



Newfoundlander

No. 627.

THURSDAY, August 8, 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. Deck Plank
6 M. Hardwood do.
40 M. best Shingles
Spats 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 Puncheons Scotch OATS
30 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO
BREAD, FLOUR
PORK, BUTTER, MOLASSES
PITCH, TAR, &c. &c. April 4.

Cadiz Salt (Afloat.)

THE Cargo of the Brig *Martha*
BY PATRICK MORRIS
July 18.

BY
Wm. E. TAYLOR,

16 Ancient
Oil Paintings,

principally adapted for places of
devotion.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE
Schr. Billow,

94 Tons;

THE
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.

On Sale.

The Subscriber

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per TRUSTY from Liverpool, and offers for Sale
on the most reasonable Terms—
5 Hogheads 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 dispo-
sed 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 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 Souchong 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
Canvass, Cordage and Oakum
50 Hhds. Halifax Porter
20 Half hds. 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-
rior 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-
ticulars, that may be given in charge to him.
JAMES DOYLE.
Carbonear, June 25, 1839.

SECOND REPORT

OF
J. B. Jukes Esq.
ON THE
GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE
OF
NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following Report was sent down to the
House of Assembly on Tuesday the 30th ult.
(Copy.)

The principal substances capable of being ap-
plied to practical purposes that I have met with on
the shores of Conception and Trinity Bays, are
the following:—

BUILDING STONE.

The three islands of Bell Isle, little Bell Isle,
and Kelly's Island, in Conception, contain beds of
compact Gritstone, of a grey colour internally, but
generally brown where exposed to the weather.
This Gritstone is of too splintery a nature to ad-
mit of being cut or even easily dressed with the
chisel, but the beds are naturally divided by joints
into small blocks, frequently of a quadrangular
shape, and is thus capable of being used as a build-
ing stone without any process, after being remo-
ved from the quarry.—This stone, too, is procura-
ble with very little trouble, as it both rests on, and
is covered by beds of soft friable shale, which are
quickly removable either by the hand of man, or
the agency of natural forces. On the east side of
Kelly's Island accordingly, a vast quantity of this
stone lies at the foot of a cliff, from which it has
gradually fallen, and is now being removed to aid
in the construction of the Catholic Cathedral in
St. John's. A gritstone similar to this, but not so
nicely divided by joints, is procurable at the W.
of Random Island, at Ragged Island, and at se-
veral points along the shores of Trinity Bay.

On the W. side of Collier's Bay, and forming
the Cat's Cove Hills and much of the country
about the head of Conception Bay, is a fine por-
phyry of a dark grey colour, with white and red
disseminated crystals. This would make a hand-
some and durable building stone, and might be
got in blocks of any size, but from its extreme
hardness and toughness would be very difficult
and expensive to work.

In Cat's Cove and Salmon Cove, round the head
of Holyrood and forming the principal part of
the Butter Pots Hill near Holyrood, and probably
much more of the surrounding country, is a very
handsome red Sicnite. This differs only from
true granite in the absence of Mica, and would
form a most excellent building stone, equally dura-
ble and beautiful. Unfortunately, however, it
would require both blasting in the quarry and
dressing with the chisel afterwards, so that, tho'
less troublesome than the porphyry, it would still
be an expensive material to procure. It greatly
resembles the celebrated Mount Sorrell Stone of
Leicestershire. It might be procured on the side
of Butter Pots Hill or on the neck of land
between Cat's Cove and Salmon Cove, in blocks
of any size, and from the latter place would be
easy of transport by sea. The same stone ap-
pears on the main land W. of Random Island, and
judging from the shape of the hills, I should say
that a wide tract of country thereabouts is com-
posed of the same material.

Some small islands lying off Random Island
called Green Island, Ragged Island, Anthony's
Island, and Duck Island, are composed of Red
and white Gritstone, some beds of which appear-
ed to be capable of being cut and used as freestone.
If such should be the case either the red or white
would form handsome building materials, and
though less durable would be less expensive in the
working than the Sicnite. Green Island seemed
to me to contain the most promising beds.

An abundance of Stone may every where be
procured for rough work, consisting of coarse
sand stones and conglomerates, but those I have
mentioned are the only kinds that appear adapted
for architectural purposes.

SLATE.

This is a very abundant material both in Trini-
ty and Conception Bays, but more especially the
latter. In Harbor Grace Island the beds are well
exposed on every side, and it consists almost en-
tirely of as fine slate as could be desired. Roof-
ing slates and slabs for all purposes to which slate
can be applied, might here be procured of any
size and in any quantity. The same bed runs

along the Coast and is seen in Spaniards' Bay,
and on the E. side of the town of Carbonear. Har-
bor Grace Island alone, however, contains enough
to supply the population of this Province for ma-
ny years, and offers great facilities both for pro-
curing it and carrying it away. Several other
beds of excellent slate met my eye along the N.
side of Conception Bay, but none in so convenient
a situation and so perfectly exposed as the one
mentioned above.

LIME STONE.

Of this desirable material there seems to be a
great scarcity in the district I have at present ex-
amined, as indeed might be expected from the
character of the rocks of which that district is
composed. In Chapel Cove, Holyrood, Concep-
tion Bay, two or three calcareous beds make their
appearance at the foot of a low cliff, but do not
seem to be very extensive. Some of this stone I
am informed has been burnt, and lime of tolerable
quality procured. It is however, by no means a
pure Carbonate of Lime, but contains a conside-
rable proportion of siliceous matter, and accord-
ingly without care it will frequently be fused into a slay (or
coarse glass) instead of being calcined and fall-
ing down as lime; from its small quantity and
impure quality it can never, I should imagine, be-
come of other than mere local value. Veins and
strings of pure carbonate of lime are not uncom-
monly met with in this district, and some calca-
reous beds may be seen in the S. W. arm of Ran-
dom, as also some beds containing calcareous
bands and nodules near Witless Bay and some
other points of Trinity Bay, but I have not seen
any thing that could be called beds of lime stone,
or that would repay the trouble of getting and
burning into lime.

IRON.

Of this metal, so abundantly diffused through
all parts of the earth that the difficulty is rather to
say where it is not present in some shape or other,
than to point out where it is, I have seen three
varieties Bog Iron ore. This mineral is found at
the bottom of bogs and marshes, where it is de-
posited from the Water, that has brought it down
from the surrounding Country. It occurs either
in thin beds or in rounded lumps, in either case
it is rough, cellular and cindery-looking, and while
wet quite black, but becomes brown on being
dried. It soon acquires a red heat in the fire,
which it as quickly loses on being withdrawn, and
remains unaltered. When wet, it has so much
the appearance of Coal that, (having never seen
the substance before,) I took it to be coal myself,
on being first shown it in that state, and I believe
it to be this mineral which has caused divers false
reports of the existence of coal in the district.—
This is certainly the case at "Lady's Pond," Har-
bour Grace, and some other places. At the
"Gold" Mr. Cozens' farm, near Brigus, there is
a fine bed of mineral 6 inches thick, and 1 ft 6 in.
below the surface. It extends over two or three
acres at least, and would certainly be worth getting
if an Iron work existed in the neighbourhood, but
not otherwise.

Red Oxide of Iron. This substance may be
seen at several places along the N. Shore of Con-
ception Bay, especially about Western Bay and
Northern Bay. It stains all the rock of a dull red
colour, which comes off on the fingers as a bright
red ochre. I was not able to discover any actual
vein of ore in any of these spots, but it appeared
from the examination I was able to make on the
spot, that small grains of some ore of Iron were
disseminated through the rock (a gray gritstone
and slate) and that the colouring matter resulted
from the oxidation of these. I am not aware
whether this red matter could be made use of as
a pigment, but I should suppose that it could not
compete with red lead, either in utility or expense.

On the mainland, W. of Random Island, there
is found a very heavy black rock, hard but very
brittle. It certainly contains Iron, and from its
weight and appearance it seemed to me to be an
excellent ore of iron of the kind called ironstone,
which is I believe generally a carbonate of iron.—
As my knowledge of mineralogy is very slight and
superficial, I am unable to state the per centage of
iron it contains, or what would be the comparative
facility of smelting it. I will take care however
that specimens shall be transmitted to England to
be properly analysed. At all events the imme-
diate value of the richest ore of iron can be but

small, until limestone can be discovered somewhere in the vicinity, wherewith to smelt it.

I have confined myself in these few notes, entirely to those points which may possibly be of practical utility, reserving the geology of the district, or the description of its physical structure, till I can enter more fully into the subject.

I have been careful to bring away an abundance of specimens of the different rocks. My former suggestion having been so promptly and liberally complied with, emboldens me to submit the propriety of assigning a convenient apartment for the reception of a suit of Specimens. I should then be able during the winter, to select and arrange a sufficient number to give an accurate idea of the nature and character of the materials of which the Country is composed, which would form a standard of reference for future occasions.

Respectfully submitted by

(Signed) JOSEPH BEETE JUKES.
July 25, 1839.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), AUGUST 8, 1839.

By the Attention from Boston, and subsequent arrivals from Halifax, we have received papers containing London dates to 6th ult., brought by the Great Western to New York. The following are extracts from them:—

The steamer Great Western, Capt. Hoskin, arrived at Yew-York at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, July 22. She left Bristol on the 6th instant, and brings London papers to the evening of the 5th, Liverpool to the 5th, and Bristol to the 6th.—We are indebted to the Journal of Commerce, Herald, Commercial Advertiser and Courier & Enquirer, from extracts for these papers.

The French Chamber of Deputies had voted 10,000,000 francs to reinforce the French fleet in the Mediterranean.

The Great Western arrived out in the very short passage of thirteen days.

The British Queen was to sail the 10th July.

On the 14th inst. at 5 o'clock, p. m. the Great Western exchanged colours with the Liverpool steam ship, in 49, 20, of latitude, 37, 50, lon. distant at the time, from 10 to 12 miles.

A series of serious and bloody riots took place at Birmingham, which were quelled by the London police, aided by the 4th Irish Dragoons and Rifle Brigade. Many were injured and some killed.

The Steamer British Queen was making excursions to some of the important sea-ports to try her machinery, which worked well. 10,000 persons visited her at Liverpool, in one day; and at London the Duke of Wellington, Lord Durham, and thousands of others visited her. She was to sail for New York, positively, on the 11th or 12th, and had over 140 passengers engaged. She is expected on the 26th.

Lady Flora Hastings was dead. She died on the 5th July, and the Queen had ordered Buckingham Palace to be closed.

The Crops were highly promising. A London paper of the 5th July says:—"The weather during the last few days has been mild and genial.—and the advices received from the country of the progress the growing crops are making are highly satisfactory.

The Queen's ship Nile, 92 guns was launched at Portsmouth, in presence of 50,000 spectators.—

There was a fatal explosion at the St. Hilda Colliery at South Shields, by which sixty lives were lost.

THE BRITISH QUEEN.

LONDON, 5th July, 1839.

Messrs. Wadsworth & Smith, New-York:

Dear Sirs—I am happy to inform you the British Queen is safely moored at Black wall, and taking in her cargo, and will positively sail on the 10th, at nine o'clock, a. m. and from Portsmouth next day. We made the run from Liverpool to Gravesend, 700 miles, at an average of 11½ miles per hour, going the distance in 55 hours; and I am glad to say there does not exist a vessel on our waters that can match her for speed, comfort and beauty. I have just time to save post, and begging you to remember that she sails from New-York on the 1st of August, without fail. 140 passengers engaged up to this time.

I remain, gentlemen, your ob't serv't.
(Signed) MCGREGOR LAIRD.

Note of the French Charge d'Affairs at St. Petersburg.

The undersigned Charge d'Affairs of his Majesty the King of the French is instructed to express to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg the profound affliction which the French Government has experienced on learning the conclusion of the treaty of the 8th July last between his Majesty the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Seigneur.—In the opinion of the King's Government that treaty imparts to the mutual relations of the Ottoman empire and that of Russia a new character, against which all the powers of Europe have a right to pronounce themselves.

The undersigned is therefore instructed to declare, that if the stipulations of that act are hereafter to bring on an armed intervention of Russia in the internal affairs of Turkey, the French Government would hold itself wholly at liberty to

adopt such line of conduct as circumstances might suggest, acting from that moment as if the said treaty existed not.—The undersigned is also directed to inform the Imperial Cabinet that a similar declaration has been delivered to the Ottoman Port by his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.
I. DE LAGRENE.

Of political news the most important is the commencement of hostilities between Turkey and Egypt; an event which from its liability to involve other powers is of more importance than might at first be imagined.

The war had commenced in Syria. Hafr Pacha entered the territory of Mehemet, and attacked the Egyptian position on the 27th of May. The Egyptians were defeated.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, August 5.

A bill to regulate the office and fees of Sheriff and to make provision for the appointment of a Sheriff in each Judicial District, was read a 2d time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Mr. Brown presented a bill to repeal "an Act to provide for the registry of persons entitled to vote at elections, and to make further provision for the same," which was read a 1st time, and ordered to be read a 2d time to-morrow.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the further consideration of a bill to repeal certain acts now in force respecting Light Houses, and to make further provision for the support of said Light Houses, and to consolidate into one act the laws respecting the same; and the Chairman reported certain amendments which were read and agreed to by the House.

The Solicitor General from the committee appointed to inquire into the unpaid charges on account of the Election of 1836, delivered in a report to the House which was read.

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

Mr. Brown gave notice of committee to inquire into and report on the contingencies of the House.

Mr. Nugent gave notice of bill to regulate returns and details of certain offices in this Colony; also, a bill for the more easy and less expensive decision of differences between masters and their servants and apprentices.

TUESDAY, August 6.

The bill to repeal Light House acts, &c., was read a 3d time and passed.

The bill to repeal act for the registration of Voters, &c., was read a 2d time and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The Solicitor General presented a bill to re-appropriate certain monies granted by the Legislature for particular purposes and remaining unappropriated for a certain period—and the same was read a 1st time.

Mr. Nugent presented a bill for the more easy and less expensive decision of differences between masters and their servants and apprentices, and bill to regulate returns and details of the various offices in the Colony—which were read a 1st time, and the former ordered to be printed.

The House went into committee on Sheriffs' bill, and the Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Messrs. Brown, Kent and Winser, were appointed a committee to inquire into and report upon contingencies of the House.

Mr. Kent presented a petition (sanctioned by his Excellency) from Christopher Ayre and Jos. Templeman, Clerks in Secretary's Office, praying that the allowance before granted for extra services may be continued to them.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from Thomas Chancey and others, of Carbonear, praying for a grant of money for the erection of a Bridge over Carbonear Pond.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from George Apsey and others, of Carbonear, praying for a grant for a road from the main street to the Methodist Chapel.—[The two last petitions were referred to Committee on Roads.]

WEDNESDAY, August 7.

The bill for the re-appropriation of certain monies granted by the Legislature, &c., was read a 2d time and ordered to be committed on Friday.

The House then went into committee on Sheriffs' bill, and the Chairman reported some amendments which were read and agreed to.

Mr. Brown gave notice of bill to establish a Grammar School in Carbonear.—Adj.

The GAZETTE of Tuesday contains a Proclamation appointing the opening and terms of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts—the former to open at St. John's on the 29th Nov., and close on the 21st Dec.—the latter to open on the 21st Oct., and close on the 25th Nov.—Also, the opening and terms of the Northern and Southern Circuit Courts—the former to open at Twillingate on the 2d Sept., and close at Harbor Grace on the 22d Nov.—the latter to open at Harbor Britain on the 20th Sept., and close at Ferryland on the 9th Nov.

THE REGATTA.—A very handsome Subscription has been raised for the Regatta, and the preparations are progressing with much spirit. Wednesday, the 21st, is the day appointed, but if the weather should be unfavourable it will come off on the first following fine day.

Her Majesty's Ship Madagascare, Capt. Wallace, arrived here on Tuesday from Halifax, with 60 volunteers for the Royal Veteran Companies. She takes home some invalids from the same corps, and will, we understand, sail on Saturday next.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the friends of the Saint John's Factory was held on Wednesday, the 30th ult.—The Hon. W. THOMAS, the Treasurer, having been called to the Chair, congratulated the meeting on the favourable condition of the Institution, and on the large amount of valuable assistance which had been conferred by its agency on that deserving portion of the community, the industrious poor. During the past winter of unparalleled distress the beneficial capabilities of the Institution were shown, and the generous countenance of the Public (he said) is now only needed, to make the Establishment mainly available for the suppression of pauperism in this populous town.

The following Report of the Committee for the past year was then read and adopted:—

REPORT
OF
THE FACTORY COMMITTEE,
31st July, 1839.

AFTER a Winter of almost unexampled distress, your Committee again congratulate the Friends of this Institution on its improved and thriving condition.

The claims on the Society have been very large, particularly during the Winter and Spring, when from 60 to 80 Persons were daily employed in net making, sewing, knitting, &c.—all of whom, through the bounty of the Legislature and the liberality of individuals, your Committee have been able to provide with useful and profitable employment, and still to retain a balance of £66 8 6 in the hands of the Treasurer.

Although the statement of the Society's Funds in money appears more favourable than usual, your Committee are under the necessity of drawing the attention of the Society to the circumstance, that our stock of nets and other articles is now reduced by recent sales far below its accustomed value, and that the Society's Funds are not now in a better condition than they were at the time of the last anniversary meeting.

The quantum of misery which this Institution has relieved, proved by the orderly demeanour of the work people, and their grateful acknowledgments of the benefits they derive from it, will, your Committee hope, entitle the Factory to the continued protection of a generous public.

A grant of £100 sterling from the Local Legislature, for which the Society is deeply indebted, has mainly contributed to the support of the Institution, enabling your Committee to extend their operations and employ a larger number of hands.—In this Institution numbers of persons have been and still continue to be instructed in the art of making and mending nets, thus scattering over the Colony a knowledge highly useful and absolutely necessary to its Fisheries, though but little known and practised till the establishment of a Factory; it is therefore hoped that its public utility will recommend this Institution to the still further consideration of the Legislature.

To his Excellency the Governor and to Mrs. Prescott the Committee are bound to reiterate their best thanks for a continuation of their patronage and well-timed assistance; as well as to every individual who has in any manner contributed to the support of the Institution, or aided its advancement.

The following Resolutions were then put and carried:—

- 1.—That the Report now read be received and adopted.
- 2.—That the Treasurer's account, showing a balance of £66 8 6 in favour of the Institution, be approved and passed.
- 3.—That the thanks of this Meeting are eminently due to his Excellency the Governor and to Mrs. Prescott for their continued patronage and support, and that his Excellency be requested again to accept the office of Patron of this Institution.
- 4.—That the Meeting gratefully acknowledge the obligations which the Society is under to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have so kindly furnished work for the Factory, or who have in any manner assisted the Committee in promoting the interests of this Institution.
- 5.—That this Meeting offers its best thanks to the Subscribers for their liberal contributions in support of the Factory.
- 6.—That the thanks of this Meeting are justly due to the Hon. Chief Justice BOURNE (Vice President), and to the Officers and Committee of the Society, for their continued exertions in the cause of this Charity.
- 7.—That the thanks of this Meeting are due and hereby given to Mr. BOWRING and other Gentlemen who have considerably benefitted this Institution, by the disposal of property belonging to the Establishment; and also to the Proprietors of the several Papers who have given insertion to the advertisements of this Institution without making any charge for such services.
- 8.—That the thanks of this Meeting are due and hereby given to the Managers and Amateurs of the Theatre for their continued recollection and bounty to this Establishment.
- 9.—That the Hon. Chief Justice BOURNE be solicited to continue in office as Vice President.
- 10.—That Mr. PROWSE be requested to examine the Books, and arrange and collect all debts due to the Factory.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen were then chosen by ballot, to be a committee for the ensuing year.

Ladies:

Mrs. Archibald	— Ward
— Bennett	— Wyatt
— C. Bennett	— Winton
— Carrington	— J. Warren
— Dunscomb	— Miss Dixon
— Garrett	— Elliott
— Nichols	— Hoyles
— Prowse	— Keating
— Robinson	— Kough
— Saunders	— Langley
— Scott	— Lemessurier
— Thomas	— Shea.

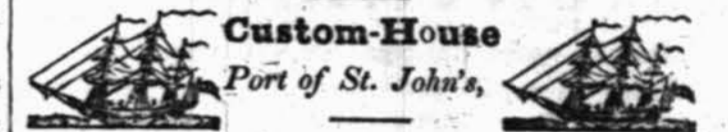
Gentlemen:

Mr. Bennett	— Mr. Nichols
— Bowring	— R. Prowse
— J. B. Bulley	— Sinclair
— Dunscomb	— A. Shea
— Jennings	— N. Stabb
— Kough	— Thomas.

ARRIVALS.—From Halifax, Mr. Bland, Rev. Mr. Stirling, Mr. William Howe.—From St. Vincent, Mr. John Trimmingham.—From Hamburg, Mrs. Peter Carter, Miss Carter.—From Figueira, Mr. William Hoyles.

DEPARTURES.—For London, Mr. and Mrs. Stabb, the Misses Stabb, and family.

Shipping Intelligence



ENTERED.
July 31.—Golden Rule, Pitts, Bermuda—10 puns rum, 51 puns molasses, 60 cwt. sugar.
August 1.—Three Brothers, Chesson, C. B. 28 head cattle, 55 sheep.
Nimrod, Barron, Sydney C. B.—110 tons coal.
Wave, Sanderson, P. E. Island—26 head cattle, 50 sheep, 35 pigs.
Margaret, Muggah, Sydney C. B.—40 head cattle, 80 sheep.
Gipsy, Gowans, Copenhagen—1400 bags bread, 350 bls. flour, 120 bls. pork, 100 firkins butter, 30 bls. peas.
Elizabeth, Sinclair, Hambro—1300 bags bread, 50 bls. flour, 100 firkins butter, 6 M. bricks.
2.—Orion, Hartily, P. E. Island—50 bls. potatoes, 25 head cattle, 20 sheep.
Esperance, M'Kenzie, C. B. 23 firkins butter, 24 head cattle, 18 sheep.
Spanish Brig St. Anthony, Laranaga, Porto Rico—119 puns molasses, 370 cwt. sugar.
3.—Abeona, Lutes, Sydney—40 head cattle—70 sheep.
Coquette, Talbot, Porto Rico—15 puns molasses, 899 cwt. sugar.
5.—Friends, Whelan, C. B.—45 chaldrons coal. Samuel, Walters, C. B. 134 chaldrons coal.
Ariel, Butler, Hambro, 150 bls. pork, 200 bls. flour, 150 firkins butter, 100 hams, 1100 bags bread.
Shannon, Legg, Sydney—88 chaldrons coal.
Bermuda, Petty, Porto Rico—23 tierces sugar, 84 puns & 4 bls. molasses.
American Schr. Attention, Plummer, Boston—300 bls. pork, 100 bags corn, 200 bls. flour.
Eliza, Walsh, C. B.—64 chaldrons coal.
Adventure, Haren, C. B.—94 tons coal.
Spanish Barque La Bella Dolores, Saneliz, Porto Rico—ballast.
John and Horatio, Dwyer, C. B.—85 tons coal.
6.—New Messenger, Siliman, Halifax—400 bls. flour, 66 M. shingles.
Nine Sons, Price, Halifax and Sydney—100 tons coal.
Metis Packet, Martin, Sydney—70 tons coal.
Spanish Ship Guadalope, Baueno, Havana—ballast.
Sir Charles Hamilton, Phoran, C. Breton—78 tons coal.
Mary, Girrion, C. B. 10 M. board, 11 M. shingles, 8 M. billets.
Margaret and Jane, Crotty, C. B.—30 tons coal.
Alexander, Keating, N. Scotia—38 head cattle, 100 sheep, 3 horses.
Charles, Boudrot, C. B. 37 head cattle, 50 sheep, 40 firkins butter.
Venus, Price, P. E. Island—20 M. lumber, 20 M. shingles.
Olive Branch, Brischil, C. B.—24 M. lumber, 20 M. shingles.
7.—Nancy, Briaod, Arichat—35 head cattle.
LOADING.
August 1.—American Schr. Maryland, Smith, Boston.
3.—Harmony, —, Liverpool.
Erin, Walsh, Liverpool.
6.—Elizabeth, Sinclair, W. Indies.
Martha, Cowman, Quebec.
Aquafort, Winser, Cork.
CLEARED
July 31.—Annandale Walsh, P. E. Island—35 tons salt, and sundries.
George, Morry, London—48 tuns seal oil, 900 seal skins, 300 hides, &c.
Ellen, Burke, Sydney—ballast.
August 2.—Hope, Cooper, Liverpool—90 tuns seal and cod oil, and blubber.
Endeavour, M'Donald, C. B.—sundry merchandise.
5.—Neptune, Larkin, Trinidad—1370 qtls. cod fish.
Esperance, M'Kenzie, C. B.—sundry merchandise.
Margaret, Muggah, C. B.—ballast.
7.—Three Brothers, Chesson, C. B.—36 bls. flour 90 hds. salt.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock
ON THE WHARF OF

M. Bride & Kerr,

40 to 50 Puns. prime Porto Rico

MOLASSES

29 Hogsheads } Ditto SUGAR
32 Barrels }

Part of the Cargo of the Spanish Brig St. ANTHONY, from Porto Rico.

R. PROWSE, Auctioneer.

August 8.

THIS DAY

(Thursday,) At 11 o'clock,

By JAMES CLIFT,

10 Barrels Cider

- 6 Hogsheads Porter
- 1 Hogshead Brandy
- 1 Hogshead Gin (in lots)
- 2 Hogsheads Spanish White Wine
- 10 Dozen Olives and Capers, 2 Casks Olive Oil
- 10 Boxes Raisins
- 10 Boxes Figs
- 10 Dozen Carpet Brooms

ALSO,

- A quantity Cabinet Makers' Tools
- 1 Set Mahogany Dining Tables
- 1 Set Card do. do.
- 3 Common do. 1 Work Table
- 1 Canterbury, 1 Wardrobe
- 1 Iron Bedstead, 2 Four-post do,
- 2 Press do. 1 Crib, 1 Commode
- 2 Sofas, 2 handsome Tea Urns
- Cut Glass Decanters, 2 Sets China
- Plated Candlesticks, 2 Argand Lamps
- 1 Marquee, And numerous other Articles.

AND BY PRIVATE SALE,

- 3 Hogsheads Gin
- 2 Butts Sherry
- 3 Pipes Red Wine
- 15 Hogsheads Spanish White Wine
- 10 Dozen prime Champagne.

August 8

THIS DAY,

(Thursday,) At 11 o'clock

ON THE WHARF OF

M. STEWART & Co.

38 Head Oxen and Cows

2 Horses.

August 8.

THIS DAY,

At One o'clock,

In the Commercial Room.

20 Barrels Prime American Pork

50 Frks. Prime Hamburg Butter

100 Coils Hamburg Cordage.

JAMES CLIFT.

August 8.

Sale of Valuable Freehold PROPERTY.

THIS DAY,

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,
Auctioneer.

August 8.

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

And Immediate Possession Given.

A Comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, with 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 is a most eligible residence for a respectable family.

Apply to
JOHN STICKLEY.

August 1.

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, 21 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

1 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.

On Sale.

Hamburg Provisions!

BY

T. & J. BROCKLEBANK,

The CARGO of the Brig "ARIEL,"

CONSISTING OF

150 BARRELS Prime Mess PORK

200 Ditto Superfine FLOUR

30 Ditto OATMEAL

20 Half Barrels PEASE

150 Firkins repacked new BUTTER

100 Bags fine Cabin BREAD

200 Ditto Middling ditto

800 Ditto good common ditto

100 Prime Westphalia HAMS (in linen)

5 M. BRICKS.

Merchantable Shore Fish or Cash taken in payment August 8.—4w.

By the Subscriber,

30 Tons very prime Upland HAY,
Part of which is now ready for delivery.

ALSO,

A few Hampers and Crses of First quality

CHAMPAGNE (La premiere)

From 1 to 3 dozen each;

20 Dozen Hamburg ditto

50 Dozen Old Port and Sherry WINES in Cases of 1, 2, and 3 dozen.

JOHN HOWLEY.

August 8.

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 Brodms

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.

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 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 7 1/2 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*, 2 1/2 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.

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.

10 Tuns Pale Seal OIL

On Sale by

CODNER & JENNINGS.

June 20.

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.

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.

Domestic Scenes in Russia. In a series of Letters describing a Year's Residence in that Country chiefly in the Interior. By the Rev. R. Lister Venables, M.A. Murray.

The author of this very interesting volume had opportunities of observing the habits and character of the Russian people which are seldom within a stranger's reach, and he has written the best account we are acquainted with of the private, ordinary, every-day life of Russia. We know no other book in which the same description of facts may be found. His time was chiefly passed in private houses in the interior of the country—little visited hitherto by English travellers. He was also received there on a more familiar and friendly footing than any mere stranger could have claimed. He had married a Russian lady, and the chief object of his journey (in which his wife accompanied him) was to visit her relatives and friends.

Favourable as these circumstances were to the pleasantest impressions a stranger could receive, the results of our traveller's observation are yet in no material point contradictory of the views which other travellers of intelligence have given us, concerning the tendency of the public instructors and of the general political system of this extraordinary country. Through whatever media looked at Russia is still the same. Mr. Venables found the peasantry in many villages gay and mirthful, it is true but their gaiety was that of silly and childish ignorance, their mirth verged upon the brutish, and in their most careless dances might be heard the clanking of their chains. He did not fail to find the ordinary Russian tradesman, in nine cases out of ten, a prosperous man, but in precisely the same proportion, he found him a mean and dishonest one. This is a natural tendency wherever the mere spirit of trade survives the death of the spirit of freedom. It is a difficult virtue to avoid being a rogue where the greatest roguery is a passport to the greatest success. Where no safety is secured to property, he who is the most dishonest will be the most prosperous. In the higher classes the same vices assume a different form, while the army is one vast school of servility and treachery. And bad as all this is, there is little present or future hope, according to Mr. Venables, of efficient amendment. The general population have been brutalized below the level of liberal institutions. They are not content, but are too ignorant to know what would content them. Nor are there wanting disaffected nobles, whose means of knowledge and experience are little less confined. Should any change be attempted in any circumstances it is not difficult to imagine what its character would be. A train of fire in the vicinity of a powder magazine is a better image of perfect safety than a small party of disaffected aristocrats in the midst of twenty-two millions of male serfs. Any explosion of this nature, however, is not supposed to be imminent just now—though our traveller tells us it is only by the frail tenure of the life of the present Emperor that something quite as terrible is averted.

Nicholas is in short, the present government and safety of Russia. *Letat, c'est moi!* All depends on his health and vigour, for his vigilance and activity alone "preserve the empire in tranquillity." It is a difficult and dangerous task surely. Voltaire's case of the nicety of conduct and management required in the balancing postures of a first-rate-ropo-dancer, falls short of a parallel; though it is certain that of the same character are the cares and accomplishments necessary to a despot, for with him as with the ropo-dancer a false step is irrecoverable. We sincerely trust that Nicholas will not be betrayed into such a step—that he will abstain, for example, from any acts of aggression against other countries. His people are clearly in no condition to bear either increase of burdens or absence of troops. For his own sake we hope this rather than for any other—since it is plain, from the concurrent testimony of all able and well-informed travellers in Russia, that the preservation of his peculiar influence, and the consequent keeping together of "things as they are," can alone arrest for the present, some awful and unimaginable calamity.

In a few words Mr. Venables very cleverly exposes a trick by which less sapient travellers—such as my Lord Londonderry—have been mightily taken in. Speaking of the Emperor he says—

Wherever he is expected to pass, institutions are put in order, roads are repaired, and bridges mended, on which the rest of the world might have broken their necks unnoted, and, in short, the same sort of effect is produced as that which, in a school-room, generally follows the intimation that "— is coming!" when noise ceases, books are opened, every one slips quietly into his place, endeavouring to look as if he had never been out of it, and the most disorderly are, of course, most careful to put on a studious and attentive demeanour.

The condition of the peasantry, to which we have already made allusion, is thus referred to:—

"They knew that they can do nothing to change or improve their condition, and therefore they have no stimulus or excitement to energy. They have no habit of acting or deciding for themselves, and are in fact mere grown-up children, equally thoughtless and imprudent: as such, indeed, are they treated by law and custom. With little in the world to hope and fear, since to rise is out of the question, and to sink impossible, and with a naturally easy and cheerful disposition, they sing, and dance, and play like children on a holiday, with a light hearted merriment, which is not happiness; the reckless hilarity of intoxication, forgetful of yesterday and careless of to-morrow, not the sober satisfaction of rational contentment."

The condition of the superior classes is scarcely preferable. No one, as Mr. Venables shows, has an independent position of his own. He is

but what it pleases the Emperor to make him. In nine cases out of ten, therefore, it would perhaps be very difficult to select the more enviable fortune—that of the serf, or of the "owners" of the soil. They have not even the resources which might in some sort compensate a much viler fortune. Even to the most wealthy, intellectual culture is denied—the delight which is won from books. The censorship presses its dead weight on every effort to improve or promote literature. Newspapers appear to be mostly in vogue, and what miserable things may be understood to usurp that name, Mr. Venables, in a short passage, explains to us—

"Newspapers, though not numerous, are seen in every house; but all political speculations, all remarks on acts of the government, all discussions as to the qualifications of public officers, or as to the results and tendencies of public events, being prohibited; while a great deal of information as to what is actually passing in the world is suppressed;—these papers contain little beyond a statement of facts as far as this is permitted, a notification of officers who have received decorations, promotions, or appointments; an imperial ukase or ordonnance, and an account of the movements of the Emperor or Empress."

It is not necessary for us to describe the exact course of travel taken by Mr. Venables in his visits, or the various hospitalities, peculiar to the respective districts, by which he and his wife were welcomed. He sojourned in succession at the estate of his father-in-law at Krasnoe—at the palace of the Governor of Yaroslav, his uncle-in-law—and at his brother-in-law's winter residence in Tamboff. We shall close with a few miscellaneous extracts of more general interest.

Various descriptions of matters in which the Emperor and his family are interested, contrast forcibly with the barren aspect of all things else.—Nothing is wanting to them; minutest things of comfort and pleasure vie with grandest resources of splendour and power. Here for example, is the play-room of the little grand Duke Constantine a perfect paradise for Eleven Years Old—

"It was full of ingenious and pretty inventions for the amusement of the little prince; there were diminutive carriages and droschkas, sledges upon concealed castors, so as to run on the floor; a boat with a mechanical contrivance, so that a boy might row himself about the room in it; and a ship fully rigged, with a mast large enough to climb. There was also a slide of polished wood, in imitation of an ice-hill, and in one corner stood a little guard-house for playing at soldiers."

Some curious customs of the country are described, and not the least striking feature in all of them is their quasi-levelling character. In a festival of the church, for example, the serf and the Emperor become equal. Easter Sunday is described after this fashion—

"Servants may kiss their masters or mistresses; and a peasant may kiss the Emperor, though I should doubt whether in the latter case the privilege is often exercised. 'Christos vosress,' 'Christ is risen,' is the universal salutation; and it is a curious thing to see two peasants or tradesmen meet in the street: 'Christos vosress,' they cry out, then off go their hats and caps; and then with one accord they rush together, and inflict on one another three kisses on the cheek.—right, left, right; after this each replaces his hat, first making a most profound bow to the other, and they separate. There is a story told of the present Emperor, who it is said, on Easter-day passing a sentry, saluted him as usual with the words 'Christ is risen.' 'No; he's not your Majesty,' said the soldier, presenting arms. 'He's not!' said the Emperor; what do you mean? This is Easter Sunday.' 'I know that,' please your Majesty,' replied the man; 'but I am a Mahometan.'"

The country sports of the interior interested our traveller greatly and he has greatly interested his readers in turn. We quote one description of what seems to us a somewhat dangerous pastime, the plan of shooting wolves on a moonlight night in winter. Mr. Venables is writing from Rascavava.

"Two or three sportsmen place themselves well armed, in a sledge, and are driven through the roads and tracts in the woods. As they go along, they pull the ears of a young pig which they take with them, and make it squeal, while behind the sledge trails a long rope, with a wisp of straw at the end of it. The wolf hears the pig squeal, and seeing the bundle of straw dancing along over the snow in the moonlight, makes a dash at it mistaking it for his prey, and thus presents a fair mark to the guns in the sledge. This sport, like all others, has its vicissitudes; sometimes the disappointment is incurred of a blank night, and sometimes, on the other hand, too much game is started, and the amusement becomes somewhat dangerous. If the sportsmen have not time to pick up the wolves they kill, the others tear the bodies of their dead companions, and, becoming furious, will attack the sledges. A gentleman who lives near here, and whom we often see, met with an adventure of this kind some time ago, and after making his pig squeal for some hours in vain, at length unexpectedly attracted such a troop of wolves that he was obliged to fly for safety and trust to his horses' heels, and he was pursued by twelve or fourteen of the beasts even into the village."

Our last extract is a somewhat striking narrative of an occurrence which actually took place three years ago at Petersburg.

"About Christmas, masquerades are much in vogue in Russia, and even when an ordinary ball is given at this season, it is not unusual to place candles in the windows of the house as a signal that masks are admitted without invitation."

"At the period to which this story refers, namely, the Christmas of 1834, a ball was given at a house at Petersburg, which was mentioned, but I have forgotten the name of the owner, and the ordinary signal was displayed for the admission of masks, several of whom

arrived in the course of the evening, staid a short time as usual, and departed."

"At length a party entered, dressed as Chinese, and bearing on a palanquin a person whom they called their chief, saying that it was his fête-day. They set him down very respectfully in the middle of the room, and commenced dancing, what they said was their national dance around him. When this was concluded, they separated, and mingled with the general company, speaking French very well, and making themselves extremely agreeable. After a while they began gradually to disappear unnoticed, slipping out of the room one or two at a time, till at last they were all gone, leaving their chief still sitting motionless and in dignified silence in his palanquin in the middle of the room. The ball began to thin, and the attention of those who remained was wholly drawn to the grave figure of the Chinese mask."

"The master of the house at length went up to him, and told him that his companions were all gone, politely begging him to take off his mask, that he and his guests might know to whom they were indebted for all the pleasure which the exhibition had afforded them. The Chinese, however, gave no reply by word or sign, and a feeling of uneasy curiosity gradually drew around him the guests who remained in the ball-room. The silent figure still took no notice of all that was passing around him, and the master of the house at length with his own hand took off the mask, and discovered to the horrified by-standers the face of a corpse."

"The police were immediately sent for, and on a surgical examination of the body, it appeared to be that of a man who had been strangled a few hours before. Nothing could be discovered either at the time or afterwards which could lead to the identity of the murdered man, or the discovery of the actors in this extraordinary scene: it was found on inquiry that they arrived at the house where they deposited the dead body in a handsome equipage with masked servants."

That will be thought no bad specimen of a Russian joke. The more serious part of it was doubtless meant to give flavour to the humour—and a pleasant dénouement it must have been altogether, to some pleasant gambling transaction.

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILROAD.—A second series of experiments with models, upon a modelled railroad, of Clegg's atmospheric principle of propelling carriages by means of exhausting a tube laid down the line of road to be traversed of the air contained in it, and creating a vacuum, was made on Tuesday forenoon at the ironworks of Messrs Samuda, Southwark. The tube being exhausted by means of an air pump, the models, the leading one having a piston which forced open the valve of the tube, proceeded at a rate of extreme velocity along the line, a distance of 30 or 40 yards the ascent being one foot in 30. The models were heavily laden, each carrying a couple of persons and upwards of 15cwt. of ballast being disposed over the whole. There were present several members of Parliament, and railway directors, engineers &c. The machinery performed to perfection, and gave general satisfaction. The advantages that this system proposes, both for the public and the railroad proprietors, are very obvious—cheapness, security, speed, and no danger of explosion.

THE COLD SHADE OF THE ARISTOCRACY.—At the memorable storming of Bergen-op-Zoom, when the British Guards had so gallantly lodged themselves in the place, which would have remained ours, but for the errors and mismanagement of some of the officers who had the direction of the troops, instead of their being obliged to surrender as they did, a sergeant of the Guards stepped out of the ranks, and said, "He would be damned if he would lay down his arms;" and asked, "were there not any men who would follow him?" Thirteen men did follow him! He crossed the square of the town, upon which there was a cross fire of the enemy, passed into a battery through which the troops had forced their way on their entry into the town, turned some few guns there upon the enemy, and, after firing all the shot he could there find, and expending all the ammunition that remained in his own and comrades' pouches, retired through the breach and escaped, he and his gallant associates, unscathed. Now so little is it the fashion to comment upon and talk of the gallant acts of the soldiers of our army, that this anecdote is scarcely known in the regiment to which he belonged. This man received no promotion nor any reward for his conduct, and it was only a great many years after, serving the whole as sergeant of a company in the same corps, and conducting himself in such wise, and being so much respected otherwise, as to be appointed treasurer of a fund then in existence (but since done away with)—the Non-Commissioned Officers' Fund; and upon his discharge, only a few years ago, that he got the medal of merit, and was, by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who was then only perhaps (but for this I will not vouch) made first acquainted with his gallant conduct at Bergen-op-Zoom, appointed Warder and steward of Walmer Castle, where any one visiting that interesting old place, which is shown by his Grace's permission in his absence, can see him by asking for Mr. Townshend.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

A FAILURE OF FRENCH COURTESY.—A member of the British Parliament, being lately at Paris, felt desirous to witness the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies. Under the impression that, as in England, the President of the Chamber had a number of admission tickets at his disposal, and in any case expecting at the least a civil reply through the President's Secretary, he wrote a polite note to M. Dupin, requesting the favour of admission. The answer he received was couched as follows:—"Persons who want admission to the Chamber ought to address themselves to the Questors (the office of Questor is somewhat parallel to that of our Deputy Sergeant-at-arms), and not to the President." Not much encouraged by this specimen of gentlemanly feeling and consideration for a stranger, yet moved by his anxiety to be present at an approaching debate of importance, the applicant addressed himself to one of the Questors, whose name, he was informed, was M. Clemont. This functionary improved upon the conduct of his superior by returning no answer whatever. Such conduct contrasts rather strongly with the even anxious attention shown to the applications from French Deputies and other foreigners here, when they seek admittance to the House of Commons.—*Sun.*

On Sale.
LOVELLY IMPROVED,
AND FOR SALE
BY
M'BRIDE & KERR,
2000 B lity
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 gr-cask
Ditto Sherry ditto, at £5 5s. per ditto
Scotch Porter, at 40 and 45s. per Cask
A few Casks superior Scotch Ale, at £4 10s.
Whiting in Hhds. and Barrels
Rice in Bags
Coals at 7s. 6d. per hogshead
100 Barrels Seed Potatoes
Cod and Caplin Seines
Herring Nets
Lance Bunts
A FEW CASES SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE,

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

LATELY RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT
AND WILL BE SOLD,
On very reasonable terms,
BY

Codner and Jennings,
A large quantity of
BRITISH CORDAGE
Of a variety of sizes;
Bridport CANVASS,
No. 1 @ 8.
ALSO,
COD SEINES, 70 @ 50, 73 @ 50
15 CAPLIN ditto, 30 to 60 fathoms, 20 to 26 feet
HERRING NETS, LANCE BUNTS
LIME in casks, BRICKS
LUMBER, &c &c.
June 13.

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 Bt.shels POTATOES
June 20.

NOW LANDING
AT THE WHARF OF
PARKER & GLEESON
The Cargo of the Schr. SHANNON, just arrived from Bridgeport, loaded with Round Coals.
ALSO SELLING AT THEIR STORES,
600 Bags 2d Quality Bread
40 Bls. Rye Flour, cheap, 28s. per bl.
50 Firkins Butter, 50 Bls. Oatmeal
50 Barrels Peas
150 Tierces Davis and Strangman's Porter
30 Casks Wine (in Bond)
And sundry other articles.
June 13.

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.

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