



Newfoundlander

No. 629.

THURSDAY, August 22, 1839.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

The Subscriber

HAS JUST RECEIVED
Per TRUSTY from Liverpool, and offers for Sale
on the most reasonable Terms—
5 Hogsheads 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
Linsed 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 hhd. 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.

**CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HIS EX-
CELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. AND HER
MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.**

H. PRESCOTT,
The Governor transmits, for the information of
the House of Assembly, copies of correspondence
which he has held with Her Majesty's Govern-
ment, on a subject interesting to the Legislature.
Government House, }
12th August, 1839. }
(Copy—No. 63.)

Government House, Newfoundland,
2nd November, 1838.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to bring under
your Lordship's observation, the following item of
the Supply Bill for the current year :

"And a further sum of £750 towards the sup-
port of the Poor for the District of St. John's.
Provided the same shall be disbursed by Nine
Commissioners, three of whom shall be a Quorum,
that is to say, the Rev. Mr. Carrington, the Rev.
Mr. Troy, the Rev. Mr. Ward, the Rev. Mr. Faulk-
ner, the Honourable J. B. Bland, the Honourable
Wm. Thomas, Patrick Doyle and Patrick Morris,
Esqrs., and Mr. Patrick L. Power, and on the
death, resignation, or absence from the Colony of
any of the said Commissioners, his or their place
or places shall be filled up by his Excellency the
Governor, or the Administrator of the Government
for the time being, and which Commissioners shall
have power to appoint a fitting person who shall
act as Secretary to the Commissioners, and who
shall keep a Book well-bound in which shall be
written the names of the persons relieved and the
quantum of relief afforded, and who shall investi-
gate into the state and condition of all Paupers
receiving continuous relief out of the monies voted
for the relief of the Poor in this district, and shall
make an annual report of the same minutely de-
tailing every circumstance so as to enable the
Commissioners to judge of the propriety of contin-
uing or otherwise such relief as aforesaid ; and
said Commissioners shall have power and are here-
by authorized to remunerate out of such funds
such person so appointed."

I conceive that the jealousy of the Executive
entertained by the present House of Assembly,
induced the House in the two last Road Acts to
name all the Commissioners.

In the item above quoted, the House has gone a
step further—the Commissioners of the Poor be-
ing authorized to appoint a Secretary and to pay
him according to their pleasure out of the sum
allotted for Pauper relief.

I did not wish to put any obstacle in the way of
the public business, or to appear to have any per-
sonal feeling in a matter of this description. I
therefore made no formal objection to the item in
question, but as it appears to me an irregularity
which may lead to further consequences, I would
request your Lordship's opinion and commands
upon the subject.

I have, &c. &c.

H. PRESCOTT.

The Right Honourable Lord Glenelg.

(Copy—No. 231.)

Downing-street, 10th Dec., 1838.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of
your despatch of the 2d ulto. No. 63; bringing
under my notice the manner in which a provision
for the appointment of Poor-Law Commissioners,
and for the distribution of relief to the Poor, was
introduced by the Assembly of Newfoundland
into the Supply Bill passed during the last Session
of the Legislature.

This proceeding of the Assembly of Newfound-
land was clearly calculated to deprive the other
Branches of the Legislature of the power of exer-
cising a discretion on the provisions thus "tacked"
to the Bill of Supply, except at the hazard of the
entire loss of that Bill. In reply therefore to your
demand of Instructions for your guidance in the
event of the same course being hereafter repeated
by the Assembly, I have to desire that should you
see any probability of such an occurrence, you will
make it known to that House that you will be
compelled, at whatever inconvenience, to refuse
your assent to any Bill of Supply, in which provi-
sions of such a nature, unconnected with the ob-
ject of the Bill, are introduced by way of "Tacks."
I have, &c.,
GLENELG.

Captain Prescott.

(Copy—No. 24.)

Government House, Newfoundland,
22d April, 1839.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge
the receipt of your Lordship's letter, of Dec. 10,
No. 231, in answer to mine of Nov. 2nd, No. 63,
and as my meaning seems to have been misappre-
hended, I beg leave to inform your Lordship that
it was not my intention to point out, as an irregu-
larity or tack, the item in the appropriation act for
the relief of the Poor—it having been the constant
custom here to insert that, and many other miscel-
laneous matter in the general appropriation Bill—
but it was a novelty to name the Commissioners,
and I considered that it was irregular to empower
them to appoint a Secretary, and to pay him an
indefinite sum according to their discretion—and
that the nomination of all Salaried Functionaries
properly belongs to the Executive.

I request your Lordship's reconsideration of my
letter, and till I receive your Lordship's further
commands, I shall not make any communication to
the House of Assembly on this subject.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

H. PRESCOTT.

The Right Honourable Lord Glenelg.

Downing Street,

4th June, 1839.

SIR,—I have received your Despatch No. 24, of
the 22d April, explaining the meaning which you
intended to convey to my Predecessor when you
applied for his instructions as to the course to be
pursued in respect to the acceptance or rejection
of appropriation Bills to which Tacks have been
added by the House of Assembly.

Although the custom to which you refer may
hitherto have prevailed in Newfoundland, of includ-
ing in the appropriation Act, Grants of money
on conditions such as those annexed to the Grant
for the relief of the Poor in the present case, a
custom so recent cannot have acquired the autho-
rity of Law, and ought not to be acquiesced in.
The conditions in question, in effect, amount to a
distinct law, upon a very important subject of
Legislation, and if such subjects may be disposed
of in such a manner, the functions of the Council
as a Branch of the Legislature may be reduced to
entire insignificance,—consequently there is no
reason to retract the objection made by Lord Glen-
elg to this proceeding on the ground of its hav-
ing been a tack to a Bill of Supply.

It might be difficult to lay down the general
proposition that Commissioners for a public Ser-
vice and the Officers acting under them, should
always be appointed by the Executive Govern-
ment, and never by an act of the Legislature.
But without agitating so wide a question, I think
it sufficient to say that there was no apparent rea-
son, in the present case, for withholding from the
Executive Government their appropriate functions
of appointing Public Officers; and that experi-
ence, especially in the Colonies, demonstrates that
the appointment of such Functionaries by Legis-
lative Bodies, acting under no effective responsi-
bility, is amongst the most fertile sources of abuse
and misapplication of the Public Revenue.

I can therefore only repeat the instructions of
my Predecessor respecting any future act of this
kind. I must however caution you to avoid in
your communications with the Assembly on the
subject, every expression and form of proceeding
which that House could with any reason or plausi-
bility resent, as a breach of their privileges.

I have the honor, &c.,

NORMANBY.

Governor Prescott.

H. PRESCOTT.

In transmitting the accompanying correspon-
dence respecting the Judge of the Vice Admiralty
Court for the favourable consideration of the
House of Assembly, the Governor has to express
his hope that the House will come to an early de-
cision thereupon, and enable him to make the same
known to Her Majesty's Government.

Government House, }
12th August, 1839. }

(Copy—No. 67.)—Civil Servants.

Government House, Newfoundland,
14th November, 1838:

MY LORD,—I have to inform your Lordship,
that so much of your Lordship's despatch of Feb-

20, 1836, No. 64, as relates to Mr. Carter, Judge
of the V. A. Court, was immediately on its receipt
communicated to that Gentleman.

Your Lordship's despatch of May 14, 1836, No.
76, was laid before the House of Assembly in the
ensuing Session.

In the yearly estimate the amount of the Judge's
Salary, and of his arrears, has always been in-
cluded, and on the 19th of October, 1837, I sent
down a message to the House of Assembly upon
the subject, but no provision has been made for
this Officer since the establishment of our Local
Legislature ; nor has any notice been taken of the
above-named item in the Estimate, or of you
Lordship's letter, or my message.

Under these circumstances, unless your Lord-
ship shall direct otherwise, I shall not urge this
matter further, being convinced that Mr. Carter's
Salary will never be obtained from the General
Assembly.

With respect to Mr. Carter himself—he is re-
presented to me as still in possession of his mental
faculties, but declining in bodily strength. He no
longer is equal to a journey from his residence at
Ferryland to St. John's, but has hitherto occasi-
onally appointed a Surrogate to execute his func-
tions. He has not made any representation to me
respecting his Salary, and he probably thinks, that
he or his Executors will be sure of obtaining it on
application to the Parent Government, under
which he has for so many years held his appoint-
ment.

Whether the intimation made to him in your
Lordship's despatch of February the 20th, 1836,
above mentioned, is to be considered a sufficient
dismissal from office, or revocation of his commis-
sion, it is not for me to decide—but to prevent
future trouble, I would submit the expediency of
this question being set at rest—and as there are
funds remaining in the Imperial Treasury, from
the vote of 1835, in aid of this Colony, your Lord-
ship will perhaps be disposed to give a favourable
consideration to the case of this old and respectable
officer, now fast descending to the grave.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed)

H. PRESCOTT.

(Copy—No. 15)

Downing Street, }

18th June, 1839 }

SIR,—On receiving the seals of this department,
I found that my predecessor had been in commu-
nication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on
the subject of your despatch of the 14th Novem-
ber last, No. 67. It had appeared to Lord Glen-
elg, that the case of Mr. Carter was one of pecu-
liar and unusual hardship, and that the great age
and long services of that Gentleman entitled him to
every consideration. Nevertheless, after confer-
ring with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord
Glenelg found that it would be impossible to pro-
pose to Parliament a vote on account of Mr. Car-
ter's salary, while the terms of the vote of 1835
precluded the payment of Mr. Carter out of any
unappropriated portion of that sum. In these views
I feel bound to concur, and much as I regret the
state to which Mr. Carter is reduced, I am com-
pelled to adhere to the decision conveyed in my
predecessor's despatch of the 20th Feb. 1836, that
if the Colonial Legislature should continue to re-
fuse Mr. Carter's salary, his office must be con-
sidered as having ceased from the 1st April of that
year, and that no pension or retiring allowance
could be granted to him out of the funds of this
Country.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NORMANBY.

Captain Prescott.

NOTICE.

BEING about to enter upon the construction of
a Cathedral Church and other Buildings,
which will render the employment of a considera-
ble number of persons necessary, I think it expe-
dient to give this public notice that from this date
I shall not be accountable for any Debts contract-
ed 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.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The third annual meeting of the proprietors in this institution was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the bank, Great St. Helens; G. R. Robinson Esq., in the chair.

After the re-election of three of the board of directors who had vacated office under the provisions of the deed of settlement.

Mr. Attwood the Secretary, read the report of the directors, detailing the operations of the bank during the past year. It commenced by stating that the directors were gratified at being enabled to state the successful progress of the bank, notwithstanding the untoward state of public affairs in America. The report then proceeded as follows:—

"The bank has had considerable difficulties to encounter during the past year. The provinces of Lower and Upper Canada have been harassed by foreign aggression, and the former has had also domestic troubles to contend with, which have caused great derangement in the industrial pursuits of the inhabitants, and been attended by a continued suspension of specie payments in the upper province, and a renewal of suspension, after a short resumption, in the lower. It will be in the recollection of the proprietors, that in their last report, the directors stated that the bank had been therefore deprived almost wholly of the advantages of circulation, in consequence of the suspension of specie payments throughout the colonies; and that they expected the bank would shortly be in a condition to participate in those advantages by the issue of its notes. This anticipation has been disappointed with respect to Upper Canada, where the suspension still continues; and the notes of this bank have consequently not yet been circulated in that province. The resumption became general in all the other colonies in June, 1838, and the bank was then enabled to commence its issues, which have gradually increased down to the close of the year. Although specie payments have again been suspended in Lower Canada, as already stated, it has not been requisite to withdraw the notes circulating in that province, as the suspension has been authorised by legislative enactment."

The report proceeds to observe that, though the liabilities of certain parties to the bank were considerable at one period, owing to their failure, still, such was the safety of the general banking system in these colonies, and the care exercised by the local boards, the major part of these dependencies had been realized, and that on the remainder the loss would be trifling. The directors had appointed, as manager and inspector of the branches, Mr. S. Lunell, formerly of Bristol, from whose experience the bank had already derived great advantage. The report then continued as follows:—

"Having stated, in their last report, that the Newfoundland branch formed an exception to the profitable working of the banks in the colonies, the directors have great pleasure in reporting that the difficulties of that branch, on its first establishment have been overcome, and that there is a fair prospect of its operations becoming highly valuable to the bank. The sub-branches referred to in the last report were opened on the following days, viz:—Frederickton, New Brunswick, September 3, 1838; Pictou, Nova Scotia, 10th ditto; Miramichi, New Brunswick, 17th ditto; Kingston, Upper Canada, 5th November. The operations of the Bank in Lower Canada have been sanctioned by an ordinance of the Governor and special council, dated 5th May, 1838; and the requisite legal facilities are now extended to the company at all the seats of its business except Newfoundland, and at that place no practical inconvenience has been experienced from the absence of legislative enactments in favour of the bank. Since the last general meeting it has been discovered that, in the summary of accounts then submitted, the profits were overstated to the amount of 835*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* This arose out of the removal from one branch to another of a large quantity of specie, and the difference in the exchange being differently stated at the two branches, according to the customs of the respective colonies, and the returns from the branches not having at first afforded such details as have been since required.

"The directors have now to call the attention of the meeting to the following statement of the bank's affairs, which, under the adverse circumstances before alluded to, they cannot doubt will be considered satisfactory by the proprietors, and the result of which they think may be received as an earnest of a prosperous career, under the more favourable circumstances which they confidently anticipate.

The amount of undivided net profit to 31st Dec. 1837, as submitted to the last general meeting, was.....	£	s.	d.
From which must be deducted, for the overcredit already explained.....	21,162	17	7
Leaving.....	10,334	6	8
The net profits of the year ending 31st Dec. 1838, after deducting all current expenses, and a portion of the preliminary expenses, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to.....	20,018	13	2
Together.....	40,352	19	10
From which is to be taken the amount of the first and second dividends paid to the proprietors at Midsummer and Christmas, 1838.....	20,710	16	0
Leaving amount of undivided profits to 31st Dec. 1838.....	19,642	3	10

"It may be satisfactory to the proprietors to be

informed that the returns from the different branches for the present year, so far as they have been received, exhibit a large increase of profits over the corresponding period of 1838.

"The directors feel themselves fully justified, under these circumstances, in continuing the same amount of dividend which was paid to the proprietors during the last year; but they have not thought it right to make any addition to it at present, in respect of the last call of £5 per share, which having been paid in England in Sept., and in the colonies in Nov. last, has contributed in a very trifling degree to the profits stated in the preceding summary of accounts to 31st Dec. 1838.

"It is therefore the intention of the directors to pay, on and after the 5th July next, a half-yearly dividend of 12*s.* per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of capital which was available throughout the year 1838."

The report was adopted, after some discussion relative to the affairs of the bank, during which it was elicited from the chairman, that since the commencement of the present year the increase of the business at the various branches in North America was nearly equal to 50 per cent., as compared with the transactions in the corresponding period of 1838.

The Chairman also stated, that in consequence of the favourable information of the increase of business in the colonies, it was probable that another call of £5 per share would be made this year.

A proprietor, in moving the thanks of the meeting to the board of directors, for the zeal and ability they had shown in conducting the affairs of the bank, said it was not extraordinary that more had not been done in North America; for considering the state the colonies had been in for so long a period, it was surprising that the business of the bank should have progressed so rapidly.

The Chairman, in expressing the acknowledgments of himself and his brother directors for the marked confidence reposed in them, said the bank had great difficulties to contend with. Recollecting the late condition of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and the difference with America on the boundary question, the progress of the bank had been most satisfactory. Proprietors must not, however, be too sanguine for the future, as many important questions had yet to be decided with reference to Canada and America.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to the managers of the branches and to the chairman, after which the meeting adjourned.—*Morning Herald.*

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), AUGUST 22, 1839.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY—Aug. 20.

The Bill for the more easy and less expensive decision of differences between Masters and their Servants and Apprentices was read a 3d time and passed.

Mr. NUGENT from the Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency with an Address of the House relative to the Delegation Expenses reported the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—Having carefully considered the request contained in this address, I come to the conclusion that a compliance therewith would be an illegal assumption of authority, by which I should supersede the legitimate functions of the Council as a co-ordinate Branch of the Legislature. If the example to which you allude, and which you propose for my imitation, be that of my Lord Gosford, I may be permitted to observe, in reply, that I understand his Lordship to have acted on the occasion in question under positive directions from the Home Government.

I must not, however, be understood as expressing any opinion adverse to a Bill for defraying the expenses of the Delegation; and, while I extremely regret the occurrence of the present controversy between the Council and the House of Assembly, I would, in answer to the appeal for my advice under existing circumstances, earnestly recommend that the demands of the House, admitting them to be just and well-founded, should nevertheless, on every account, be temperately pursued.

Government-House, 20th August, 1839.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL presented a petition (sanctioned by His Excellency) from James McDonald, of Harbor Grace, praying for a final grant for the support of Joseph Fanning, a deserted child.

The Bill to incorporate the town of St. John's was read a 2d time and ordered to be committed on Friday.—Adjourned to Friday.

THE REGATTA.

According to appointment, the Regatta on Quidi Vidi Lake commenced yesterday—the day was beautifully fine, and at an early hour the road leading to the Lake was crowded with the inhabitants of the town, decked in their gayest attire, anxious to participate in the expected amusement.—The Races excited more than ordinary interest, from the introduction of a couple of crack boats from Halifax, which were to dispute the palm with the Native builds. Soon after two o'clock four six oar'd boats started for the first prize, and came in in the following order:—

- Abraham Gallishew's Pilot Boat..... 1
 - Mr. Bennett's Gig..... 2
 - John Vinacomb's Pilot Boat..... 3
 - Thomas Ryan's.....do..... 4
- The second was an Amateur Race, 4 oar'd Gigs and Whale Boats; it was exceedingly well

contested, and resulted as follows:—

- Halifax Whale Boat, Maid of the Mist 1
 - St. John's Gig, Red Rover..... 2
 - Halifax Gig, Victoria..... 3
- Five boats started for the 3d prize, and returned—
- Halifax Gig, Victoria..... 1
 - St. John's Gig, Red Rover..... 2
 - John Ryan's Whale Boat..... 3

The other two got foul shortly after starting, and did not proceed.

On the whole we have never seen any thing of the kind pass off more satisfactorily.—The peaceable and orderly demeanour of the assembled multitude was particularly observable, and the best feeling seemed to prevail throughout. The sport ended about 5 o'clock, and its renewal on this day is looked forward to with much pleasure.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Neptune*, for Liverpool, Mr. and Mrs. T. Job and family, Mrs. Nichols and son.—In the *Scotch Lass*, for Cork, Mrs. William Gaden and family, Mr. Tobin.—In the *Jubilee*, for Halifax, Capt. and Mrs. Rice and family, Miss Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. Beyer, Mr. and Mrs. Leitch.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. D. S. Ward, Capt. JAMES CALDWELL, of the brig *Scotia*, of Greenock, to CATHERINE GOODRIDGE, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Lash, of Paington, Devon, England.

Died on Friday last, after a short illness, aged 42 years, Mr. JAMES BOYD, a respectable inhabitant of this town.—His funeral took place on Sunday, and was respectfully attended.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to issue a Commission appointing the undermentioned gentlemen to be a Board of Commissioners for the regulation of Pilots, and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's, viz, JOHN BUTLER BULLEY, THOMAS WILLIAMS, PATRICK MORRIS, LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, and NICHOLAS STABB, Esquires; the two latter in the room, respectively, of NEWMAN W. HOYLES, Esq., resigned, and EWEN STABB, Esq., absent from the island.—*Gazette.*

Shipping Intelligence

Custom-House

Port of St. John's.

- ENTERED.**
- August 13.—Schr. Packet, Graham, Nova Scotia—41 head cattle, 84 sheep, 230 firkins butter.
 - Brig Terra Nova, Barclay, Cadiz—180 tons salt.
 - Brig Robert Raikes, Job, Hamburg—270 bls. pork; 230 firkins butter, 1825 bags bread, 200 bls flour, 160 bls oatmeal and peas, 200 boxes soap, and sundries.
 - 14.—Schr. Despatch, Clunn, Sydney—82 tons coal.
 - Schr. Belle, Bell, St. Thomas—71 puns rum.
 - Schooner Assistance, Chesson, Cape Breton—36 head cattle, 51 sheep, 20 firkins butter.
 - Schr. St. Patrick, Furniss, Cape Breton—66 chalds coal.
 - 20.—Schr. Pique, Landry, Nova Scotia—25 bls pork, 50 M. lumber.
 - Schr. Maid of the Valley, M'Donald, Cape Breton—120 tons coal.
 - Schr. Dirk Hatteraick, Campbell, Cape Breton, 130 tons coal.
 - Brig Beaver, Reddy, Cape Breton—120 tons coal.
- CLEARED.**
- August 13.—Schr. United Brothers, Bryan, Cape Breton—ballast.
 - Brig Manly, Glover, Quebec—2 hds and 65 casks wine and ballast.
 - 14.—Brig Aquaforte, Winsor, Cork—31,700 gallons seal oil.
 - Brig Neptune, Parker, Liverpool—32,000 gallons seal oil, 3500 seal skins, and sundries.
 - 20.—Schr. Devon, Beach, Oporto—1900 qtls fish.
 - Schr. Alpha, Farrell, Cape Breton—ballast.
 - Schr. Nine Sons, Price, Cape Breton—ballast.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Annual Meeting of the COMMERCIAL SOCIETY was held on Tuesday the 13th inst. at the Commercial Rooms.

The Chairman read the following Report of the Chamber of Commerce for the past year, which was unanimously adopted.

REPORT.

The Chamber of Commerce, in reporting its proceedings for the past year, cannot but feel deep regret in having to state to the Society the continuance of the additional duty of 800 reas per qtl, which has been recently imposed upon British-caught fish by the Portuguese Government, and the utter hopelessness of obtaining relief therefrom for the present, notwithstanding the repeated memorials to her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from the last Chamber on this important subject, and the many strong remonstrances made by British merchants residing in Portugal connected with the trade of this Island. The Chamber would, nevertheless, recommend to the Society the propriety of keeping the subject in view, and impress upon their successors in office the necessity of a friendly correspondence with the "Newfoundland Association for the promotion of the Trade and Fisheries," in London; and as the object of the association is to watch over and protect the interest of the Trade, the Chamber is not without hope that through their united efforts the evil complained of may ultimately be removed.

The Chamber begs next to call the attention of the Society to a petition which was transmitted to her Majesty's Government in December last, in accordance with certain resolutions adopted at a

general meeting of the Society on the 27th November, on matters connected with the Government of the Colony, and other subjects involving the best interests of the Trade. The Chamber has at all times studiously avoided the expression of any opinion not having for its object the amelioration of the Trade and protection of the inhabitants of the Colony; but the late violent and extraordinary conduct of the present House of Assembly, and the fears of the Chamber that the community were unsafe from a recurrence, by the House, at any time to similar measures, have alone induced the Chamber to deviate in some degree from the course pursued by its predecessors in office, by memorializing her Majesty's Government to take such means as may be deemed expedient for redressing the grievances so justly complained of; and the Chamber are not without hopes that the prayer of their petition will be granted.

The Chamber beg to tender their best thanks to His Excellency Governor PRESCOTT for the promptness with which he forwarded the memorial to her Most Gracious Majesty, as well as for his polite attention at all times to such other communications as the Chamber have found it necessary to make.

To LORD ABERDEEN, and SIR ROBERT PEEL, the Chamber is much indebted for their kindness in receiving and presenting the memorials to the Houses of Lords and Commons; and particularly to LORD ABERDEEN for the strenuous support given by him to their prayer in the House of Lords.

On the subject of Steam Vessels, the Chamber addressed a letter to Lord Glenelg, Her Majesty's late Secretary of State for the Colonies, under date of 7th January, pointing out to his Lordship the great inconvenience which the public frequently experienced by the delay occasioned by sending the mails for this Colony via Halifax, and also the detention of the Government dispatches for want of opportunities to forward them from Halifax to this country. The Chamber two years since addressed his Lordship on the same subject through His Excellency Governor Prescott, requesting that he would direct the Steam Packets conveying the Halifax Mails to touch at St. John's on their way out, to which his Lordship replied, that the Lords of the Admiralty considered that difficulty and delay would arise in the transmission of letters to Halifax from the proposed change. To the last letter transmitted by the Chamber no reply has yet been received, but from the purport of the first answer, the Chamber has not much hope of succeeding, although the Government has contracted with Steam Vessels to convey the mails to Halifax, to commence running early in the ensuing spring; and as the contractors reside at Halifax, the existing inconveniences might be obviated by having a small steamer to run between that port and this, at intervals, so as to meet the Packets to and from the United Kingdom, which could be kept up at a very moderate expense. The Chamber would also recommend to the Society to form a Committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the establishment of a Tug-boat for the use of the shipping and other purposes, which cannot help being useful if not profitable.

A Flag-staff is about to be erected near the Light House on Cape Spear, which will be found useful as a Telegraph for the general purposes of the Trade; and when finished, which is expected to be in a few days, due notice thereof will be given to the Society through the public Newspapers.

The Chamber were of opinion that it was necessary to appoint some persons in London for the purpose of representing their interests in matters connected with the prosperity of the country; and according to resolutions agreed upon, under date of 12th February, THOMAS H. BROOKING, and JOHN CHRISTOPHERS, Esquires, were requested to act; to which they kindly assented.

The Chamber is already under many obligations to those Gentlemen for their kind assistance and co-operation, whenever their services were required, and cannot close this Report without tendering them the best thanks of the Chamber; and also to W. TARBET, Esq. and the Liverpool Committee, for the zeal they manifested in helping to procure redress of the many grievances which the Colony laboured under.

JOHN SINCLAIR, *President.*
13th August, 1839.

The Society then proceeded to elect a Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year, when the following were declared to be duly elected:—

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| MR. JENINGS | MR. M'LEA |
| " SINCLAIR | " THOMAS |
| " BENNETT | " TRIMMINGHAM |
| " SCOTT | " RICHARDS |
| " JOB | " BOWRING |
| " DUNSCOMB | " C. F. BENNETT. |
| " BLAND. | |

On the following day the Chamber met to appoint its officers, when the Hon. W. THOMAS was elected President; the Hon. JOHN SINCLAIR, and the Hon. J. B. BLAND, Vice-Presidents; Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDS, Treasurer and Secretary.

Postponed Sale.

THE SALE of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., advertised for This Day, is Postponed (in consequence of the Regatta) until TUESDAY next, the 27th Inst., at 12 o'clock, when it will take place.

JAMES CLIFT.

August 22.

NOTICES.

THE BOAT RACES that were undecided yesterday, will take place **THIS DAY**, and commence at 1 o'clock precisely.

JOHN SINCLAIR,
Chairman.

August 22.

THE Stewards of the REGATTA have agreed that the following Bye-Rules be added to those already printed, which, in their opinion, will add considerably to the amusement and sport of the Races:—

- 1st—That in addition to the Races already provided for in the Rules for the Regatta, a SWEEPSTAKES of Five Dollars from each of the Winning Boats, and others choosing to run;—together with a PURSE of Thirty Dollars, from the Stewards, be run for,—with four oars each and any crew—to come off at the termination of the other Races. And any winning Boat refusing to run, to be subject to a fine of Five Dollars, which will be added to the general fund.
- 2nd—That a PURSE of Twenty Dollars be run for by Sealing Punts only, to be rowed with four oars, by any crews, and steered by an oar.

JOHN SINCLAIR,
Chairman.

August 22.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Subscriber until **FRIDAY**, the 6th September, at noon,

For opening a Road and erecting Bridges from Lance-Cove, in Belle-Isle, to Belle-Isle Beach.

For Making the Road from Portugal Cove Road to Broad Cove.

For Repairing a Road from the Grove Road to the White Hills.

For Opening and Making part of the Road from Flat Rock to Pouch Cove.

For Making part of the Topsail Road.

For Repairing God's Bridge, at Portugal Cove, and several Cross-Drains on the Portugal Cove Road.

For Opening a New Line of Road to Outer Cove.

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

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Chairman of the Board of
Road Commissioners.

August 22.

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 Stores 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.

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.

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

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

ALSO,

Lately Received from **Hamburgh,**
6 Cases very excellent Cherry Brandy.

BLAND & TOBIN.

June 20.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this office until **ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.,** on **FRIDAY** the 23d instant, for

28½ Tons of LIMESTONE
319½ Bushels of Small COALS, (for burning Lime.)

To be delivered on or before the 30th August, at the Ordnance *Lime Kiln*, free of expense to Government, and to be subject to approval at the place of delivery.

Prices to be stated in sterling money, in dollars at 50 Pence each.

Payment will be made by an Ordnance draft on the Military Chest.

Samples of the Limestone to be deposited in the Engineer Office.

COMMISSARIAT, Newfoundland,
16th August, 1839.

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.

On Sale.

Paste & Liquid Blacking.

JUST LANDED
From the *Zealous*, from LONDON,
AND FOR SALE,
ON REASONABLE TERMS

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
A FEW Casks **PASTE** and **LIQUID BLACKING**,—made up in Packages to suit Purchasers.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

August 22.

W. & H. Thomas & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig *RIVAL*, from Hamburgh,
NOW LANDING—CONSISTING OF

1460 Bags BREAD
200 Bls. Prime Mess PORK
5600 BRICKS.

August 15.

BY

Ewen & Nicholas Stabb,

EX **ROBERT RAIKES**, from Hamburgh,
250 Bags BREAD
200 Boxes SOAP
10 Cwt. OAKUM;

Also,

10 Casks CIDER.
August 15.

Hamburgh 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 Cases of First quality
CHAMPAGNE (*La premiere*)

From 1 to 3 dozen each;

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

JOHN HOWLEY.

August 8.

10 Tuns Pale Seal OIL

On Sale by
CODNER & JENNINGS.

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 Hamburgh

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, Spunyarn

1 Banking Cable 7½ inch

English made **BOOTS & SHOES**

Butt and Shoulder Leather

Stockholm Tar

Soap, Tinware

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

White and Red Lead

Marble Chimney Pieces

1 Fish Screw.

July 4.

FOR SALE

By Private Contract.

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

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

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

For particulars, apply to

JOHN QUINN,
Church Hill.

July 4.

LATELY IMPORTED,
AND FOR SALE

BY
M'BRIDE & KERR,

2000 BAGS Bread, 1st, 2d, and 3d quality

1000 Barrels Superfine Flour

400 Ditto Prime Pork

50 Half-Barrels ditto

90 Barrels prime Hamburgh Beef

500 Firkins Butter

33 Kegs ditto

Round Pease in Barrels and Half-barrels

Split do. in Half-barrels and Kegs

Barley in Barrels, Half-barrels and Kegs

25 Barrels Hamburgh Oatmeal

A few Barrels Scotch ditto

British Sugar in Barrels at 30s per cwt.

Superior Red Wine at £4 10s. per qr.-cask

Ditto Sherry ditto, at £5 5s. per ditto

Scotch Porter, at 40 and 45s. per Cask

A few Casks superior Scotch Ale, at £4 10s.

Whiting in Hhds. and Barrels

Rice in Bags

Coals at 7s. 6d. per hogshead

100 Barrels Seed Potatoes

Cod and Caplin Seines

Herring Nets

Lance Bunts

A FEW CASES SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE,

ALSO,

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,

About 2700 Old Harp Seal Skins

About 700 Bedlamers 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

2 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 Ports

30 Casks Wine (in Bond)

And sundry other articles.

BY

Matthew Stewart & Co.

The Cargo of the Schooner "*ROYAL MINER*" from

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIENTAL PLAGUE, AND ON QUARANTINE.

Addressed to the British Association of Science at Newcastle. By Dr. Bowring, Tait, Edinburgh.

We resume our remarks on this interesting treatise.

We described in our previous article the non-contagionist doctrines, and have now to allude to their opposites. Doctors frequently differ upon the treatment of disease, but usually agree as to its characteristics. The physicians of Austria and Italy are said to be principally divided between the Hon. oopathic system and the Brunonian. The disciple of Hahnemann would venture on administering an infinitesimal dose—the millionth part of a grain of magnesia—where Dr. Brown's follower would order powerful stimulants; yet neither of them would differ as to the nature of the malady, nor as to the ends desired to be accomplished by such opposite means. With the plague, unfortunately, the comparison does not hold, for none of the faculty profess to cure the plague.

Both parties seem to admit that uncleanness, damp, and miasmata, or miasmatic exhalations, predispose to the Egyptian-plague, as they do among us to typhus fever; that the plague only has its great outbreaks every five or six years; and that the proportion of deaths shows a much lower per-centage of late years than formerly; but they do not agree that the plague is indigenous in the spots where it shows itself; that it must run its appointed course, must fulfil its awful mission of desolation and death, the limits of it ravages being incapable of extension or restriction. And here we may notice the startling fact that a greater number of persons died of plague within a sanitary cordon than perished, from the same disease, beyond it. The notion of germs is necessarily rejected by the non-contagionists, while their opponents will contend that such germs may be conveyed to a distance, and develop themselves in certain states of the atmosphere which are favourable to the propagation of the plague, so as to confer the epidemic form upon the most dreaded of all diseases. If we deny altogether the hypothesis of germs—or some analogous principle—how is the introduction of the cholera to be explained by its march up to a certain point in Europe in company with the Russian army, after which it travelled on westward by itself, preferably following the course of rivers, and occasionally manifesting the capricious and saltatory character attributed to the plague. Whether its causes be atmospheric, as supposed, or telluric, as the cholera is suspected to be, doubts are now fairly raised as to the contagious character of the plague, and consequently, of the utility of quarantine establishments to prevent the spread of that which is alleged to be in its nature indigenous, and limited to certain districts. Our government will no doubt cause the investigation to be made by competent and unbiassed persons, so that if non-contagion be established, the serious *entrave* which quarantine interposes to European commerce with the Levant may be discontinued, and the most timid of our Ailwouds relieved from all fear of pestilence, whether from shaking hands with a newly landed Egyptian student, or by venturing within a mummy's atmosphere.

We heartily agree in Dr. Bowring's sentiments upon the lazaretto and quarantine abuses, with which we close our extracts from his able and well-meant essay—

"When honoured by a mission from her Majesty's Government to inquire into the present state and probable future development of our commercial relations in the East, my attention was naturally and necessarily called to those regulations which impede the free transit of merchants and merchandise, which levy enormous contributions upon commerce, which subject travellers to visitations and arrests, the most capricious and the most despotic, and which have created in almost every state, tribunals holding unchecked and irresponsible authority over persons and property—exercising that authority in arbitrary waywardness, and allowing the sufferer no appeal against injury—no redress for wrong.

"The pecuniary cost may be estimated by millions of pounds sterling in delays, demurrage, loss of interest, deterioration of merchandise, increased expenses, fluctuations of markets, and other calculable elements; but the sacrifice of happiness, the weariness, the wast-

"If the common theory of the contagiousness of plague be true, how is the fact to be accounted for, that it is often raging in one city or district, and even in a particular part of a city or district, while in the adjacent neighbourhood, though in constant communication with the diseased locality, no single case is known to occur. It has again and again happened that the plague has been most destructive at Alexandria, and has not reached Cairo; that it has been in Cairo without visiting Alexandria—that it has attacked intermediate towns and spared both these capitals, though there has been a constant, active, and unchecked transit both of goods and passengers. In the present year (1838) there have been numerous cases at Alexandria, but none in Cairo; and in 1824, when I believe only one case occurred in Alexandria, it is calculated that nearly 50,000 persons were attacked in Cairo. It has often been in Fostat (Old Cairo) which is only three or four miles distant, and not in Cairo itself; often in Cairo without reaching Fostat—it is said never to have penetrated the Fayoum, which is only a days journey from Cairo—never to have reached Assouan or to have entered Nubia, though no less than 7,000 boats are perpetually plying on the Nile, and no precaution has been taken to keep infected districts from communication with those that are healthy. When I was at Smyrna, in June last, I learnt the plague was in four neighbouring villages. No quarantines or cordons were established on the land side of the city, and no measures were taken to prevent its spreading itself. Still, the doctrine that the plague is imported and not indigenous, is prevalent in Turkey as it is in Egypt."

ed time, the annoyance, the sufferings inflicted by quarantine legislation—these admit of no calculation—they exceed all measure. Nothing but their being a security against danger the most alarming, nothing but their undoubted protections for the public health, could warrant their infliction; and the result of my experience is not only that they are useless for the ends they profess to accomplish, but that they are absolutely pernicious—that they increase the evils against which they are designed to guard, and add to the miseries which it is their avowed object to modify or to remove.

It has indeed been often averred that the keeping a strict quarantine has been found in all cases to be a security against the disease. I doubt if ever so bold, so mendacious an avowment has obtained so universal a currency and so heedless an admission. It has passed from lip to lip, and book to book, as an indisputed fact, that Europeans in the Levant run no risk from plague, in consequence of their shutting themselves up in their houses during the epoch of the disease. And yet hundreds of examples would crowd upon the diligent inquirer, showing that no quarantine, however rigid, could at all times be depended on for protection. It is true, that the risk run by Europeans in times when the plague is prevalent, is small compared to that of the natives; but this applies not to plague alone, but to every other disease, whether contagious, infectious, epidemic, endemic, or sporadic."

Let us take this opportunity of observing that there is another commercial *entrave* that has long called for the intervention of our Government especially, namely, the Sound—dues for which every merchant ship entering or leaving the Baltic is obliged to stop and pay at Elsinore. The waste of time in the Sound is little when compared with the loss of fair winds and the risk of averages entailed by that system. The entire revenue derived by the King of Denmark from this toll is little, if at all beyond £100,000, a year, and the share of our flag may be one-third of that amount, perhaps. The nuisance might be removed by agreement to indemnify the Danes, by an annual payment approximating to the sum usually received, and the Danish Treasury would thus be relieved of the expenses of collection. British vessels bound to the Baltic could pay their quota on entering or on clearing at the Custom house, so that the public would pay little or nothing for the advantage secured by such a convention. Other maritime states would readily join us in the object and pay their proportions of the annual indemnity. This would be the greatest boon ever granted to our shipping interests in the Baltic, and would probably be the means of reducing the rates of marine insurance on a branch of trade already too impoverished by the unjust privileges granted to the wretched timber of Canada. If by these means the Sound could be made a free passage (computing consequent delays as well as positive ones), a saving of eight days' seamen's wages and wear and tear of ships would be effected in the voyage to Baltic and back. To say nothing of the merchant's object of quicker delivery being answered, this arrangement would allow of one trip more in every year than can be made now by each vessel, and add the profit of so much more freight to our industrious and suffering ship-owners in the timber trade. We say suffering, for many of them have not, for the last eighteen years, realized more than five per cent. upon their perishable property. Indeed eighteen years is a long existence for the class of British vessels ordinarily sent to the Baltic. It has been to most of the owners like sinking a capital for an annuity terminable in about fourteen years, and labouring incessantly to get the interest of it at four or five per cent. It cannot upon any true or national principle be said, "If these men had not sufficient profit, why did they not sell their ships and discharge their crews?" Let us thank them for not having done so, since it never was too easy to get seamen for our ships of war when the emergency of the country required them to be extensively and completely manned. At the periods when this branch of the nursery for seamen might have been destroyed through the disadvantages of the trade, there would have been scanty means of employing the sailors turned adrift; but if other causes should check our commercial intercourse with the Baltic, a number of good hands would be at once available for the noblest service in the world—the British Navy.

TRADITION EXTRAORDINARY.—There is now living in the vicinity of Aberdeen, a gentleman who can boast personal acquaintance with an individual who had seen and conversed with another who had actually been present at the battle of Flodden Field. Marvellous as this may appear, it is not the less true. The gentlemen to whom we allude was personally acquainted with the celebrated Peter Garden, of Auchterless, who died in 1775, at the reputed age of 131, although there is reason to believe that he was several years older. Peter, in his younger days, was servant to Garden of Troup, whom he accompanied on a journey through the north of England, where he saw and conversed with the famous Henry Jenkins, who died in 1670, at the age of 169. Jenkins was born in 1501, and was of course twelve years of age at the battle of Flodden Field; and on that memorable occasion he bore arrows to an English nobleman, whom he served in the capacity of page. Our reason for thinking that Peter Garden was older than he is reported to have been is this:—There are still living individuals, who knew Peter, and to whom he used to boast that he had served under Montrose, and been present at the fight of Fyvie. He used to say he was then a "gay loun," and page to Ogilvie of Forglenn. He had a vivid recollection of the encounter, and of the personal appearance of Montrose. The battle of Fyvie was fought in the year 1644; and supposing that Peter was then between 10 and 12 years of age, he must have been at least 141 years old when he died.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME.

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

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

SYLVESTER & Co. 156, Broadway, N. Y.

Observe the number, 156.

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

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS. The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country. Tickets only Twenty Dollars.

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

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

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

SPLENDID SCHEME!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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Hamburgh and American Pork

Butter, Flour, Bread, Oatmeal, Peas, Barley American and Hamburgh Beef

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6 M. Hardwood do.

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100 Barrels No. 1 Herring;

With their usual SUPPLY of

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From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, now

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Ex Brig OLINDA, from Greenock,

24 Barrels PORK

7 Tierces BEEF;

IN STORE.

60 Puncheons Scotch OATS

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BREAD, FLOUR

PORK, BUTTER, MOLASSES

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July 18.

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16 Ancient

Oil Paintings,

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Schr. Billow,

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With all MATERIALS, as just returned from the

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FROST PROOF CELLAR, GREEN HOUSE,

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