



# Newfoundlander

No. 627.

THURSDAY, August 1, 1839.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

BY  
**HUNTERS & Co.**

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

BY  
**Baine, Johnston, & Co.,**

Ex Brig OLINDA, from Greenock,  
24 Barrels PORK  
7 Tierces BEEF;  
In Store.  
60 Pancheons Scotch OATS  
30 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO  
BREAD, FLOUR  
PORK, BUTTER, MOLASSES  
PITCH, TAR, &c. &c. April 4.

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

principally adapted for places of  
devotion.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,  
THE

**Schr. Billow,**

94 Tons;

**Schr. Dove,**

70 Tons;

With all MATERIALS, as just returned from the  
Sealing Voyage.—Apply to  
BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.  
May 23.

BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,  
THE WELL-KNOWN

**Mercantile Establishment,**

Situated at CATALINA, and belonging to the  
Estate of the late JOHN THOMPSON; at present  
in the occupancy of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON,  
Jr.—For further particulars apply to  
JAMES TUBRID,  
Agent for the Estate  
April 25.

**TO BE LET,**

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.

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 im-  
mediately if required.

G. & R. CLAPP.

On Sale.

**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 "Anity" from Hamburgh,  
AND OFFER FOR SALE,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR OIL PAYMENT,

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

**LIME.**

ROCHE and SLAKED, deliverable in quan-  
tities, at the shortest Notice by  
NICHOLAS CROKE.  
Orders from Outports punctually attended to.  
June 27. 7w.

**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  
thereby be enabled to arrange so that one of the  
above Packets will leave Carbonear and Portugal  
Cove every morning while the navigation remains  
open.—The *NATIVE LASS* is built in a super-  
ior manner, copper-fastened and coppered, sails  
remarkably fast, and is decidedly superior to any  
Craft of her description.—The *NORA CREINA*  
is sufficiently known to render it unnecessary that  
any exposition as to her qualities should be gone  
into.

FARES:

Cabin Passengers..... 7s. 6d.  
Steerage Ditto..... 5s. 0d.  
Letters (single)..... 0s. 6d.  
— (double)..... 1s. 0d.  
And Parcels, in proportion to their size and  
weight.

The Subscriber will be responsible for any par-  
cel, &c., that may be given in charge to him.  
JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, June 25, 1839.

On Sale.

LATELY IMPORTED,  
AND FOR SALE

BY  
**M'BRIDE & KERR,**  
2000 BAGS Bread, 1st, 2d, and 3d qua-  
lity

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 hoghead  
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.

**CHOICE OLD WINES.**

A Few Hogsheds and Qr.-casks of I. A. G.  
OLD LONDON-PARTICULAR, and a  
few Qr.-casks of Rich Old MALMSEY, SER-  
CIAL, and TINTO, the remains of the ELIZA's  
Cargo from Madeira last year;

ALSO,  
Some pipes Hogsheds and Qr.-casks of  
**Pico London Particular,**  
A DELICIOUS TABLE WINE,  
For Sale, at Reduced Prices, by  
J. DUNSCOMB & Co.  
July 11.

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.

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;

**IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.**

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 27.

Lord Brougham said that notwithstanding the  
mention made in the Queen's speech, and not-  
withstanding the message from the Crown, that a  
message should be brought forward with reference  
to Canada, the House was still without any such  
message before it; and he should like to ask whe-  
ther it was likely that such a measure would be  
brought forward soon. He thought it would be  
very desirable that it should be brought forward  
immediately if possible, rather than probably three  
weeks hence, when the house might be much more  
fully occupied than it was at present.

Lord Melbourne said it was very true that that  
subject had been adverted to in the Queen's speech,  
and had also been brought before both houses of  
Parliament, by a message from the Crown. Un-  
der these circumstances a measure was in contem-  
plation—it was a measure of great importance and  
required great consideration, but it was the inten-  
tion of her Majesty's Government to bring it for-  
ward.

The House of Lords last night (May 31) was  
occupied with a discussion which arose out of cer-  
tain questions put by the Earl of Winchelsea, with  
the view, as he stated, of eliciting some further ex-  
planation regarding the late resignation of the  
Ministry. He ended a long speech by calling upon  
Viscount Melbourne to say why he considered  
himself more prepared now than formerly to carry  
on successfully the business of the country.

Viscount Melbourne in reply maintained that he  
had already explained every circumstance, and  
clearly shown that as a gentleman he could not  
have acted other than he had done. He admitted  
the difficulties with which his Government was  
surrounded, but those difficulties would never be  
lessened by any abandonment of principle on his  
part, or any different conduct of the Government.  
His opinions on most public subjects were well  
known, and therefore he need not repeat them;  
he would only say that to all measures of real re-  
formation, he was a warm and anxious friend; but  
he was not prepared to adopt measures contrary to  
his feelings, opinions, and conscience, for the sake  
of gaining the support they might conciliate.

Lord Brougham followed with a vehement in-  
vective against the manner in which the Queen's  
name had been mixed up in the discussion, and  
said that from the practice of the present ministry  
it was apparent that when a Government came  
down and said, in the usual and customary form  
appropriate to the occasion, "We are only in of-  
fice until our successors are appointed," they meant,  
"We are only in office until our wives and sisters  
shall succeed in preventing our intended successors  
from taking it."

The Duke of Wellington was understood to  
say that the Melbourne Ministry had had no real  
ground for resigning office, and that, if the Pre-  
mier did his duty, he would be supported both by  
the Parliament and the people.

The Marquis of Normanby made a statement  
that he had been most anxious that his wife should  
retire from the palace, although he could not agree  
in the justice of Sir R. Peel's demand, but the So-  
vereign positively refused to permit it.

The Earl of Winchelsea wound up the debate  
by observing that he had not obtained any satis-  
factory answer to any of his questions.

The Duke of Wellington had given a splen-  
ded ball at Apsley House, in compliment to the  
Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia; 1000 of the  
nobility and gentry in town were present. The  
whole range of saloons, including the gallery, seven  
in number, were thrown open on this occasion.—  
The Duke appeared in the best of health and  
spirits. He wore the ribbon and star of the  
order of the Garter.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The  
Hastings, 74, Capt. P. E. Lock, arrived at Ports-  
mouth on Wednesday, having on board the Queen  
Dowager, whose arrival was prematurely announ-  
ced in some of the London journals last week.—  
Many thousand persons were assembled in every  
direction, anxiously waiting to witness the worthy  
Queen's again landing on the shores of Old Eng-  
land. Immediately on the Hastings arrival,  
the Prince of Saxe Weimer and Lord Adol-  
phus Fitzclarence went on board, having been

some days here waiting her Majesty's arrival. It affords us great pleasure to state that the Queen's health has greatly improved since her departure from England.

It is stated in a letter from Odessa dated 11th May, that four out of five squadrons of the 6th Regiment of Cossacks of the Line had passed over to the Circassians with arms and baggage.—Another letter dated the 19th, states that from 25,000 to 30,000 under the command of General Rolt were to assemble at Sebastopol before the end of May, with five demi-brigades of horse artillery. These troops were to be transported to the Dardanelles at the first signal, for the assistance of Turkey, and would be followed by other troops. The Carlists had taken Ricoll in Catalonia, 27th May, burnt the town to the ground, and massacred all the inhabitants, over one thousand.

London dates to the 12th and Liverpool to the 13th June have been received by Mail, via New York, where the Liverpool Steamer, had arrived in 17 days from Liverpool. The honble. Samuel Cunard, who had taken his passage in the Liverpool, had been detained, and would come out in the British Queen.

(From the Examiner.)

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S DISMISSAL.

The Duke of Newcastle has been dismissed from the Lord-Lieutenancy of the county of Nottingham. It seems that the Lord of Clumber (who, some short time ago, was reported to have declared, that neither Lord John Russell nor the devil, his master, should induce him (the Duke) to make certain necessary additions to the commission of the peace) objected to the appointment of a gentleman to the Magistracy on the ground of his politics and dissent from the Established Church. The Chancellor replied that the gentleman in question was not the violent politician represented by the Duke, and that, as for his dissent, that could be no just reason for excluding him from the Magistracy. The Lord of Clumber, remembering past impunity, rejoined insolently, admitting, what he could not dispute, the right of the Chancellor to make any appointment he thought proper; and adding, that if he did so in the instance of the person whose fitness had been discussed, he, the Chancellor, would have the satisfaction of having done what was highly wrong, or something to that effect. The Chancellor forbearantly returned the insolent letter, begging the Duke to reconsider it. The Duke persisted in the insult, and the next step was his dismissal.—Such is the current report of the transaction.

We will not qualify our satisfaction to this just act of the Government by any regret that it had not taken place sooner, when the conduct of the narrow-minded and violent nobleman would have justified it, for it is now so well done, on grounds so just, and after such forbearant and gentlemanly conduct, that the proceeding could not have appeared to more advantage; and the sensible men even of the Tory party feel that no room is left for complaint.—or, more, that the Government has only done what was imperatively due to the maintenance of its own dignity.

It pleases us the more that, in the question involving the Duke of Newcastle's dismissal, the Chancellor asserted so resolutely the just claim of Dissenters to equality in all civil rights and claims to trust and authority.

It is reported that the dismissed Duke has not been comforted with the sympathy or approval of the Duke of Wellington.

FRENCH AGGRESSION.

Sir. S. Lushington has brought under the consideration of the House of Commons a strong case of aggression on the part of France, against our trade on the African coast. We can at this moment, with our space pre-occupied, only refer our readers to the account of the matter in our Parliamentary proceedings; but we cannot even thus cursorily allude to the matter without asking whether, while such things happen, it is prudent and fitting that our ships of war should be short of their fighting complements of men, while the French Ships with which they may be engaged in unexpected conflict are amply manned.

THE PENNY POSTAGE.

We have very great satisfaction in copying from the Morning Chronicle this account of Lord Melbourne's reception of the deputation in favour of Mr. Hill's plan for the Penny Postage:

"His lordship received the deputation in the most courteous manner, and the answer returned by him to their representations will afford very general satisfaction, as it evinced his anxiety to yield to the wish universally expressed for the penny postage. Indeed, the only circumstance touched on by his lordship, from which any ground of hesitation might be inferred, had reference to considerations of revenue; and it is gratifying to know that a body of respectable merchants in the city can be found ready to take on themselves all the risk of the reduction, by contracting for the execution of this branch of the public service at the proposed rate, and securing the government in the full amount of revenue now derived from the Post-office department. This at once sets the question of revenue at rest."

A mercantile friend has favoured us with the following Copy of the Ordinance of the Governor of Martinique, opening the Ports of that Colony

for the exportation of Sugar by all flags and to all countries:—

"Considering that the reduced and declining state of the Colony demands immediate succor, without which the inevitable disastrous prices of sugars will end in producing commotions, the disorganization of the existence of families, plantations, and the working people.

"That if some large proprietors can yet wait further delays, it has become impossible to the mass of the middling and smaller classes who can no longer through their credit, aid themselves either in procuring codfish and other provisions, or the means to pay for lumber and other indispensable articles for the repairs of damages sustained by the dreadful disaster of the 11th January.

"Therefore should this state of things be further prolonged, a national injury must be the result by the total overthrow of the means of existence of this class of the French people, whose preservation has been confided to us by His Majesty, as our first obligation.

"On the report of the Director of the Interior, and the advice of our Privy Councils, We have enacted and do hereby enact, under the approbation of His Majesty's Government, as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

"The exportation of sugar is authorised in this Colony under all flags, and for all destinations.

ARTICLE II.

"This authority to cease on the day that official information shall arrive at Martinique of the reduction of duties in France, or other Legislative measures which shall permit an existence to the Colony.

ARTICLE III.

"The Director of the Interior is charged with the execution of this Act, &c."

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), AUGUST 1, 1839.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MONDAY, July 29.

Mr. Moore presented a Bill to regulate persons employed in the Seal Fishery, and the same was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Nugent, a Bill to encourage the killing of wolves was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be sent to the Council for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General, a Bill to repeal several acts now in force, respecting Light Houses, and to make further provision for said Light Houses, and to consolidate into one Act the laws relating to the same, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Nugent, a committee was appointed to search the journals of H. M. Council, to ascertain what has been done in Jury Bill, and Bill to prevent fraud in the sale of certain articles imported into this Colony.

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

TUESDAY, July 30.

The Speaker laid before the House the following documents transmitted by his Excellency in accordance with various addresses of the House,—

Returns of Civil and Criminal prosecutions had before the Magistrates of Brigus, for year ending 1st June, 1839.

Returns of Vessels other than coasting and fishing Vessels, entering the ports of Conception Bay, for year ended June 30, 1839.

A similar return of fishing and coasting Vessels. A copy of the grant on which the Charity School of St. John's was founded.

The Speaker further presented the following message from his Excellency:—

The Governor, transmits to the House of Assembly, a statement made by the Treasurer in explanation of the circumstances connected with the temporary Warrant adverted to in the address of the House of the 22d inst.—which statement appears to his Excellency perfectly clear and satisfactory.

A Copy of the 2d Report of Mr. Jukes.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from Arthur Toomey and 66 others, of Musquito, praying for a grant for the road from that place to Harbor Grace and Carbonar.

The House then went into committee on Bill to repeal in part an act to regulate the building of houses in Water-street, in the town of St. John's, and the chairman reported an amendment which was read and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Nugent moved that the Grants from Sir J. T. Duckworth and from his Excellency Governor Prescott be printed.

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

In the Council on Thursday, the bill to prevent fraud in the sale of certain articles, was committed, and delivered into the House without a report—it consequently falls to the ground. The House then went into committee on bill to provide for the Delegation Expenses, and on the preamble being read, the hon. W. Thomas moved its rejection. His opposition to the Bill was grounded on principle, and stood without any reference to its details; he contended that the adoption of such a measure would involve a dangerous precedent; public functionaries would have no protection for the honest and independent discharge of their official duties—they would be placed at the mercy of the popular branch of the Legislature, which might at any time that the conduct of such men was not consonant with its views, institute inquiries, perhaps without any just grounds of complaint—inquiries which might lead to expensive legal

proceedings, as in the case of Mr. Boulton, and the costs of which, the party defendant should defray from his own private resources. Such a Bill should not have his sanction.

The hon. the Attorney General was glad that the hon. W. Thomas had confined his opposition to the principle of the Bill, as that brought the matter to a narrow compass. He was far, however, from agreeing in the hon. gentleman's views on the subject. The principle had already been admitted by the acquiescence of the Council in a former grant for the same purpose, and now was not the time to call that matter in question. But the House of Assembly, he said, had the right, independently of any other portion of the Legislature—a right which the Council possessed also, of instituting any inquiries, or of preferring complaints against the conduct of any public officer—a right possessed inherently, and which no other branch of the Legislature should endeavour to control. That right may or may not always be discreetly or judiciously exercised but with the party acting would the *onus* rest of any abuse or misapplication of the power they possess. Whether or not the Assembly had acted with prudence and discretion on the occasion which gave rise to the measure under discussion, was not the question which the Council were called upon to consider. It was upon the abstract question of the Assembly's right to proceed upon such inquiries that their decision should hinge, and feeling fully satisfied of the existence of such power, the bill should have his support.

The Chairman (the Hon. Mr. Sinclair) could not allow the opportunity to pass without expressing his sentiments on the Bill. He had from the first been opposed to the Delegation, because he believed it to be set on foot for no useful purpose. It was composed of persons who were not competent to represent the subjects which it was the ostensible object of the Delegation to bring under the consideration of H. M. Government—viz., the Fisheries, Agriculture, &c. The true object, as is now acknowledged, was Mr. Boulton's removal, and he would never consent that the Country should be taxed to meet the expense of such a proceeding.

The Attorney General replied.

The hon. W. Thomas then moved in amendment, that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again on Friday, which was agreed to.

The hon. Mr. Thomas moved a call of the house for Friday, which was carried.

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

REPORT

Of the Commissioners of the Board of Education for the Electoral District of Saint John's, being for the year of our Lord commencing fourth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and ending fourth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-nine.

The Commissioners of the Board of Education for the District of Saint John's in submitting a Report of their proceedings on their third Annual Meeting much regret the inability under which they have labored to furnish anything like a systematic account of their efforts to carry into effect the benevolent and useful objects of the act entitled "An act for the encouragement of Education in this Colony," until the present year, in consequence of the widely-scattered portions of the community to which their attention has been directed—the time and labour requisite to get access to them to become acquainted with their several localities, together with the number and capabilities of the children of the poor Settlers—and the still greater difficulty to provide for them suitable Teachers with the very slender means at the disposal of the Board.

They are now however enabled to say that their plans have, by the Divine Blessing, succeeded much to their satisfaction. They have Eleven Schools under their direction, each with a resident Teacher, comprising in the whole about Three hundred and forty children, receiving instruction in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, combined with suitable and approved portions of the Holy Scriptures, and, in all practicable instances, Navigation and general History. The Commissioners have been necessitated, by the general poverty of the people, to furnish these separate Schools with large supplies of Books and Stationery, which they feel convinced must be continued, and even increased in amount, in order to carry out to any useful extent the objects contemplated by the act;—they have, however, reason to fear that their wishes in this respect will be much restricted by the want of ample means.

The Commissioners taking into consideration the claims and circumstances of several of the Settlements to which their attention has been directed, determined upon erecting certain School Houses of a plain and substantial description—viz.:—one in Broad Cove which is completed, and the School in full and satisfactory operation,—one at Outer Cove, and another at Lozy Bay, both of which are in a state of forwardness, and it is hoped will soon be open to receive the children, —and one at Windsor Lake, which is to be commenced as soon as possible, for the more convenient instruction of a very considerable number of children whose dwellings are widely scattered, part of whom are at present collected and taught in a most inconvenient and uncomfortable apartment. From two other places similar and earnest application is made for the erection of School Houses, to which the Board are inclined to pay every attention within the compass of their ability.

The Commissioners have much satisfaction in reporting the state of the Schools at Brookfield and Quidi Vidi, both of which are attended (they have reason to believe without an exception) by all the Children resident in the neighbourhood which are capable of receiving instruction, and are under the care of suitable and efficient Teachers.—At Brookfield a School House, most conveniently situated, was kindly placed at the disposal of the Board by Henry P. Thomas, Esq., and which has been put in a state of good repair and adaption for the purpose.—At Quidi Vidi a piece of Ground was obtained from Mr. George Brace, and a neat little School House has been erected under the direction of the Commissioners, which is likely to be a permanent benefit to the rising generation.

The Board have received from most of the Schools under their direction specimens of progress in writing,

arithmetic, &c., which have given them encouragement to hope that perseverance in their labors will ultimately produce the most beneficial effects upon at least that portion of the inhabitants within the Electoral District of St. John's.

The following is a list of the Schools—their Teachers—and the respective numbers of the Children, upon an average, receiving instruction under the superintendence of the Board:—

Schools.	Name of Teacher.	Children.
Lance Cove.....	Thomas Sarell.....	22
Portugal Cove.....	John Barron .....	15
Petty Harbour.....	Whelan & Aylward.....	30
Torbay.....	David Fahey .....	55
Broad Cove.....	John Hughes .....	35
Outer Cove & Middle Cove.....	Denis Morrissey.....	20
Quidi Vidi & White Hills.....	Mary Seiver .....	40
Brookfield.....	John Purcell .....	57
Windsor Lake.....	Henry Herritt.....	20
Lozy Bay.....	John Ward.....	24
Flat Rock.....	John Kehoe.....	23

The Board of Commissioners cannot but regret that the smallness of the sum annually placed at their disposal—a sum by no means adequate to the necessities of the rising generation in this District under their superintendence—very materially restricts their usefulness, and constrains them to leave the claims of many places and individuals unattended to.

They could earnestly wish that the annual Grant might be enlarged, so as to be somewhat commensurate with the reasonable expectations of so populous a District.

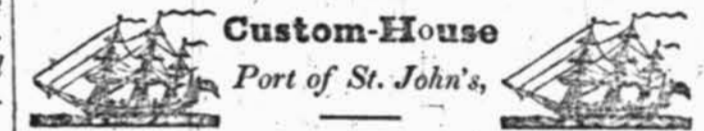
D. S. WARD, Chairman.

ARRIVALS.—In the Black Cat, from Hamburgh Mr. Tobin, Mr. S. Prowse.

Died, on Sunday evening last, after a long and painful illness, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. John Pyne, shipwright, of this town, aged 46 years.

—, yesterday, Sarah Mary, daughter of Chas. Simms, Esq., aged 2½ years.

Shipping Intelligence



Custom-House Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.

July 25.—American Schooner Maryland, Smith, Boston—620 bls. flour, 50 bls. pork, 70 bls. tar, 108 chairs, 20 kegs tobacco.  
Blandford, Hutchings, Sydney, 90 chalds. coal, 18 M. shingles.  
27.—St. John's, Percey, Sydney—110 tons coal.  
29.—Scotch Lass, Kearney, Copenhagen—1050 bags bread, 100 bls. flour, 10 M. bricks.  
Ellen, Burke, Sydney—50 tons coal.  
Harmony, Winser, Figueira—18 casks wine, 80 tons salt.  
Inverness, McDonald, Cape Breton—45 head cattle, 32 sheep, 30 firkins butter, &c.  
Eagle, Dingwell, P. E. Island—50 tons scantling, 10 M. lumber.  
Neptune, Parker, Lisbon—200 tons salt.  
Scotia, Caldwell, Copenhagen—50 bls. pork, 150 firkins butter, 600 bls. flour, 1000 bags bread, 10 M. bricks, 50 bls. beef, 5 casks sausages.  
Endeavour, McDonald, Cape Breton—47 head cattle, 2 horses, 60 sheep, 20 firkins butter, &c.  
Liberty, Hill, Figueira, 90 tons salt, 10 cwt. cork-wood.  
Spanish Brig Joven Emilia, Castanos, Havana—450 pine apples, 2,500 oranges.  
Manly, Glover, Cadiz—200 tons salt.

CLEARED

July 25.—Ranger, Carroll, Demerara—1800 qtls. fish.  
Sibella, Sparling, Cape Breton—20 bls. cider, 9 qr-casks wine, 25 bls. flour.  
26.—Maid of the Valley, McDonald, Sydney—ballast.  
Helen, Laird, Greenock—80 tuns seal oil, 65 puns. molasses.  
27.—Eliza Liddle, Brown, Miramichi—4 hds. and 8 qr-casks wine.  
Dirk Hatteraick, Campbell, Sydney—ballast.  
Beaver, Reddy, Sydney—ballast.  
29.—Amity, Dollard, Miramichi—30 bags bread, 10 hds. Porter.

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

And Immediate Possession Given.

A Comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, with a FROST PROOF CELLAR, GREEN HOUSE, and a large KITCHEN GARDEN, well stocked with FRUIT TREES &c., attached—and a Well of WATER on the Premises; pleasantly situated on the Military Road leading to Signal Hill, near the residence of the Hon. JOHN DUNSCOMB, and being a most eligible residence for a respectable family.

Apply to JOHN STICKLEY.

August 1.

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.

Sales by Auction.

**THIS DAY**

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

**John & James Kent,**  
**1 Bay Horse**  
(Fit for Saddle or Draught)  
**1 Milch Cow**

August 1.

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 CROP 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.

Will be Disposed of

BY AUCTION,

On **WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst.,**

At 11 o'Clock,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE SUBSCRIBERS.

ALL Mr. A. BEYERS' Right, Title, and Interest for the unexpired term of 11 years in the DWELLING HOUSE he at present occupies. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and very desirable for a small family wishing to reside near the Town. Further particulars will be made known at any time previous to the Sale, on application to

PERCHARD & BOAG.

August 1.

Sale of Valuable Freehold PROPERTY.

On **THURSDAY**

Next, the 8th Inst., at 11 o'clock,

WILL BE DISPOSED OF BY AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, with Ground in the rear, situated in *Duckworth-street*, opposite the old Central School, measuring in front 26 feet 9 inches, and from front to rear about 68 feet;—it is leased in three Tenements for the unexpired term of 16 years, at the annual rent of £30 10s. Currency.—Further particulars will be made known on application to

R. PERCHARD,

August 1.

Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

BEING about to enter upon the construction of a *Cathedral Church* and other Buildings, which will render the employment of a considerable number of persons necessary, I think it expedient to give this public notice that from this date I shall not be accountable for any Debts contracted in my name without a written order signed by me or one of my Clergymen Curates.

† MICHAEL ANTHONY FLEMING.

St. John's, 26th July, 1839.

TENDERS will be received in the *Orphan Asylum School*

**THIS DAY,**

(Thursday,) At Noon,

For the PAINTING of the OUTSIDE of the BUILDING. Persons wishing to Tender can see a specification of the Work to be done on application to

JAMES HOGAN,

Chairman.

St. John's, August 1.

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.

**Cadiz Salt (Afloat.)**

THE Cargo of the Brig *Martha*

BY PATRICK MORRIS

July 18.

**10 Tuns Pale Seal OIL**

On Sale by

CODNER & JENNINGS.

June 20.

UNEXAMPLED

**MAMMOTH SCHEME.**

THE following detail of a scheme of a LOTTERY to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of \$20 per Ticket—the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every Prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred-Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We therefore, emphatically say—delay not! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application made to

SYLVESTER & Co.

156, Broadway, N. Y.

Observe the number, 156.

\$700,000! \$500,000! \$20,000!  
Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Dollars!  
Two Prizes of Fifteen thousand Dollars!  
Three Prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country. Tickets only Twenty Dollars.

Authorised by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners acting under the same. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida—Schmidt and Hamilton, Managers.—Sylvester & Co., New York, sole Agents.

No combination numbers! 100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards in succession.

The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize—the Arcade,

286 feet, five inches. 4 lines on Magazine street, 101 feet, 21 inches, on Natchez street, 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about \$37,000 per annum, valued at \$700,000

One Prize—City Hotel,

162 feet on Common street, 146 feet, six inches, on Camp street—Rented at \$25,000, valued at \$500,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,

(adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches, front on Natchez street—Rented at \$1,200, valued at \$20,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,

(adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 28 feet front on Natchez street—Rented at \$1,200, valued at \$20,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,

(adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 feet front on Natchez street—Rented at \$1,200, valued at \$20,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,

No. 23, north east corner of Basin and Custom House street, 40 feet front on Basin, and 40 on Franklin street; by 127 feet deep in Custom House street—Rented at \$1,500, valued at \$20,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,

No. 24, south west corner of the Basin and Custom House street, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10 inches deep in Custom House street—Rented at 1,500, valued at \$20,000

One Prize—Dwelling House,

No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep—Rented at \$1000, valued at \$20,000

1 prize, 250 shares, Canal Bank Stock, \$100 each \$25,000

1 prize, 200 ditto Commercial ditto, \$100 each \$20,000

1 Do. 150 shares Mechanics & Trade's ditto ditto \$15,000

1 Do. 100 shares City Bank Do. do. \$10,000

1 Do. 100 shares do. do. do. do. \$10,000

1 Do. 100 shares do. do. do. do. \$10,000

1 Do. 50 shares Exchange Bank do. do. \$5,000

Do. 50 do. ditto ditto \$5,000

1 Do. 25 do. Gas light do. \$5,000

1 Do. 25 do. do. do. \$5,000

1 Do. 15 do. Mech. and Trade's do. \$1,500

1 Do. 15 ditto ditto \$1,500

20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank \$100,—each prize \$1,000 \$20,000

10 prizes, each 2 shares of \$100 each—each prize \$200 of Gas-Light Bank \$2,000

200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Bank of Louisiana, \$20,000

200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the New Orleans Bank, \$20,000

150 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Union Bank of Florida, \$15,000

Six Hundred Prizes \$1,500,000

Tickets, \$20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number; and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unincumbered, and without any deduction!

Editors of every Paper in the United States, in the West Indies, in Canada, and British Provinces are requested to insert the above, as a standing advertisement, until the 1st of December next, and to send their accounts to us together with a paper containing the advertisement.

SYLVESTER & Co.

156, Broadway, N. Y.

New York, May 7, 1839.

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY 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.

On Sale.

EXCHANGE

On Britain, by  
WESTON HUNT.

July 25.

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.

July 18.

J. B. BARNES.

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.**

July 18.

PATRICK MORRIS.

BY  
**John & James Kent,**  
20 Puncheons  
**Molasses.**

July 25.

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 Rohea 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 Punccheon Shooks

50 Barrels Potatoes

15 M. Ash Billets

6 M. 3 inch Plank

10 Firkins Cumberland Butter

60 Grinding Stones

6 Barrels Pork.

June 27

(SALT AFLOAT)

**200 Tons Cadiz SALT**

For Sale by

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

June 20.

NOW LANDING

AT THE WHARF OF

**PARKER & GLEESON**

The Cargo of the *Schr. SHANNON*, just arrived

SIX YEARS' RESIDENCE IN ALGIERS.

By Mrs. Broughton, Saunders and Otley.

This six years' residence ranges from 1806 to '12, during which time Mrs. Broughton's father held the appointment of Agent and Consul-General at Algiers. The more interesting passages of the book are extracts from a diary kept by the mother of the authoress—and we must confess that the general impression conveyed by it is not at all of a nature to excite much envy at the recent acquisition of our lively and gallant neighbours, the French. Grievously stupid must the place have been which converted the diary of a lively and intelligent person into a thing so utterly vapid—and monstrous the character of inhabitants who, surrounded by amazing wealth and richness of nature, seem only to have passed their lives in reasoning filthy idleness with filthier crime.

The only extract we can find at all worth our space is an account of the marriage of the daughter of the Cadi of Algiers—of the Lord Chief Justice, as it were.

"This evening I went to the wedding of the daughter of the cadi, or chief judge. The bride is a very lovely creature a widow of nineteen, and has two beautiful children. Her first husband was strangled, and it has been since proved that he was perfectly innocent of the offence of which he had been accused. But whatever her feelings of regret may have been, she could not avoid entering again into the conjugal state, as singleness or widowhood is considered alike sinful and discreditable. Her family, therefore, have lost no time in finding her another husband. I found her surrounded by a crowd of brilliantly dressed ladies; indeed, my eyes were perfectly dazzled by the splendour of the jewels by which their *sulmas*, (i. e. golden caps), and persons were covered; whole bouquets of roses, jessamines, peacocks' feathers, and butterflies were completely formed of diamonds. . . . Shortly after our entrance, we were served with coffee and sweetmeats. The coffee was served in the most delicately beautiful porcelain cups, about the size of dolls' tea-cups; and in lieu of saucers, they were inserted in golden chased cups, which enabled one to hold it without burning one's fingers, the coffee being quite boiling, but disagreeably thick and to my taste oversweetened. After we had partaken of these refreshments, a band of female musicians, playing upon a kind of guitar, and a curiously-shaped drum made of earthenware, and covered at one end with parchment, called a tambouca, and several tambourines, began their strange music. . . .

"After this exhibition had continued some time, the bride, conducted by some of the principal ladies, ascended a few steps to one of the *shelacs* or bed-places, which invariably occupy each end of all Algerine rooms: and having seated herself upon cushions, her companions proceeded to make great changes in her toilet and appearance, some of them adding ornaments to her already highly adorned *sabana*, whilst others occupied themselves in actually plastering her lovely face with a profuse quantity of red paint, to which they had added patches of gold leaf, so as effectually to mask and disfigure her. I was then invited, through the interpretation of the Italian lady who accompanied me, to pay a visit to the bridegroom, which I very willingly agreed to, and was conducted to a room on the opposite side of the gallery. After having passed under several tiers of brocade, silk, and muslin curtains, we found ourselves in the presence of the bridegroom. He was an elderly Turk, with but one eye, and equally great as was the contrast between his appearance and that of his lovely bride, was the change from the noise show, and company in her apartment, to the quiet and sombre appearance of his, although both were handsomely hung with crimson silk damask.

He had only one companion, a middle-aged Turk, and they both looked very dull and stupid, until on his asking me if I thought his wife (whom he had never seen) handsome, and on hearing my agreeable answer, he stroked his beard with great satisfaction, and said, 'Star bouna, Signora, star bouna.' While we sat with him, his friend took his leave; and as the time for the introduction of the bride approached, we also returned to her apartment, and found her additional toilet quite completed. Indeed, with so many additional jewels had she been decorated, that she was quite unable to bear the weight of her *sulma* without the support of two of her attendants, who walked on each side of her, and held her head. At the moment of her leaving the room, a veil of purple crape, splendidly embroidered in gold, small pearls, and precious stones, was thrown over her head. In this array she was conducted to the door of the bridegroom's chamber, amidst the universal cry from each individual present, of *Lai, Lai, Lai, Lai*, a sound of great joy always raised at marriages by the assembled guests. The curtains were raised, but only a certain number of the company, probably the nearest relatives, entered, and conducted the veiled bride to a seat on the left of the bridegroom, who continued seated. Her veil was then removed by one of the ladies, and for the first time the old Turk beheld his wife, or rather her masked countenance.

Mrs. Broughton has a proper filial regard for the memory of her father—and we can scarcely wonder that she has published much about him in which the public will take little interest. He seems to have been not only an accomplished gentleman in private, but an active and zealous public servant.

BEWICK THE WOOD ENGRAVER.

The great artist, who is considered justly to be the father of modern wood engraving, is delightfully sketched off, by Audubon the ornithologist. The great naturalist was travelling in the north of England, several years ago, and soon after he had arrived in Newcastle, found a short note on his table, from the homely, kind hearted old artist, inviting him to visit him at his house.

"Having reached the dwelling of the engraver," says Audubon, "I was at once shown into his workshop. There I met the old man, who, coming towards me welcomed me with a hearty shake of the hand, and for a moment took off a cotton night-cap, some what soiled by the smoke of the place. He was a tall stout man, with a large head, and with eyes placed further apart than those of any other man that I have ever seen,—a perfect old Englishman, and though seventy-four years of age, full of life, active and prompt in his labours. Presently he proposed showing me the work he was at, and went on with his tools. It was a small vignette, cut on a block of box-wood, not more than three by two inches in surface, and represented a dog frightened at night, by what he fancied to be living objects, but which were actually roots and branches, of trees, rocks, and other objects, bearing the semblance of men. The curious piece of art, like all his work was exquisite.

"The old gentleman and I stook to each other, he talking of my drawings, and I, of his woodcuts. Now and then he would take off his cap, and draw up his grey worsted stockings to his nether clothes; but whenever our conversation became animated, the replaced cap was left sticking as if by magic, to the hind part of his head, the neglected hose resumed their downward tendency, his fine eyes sparkled, and he delivered his sentiments with a freedom and vivacity, which afforded great pleasure. He said that he had heard that my drawings had been exhibited in Liverpool, and felt great anxiety to see some of them, which he proposed to gratify by visiting me next morning, early, along with his daughter and a few friends. Recollecting at that moment, how desirous my sons, then in Kentucky, were to have a copy of his works, on Quadrupeds, I asked him where I could procure one, when he immediately answered 'here,' and forthwith presented me with a beautiful set.

"Having been invited one evening soon after, to breakfast with Bewick at eight, I re-visited him at that same hour a few days after, and found the whole family so kind and attentive, that I felt quite at home. The good old gentleman after breakfast, soon betook himself to his labors, and began to show me, as he laughingly said, how easy it was to cut wood; but I soon saw that cutting wood in his style and manner, was no joke, although to him it seemed indeed easy. The delicate and beautiful tools, were all made by himself, and I may with truth say, that his shop was the only artist's 'shop' that I ever found perfectly clean and tidy.

"Another invitation having come from Gateshead to me, I found my good friend seated in his usual place. His countenance seemed to me, to beam with pleasure as he shook my hand. 'I could not bear the idea,' said he 'of going off, without telling you, in written words, what I think of your Birds of America: Here it is in black and white, and make of it what use you may, if it be of use at all.' I put the unsealed letter in my pocket, and we chatted on subjects connected with natural history. Now and then he would start and exclaim, 'Oh that I were young again, I would go to America too. Hey, what a country it will be. Mr. Audubon.' I retorted by exclaiming, 'Hey, what a country it is already, Mr. Bewick!' In the midst of our conversation on birds and other animals, he drank my health and the peace of all the world, and I returned the compliment.

"My opinion of this remarkable man is that he was purely a son of nature, to whom alone he owed, nearly all that characterized him as an artist and a man. Warm in his affections, of deep feeling, possessed of vigorous imagination, with a correct and penetrating observation, he needed little extraneous aid to make him what he became, the first engraver on wood that England ever produced. Look at his tail pieces, reader, and say if you ever saw so much life represented before, from the glutton who precedes the Great Black-backed Gull, to the youngsters flying their kite; the disappointed sportsman who, by shooting a magpie, has lost a woodcock; the horse endeavouring to reach the water; the bull roaring near the stile, or the poor beggar attacked by the rich man's mastiff. As you turn each successive leaf, from beginning to end of his admirable books, scenes calculated to excite your admiration every where present themselves. Assuredly you will agree with me, in thinking that in his peculiar path none has equalled him. There may be men now, or some may in after years appear, whose works may in some respects, rival or even excel his, but not the less must Thomas Bewick, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, be considered in the art of engraving on wood, what Linnaeus will ever be in Natural History, though not the founder, yet the enlightened improver and illustrious promoter.

RESTORATION OF THE JEWS.

We have been some time of the opinion that political events in the East were taking that direction, which, in the progress of time, and that at no remote period, would require the intervention of some new and powerful nation, to check the advance of Russia towards the Persian dominions—to protect the British possessions in India, and

divert the current of trade through shorter and more direct channels—to interpose or mediate between the despotic and fierce conflicts now carrying on by the Sultan of Turkey and the Pacha of Egypt—to open the old ports on the Syrian coast of the Mediterranean, and revive their former commerce—to retrieve the long neglected agricultural districts of Syria—to adopt valuable and important projects of internal improvement, connecting the maritime ports with the embouchments of the Red Sea, by means of railroads over the level plains, improve the navigation of the Nile and the Euphrates, and infuse new energies into that once powerful and always deeply interesting country, by means of capital, protection, mild and equitable laws, and a just, liberal, and tolerable government. To accomplish these important objects, the attention of all nations is about to be directed to the Jewish people.

The Holy Land, so called, or Syria proper, contains very little more than 50,000 square miles of tillable ground, part of which is mountainous, and part rich valleys, producing abundance of grain, vines, mulberries, fruits of all kinds, tobacco, olives, &c. &c., and can, if properly cultivated, supply two or three millions of people with grain and cattle. If the country is made to embrace, as it would be in time, the ancient Syria, which comprised Phœnicia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Babylon and Assyria, a vast accession of territory would be thereby secured. The seaports, however, which are of the most importance, are but few in number, and possess but indifferent roadsteads. Alexandria or Scanderoon, Tripoli, Bairout, Saïda, Sur, Acre, and Jaffra. Sur, or Sour, was the ancient and celebrated Tyre,—a port, which, with some expense and trouble, may be again made into a great commercial metropolis, being but eighty miles from Jerusalem; and Jaffa, a port capable of great improvement, being but thirty four miles from the Holy City. Independent of the commerce and manufactures of that country, including silks and cotton stuffs, wool, leather, soap, arms, drugs, &c. &c., the great commercial advantages arising from Syria being in possession of an enterprising people, would be the adoption of a system of internal improvements, for the establishment of what is called the overland trade to India, or rather to save the delay and expense of doubling the Cape of Good Hope, by reviving the great ancient channel through the Red Sea. From the Mediterranean to Suez is but sixty miles, over an entire level country requiring no grading, and which by railroad may be reached in a few hours. From Suez to the Straits of Babelmandel down the Red Sea is but 1400 miles—the navigation of which can be rendered safe by new surveys, having Mocha and several other ports easy of access, and so into the Indian Ocean. The whole commerce of India, therefore, entering the Red Sea, can be conveyed by steam or tow boats in twelve days to Suez, and in one day by railroad to the Mediterranean, and by steam to England in twenty five days, making the trip from Bombay to England by sea in forty-five days, and to Italy and France in thirty-five. This rapidity of communication established and maintained by a commercial and enterprising people, would secure the possessions of England, and at the same time greatly reduce the expense of vast armies, now deemed indispensable. The revival of trade from the opening of the Syrian ports, would greatly benefit the commerce of France; while the Sultan on the one side, and the Pacha of Egypt on the other, animated by these new enterprises, would unite their energies and resources in carrying out the march of civilization in European and Asiatic Turkey. Such are the political considerations and projects of immediate interest, which would justify the two great maritime powers of Europe, England and France, in taking measures to effect the sale of that territory to the Jews, and securing to them by treaty the occupancy and peaceful possession of their ancient heritage.

In the formation of new communities, and the organization of new governments, many years must elapse before society can be modelled on pure principles, and men of character and talent brought into the administration of public affairs. This, however, does not apply to the Jews. Cut off as they have been for so many centuries, from the administration of government, and scattered in every reign throughout the world, when the trumpet is again heard on Zion, no wild, savage, or reckless body of men, will assemble in the city of David. Europe and Asia will send forth from this people, a most powerful confederacy of eminent men,—combining more wealth, learning, character sagacity, and enterprise, than any nation on the face of the earth. The materials of a first rate army, in officers and men, from every part of the continent; statesmen, politicians, and capitalists from England; artists and men of science from France and Italy; eminent physicians, theologians, doctors of laws, professors, artisans, and manufacturers, from Holland and Germany,—and agriculturists from Poland, the Ukraine, Wallachia, the Danube, and the Dnieper. Every occupation and pursuit, together with intelligent and enterprising merchants, and immense pecuniary resources, can, and will no doubt be brought to bear on the reorganization of the Jewish government. All may not go to the promised land; all may not wish to go, or may not have the will or power to go; but all will feel an interest in contributing their portion to the restoration of Israel, all will rejoice wherever they may be located, at hearing that the flag of their country once more floats on the walls of Jerusalem.

But how is this great and desirable event to be brought about? We answer at once, not by the

Jews but by the Christian powers. The learned, and particularly pious Jews, deem it sinful to anticipate the period by any movement of their own, when it shall please the Almighty to fulfil his promises of restoration; they rely on miracles, probably without reflecting that God works by human agents, that he disposes of events, and inclines the hearts of men to certain actions, which when taken up and carried out in their proper spirit, work the very miracles long promised and most desirable.—Christianity has almost exhausted its resources in seeking for good objects in carrying out the principles of faith, and yet the eye has not been directed to the remnant of Israel—the favoured people of Almighty God—the nation that stands like a lofty pillar amid the ruins of empires.

Let the restoration be made through the influences and exertions of Christians, and the first great step will have been taken to show what is meant by "the fullness of the Gentiles," and time will accomplish all that is desired. Were there no other great consideration in this restoration, it would be justified by the march of civilization, arts, letters, science, and good government, which would triumph where now all is barren and despotic.—*New York Star.*

LAW BOOK WRITING.

This Law-book Writing has become a kind of traffic; and has on the part of some dealers been subject in expedients and contrivances incident to other branches of business, and more bluntly than courteously denominated 'tricks of trade.' The choice of a subject is the first matter of important consideration, and herein it is to be observed, that the motives which guide other authors in their preferences, do not much operate in this department of letters. Thus the novelty of the subject is no ground at all of choosing it; on the contrary, it rather is an impediment; because the more new, the less it is connected with matters of frequent occurrence in actual practice. So its difficulty, from the older books and the cases decided in courts being nearly silent upon it, is no ground of preferring any subject. This is, no doubt a very good reason why some book should be written, because it proves the demand for it; but if it is no kind of reason why any given candidate for practice should be the person to supply that demand. For why? His object is not to write a book, but to gain clients, by making himself known as having much studied a particular branch of the law; and business is his object, not book writing, which he only takes as he does his post-horses, to help him on his way to briefs; and unless he shows his knowledge on a subject, which is frequently brought into court, he might as well have dead horses, or travel by the stage waggon. Again,—as the book is wholly a secondary, and, as it were, accidental matter in the speculation, it signifies little whether it be very well executed or not, so it be reasonably well done, and without any glaring omissions or errors; for literary fame is no part of the thing sought after,—hardly professional fame,—but only just so much notoriety as may lead to the opportunity of acquiring professional emolument and reputation; and if that can only be obtained through the medium of the authorship, whether the work be a first rate or very moderate performance, signifies no more than the colour or the pedigree of the horses that shall afterward take to York the author whom his book has converted into a leader of the Northern Circuit.

"It is not very difficult to perceive, that all these circumstances together, derived from the nature and object of this department of literature, have a direct tendency to lower the excellence of the law books which are now given to the profession; and to explain their great inferiority to the older works which we profess, handed down from the lights of other days. Instead of a Littleton, a Coke, a Plowden, a Blackstone, a Fearn, all except one, men who had attained the heights of their profession before they took upon themselves the office of instructing mankind upon its mysteries the student now becomes our teacher, and lawyers write law books before they have held half a dozen briefs. These books, too, being written to gain practice by pleasing the attorney, rather than to gain fame by pleasing the critic, are far, indeed, from being elaborated with diligence or from displaying the utmost force of their authors; not to mention that time being of comparatively more value than excellence, the object is rather to bring out a middling performance soon enough, to suit the plan of appearing on a particular circuit at a time certain."—*Brougham*

In a street not a hundred miles from Halifax Market-place, is a newly-painted sign, on which, after the name of the shopkeeper, are the words, "tailor and hat warehouse;" thus representing the occupier of the house as both a man and a warehouse!

"I will give you my head," exclaimed a person to Montesquieu "if every word of the story I have related be not true." "I accept your offer," said the President: presents of small value strengthen the bonds of friendship, and should never be refused!"

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