



Newfoundland

No. 628. THURSDAY, August 15, 1839. Sixpence.

On Sale.

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

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.

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
 BAINES, JOHNSTON & Co.
 May 23.

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-
 ticu rs apply to
 JAMES TUBRID,
 Cooper.
 April 18.

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 WA-
 TER 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 fam-
 ily.
 Apply to
 JOHN STICKLEY.
 August 1.

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 Hamburg,
 AND OFFER FOR SALE,
 CHEAP FOR CASH OR OIL PAYMENT,
 600 Bags 1st, 2d, and 3d quality Bread
 300 Barrels Superfine Flour
 103 Firkins Butter
 30 Barrels Pork
 4000 Bricks,
 And of Recent Importations,
 30 Chests Souchong and Bohea Teas
 100 Boxes Mould-and Dipped Candles
 100 Boxes Soap
 60 Kegs White Lead, 56 lbs. and 28 lbs. each
 Linseed 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-
 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.

Our attention was attracted to the following
 lines by the signature they bear—they appeared
 in a late No. of the Metropolitan Magazine, and
 we believe them to be the production of a lady re-
 sident here, to whose poetic taste, classic research,
 and cultivation of mind, they bear honorable testi-
 mony. The Magazine in question has been favoured
 with other of the efforts of the authoress—which
 have always excited in us an allowable pride that
 Terra Nova should be the birth place of such pro-
 ductions.—ED. N. F. L.

WISHES,
 If we our wishes could fulfil,
 What pleasant hours we'd pass
 To-day, in regions fair and still,
 Upon the velvet grass!
 We'd seek some calm sequestered shade,
 Some wild untrodden woodland glade,
 Where tempests could not come;
 The bright laburnum, o'er us bent,
 Should form our lovely natural tent,
 Our happy summer home!
 The proud magnolia should lift up
 For us its pure and scented cup,
 The rose-acacia near our bower
 Be planted like a verdant tower;
 The light leaves of the bamboo-tree
 Should spread their fairy canopy,
 The vine's rich fruit lie on the ground,
 The willow's drooping head
 Beside the gloomy pine be found;
 The rose, by Nature led,
 Should fling abroad its crimson bloom,
 The light gum-cistus' flowers
 Cast down, near some dark cedar's gloom,
 Their snowy leaves in showers,
 We'd have all shrubs from Southern lands,
 The bay from Grecian Isles,
 The laden olive-tree, that stands
 Where endless summer smiles,
 The palm, that o'er the desert flings
 A shadow, long and light,
 To warn the traveller of the springs
 Which else might shun his sight,
 And ev'ry lovely thing that grows
 From torrid heats to Arctic snows;
 The orange with its flow'rs and fruit,
 The mango with its spreading hoot,
 And apples bright as those that hung
 In gardens by old poets sung,
 And many a tree more gay and fair
 Than heart can dream or lip declare;
 And all things to which poetry gives
 A charm that through all ages lives.
 All flowers, such as we have seen,
 By babbling brook or forest green;
 The hyacinth, whose purple bells,
 Still waving as they hang,
 Seem ringing everlasting knells
 For him from whom they sprang;
 The white Narcissus, bowing down
 Its radiant and unspotted crown;
 The daisy that, by lawn and wood,
 Whispers of thoughts most pure and good;
 And the gay "flower of the wind,"
 The sweet anemone,
 That has a tale for ev'ry mind,
 Of childhood's artless glee;
 The violet's blue and loving eye,
 Should greet us on our way,
 The primrose blossoms, fair and shy,
 Smile on us all the day!
 And thou shouldst read some wild old tale,
 Until the light of day grew pale,
 Of him, who, on th' Italian coast,
 Pluck'd down the golden bough,
 And raised 'mid Erebus' sad host
 His young and crested brow,
 And, by the waves of Acheron,
 As the great sibyl led him on,
 The slow and darkly rolling stream
 Gave back his armour's fitful gleam,
 And all the frightened spirits fled
 To see the living 'mid the dead.
 Or thou shouldst speak awhile of him
 Who sang of battle strife,
 With whitened hair and eyesight dim,
 And led a wand'ring life.
 We'd seem to see attentive groups
 Flock round the old man's knee,
 And children, gathering in troops,
 Stand near him silently,
 And hang upon old Homer's lips,
 Or question of the Grecian ships,
 And all the deeds of mighty chiefs,
 Before the walls of Troy.
 We'd sorrow for the heroes' griefs
 And glory in their joy!
 Or, dearer still, thy lips should pour
 Some legend of the days of yore,
 That tells of high and gallant deed

By Christian hero done,
 And grieves for those whose hearts must bleed
 Ere Zion could be won,
 And we should seem to see again
 An army on the Syrian plain,
 And ev'ry waving bough around
 Should seem a warrior's plume,
 And ev'ry melancholy sound
 The wailing o'er his tomb!
 And we should see great Godfrey stand
 Among his mighty host;
 We'd hearken to his loud command,
 And see bright lances cross,
 And watch the red-cross banner shine,
 Triumphant through all Palestine!
 Or when the passing breeze might stir
 The branches of the trees,
 We'd speak of early mariner
 On unfrequented seas.
 And, spirit-like, our thought should sweep
 With great Columbus o'er the deep;
 We'd watch with him by night and day,
 Upon his wide and boist'rous way;
 Rejoicing when his noble heart
 Knew that his voyage was o'er,
 And in his joy we'd bear a part
 On the discovered shore.
 We'd talk of Spanish argosies
 Laden with gem and gold,
 And many wondrous tales like these
 By ancient ballad told.
 And when we two had commun'd thus,
 Nor marked the hours float by,
 Till, meekly gazing down on us,
 The stars rose in the sky,
 Thy voice should breathe some dear old strain,
 Some bard's unstudied rhymes,
 Whose sound might bring to us again
 Sweet memories of old times.
 And in the pauses of thy song,
 The evening wind should bear along
 The murmur of some distant brook;
 And we within our happy nook,
 With quiet tears upon our cheek;
 Should feel a joy we might not speak;
 And with a deep and holy love,
 And ev'ry thought a prayer,
 We'd gaze upon the heavens above
 And breathe the balmy air!
 If we our wishes could fulfil
 What pleasant hours we'd pass
 To-day, in regions fair and still,
 Upon the velvet grass!

TERRA NOVA.
THE LAW OF LIBEL.—In the account of the
 proceedings of the English House of Commons,
 brought by the Liverpool, given in a case, which
 was brought before the House by the attorney
 General, involving its privileges, Mr. Hansard,
 the printer to the House, had been prosecuted for
 a libel, which libel was contained in certain pa-
 pers that the House had ordered to be printed.
 He, the Attorney General had been ordered by
 the House to defend Mr. Hansard, and had done
 so; but the Court of Queen's Bench had that
 day pronounced judgment in the case deciding
 that the defence was not maintainable, in effect
 that the House had no right to order the printing
 of papers which might contain a libel. This the
 Attorney General contended was a most alarming
 decision, and deeply affected the privileges of the
 House. One consequence would be that they
 must take care and print only 658 copies of their
 papers; and whenever Parliament was dissolved
 or persons ceased to be members, all copies in pos-
 session of such a member must be destroyed, for if
 they read them or allow others to read them, they
 might be prosecuted for libels. He moved the
 appointment of a committee to inquire into the
 matter.
 After an animated debate the motion was agreed
 to, the committee having power to send for persons
 (the judges) and papers.
 In connection with this proceeding was another
 decision of the judges, equally important. After
 snit had been instituted against Mr. Hansard, he
 memorialized the House of Commons on the sub-
 ject, and they instructed the Attorney General
 to defend him, and at the same time passed a
 resolution asserting their privilege to have the mat-
 ter charged as a libel, printed; and instructing,
 in effect, the Court to dismiss the case. The
 judges decided that a resolution passed by one
 House of Parliament, had no force, and could not
 be taken notice of in a court of justice. This de-
 cision was also warmly discussed in the House,
 and was also made matter for investigation by
 the Committee.

MACKENZIE'S DEFENCE.

We should like to see a full report of Mr. Patriot Magazine's speech, on his trial at Canandaigua. The papers that reported the trial all spoke of it as very irregular and sometimes incoherent, but not wanting in ability. Mackenzie, with all his faults, is a man of some talents, but chiefly remarkable for his untiring industry and perseverance, whether in a good cause or a bad one. He complains bitterly of his imprisonment, and we can easily imagine that to a man of his energetic character and habits, the inactivity of a prison must be cruelly irksome. We can even feel some degree of "sympathy" for him—hateful as that word has become—remembering that he is old, and poor, and suffering under grievous disappointments. But his misfortunes are all of his own procuring; and although we may pity him in his fallen state, we cannot wish that he had escaped the law which he had so grossly violated. *New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Buffalo Commercial gives an outline of his defence, one portion of which displays no little ingenuity at the expense of certain "democratic organs" in this republic, standing high in favour of the party and the government. He might have added the name of one greater than any of them; but perhaps he had forgotten the existence of General Jackson.

The following is an extract from the sketch in the Buffalo paper:

He also alluded to the law under which he was indicted—and expressed his opinion that it had become a dead letter by *non user*—in support of this singular position alluding to the laxity with which the laws had been administered, especially in the case of Texas; to revolutionize which, he said, companies of men had been raised in the United States, and boldly marched through the country, armed and equipped, and no one so much as to ask, "Why do ye so?" This, he contended, was sufficient to mislead a poor foreigner like him, who had been but twenty-four hours in the country, at the time when the alleged offences were committed, for which he was now arraigned. He also alleged, that men, "learned in the law," at Buffalo and elsewhere, were more active than he was—and how could it be expected, when learned lawyers and mayors of cities thus conducted, that he should have ever dreamed that there was a musty law upon the statute book to bring him before a court of justice, and put him in danger of a state prison, and a felon's fare, for doing for his countrymen, what our forefathers had done for us.

He also quoted largely from the Democratic Review—a publication which he termed a "government work," and which he said was praised in the Globe, another government paper, and endorsed by the Albany Argus, another government paper, and which the counsel for the United States and all his political friends regarded as orthodox in all matters of government policy—say by Mr. Ritchie, "another government editor at Richmond"—the editor of which said Review, in short, had been sent off to some foreign place as a high government agent—to show that he, Mackenzie, pursued a highly patriotic course, and had done nothing more than Hancock, and Adams and Franklin &c., had done for the United States, in their memorable struggle for independence; which said language of said government paper, thus generally endorsed by government editor upon government editor, he considered a sort of semi-official endorsement of his conduct.

He also read from the New Hampshire Patriot, a paper of the same politics as the gentleman bringing this prosecution, and "an official paper of Mr. Van Buren's," and edited by a Mr. Hill, who he believed was a Van Buren Senator of the United States, a very strong article, approving of every thing he (the defendant) had done. It was hard, he said, when all these papers spoke as they did, that he should be prosecuted. He could not understand it! And it was, he said, under these circumstances, "very bad taste, in the learned counsel of the Government, to bring an indictment against the like of him!" He also brought in the New Era, "another paper belonging to the government of the country," to support him in the course he had taken.

The Newfoundland.

St. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), AUGUST 15, 1839.

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY—Aug. 12.**

The following bills were read a third time, and passed.

Bill to regulate returns and details of the various offices in the colony.

Bill to repeal registration act, and to make more effectual provision for the registration of voters.

A bill to invest in the Treasury the sum of £1500 before granted and not appropriated, and to re-appropriate the same for the purpose of facilitating a steam communication between the ports of St. John's and Halifax, N. S. was read a second time.

The amendments made by H. M. Council in a bill to encourage the killing of wolves in this colony, were read and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The House went into committee on bill to establish a Grammar School at Carbonear, and the chairman reported the bill without any amendment.

The House then went into committee on the bill for the more easy and less expensive decision of differences between masters and their servants and apprentices; and the chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The Hon. Mr. Secretary Crowdy acquainted the House that he had 3 three messages from his Excellency the Governor, and the following documents:—

Petition of Richard Perchar, Gaoler, of St. John's, praying an increase of fees.

Copies of correspondence with H. M. Government on a matter interesting to the Legislature.

Copies of correspondence with H. M. Government relative to the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court.

The messages were then read as follows:

In transmitting to the House of Assembly the accompanying petition of the Gaoler of St. John's, the Governor desires to refer to the note marked B attached to the estimate of the amount required for defraying the public expenditure laid before the House at the session of 1836.

The Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly copies of correspondence which he has held with H. M. Government on a subject interesting to the Legislature.

In transmitting the accompanying correspondence respecting the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court for the favourable consideration of the House of Assembly, the Governor has to express a hope that the House will come to an early decision thereupon, and enable him to make the same known to H. M. Government.

A committee was appointed to search the Journals of H. M. Council to ascertain what proceedings had been had upon a bill to provide for the expense of the late delegation.

The report of the committee appointed to enquire into certain unliquidated claims on account of the election of 1836, was reconsidered, and some amendments agreed to.

TUESDAY—13.

The House went into committee on amendments made by H. M. Council in the bill entitled "An act to encourage the killing of wolves in this colony," and the chairman reported that the same had been agreed to.

The amendments were then ordered to be read a 3d time to-morrow.

Mr. Winsor presented a petition from Owen Neill and others, inhabitants of Aquafora and Fermeuse, which had the sanction of his Excellency, praying for a grant to establish a Ferry at Aquafora.

The bill to establish a grammar school at Carbonear was read a 3d time and passed.

Mr. Secretary Crowdy brought down from his Excellency a message transmitting for the consideration of the House, copies of correspondence between the Secretary of State for the colonies, and Mrs. Holbrook, widow of the late Surveyor General.

The House then went into committee on bill to re-appropriate certain monies granted by the Legislature for particular purposes, and remaining unappropriated, for a certain period.

The House then went into committee on Bill to re-appropriate certain monies, granted by the Legislature for particular purposes, and remaining unappropriated for a certain period, and the chairman reported that some amendments were made in the said Bill which were read and agreed to by the House. Mr. O'Dwyer and the Solicitor General were added to the committee appointed to inquire into the contingencies of the House, and power was given to said committee to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Doyle gave notice of bill to incorporate the Benevolent Irish Society, and of motion that the rules of the House be suspended as regards said Bill.

WEDNESDAY—14.

The amendments made by her Majesty's Council in bill to encourage the Killing of Wolves were read a third time, and ordered that her Majesty's Council be informed of the concurrence of the House in said amendments.

The order of the day for the 3d reading of Bill to re-appropriate certain monies granted and not expended &c., was on motion of Mr. Solicitor General discharged.

The House then went into committee on bill to invest in the Treasury, the sum of £1500 granted in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, and not appropriated—and to re-appropriate the same for the purpose of facilitating a communication by Steam between St. John's and Halifax, and the Chairman reported the said Bill without amendment. Mr. Moore presented a Bill to establish a Post Office in this Colony, and the same was read a first and second time, and ordered for second reading to-morrow.

Resolved—That the Rules of the House be suspended as far as respects a Bill to Incorporate the Benevolent Irish Society—whereon, Mr. Doyle presented said Bill, and the same was read a 1st and 2d time and committed, and the Chairman reported from the committee that some amendments had been made in said Bill, which were read and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Morris presented a petition from David M'Kin and other inhabitants of Brigus, praying for a grant for the repairs of the road in that place, which was referred to committee on roads.

Mr. Nugent from the committee appointed to search Journals of H. M. Council, to ascertain what proceedings had been had on Delegation Bill, reported that they had complied with the instructions of the House, and he laid before the House an extract from the Council's Journals in reference to the same.

Mr. Solicitor General gave notice of motion for recommitment of Bill to re-appropriate certain monies

remaining unexpended of certain grants, &c.—also, of an address to His Excellency on the subject of Delegation Bill—Adjourned.

Mr. Charles Hugh Renouf, son of Mr. John Renouf of this town, passed as a Surgeon at the Royal College of Edinburgh, in May last, and received a Diploma as Licentiate of the said College.

WAR OFFICE, July 12.—1st West India Regiment, John Andrew Wieburg, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Clements, whose appointment has been cancelled, dated July 12.

ARRIVAL—In the Sarah from Hamburg, Mr. W. Ryan.

H. M. Ship Madagascar, Capt. Wallace, sailed on Sunday morning last, for Portsmouth.

Died, on the 3d July, in France, Mrs. Deborah Garland, wife of John Garland, Esq., of Poole, England.

Shipping Intelligence

Custom-House

Port of St. John's,

ENTERED.

August 7.—Nancy, Broad Aitch—35 head cattle.

8.—Rival, M'Neil, Hamburg—1400 bags bread, 200 bls. pork, 9 M. brick.

9.—Pomona, Stappell, London—100 tierces pork, 15 casks wine, 20 packages tea, 60 boxes candles and sundries.

Alpha, Farrel, Fayal—1200 hampers potatoes, 248 hampers onions, and sundries.

Zealous, Champion, London—45 chests tea, 200 boxes soap, 400 bris. flour, 27 casks and 28 qr. casks wine, and sundry merchandise.

Lady of the Lake, Young, Porto Rico—41 pun. molasse; 31 puns. sugar, 30 hds. sugar.

Sarah, Follett, Hamburg—180 bls. pork, 124 bls. flour, 600 bags bread, 104 firkins butter, 34 bls. rice, 3 M. bricks, and sundry merchandise.

Courier, Le Vache, Novascotia—20 M. lumber, Castlereagh, Kellar, Figueira—80 tons salt, 8 barrels oil.

CLEARED.

7.—Three Brothers, Chesson, Cape Breton—36 bls. flour, 90 hds. salt.

9.—Friends, Whealen, Sydney—ballast.

Adventure, Munn, Sydney—ballast.

Harmony, Henderson, Liverpool—67 tons seal oil, 1200 seal skins.

10.—Charles, Boudroit, Cape Breton—17 tons salt.

Nimrod, Barron, Sydney ballast.

Inverness, M'Donald, Cape Breton—20 tons salt.

Olive Branch, Bouche, Cape Breton—ballast.

Alexander, Keating, Novascotia—15 bls. flour.

American Schooner Maryland, Smith, Boston—7 M. seal skins, 25 tierces salmon, 37 bls. herring, 40 tons salt, 8 qr.-casks wine.

Venus, Price, P. E. Island—ballast.

Wave, Saunders, P. E. Island—sundry merchandise.

Mary, Girrior, Novascotia—ballast.

Margaret, Cave, Sydney—sundry merchandise.

SALES BY AUCTION:

THIS DAY

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock

ON THE WHARF OF

BLAND & TOBIN,

- 50 Hogsheads SUGAR
- 50 Barrels superfine FLOUR
- 7 Casks GLASSWARE
- A few Cases ditto
- 50 HAMS (best Westphalia)
- 20 Hogsheads PORTER
- 4 Qr.-casks White WINE.

August 15.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 12 o'clock

ON THE WHARF OF

J. & J. KENT,

- 30 Head fat OXEN
- 4 Milch COWS & CALVES
- 51 SHEEP
- 30 Firkins Prime BUTTER.

August 15.

THIS DAY

(Thursday) At 12 o'clock,

By JAMES CLIFT,

- 20 Pieces Room Paper
- A quantity Glassware
- 9 Pan Flower Vases
- 15 Dozen Men's, Boys' and Children's Shoes
- 5 Do. Children's Boots
- 5 Do. Men's and Boys' Wellington do.
- 3 Do. Calf Skins, 4 dozen Kip
- 10 Lb. Pigs Bristles
- 10 Dozen Carpet Brooms
- 100 Do. Back, Dressing and Side Combs
- And Sundries.

August 15.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At half-past 12 o'clock,

At the Commercial Room,

100 Bls. American prime

PORK,

30 Chests Superior Sou-

chong TEA.

RICHARD LANGLEY,

Auctioneer.

August 15.

On Sale.

W. & H. Thomas & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig RIVAL, from Hamburg,

NOW LANDING—CONSISTING OF

1460 Bags BREAD

200 Bls. Prime Mess PORK

5000 BRICKS.

August 15.

Ewen & Nicholas Stabb,

Ex ROBERT RAIKES, from Hamburg,

250 Bags BREAD

200 Boxes SOAP

10 Cwt. OAKUM,

10 Casks CIDER.

August 15.

For BRISTOL,

The Brig

SARAH,

FOLLET, Master.

To Sail on the 23rd inst., has excellent accommodations for PASSENGERS.—Apply to

JOHN RYAN.

August 15.

For QUEBEC,

To Sail about the 20th inst.,

THE FINE BRIG

Robert Raikes,

Henry Job, Master;

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

EWEN & NICHOLAS STABB

August 15.

NOTICES.

A S Collectors, appointed at the first General Regatta Meeting, we beg to state, for the information of the public, that the sum of £110 3s. 2d., currency, has been raised in aid of the Funds, which sum has been handed over to the Treasurer, appointed at the General Meeting. A list of the subscriptions may be seen on application to the Collectors, who will also thankfully receive any further contribution.

WM. GRIEVE,

WM. WHEATLEY,

JAMES STOKES,

AMBROSE SHEA,

Collectors

St. John's, 13th Aug., 1839.

I acknowledge the receipt of the above sum.

WALTER GRIEVE, Treasurer

REGATTA,

THE Stewards of the REGATTA, to take place at Quidi Vidi Lake on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, are requested to meet at the COMMERCIAL ROOM THIS DAY, at one o'clock for the purpose of Electing a Chairman, and making sundry preparatory arrangements.

August 15.

WM. STEPHENS,

Hair-Dresser,

AND MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAIR WORK,

(Successor to Mr. Wm. L. White)

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public that he has taken the Shop lately occupied by Dr. O'Dwyer, adjoining the premises of Mr. John Ryan, Water-st., where he will endeavour by strict attention in his line of business, to merit a share of their patronage.

August 15.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

REGATTA,
TO TAKE PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
The 21st and 22d August (1833)

RULE 1st.—The Regatta shall take place on WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and THURSDAY, the 22d, August instant, subject nevertheless to postponement by the Stewards, should the weather prove unfavourable on those days.

RULE 2d.—The Boats to run shall be divided into four classes, and be rowed in the following order—Viz:—

1st Class.—Six-Oar'd Gigs and Whale Boats to be rowed and steered by Amateurs residing in St. John's.

2d Class.—Six-Oar'd Gigs and Whale Boats, to be rowed by Fishermen, Pilots, &c.

3d Class.—Four-Oar'd Gigs and Whale Boats to be rowed and steered by Amateurs residing in St. John's.

4th Class.—Four-Oar'd Gigs and Whale Boats to be rowed by Fishermen, Pilots, &c.

RULE 3d.—All Boats intending to run shall be entered with Mr. BISSETT, at the Commercial Room, between the hours of 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 12th instant, and 12 o'clock on Monday the 19th instant, and entrance money of five per cent, for the highest prize for which the boat is to be run, to be paid at the time of entry.

RULE 4th.—A list of the Crew of each Amateur Boat shall be left with Mr. Bissett at the time of the boat's entry, and all objections to the qualifications of any rower or steersman to be decided by the Stewards before One o'clock on Monday the 19th inst.

RULE 5th.—The crew of any boat not objected to within 24 hours after the time of entry shall be considered as allowed.

RULE 6th.—The Prizes to be as follow:
FIRST DAY.

1st Race—first boat £16. 2d Race—first boat £16; second boat £8 10s. 3d Race—first boat £11. 4th race—first boat £11; second ditto £6.

RULE 7th.—Boats in the first race shall leave the upper end of the Pond on the firing a Gun at One o'clock precisely, row round one of two buoys or boats at the lower end, rounding on the starboard hand, (the buoy to be assigned to each boat to be decided by lot) and return to the winning mark at the Western end;—the same order to take place with the other boats at the hours of 2, 3, and 4 o'clock respect vely.

RULE 8th.—At 1/4 hour before the time of starting, a Bugle will call the respective Boats to their stations.

RULE 9th.—In case of foul play by any Boat in a Race, the Boat by or for which the same shall be practised, or in case of combination being proved by Boats in the race, then both of them shall *ipso facto*, forfeit all claim to both prizes, and such Boat or Boats and their respective crews, shall be incapacitated for pulling the remainder of the day.

RULE 10th.—Each Boat to carry a flag, similar to the one named at time of entry, such flag to be not less than 22 by 16 inches, and to be carried on a staff not less than 30 inches, above the gunwale of the Boat.

RULE 11th.—No fewer than three Boats to be considered a Race, nor more than six be allowed to pull the first day in any race.

RULE 12th.—That the decision of the Stewards be final in all cases of dispute, and in every matter for which the rules hereinbefore stated have not made the necessary provisions.

RULE 13th.—Any boat taking a prize to be excluded from pulling the remainder of the day.

SECOND DAY.
1st Race—Fishing boats of any description, pierced for four oars or less, £5. 2d race—Four-Oar'd Jolly Boats, Prize £5.

The above Rules agreed to at a public meeting held at Kieley's Long Room, on Thursday the 8th August, 1833.

WALTER GRIEVE,
Chairman.

STEWARDS.

The Hon. J. Sinclair, H. P. Thomas, Esq. Robert Carter, Esq. R. N.; Robert Alsop, Esq. C. F. Bennett, Esq. P. Morris, Esq. Kenneth M'Lea, Esq. Lawrence O'Brien, Esq. William Richards, Esq.

Benevolent Irish Society.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY, will be held at the Orphan Asylum School, on Sunday next, at one o'clock.—By order

WM. POWER,
Secretary.

Stone Commission Stores,
SECURE FROM FIRE.

THE Subscriber having entered upon new Stone Premises, fitted up in a commodious and convenient manner, with the advantage of extensive Stairs and Wharf attached, in the centre of the town.—Notifies that he is ready to receive FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION, GOODS of every description; and he begs to assure those who may favour him with their commands, that immediately property is realized a faithful account will be rendered and payment made to the proprietors, by

ROBERT PROWSE,
August 15.

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.

Authorized 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

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, 1833.

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.

Merchandise 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 Cases 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 Brooms

ALSO ON HAND,
100 Boxes Raisins
6 Casks Albany ALE.

J. B. BARNES.
July 18.

BY
Samuel Codner,

A Consignment of Assorted CORDAGE,

ALSO,
Bread, Flour, Pork
Pease, Oatmeal, Pearl Barley

Soap, Nails, Oakum
White Lead, Black and Bright Varnish

Black and Lead Color Paints
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, Turpentine

Coopers Rush, Clapboard
Herring Nets 80—60—50 and 40 Rans

And at a Reduced Price,
A few Hhds. Devonshire

ALE.

July 18.

NOW LANDING
FROM THE APOLLO,
100 Barrels Prime Irish

PORK,

25 Casks Sugar.

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, Hogsheads and other Packages

Sherry Wine in Qr.-Casks
Porter and Ale in Tierces and Hogsheads

Cordage of all sizes
Canvas
Seines, Nets

Lines and Twines
Mould and Dip'd Candles
Soap

Pitch, Tar, Lime
Leatherwares
And other Articles. May 30.

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. N. B.—An APPRENTICE

June 20.

Boston, July 6.

THE HON. SAMUEL CUNARD.—We have heretofore had occasion to allude to the hon. Samuel Cunard of Halifax, N. S. in connection with steam navigation, between Boston and Liverpool via Halifax, under the auspices of the British Government. Anything in relation to him and his great undertaking, will be interesting to the citizens of this section of the country.

It will be remembered that the British Government has liberally offered to contribute £45,000 sterling, annually for eight years, towards this great enterprise. This, of itself, exhibits the confidence of that government in the qualifications of Mr. Cunard, and will ensure the consummation of his plan. We have read a letter from him, dated "London, May 20th," in which he speaks with satisfaction, of the proceedings of the meeting held in this city, for the purpose of dividing means to co-operate with him in his undertaking. He goes on to state, that he is at liberty to run the boats either to Boston or New York, and that great advantages have been tendered to him if he would proceed to New York, but that he is determined to make Boston the port of destination in this country. If he runs the large boats to Boston, it will incur an additional expense of £40,000 for another steamer, but he intimates that he shall not hesitate to do anything in reason, to insure a regular and speedy conveyance for the accommodation of the public.

He goes on further to state that he is required by the British Government to furnish boats of 750 tons, and 300 horse power, but that he has already contracted for boats of 1250 tons, and 460 horse power, and that he is quite sure they will be equal to any boats in Great Britain. Although the large boats will proceed to Boston he shall moreover, require other boats to keep up a regular communication between Halifax and Boston, and they will be constantly in operation. Although his contract is but for seven years and onward, until one year's notice shall be given on either side, it may, and probably will, be continued beyond that period, for an indefinite term.

Our readers will remember, that one of the objects of the meeting held in this city, on the subject, was to have a suitable wharf and depot provided, for the reception of the great steamers and to afford other facilities for their arrival and speedy departure from Boston. This having been communicated to Mr. Cunard in London, he expresses gratification at the movement, and takes occasion to intimate that it will be of essential importance to the success of the enterprise that a suitable wharf and extensive depot for coal, be speedily provided at Boston, inasmuch as the large boats will not be allowed to remain long enough in Halifax, on their outward passage, to take in coal. As he shall be quite ready with his boats, by the middle of next April, no time ought to be lost in preparing the wharf and depot.

Such is the outline of Mr. Cunard's plans, as set forth in this letter, and they are of so much general interest to the people of Boston and of New England, that we have taken the liberty to present them to our readers. He concludes by expressing his acknowledgments, to those of our citizens, who have taken an interest in this important subject.

Having thus paid a passing tribute of respect to the projector of the enterprise, and stated the foregoing facts, we take this occasion to urge the necessity of immediate action, in preparing a suitable wharf and depot. We learn that immediate steps will be taken, to provide such a receptacle at East Boston, and that appears to be the most proper location.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE WITH ALGIERS.—This colony appears by the last advices to be in an improving state. Several French capitalists have followed the example of Marshal Clausel in obtaining grants of land, and their influence is likely to cause an amelioration in the treatment of the natives as well as to the promot useful public works, and to favour the growth of more wholesome principles of government. Considering the number of Europeans in the colony, and the ready communications it possesses with the interior, the commerce is very limited. It is, however, on the advance. With regard to British goods, the importations of cotton in 1837 exceeded the amount of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, and at the end of the year the whole stock in hand was entirely exhausted.—Prices having in consequence been considerably raised, there was an increase in the importation in 1838 of nearly a hundred per cent., and although the stocks have not yet been disposed of, remunerating prices continue to be still obtained. In 1838 coals to the amount of 12,000 tons were imported principally by Russians vessels. This article is likely to be required in greater quantities, owing to the scarcity of wood in the vicinity. Iron in bars, and iron cast, would find a ready sale. India cottons were, in February last, the goods most in demand. Altogether the consumption of British goods in the colony is unquestionably greater than in the times of the Dey, notwithstanding the assertion to the contrary last year by a statesman in the House of Lords, and it is increasing in spite of the high duty of 15 per cent., being substituted for the former one of 5 per cent., and of the reception of the French manufactures free of duty. It is singular that none of the Liverpool or Manchester houses have an agent in Algiers—the business is all done through London.

REGIMENTAL COLOURS.—Great is the value of the standard to a regiment; it is a telegraph in the centre of the battle to speak the changes of the day to the wings. Its importance has, therefore, been immense in all ages, among all nations, and in all kinds of war. "Defend the colours! form upon the colours!" is the first cry and first thought of a soldier when any mischance of battle has produced disorder: then do cries, shouts, firing, blows, and all the tumult of the combat, thicken round the standard; it contains the honour of the hand, and the brave press round its bearer. An instance of the attachment shown by our troops to their standards occurred after the battle of Corunna. It was night. The regimental colour of the 50th (General Napier's own regiment) was missing; a cry arose that it had been lost; the soldiers were furious; the present Sir Henry Fane, with a loud and angry voice called out, "No, no! the 50th cannot have lost their colours!" They were not lost. Two ensigns, Stewart a Scotchman, and Moore an Irishman, had been slain, as the bore the banners charging through the village of El Yina; two colour-sergeants, whose names I cannot recollect, seizing the prostrate colours, bravely continued the charge, carrying them through the battle. When the fight was done, an officer received one of these standards from the sergeants; it was now dark, and he allowed his alarm for the safety of the colours to overpower his better judgment; he forgot both their use and their honour, and had gone to the rear, intending to embark with them, though the regiment was still in its position. The stray colour was found, and the soldiers were pacified; but this officer never could remove the feeling which his well-meaning but ill-judged caution had produced against him. This anecdote shows the sentiments entertained by British troops for their colours; sentiments pervading all ranks, from the general to the drummer. Sir Henry Fane's words, thus loudly expressed, rendered him a favorite with the 50th regiment ever after. When colours are worn out they ought not to be thrown away. I understand that the fiftieth, having been lately made a royal regiment, received a blue standard, and the silk of the old colours was burned with much ceremony. The wood of the spear was made into a snuff box, and its lid encloses the ashes of that black banner which had so often waved amidst the white curling smoke of the battle. On this box are engraved the names of those who fell bearing the colors in combat.—*Napier on Military Law.*

THE BLESSINGS OF LITERATURE.—Many who have not the advantage of wealth or high standing in society, are apt to repine at their situation—to regret that they are debarred from much refined and intellectual intercourse; but this deprivation is in a great measure ideal; there is an intercourse far more intelligent than that of any living society whatever—the great commonwealth of letters—which knows no distinction of persons, admits of no adventitious superiority, where everything is rated at its real value, and reduced to its legitimate standard. Whatever may have been the character of authors, the wealth or consequence attaching to their living persons, they exact no further homage; they are entertained without expense, dismissed without ceremony; they are at once our preceptors, masters, servants; they come or go at our bidding; they speak or are dumb at our pleasure. We open the book, its eloquence streams upon us; we close the leaves, it is instantly sealed in silence.—We have the best thoughts of the best men in the best possible form; we benefit by a close communion with bright and shining characters without being annoyed by these foibles, and eccentricities which appear to be more particularly inherent in genius. Had we lived in the same time and possessed the intimacy of Dr. Johnson, we should have been shocked to find that, with all his intelligence and strength of mind he was contracted in principle, insolent and overbearing in argument. We should have blushed for the tarnished honour of our common nature, to think that so great a mind as Addison's should have been meanly jealous of contemporary worth. And as we all know, poor Goldsmith, amidst innumerable follies and foibles, was so great a glutton of praise that he considered the applause bestowed upon a rope-dancer unjustly diverted from himself; and, in the presence of Dr. Johnson and several others, actually broke his shins in a clumsy attempt to prove he could surpass him.—In books are treasured up the matured fruits of the greatest and most cultivated minds; they contain the pure and condensed intelligence of the human mind, without any proportionate alloy of its passions and weaknesses. Thus the noblest conceptions of nature are preserved in the odours of language, as formerly the bodies of the great and noble were embalmed in perfumes. In reading history, for instance, we participate in the actions of the illustrious dead, and exchange with pleasure the dull monotony of our own existence for the glorious achievement and enthusiasm of theirs. Under the pen of the historian, the events of time undergo a refining and condensing process; he retains all that is worth preserving, the kernel, without the husks or shell. We thus engage in war without the peril of a wound, and accompany the voyage without encountering the dangers of the seas.

CHINESE INDUSTRY.—The population of the empire of China, is well known to be enormous being probably one third of the whole number of the human race, and it is at first difficult to conceive how any country can support such a dense population. But in China, the land is made to yield its treasures for the support of its inhabitants,

not a foot of soil which is susceptible of cultivation, is neglected, however difficult of access, and no labor or ingenious device is spared, to make the crops luxuriant and bountiful.

Greens and esculent plants are the food of the inhabitants, and they take great pains to procure them in the greatest variety and of the best kinds. They have edible roots and herbs, which are unknown in Europe, and besides cultivating all their lands, they obtain valuable crops from several aquatic plants, which are used as delicacies at the Chinese tables, particularly the water chestnut, which by the imperial order, has been cultivated in all lakes and marshes in the empire. It even covers the canals which water the Emperor's garden, and the ponds and ditches are overspread with the flowers and verdure of this plant, which bears a fruit enclosed in a husk like a chestnut, and is of a wholesome and very palatable nature.

In the narrative of Lord Macartney's embassy to China, it is related that some of his attendants in passing through a part of that empire, saw a man cultivating the side of a steep precipice. On examination they found that they had fastened a cord around his body, and secured it at the top of the mountain, by which he let himself down to any part of the precipice, where a few yards of fruitful soil gave him encouragement to plant his vegetables and sow his corn. The whole of the cultivated spot appeared to be not more than half an acre and near the bottom of a precipice on a hillock, he had a little hut, where he supported a wife and family, in this hazardous manner.

By this habit of industry, which is so universal amongst the Chinese, together with their knowledge of agriculture, and their simple mode of living, added to the mildness of the climate, almost every man is able to support his family. The precepts of a Malthus or Martineau, are unknown among them, and the holy state of matrimony is embraced at an early age.

REFLECTIONS OF HUMAN LIFE.—"If I have, said an old African Marabout," days to come, let them be pure of sin—youth lives unto this world, but age hath its world beyond the grave. How often we give to Allah the thin runnings of our blood—the nerves relaxed in vigour, and the frame worn by the toils of departed days—such are our offerings; but the lust of life—the might—the youthful swelling of our veins, these are the world's. Oh! it would seem as if the gate which leads to the eternal bowers of bliss would not give entrance to the soul till purified of grosser matter. The young may babble about creeds, and ere the chanted prayer and song of adoration shall have passed their lips, the stag-eyes of a mistress claim the harmony that was upraised to heaven. The young may talk of death—may brave it in the field—or when they have found the worm of disappointment concealed within the ripe fruit of their hope, and bitterness doth gush upon the palate where only sweets have flowed—they then may call for death, but it is an idle mockery. Its icy touch agreeth not with the powers of life; there comes an awful struggle, and the angel of the dark valley receives no welcome. The old can make death familiar as a friend, and look for it as the Arab waits to greet—the traveller whose course along the desert he hath watched for hours. Now a cloud rising in the far distance—now a speck, a moving body—now 'tis man and steed, the long expected hath arrived, and see an open tent awaits him; such is death to me; I seek it not, but calmly waits its coming."—*Lieut. Johns' Legend of Romance.*

POETRY INDESTRUCTIBLE.—Beautiful, truly, is it, to see what noble poets we have had in these latter days, and with what abundant glory they have refuted the idle fears of an extinction of imagination in consequence of the progress of science. Fancy steam putting out the stars, or the wheels of the very printing press running over and crushing all the hearts, doves, and loves in Christendom!—or till you did that how did you put out poetry? Why the printing press and the steam carriage are themselves poetry—forms made visible of the aspirations of the mind of man; and they shake accordingly the souls of those who behold them. See the rotatory mystery working in the printing room—the unaccountable and intangible god—Fire, giving it force against the old deity.—Time. See the huge, black, many wheeled giant, the steam-carriage, smoking over the country like some mammoth of a centipede, and swallowing up that other ancient obstacle, Space—and time with him; and then suppress, if you can, those very thoughts of human good, and eternity, and the might and beauty of the universe, which it is the most poetical office of poetry to keep alive and burning.—*Leigh Hunt.—Musical World*

Spring and Poetry.—The editor of the Cincinnati News has had his imagination exalted by the poetic influences of spring, and thus pours out the tide of song:—

"And now the merry ploughboy
Whistles his morning song;
Along the dale and through the vale
'Tis echoed loud and long.
The farmer's flocks are roving free
And on the budding shrubbery
His spouses
Covsews
Browse,
And the martins have returned, and found
A welcome to our houses;
And the little niggers run around
Divested of their trousers."

Falling.—There is no fall so likely to injure one's brains as to—fall in love.

On Sale.
LATELY RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE
BY
M'BRIDE & KERR,
2000 B^{AGS} Bread, 1st, 2d, and 3d qua-
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 qr.-cask
Ditto Sherry ditto, at £5 5s. per ditto
Scotch Porter, at 40 and 45s. per Cask
A few Casks superior Scotch Ale, at £4 10s.
Whiting in Hhds. and Barrels
Rice in Bags
Coals at 7s. 6d. per hogshead
100 Barrels Seed Potatoes
Cod and Caplin Seines
Herring Nets
Lance Bunts
A FEW CASES SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE,

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

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

Codner and Jennings,
A large quantity of
BRITISH CORDAGE
Of a variety of sizes;
Bridport CANVASS,
No. 1 @ 8.

ALSO,
COD SEINES, 70 @ 50, 73 @ 50
15 CAPLIN ditto, 30 to 60 fathoms, 20 to 26 feet
HERRING NETS, LANCE BUNTS
LIME in casks, BRICKS
LUMBER, &c &c.
June 13.

BY
HUNTERS & Co.
The Cargoes of the Schooners ANNANDALE and
GEORGE, from Prince Edward Island,
CONSISTING OF
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
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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