council, was rescinded.

Mr. Kent presented a petition from John Savage and others, of Outer Cove, praying for a grant for the road to that place.

Mr. Morris gave notice of motion for Monday, 29th inst., for the recommitment of bill to incorporate the Benevolent Irish Society.

Mr. Nugent gave notice of motion for printing said bill.

TUESDAY, 16th.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Kent, that a message be sent to her Majesty's Council on bill to provide for expenses of delegation, which was negatived by the Speaker's casting vote.

The House then went into committee on Academy Bill, and the chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Nugent gave notice of motion relative to the case of Kitley vs. Carson.

Mr. Moore gave notice of motion that no Bill be brought into the House after the 20th inst.

WEDNESDAY, 17th.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from Moses Gosse and others, inhabitants of Spaniards Bay and Bread & Cheese Cove, praying for a grant for a road between said places.

The bill to encourage the killing of wolves was read a 2d time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

It was resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to sit on privilege, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Nugent, from the Delegation to her Majesty's Government, on the affairs of the colony, laid before the House certain papers connected with a report of said Delegation, and gave notice that on Friday he would move that said report be received.

Ordered,—That said papers be placed in Mr. Nugent's hands until said report be presented.

The House then went into committee on Academy Bill, and the chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Winsor gave notice of motion for an address to his Excellency the Governor, requesting him to discontinue payment of sums for office rent to Clerk of Peace and Deputy Sheriff of Southern Circuit.

Mr. Winsor also gave notice of motion for printing of all documents connected with the Delegation.

The Solicitor General gave notice of the following motions—

For address to his Excellency praying for copies of all despatches from the Secretary of State in reference to the Delegation.

To consider of ways and means.

For a committee to consider his Excellency's message in reference to appointment of Sheriff at Labrador.

Mr. Winsor gave notice of motion for address to his Excellency for information relative to a temporary warrant issued by his Excellency.—Adjourned.

The brigantine *CHARLOTTE*, belonging to Mr. H. J. Furneaux, from St. John's N. F., bound to Miramichi, in ballast, went on shore in a thick fog, on Saturday, the 22nd ult., at 2 a. m., at Tignish, near the North Cape. Every exertion, on the part of the crew, aided by a party from the shore, was unavailing, as, in consequence of a heavy gale on the land, they were unable to get her off. The sea beat heavily over her during the night, and it was not until the next day that the crew were enabled to effect a landing. A survey having been held upon her, she has been condemned, and ordered to be sold for the benefit of all concerned.—*P. E. Island Gaz., July 2.*

Our shipping list last week briefly noticed the wreck of the ship *Aide-de-Camp* on Friar Island, off Owl's Head, a few leagues eastward of this port. The passengers who were saved suffered extreme privation during 36 hours on an uninhabited island, from which Mr. ———— Murphy, of Ship Harbor, took off 110, and relieved their hunger at his own house, whence he brought them hither last Saturday in his schooner; the remainder also arrived the same day in two other vessels. As soon as they arrived here their necessities were promptly alleviated by the Executive Authorities, who provided them with lodging in the Sugar House. Some having obtained employment intend to remain in this province, and others have been furnished with a passage to St. John, whither they were destined at first, according to a law which provides that in case emigrants bound to a particular colony happen to be shipwrecked on the coast of another, they shall be conveyed, at the

expense of the former, to their place of destination.—The Charitable Irish Society have appropriated £20, and the N. S. Philanthropic Society £5, towards procuring a passage to the United States for a few women and children whose relatives are residing there.—*Acadian Recorder, June 29.*

Mr. Papineau, whose arrival at Paris was mentioned some time since, has communicated to the *Revue du Progres* a history of the Canadian Insurrection.

One of the best commentaries upon radicalism is the contempt and suspicion with which it is viewed in France. And the most positive proof of what the French estimate such characters at, may be deduced from their late due appreciation of the great Canadian refugee, Louis Joseph Papineau. When the late *emeute* broke out in Paris, Papineau, whose vanity had made it impossible for him to conceal the ultra character of his political principles, was immediately arrested, and was lodged in the Conciergerie, one of the strongest of the Parisian prisons. Nothing direct appeared against him; but it appeared so highly improbable he should be ignorant of the plot, that he was suspected and detained till the extent of the commotion was ascertained. We do not conceive that his character was as duly appreciated in his own country; and we are sure he never was so appropriately lodged before.—This fact has long been known among our Canadian citizens; but their still cherished attachment to the demagogue has induced them to suppress it.—*Montreal Transcript.*

THE HARVEST.—A recent ride through the principal grain growing districts of the upper part of this State, has satisfied us that there is no exaggeration in the reports we have had of the exuberance of the crop that is now ripening for the sickle. Familiar, for many years, with the same section, we are sure that we have never known the fields to present so flattering a prospect. The wheat stands up so well, notwithstanding the weight of the heads, that a large portion of it may be cradled, although, occasionally, in very strong land, and moist places, it has lodged a little and must be reaped. The rye is already fit to be cut, and many of the farmers have made arrangements to commence that part of their harvest this week. The weather, we are sorry to find, is unfavorable. The wheat harvest will hardly commence before the beginning of next week. The cool weather has retarded the ripening of the grain, and a few days of hot sun are needed to dry the kernel and turn the fields from their present vividity to the golden hue which betokens the maturity of the staff of life.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

ARRIVALS.—In the *Angerona*, Mrs. Templeman and family, Capt. Dacres, R. A., Mr. Morris.—In the *Daniel* from Cadiz, Mr. John Eash.

Shipping Intelligence

Custom-House
Port of St. John's

ENTERED.
July 12.—Trial, Murphy, Sydney—70 tons coal.
Speculator, Wood, P. E. Island—35 M. lumber, 16 M. shingles.
Pearl, Earl, Figueira—100 Tons salt, 150 cabbages.
Angerona, Gillard, London—300 bls flour, 50 cases gin, and government stores.
13.—William Reed, Ayton, Cadiz—300 tons salt.
Sibella, Sparling, Sydney—100 tons coal.
17.—Devon, Dench, Sydney—80 chalds. coal.
Feronia, Ryan, Halifax—47 puns. rum 30 casks molasses.
LOADING
July 16.—Clondolin, Collins—Barbadoes.
17.—Hope, Cooper—Liverpool.
Goshawk, Smith, Berbice.
CLEARED
July 16.—Edward, Reed, N. Brunswick—ballast.
Friends, Whelan, Cape Breton—10 hhds. cider.
17.—Packet, Graham, N. Scotia—22 hhds. salt and sundry merchandise.

Sales by Auction.

AT THE STORES OF
Messrs. Bland & Tobin,
TO-MORROW,
(Friday,) At 12 o'Clock,
(To close Sales, and therefore without Reserve.)
THE FOLLOWING CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
WINES,

In lots to Suit Purchasers,—Viz :
5 Dozen Champagne
27 Ditto Sauterne
42 Ditto Claret
48 Ditto Hock
3 Ditto Old Mountain
2 Ditto Madeira
5½ Ditto Burgundy
12 Ditto Vin-de-grave
2½ Ditto Calcutta
4 Ditto Bucellas.
JAMES CLIFT,
Auctioneer.
July 18.

Valuable Fee Simple Property.

WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY
The 5th August next,
At 12 o'Clock
On the Premises,

A FARM, containing about 8 Acres, together with the CROF and a DWELLING-HOUSE erected thereon, situated on the *Lazy Bank Road*. Its proximity to the town renders it well worthy the attention of intending Purchasers.—For particulars apply to

PATRICK BRAZIL.

July 18.

NOTICES.

REGATTA.

THOSE Gentlemen who feel an interest in getting up a REGATTA on *Quidi Vidi Lake*, during the ensuing month, are requested to meet at KIELTY'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL, *King's Beach*, on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at 9 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements or so doing.

July 18.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Subscriber until FRIDAY, the 19th July at Noon,

For making a road from Upper Long Pond Bridge to meet the Road leading by Rennie's Mill.

For repairing the Road from St. John's to Quidi Vidi, along the South Side of the Pond.

For making a road leading from the Wigmore's Gully Road to the Old Topsail Road.

For making part of a Road from James Dunn's Gate, at Monday's Pond, to George's Pond.

For repairing part of the Topsail Road commencing at Mr. Palk's River Head.

For making part of the Topsail Road commencing at the 7th mile post.

For repairing Cochrane Street.

N. B.—Tenders to express the rate per perch, and no Tender will be accepted without good and sufficient surety be given for the fulfilment of the contract.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Chairman of the Board of
Road Commissioners.

July 2.

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARIAT GENERAL will receive SEALED TENDERS, until one o'Clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 5th August, proximo, for the Supply of

Seven Hundred and Fifty Barrels

Superfine FLOUR,

Either of Copenhagen, Hamburg, or American growth.

To be deposited in the Queen's Stores at Forts *William*, or *Townshend*, at the expense of the Contractor; there to be subject to approval by the customary Board of Military Officers, and warranted to keep good eight months after survey.

The import duty will be remitted to the Contractor.

The first delivery of 150 barrels, to be made by the 1st September; the second, 450, by the 1st December, 1839; and the remaining 150 barrels early in May 1840.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a letter from two responsible persons (to be approved by the Senior Commissariat Officer) engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the penal sum of £400 sterling for the faithful performance of his Contract.

The price sterling per Barrel of 196 lbs. net weight, to be stated in words at length.

Payment will be made after each delivery, in British silver money, or, at the option of the senior Commissariat Officer, in Bills on her Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. sterling due.

COMMISSARIAT,
St. John's, 5th July, 1839.

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 M'GRATH, Architect, at Mr. John Dillon's, Queen-st., St. John's.
N. B.—An APPRENTICE wanted.
June 27.

For Freight or Charter.



THE BRIG
Aquafort,

JONES Master;

Will stow about 90 Tuns OIL—Apply to
M'BRIDE & KERR.

FOR SALE,

400 Hogsheads Figueira

SALT,

(On board said Vessel.)

July 18.

On Sale.

Now Landing,

From the Schr. "ROYAL WILLIAM" from New York,

AND FOR SALE BY

The Subscriber,

488 Barrels Superfine States Flour

50 Half Barrels ditto do.

144 Barrels Pork

150 Boxes Crackers

26 Boxes Coffee

15 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco

5 Hogsheads Indian Corn

And a few dozen Hats and Brooms

ALSO ON HAND,

100 Boxes Raisins

6 Casks Albany ALE.

J. B. BARNES.

July 18.

BY

Samuel Codner,

A Consignment of Assorted CORDAGE,

ALSO,

Bread, Flour, Pork

Pease, Oatmeal, Pearl Barley

Soap, Nails, Oakum

White Lead, Black and Bright Varnish

Black and Lead Color Paints

Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, Turpentine

Coopers Rush, Clapboard

Herring Nets 80—60—50 and 40 Rans

And at a Reduced Price,

A few Hhds. Devonshire

ALE.

July 18.

NOW LANDING

FROM THE APOLLO,

100 Barrels Prime Irish

PORK,

25 Casks Sugar.

PATRICK MORRIS.

July 18.

Cadiz Salt (Afloat.)

THE Cargo of the Brig *rtha*

BY PATRICK MORRIS.

July 18.

CHOICE OLD WINES.

A Few Hogsheads and Qr.-casks of I. A. G. OLD LONDON PARTICULAR, and a few Qr.-casks of Rich Old MALSSEY, SERVICIAL, and TINTO, the remains of the *ELIZA'S* Cargo from Madeira last year;

ALSO,

Some pipes, Hogsheads and Qr.-casks of

Pico London Particular,

A DELICIOUS TABLE WINE,

For Sale, at Reduced Prices, by

J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

July 11.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

Schr. Billow,

94 Tons;

Schr. Dove,

70 Tons;

With all MATERIALS, as just returned from the Sealing Voyage.—Apply to

BAINÉ, JOHNSTON & Co.

May 23.

Wanted to Charter.

A VESSEL that will carry about 1500 to 2000 Qtls. of Fish in Casks to the West Indies.
W. & H. THOMAS & Co.
July 4.

On Sale.

BY

The Subscribers,

Nineteen Hogsheads Muscovado

SUGAR.

BOWRING BROTHERS.

July 11.

BY

Ewen & Nicholas Stabb,

Pork in Barrels and Half-barrels

Butter, Beef, Bread, Pease

FLOUR, States and Hamburg

HAMS, English and Westphalia

Loaf Sugar

Congo and Bohea Teas

Barley and Oats

Cod and Caplin Seines, Bank Lines

Herring Nets, 40, 50, 60, and 80 Rans

CORDAGE, 1 inch to 5 inches

Oakum, Spun yarn

1 Banking Cable 7½ inch

English made BOOTS & SHOES

Butt and Shoulder Leather

Stockholm Tar

Soap, Tinware

PAINTS, Green, Red, Yellow, Lead Color &c.,

White and Red Lead

Marble Chimney Pieces

1 Fish Screw.

July 4.

FOR SALE

By Private Contract.

A FARM containing 33 ACRES, (9 under cultivation,) situated on the *Torbay Road*, 2½ miles from Town; a new and well-built DWELLING stands upon this property, and it will be found a most eligible Investment.

The STOCK, consisting of PLOUGHS, HARROWS, CARTS &c., may be had on advantageous terms, as well as a good serviceable HORSE.

The Property is held under lease from Government for ever, at an annual rent of 9d per acre.

For particulars, apply to

JOHN QUINN.

Church Hill.

July 4.

LATELY IMPORTED,

AND FOR SALE

BY

Codner & Jennings,

SUPERIOR Old Port Wine in Pipes, Hogs

heads 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

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

(SALT AFLOAT)

200 Tons Cadiz SALT

For Sale by

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

June 20.

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,

launched in May last, and faithfully built.

June 20.

On Sale.

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

4 Caplin Seines, assorted sizes

And a Few Mackerel and Herring Nets,

ALSO,

Lately Received from Hamburg,

6 Cases very excellent Cherry Brandy.

BLAND & TOBIN.

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 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 Bedlamer do.

About 25 Tuns Small 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



Poets' Corner.

IRELAND.

The following beautiful stanzas, are supposed to have been written by Lord Edward Fitzgerald on the night of his being arrested:

Oh! IRELAND, my country! the hour
Of thy pride and thy splendour has pass'd,
And the chain which was spann'd in thy moment of power,
Hangs heavy around thee at last,
There are marks in the fate of each clime,
There are turns in the fortunes of men;
But the changes of realms or the chances of time
Shall never restore thee again:
Thou art chain'd to the wheel of the foe,
By links which the world shall not sever;
With thy tyrants thro' storm and thro' calm thou shalt go,
And thy sentence is bondage for ever.
Thou art doom'd for the thankless to toil:
Thou art left for the proud to disdain;
And the blood of thy sons, and the wealth of thy soil
Shall be wasted, and wasted in vain!
Thy riches with taunts shall be taken;
Thy valour with coldness repaid;
And of millions who see thee sunk and forsaken,
Not one shall stand forth in thy aid,
In the nations thy place is left void:
Thou art lost in the list of the free;
Even realms by the plague and the earthquake destroy'd,
May retrieve—but no hope is for thee.

LECTURE ON THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF KOERNER.

DELIVERED BY G. T. RICHARDSON, ESQ. OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

(From the Liverpool Albion)

On Monday evening, the 6th instant, Mr. Richardson gave his very popular and interesting lecture on the life and writings of the celebrated soldier-poet of Germany, in the theatre of the Medical Institution. The lecturer commenced by observing, that he was usually in the habit of delivering this discourse as the portion of a series of lectures on the German language and literature, that the shortness of his stay on the present occasion, would prevent him from offering more than this single discourse; but that he should have much pleasure in resuming the subject and delivering a course of lectures illustrative of the beautiful language and copious and interesting literature of Germany, at any future period should the subject be deemed worthy of public attention.

He next proceeded to offer a sketch of the life and character of Koerner, and of his admirable and spirit-stirring productions. The youth, it appears, was brought up under the immediate care and attention of his father, who was himself a man of very superior mind and attainments, was the personal friend and biographer of Schiller, and who also wrote the narration of his son's career, from which Mr. Richardson's account was abridged. The youth appears not to have displayed any peculiar promise in early life, though the characteristic features of his disposition were, from the first, great tenderness of heart and lively powers of imagination. After obtaining the rudiments of a liberal education, under the judicious care and superintendance of his distinguished parent, he was sent to the Universities, first of Friburg, and then of Vienna. He speedily published a collection of juvenile poems, possessing considerable promise, under the appropriate title of "Blossoms," and, encouraged by the favourable reception of this effort, published a succeeding volume, entitled "The Lyre and Sword," consisting chiefly of martial poems, which breathed a strong and heartfelt spirit of sympathy for the sufferings of his countrymen, who then languished under the oppression of the French; and invited them to throw off the yoke of their tyrants. He next produced a dramatic piece, which met with so much success as to encourage him to persevere as a dramatic writer; and thus, in the brief space of fifteen months, he produced no less than fifteen dramatic pieces which were all honoured with public approbation. The most flattering and substantial rewards crowned his career: the most eminent writers of Germany hailed and applauded his success. He was appointed dramatic poet to the Court of the Emperor of Austria, and was happily united to the lady of his choice, and the most favourable auspices of favour and fortune. And now it was, the lecturer observed, that he spurned the fairest worldly prospects and devoted himself to the cause of his country's freedom. At this period, the end of 1812, the French army was destroyed in the disastrous campaign of Russia, the Prussians were the first to rise, and Koerner among the first to join them. With his characteristic ardour he joined the corps of volunteers, of men of superior classes in life, whom zeal for their country's freedom had induced them to take up arms like himself.

On joining the army he devoted himself to the

duties of a military life, as well as to the composition of martial poems, calculated to arouse the patriotic energies of his countrymen. He took an active part in all the operations of the campaign of 1813, and especially in a bold and daring incursion made by the cavalry of his corps through the line of country occupied by the army, the effect of which was so harassing to the French as to induce them to lay a plot for the extermination of all who had taken part in the enterprise, and, in consequence, he was severely wounded. Recovering, however, from his wounds, he speedily rejoined his comrades; and, in a skirmish which shortly afterwards ensued, being led too far by his characteristic ardour, was killed by a musket ball, and interred on the field of battle, amid the regrets of his comrades and the sorrow and sympathy of the whole German nation.

Such was the life, such the heroic death of the gifted Koerner, who is revered and idolized by his countrymen, but is scarcely sufficiently known in this country. His productions have been partially translated. Lord Francis Egerton has rendered some of his poems; and Mr. Richardson noticed, with deserved commendation, the version of Mr. Chorley, of this town. The first recitation was "Good Night." This beautiful piece was followed by one of a more joyous character, entitled "The Three Stars." Another, "The Oaks," he especially dwelt upon, and then gave a "War Song," commencing

Darkly dawning, death unshrouded,
Breaks the great the dreadful day!
And the sun, all cold and clouded
Lights us on our gory way.

His "Farewell to Life," "Lützow's Wild Chase," "My Father Land," and "Hunter's Song" were received with rapturous applause. The "Sword Song" is remarkable for originality, and its language is at once novel and energetic. It begins,

My sword! why art thou gleaming,
In rays of splendour beaming?
Thy master longs to know
Why thou dost glitter so?

The works of this singularly talented and heroic youth who died at the early age of twenty-two years, comprise four volumes.

The discourse proved extremely gratifying to a numerous and intelligent auditory. The beauty of the poems themselves was increased by the spirited and energetic style in which they were recited, as well as by the introduction of some of the martial and beautiful German airs, by von Weber and others, which Mr. Richardson favoured the audience by singing, and the evening proved one of very considerable interest. Some letters of the father of Koerner, Mrs. Hemans, and other distinguished individuals afforded additional gratification at the close of the discourse.

A SLIGHT REMINISCENCE OF THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY.

BY AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

Poor Haynes Bayly! And he is dead! And the Newspapers tell us, that his latter days were embittered, and perhaps, his noble spirit bowed down within him by the pressure of that poverty which has quenched many a star of lofty genius.—Poor Haynes Bayly! It seems but as yesterday the years fly by so rapidly, but yesterday, that I first saw him, a striking-looking youth with all the brilliancy of poetic fire, and all the light of hope flashing from his bright blue eyes. I was sitting in my rooms, at—poring over volumes of Greek and Latin, when a card and a letter were brought to me. On the former was neatly printed "Mr. THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY." The latter was an introduction from a mutual friend who had left the University. He was an eccentric fellow, and his letter was to this effect, "Dear—, I beg to introduce to your patronizing care Mr. Thomas Haynes Bayly, who is coming up to the University. He is very agreeable, writes elegant verses, and has a remarkably handsome curly head of hair, all of which things make him a great favourite with the ladies.—Yours, truly,—" Bayly was soon domiciled in the University, was generally known and generally liked. His tastes, however did not incline him to take much interest in the studies absolutely necessary in *Alma Mater*. He was everlastingly scribbling verses, love songs, elegies, anything which could bring out "the poet's fire," when he ought to have been poring over ponderous volumes of the ancient classics, and the end of it was, if I recollect rightly, for I left before him, that he quitted the University somewhat in disgust, without going up to be examined for a degree.

When next we met, it was in Bath, where he was "the observed of all observers, and the admired of all admirers," the presiding deity of *fetes*, balls and every kind of amusement in that city of pleasure and enjoyment. With the ladies he was, indeed, as my correspondent had announced to me, an especial favourite. It was delightful to look on and observe how anxiously a smile was watched for from this Adonis by many and many a lovely fair one. Should I describe the scene which occurred on the evening when his intended marriage was announced I should not be believed. There were faintings and hysterics in the public-ball-room, and I know not what besides. However, nothing very fatal ensued. The disappointed fair ones soon married—out of pique, I suppose, which has done much in the line matrimonial before now. But let that pass. Who that was in Bath, in the days that I speak of, can have forgotten the splendid entertainment given by poor

Bayly soon after his wedding, himself still in all the buoyancy of youth, and his lovely bride elevated on a kind of throne to receive her guests? These things come back upon me in resistless force when I read of the circumstances in which he died.—Again the circle of which he was one of the brightest ornaments was enlarged. He left Bath for London, and, for a time, was the lion of the fashionable *cafes* of the metropolis. But this also had its end. When next I heard of him, for I never saw him more, he had become a resident at Boulogne-sur-mer, where, as everywhere else, he was the favourite of all who knew him. My informant on these points had his notice first attracted to him, by observing him regularly every morning pass his lodgings, with a lovely little girl tripping by his side in all the elegance of the most fashionable attire. It was his daughter, whom the fond and proud father saw to her school, day by day.—He was described to me as still looking well and handsome, but, withal, having that look which all men soon bear upon their brow when exposed to the buffetings of adverse fortune. From that time I heard of him no more, until I saw his death announced in the Cheltenham papers. Neither, until I read it there, did I know that he was pressed down by poverty. I did not fancy that he was rich, but I always supposed that he was in comfortable circumstances, and that he wrote as much for amusement as for the profit which accrued to him from his pen. Poor fellow! It was otherwise, and, like many a son of genius before him, he has been compelled to wear a cheerful countenance before the world when care was cankering and corroding at his heart. But he is gone, and peace to his memory. Like others he may have had his foibles and his faults, but the writer of this slight memento never knew anything but good of THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY.

NEW READING ROOMS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—They form part of the north side of the quadrangle, and consists of two apartments, which communicate with each other; each room is sixty feet in length by thirty in width, and thirty-three in height. The old reading rooms are to be appropriated to the reception of manuscripts. It is stated also that a peculiar plan has been adopted to prevent a recurrence of the numerous deprecations recently committed on the library. The readers are to return the books and to obtain the tickets they give on applying for them. On the ticket it is stated, that "the reader will be held responsible for the books so long as the ticket remains uncancelled."—A correspondent of the *Times* has, however, pointed out some strange inconveniences in the new arrangements:—"The catalogues which must be consulted before a ticket can be filled up, are placed at one end of the rooms, while the place for delivering the tickets is at the other. The space appropriated for examining the catalogues, which in the old rooms was inconveniently small, is in the new ones still smaller; and those who are inclined to be fastidious might be tempted to make a passing remark upon the desk, if desk it can be called, prepared for the reception of the catalogues. It consists of a piece of unpainted deal, well adapted for the exposure of geese for sale at the approaching festival of Michaelmas, but rather out of place in the National Library of Great Britain. Lastly, readers are instructed to return the books and obtain the corresponding ticket under a penalty of being responsible for the book so long as the ticket remains uncancelled. The effect of this is that gentlemen consulting the books in the library are obliged to become porters, and to stagger from one end of the room to the other under the weight of folios and quartos, in order to be relieved from the responsibility which is thus imposed upon them. The examination of the books with the tickets may not be objectionable, but it should be performed at the seat which the reader has occupied." This regulation has met with staunch upholders, and a correspondent of Saturday's *Times* observes:—"Readers in general, to save their own time, find it more convenient to take back their books themselves, and ask for the tickets. It has been observed that persons of education and gentlemen not only are willing, but insist on doing so, whilst a few ill-mannered readers, with all the arrogance of insolent vulgarity, require the attendants to carry books for them."

MATRIMONY.—The mistaken judgments of parents is shown in making matrimonial engagements for their children, before they are able to form wishes for themselves on that important point; for it almost invariably follows that a marriage, where the inclinations of the parties most interested have not been consulted, is contemplated by them with abhorrence, however unobjectionable it may be; and this happens even in cases where a union with each other would have been their most ardent desire, had they been left to follow the free bent of their own inclinations, or stimulated by a little opposition. People are generally more tenacious of interference on this point than on any other; so much so, that, in forty nine cases out of fifty, the least attempt to lead the affections towards any particular object, is certain to turn them in a totally different direction. This effect may not always arise from the mere contradiction of our nature, but may be the natural consequence of the steps usually taken by parents to further the accomplishment of their wishes; for instance, a man considers it desirable that his daughter shall form an alliance with a certain gentleman, because he is a man of high rank, of vast property, or for any other cogent reason he may choose to assign. The young lady deems: she is scolded

by mamma, lectured by papa, and teased to death by aunt and cousins, and fatigued by a constant repetition of the numerous good qualities of the lover, till his name becomes associated in her mind with all the thousand disagreeables she is made to endure on his account, and thus he becomes an object of disgust by the very means that are employed to render him agreeable to the tormented fair one. It is the same in the opposite sex; those chains are lightly worn that a man manufactures for himself; but who does not find the fetters insupportable that are fixed upon him by another?

Newspaper Writers.—One of the earliest reporters of Parliamentary speeches was Dr. Johnson, who made all think and speak, in his own pompous and measured phraseology, and who made all, like the objects seen through a tinted glass; if not exactly like in outline and dimensions, of the same colour and presentment. To him succeeded the elder Woodfall—a name which still has its worthy representatives in our literature. Among the reporters of the present century we may enumerate—Sir John Campbell, Mr. Sergeant Spankie, Sir James Mackintosh, Sergeant Talfourd, Mr. C. Dickens ("Boz") and other not unhonoured names; while nearly every man of literary eminence for the last fifty years has here, as well as in France, "dabbled" in newspaper writing. The haughty, and the would-be aristocrat, equally affect to decry newspaper writers, in the same manner as schoolboys hate their masters from whom they have derived nearly all of information they possess.

A SCENE IN COURT.—"I call upon you," said the counsellor, "to state distinctly upon what authority you are prepared to swear to the mare's age?" "Upon what authority?" said the ostler interrogatively. "You are to reply and not to repeat the questions put to you." "I don't consider a man's bound to answer a question afore he's time to turn it in his mind." "Nothing can be more simple, Sir, than the question put. I again repeat it. Upon what authority do you swear to the animals age?" "The best authority," responded the witness gruffly. "Then why such evasion? Why not state it at once?" "Well then, if you must have it—'Must! I will have it,' vociferated the counsellor interrupting the witness. "Well then, if you must and will have it," rejoined the ostler with imperturbable gravity, "why, then, I had it myself from the mare's own mouth." A simultaneous burst of laughter rang through the court. The judge on the bench could with difficulty confine his risible muscles to judicial decorum.—*Land Sharks and Sea Gulls.*

AMERICAN POLITENESS.—The cheerful unremitting civility of all gentlemen travellers throughout the country is very striking to a stranger. The degree of consideration shown to women is, in my opinion, greater than is rational, or good for either party; but the manners of an American stage coach might afford a valuable lesson and example to many classes of Europeans who have a high opinion of their own civilization. I never saw any manner so repulsive as that of many American ladies on board steam-boats—everything is said and done without the least trace of cheerfulness—a consequence of the ladies being petted and humoured as they are.—*Miss Martineau.*

AMERICAN WOMEN.—They are better educated by Providence than by men. The lot of humanity is theirs: they have labour, probation, joy, and sorrow. They are good wives, and, under the teaching of nature, good mothers. They have within the range of their activity, good sense, good temper, and good manners. Their beauty is very remarkable, and I think their wit no less. Their charity is overflowing, if it were but more enlightened; and it may be supposed that they could not exist without religion.—*Miss Martineau.*

CHARITY.—Charity cannot be administered with too delicate a hand, if it would preserve the virtue and independence of him whom it relieves. It should not appear even as a gift; nor is it such: our wealth is not our own: it is a trust; and we are accountable to God for its administration.—*Dr. Schiefeld.*

Jack Bannister's Wit at an Auction.—Bannister being at an auction in the Strand, where the auctioneer, who it appeared was selling his own goods, said, "ladies and gentlemen, I am not selling goods, I am giving them away." "Then," said Bannister, "I will thank you for that tea-urn you have in your hand."

Mr. D. W. Harvey.—A card, on the appointment of this gentleman "registrar of hackney-coaches," verifies as follows:—
Him as gets wittles as a Jarvey,
Must tip the tin to Wittle Harvey.

CONSUMPTION.—Of this fatal and frequent disease, it is stated by Dr. Scholefield, that little more than half the number of deaths occur in Jersey, in comparison with the amount in Great Britain and other parts of Europe.

FEMALE ATTIRE.—Women never allow beauty in a face that has an odd-looking bonnet over it; not will they readily allow any one to be ugly whose caps are unexceptionable.—*Eulwer.*

A man in Kentucky put himself on the fire instead of the kettle, and did not find out his mistake until he began to sing.

Printed and published every Thursday morning, by WILLIAM RICHARD SHEA, for the Proprietors at their Office, in the rear of Mrs. Firth's Hotel, Duckworth-street.—Terms, One Guinea per Annum.