



Newspaper

No. 630.

THURSDAY, August 29, 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
 - Benecharlo and Catalonia in Pipes
 - Westphalia Ham of prime quality.
- N. B.—Any of the above Articles will be disposed of in quantities not less than one gallon or six bottles, to accommodate purchasers.
- May 30. JOHN HOWLEY.

M. STEWART & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING
 Ex Brig "Anity," from Hamburg,
 AND OFFER FOR SALE.

CHEAP FOR CASH OR OIL PAYMENT,
 600 Bags 1st. 2d, and 3d quality Bread
 300 Barrels Superfine Flour
 163 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 Cases Wines, 50 lbs. and 23 lbs. each
 Cases of Raisins and Raw
 60 Cases of Sugar
 Barrels of Iron, assorted sizes
 Cases of Coffee and Oil
 50 Cases of Rice
 20 Half Barrels of Tea
 6 Hhds. Vinegar.

John & James Kent, 23 Poultry Molasses.

July 25.

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 superior 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 parcel, &c., that may be given in charge to him.

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, June 25,

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JUNE 24. SUPPLY—EDUCATION.

SPEECH OF MR. SHEIL.

Mr. SHEIL said the hon. gentleman who had just sat down (Sir George Clerk) had objected to the vote which had been proposed being extended to Scotland, if it was only to be extended upon the principle laid down by the committee of the Privy Council. The hon. gentleman had however mentioned one fact which had completely destroyed his argument. He had stated that a Roman Catholic priest had applied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for a grant for a Roman Catholic school over which he presided, and the hon. gentleman had told them also that that application was refused. Why? Because no part of the public money was to be given for the support of Roman Catholic schools. Such was the reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Then, what right had the hon. gentleman to attribute the intention to the Government of applying the vote in an improper manner? The hon. gentleman had spoken of the intentions of the Government. He could not dive into the intentions of the hon. gentleman, but he trusted that he did not intend to raise a "No Popery" cry. He had listened to the speech of the hon. member for Liverpool with great attention, and for three reasons—first, because the hon. gentleman was distinguished in his profession; secondly, because he was member for Liverpool, where a mixed system of education had been tried; and lastly, because he had taken the trouble to inquire into the facts regarding the establishment and operation of the mixed system in that city, and because the documents which were in his possession completely contradicted every position which the hon. and learned gentleman had laid down. (Cheers.)

—There had been corporation schools in Liverpool before corporate reform had been obtained, and there were corporation schools in that place since corporate reform had been granted. What had taken place after corporate reform had been granted? Before corporate reform there were only three Roman Catholics out of 90,000 who received the benefit of instruction at those schools. When corporate reform had been obtained a committee had been formed over which Mr. Blackburne presided, and from that gentleman he had received a letter, stating that the committee determined that corporation property did not belong to one sect, and that therefore it ought to be employed for the benefit of all. The first question which the committee had to consider was, whether there was any system of education which was accessible to all denominations of Christians, and in the benefits of which all might equally participate. To have adopted an exclusive system would have been an act of gross and flagrant injustice; and in looking at the state of society in Liverpool, it was impossible to forget the large number of Irish Roman Catholics who resided in the city, and who on the grounds of justice and sound policy were entitled to education and to kind treatment. The committee had in consequence determined to admit the Roman Catholic children to the school. How, then, had the system worked? The hon. member for Liverpool said boldly, "Was that the fact?" He had written a letter to Mr. Blackburne, who had replied to the following effect. Mr. Blackburne had been mayor of the city and was a most respectable gentleman on whose testimony that house might rely. (Hear, hear.) From Lord Sinton.) He had expected that cheer from the noble lord. Mr. Blackburne was politically opposed to the noble lord, but he was sure that the noble lord would not allow that circumstance to weigh with him in bearing his testimony to the high character of an honorable man.—(Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned gentleman then read an extract from Mr. Blackburne's letter, to the effect that the system of education which had been adopted was working admirably, although it had been much opposed. The Roman Catholics had acted with great liberality, and had allowed their children to attend the schools without scruple, and from the success of the attempt he was bold enough to think that a system of national education was practicable, in which all denominations of Christianity might be united. Mr. Blackburne then referred to the conduct of the clergy of the established church, whose conduct was complained of, but he should not read that part of the letter. He had better not. He had no wish to depart from the tone of moderation which had hitherto characterized the discussion of the important subject, and he had only read such parts of the letter as had an immediate bearing upon the part of the subject which he was considering; Mr. Blackburne had also sent him letters from Orthodox Dissenting clergymen, and all those documents went to establish the fact that the mixed system of education had succeeded in Liverpool. Now, if such was the effect of that system in Liverpool, why, he would ask, should it not be extended to Manchester and Birmingham, where there were upwards of 70,000 Roman Catholics? He did not know what the number of Roman Catholics in England was. It had been estimated at 2,000,000. (Cries of "Oh!") He himself did not believe that the number was so great, but he had a paper in his hand in which the number of Roman Catholics in England was estimated at 2,000,000. A writer in *Fraser's Magazine*

had, in an article entitled "Statistics of Popery," said the number of Roman Catholics in England was difficult to be ascertained, but the amount could not be less than 2,000,000. (Hear, hear.) That was the statement of a supporter of hon. gentlemen opposite—of a Protestant writer, who was opposed to the spread of Roman Catholic doctrines. But although the number might not be so great, was that a reason why they should not provide for the education of Roman Catholic children? The hon. member for Liverpool had told them that he was ready to open all the offices of the state to Roman Catholics. But what an anomaly was here. They would let the Catholics arrive at the highest stations at the bar, and on the bench; they would allow them to enter that house, nay, they would permit them even to enter into the palace, and yet they would turn upon the child of Roman Catholic parents, and make a manifestation of the last effort of their intolerance by shutting the door of the village school upon the unhappy offspring of Roman Catholics. (Cheers.) The hon. gentlemen on the other side deliberately said that the Roman Catholics of this country were not to be educated. ("No, no.") No! Why, how did they set about the business of educating them? The right hon. gentlemen, the member for Tamworth, on the last occasion he spoke on this subject, did not advert—very distinctly at least—to any principles on which this education should be based. He said at the outset that he was not responsible for all that was said on his side of the house. (Hear.) But in what respect he agreed or dissented from those who, from courtesy, he (Mr. Sheil) should call the auxiliaries of the right hon. baronet (a laugh) he did not say. The right hon. baronet, however, did not deal in general principles, and he (Mr. Sheil) would not do so either. He had adverted to the construction of the Educational Board and said he hoped that there would be no board without some of the dignitaries of the church being members of it. Well, then, if they would put prelates of the church, he hoped they would put upon it such prelates as would make a system of education which would give education to Roman Catholics. But how could that most respectable prelate, the Bishop of London, for example, if put upon the board, agree to such a plan, he would not say, in the face of, but in opposition to, the feelings and views of a large portion of his fellow-religionists? Would he consent to the teaching that which he did not believe to be right? (Hear, hear.) Would he allow the reading of the Doxy Bible in the schools? He was a good Greek scholar, and able to estimate all the critical niceties of the respective translations, but he could not accede that any but the authorized version of the Scriptures should be read in the schools. Therefore the Catholic must be excluded. (Hear, hear.) Did they mean to exclude them? They said they did not; and they then adopted the means whereby they must be excluded. (Hear, hear.) He thought, therefore, there was some inconsistency of the right hon. baronet. He would pass on to two noble lords, the members for North and South Lancashire. One of those noble lords, who opposed the Government system of education on the ground of its being inconsistent with his own principles to give any sum whatever for the education of her Majesty's subjects in any tenets which differed from those of the Church of England—that noble lord, and let the Wesleyan Methodists who had as often been referred to judge of the fact, on the 29th of April, 1825, moved a resolution that the Roman Catholic clergy should be paid in Ireland; that every Roman Catholic archbishop should receive £1500 a year; that every Roman Catholic bishop should have £1000 a year, and that the sum of £250,000 should be annually given to maintain the Roman Catholic church in Ireland. (Cheers.) And now the noble lord, in the year 1839, came forward to denounce the government scheme of education, because, forsooth, Christians of all religions were to be educated under it. (Cheers.) 162 members voted for his motion. Who were they? Who were in the minority? (Noise at the bar, and cries of "Order!" & "Chair!") He begged pardon of the house for detaining it. He would abstain from going into the particulars of that vote. He would pass from the noble lord the member for North Lancashire. (Interruption, and cries of "Order!") He owned he was perfectly surprised at hearing the hon. and learned member for Liverpool denounce this scheme of mixed education in Ireland. But he would not dwell upon that; he would content himself by appealing to the conduct of the noble lord himself with respect to, this question. (Renewed noise, and great confusion near the bar.)

Mr. BARON (who was near the bar)—rose and said—Mr. Bernal, I beg leave to observe that there is a noble lord at this end of the house—(Cries of "Order, order!")

Mr. SHEIL resumed. He entreated his hon. friend the member for Waterford to refrain from interfering on his account. Every one was subject to interruptions in the course of a debate. If he had been speaking away from the question the interruption was deserved; but he must tell the noble lord, though he did not know who the noble lord was, that while he addressed himself to the

legitimate subject before the house he ought not to be interrupted. (Hear, hear.) He felt that the subject was already more than amply discussed. (Cries of "hear, hear," and Order!") He was suggesting, without the slightest intention of saying anything discourteous, that it struck him as somewhat anomalous in the conduct of the noble lord the member for North Lancashire, that he should have been the person who introduced a system of education in Ireland, and that he should now be seen in the capacity of standard-bearer to the opponents of a measure which rested on the same grounds.—(Hear, hear.) He knew that it would be objected that the cases of England and Ireland were very different; and that in respect to the religious sects among the population of the two countries, the question must be placed on different grounds—that, in fact, in England the majority were not Roman Catholics, and therefore the case could not apply. He would not retort upon them that argument. He knew that in his own country there was 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 of Roman Catholics; but he did not at that moment say that they should do the same there which they wished to do in England—care for the majority only.—He would not take up the principle on which they said, because we have a protestant church establishment in England, we must have a Protestant church establishment in Ireland also—he would not turn that upon them. No: but he would take the facts as they stood. What they ought to do was this—they ought to devise a plan of education which at the same time that it would meet the wants of the population of England, should meet the just prejudices of Roman Catholics. He was satisfied that the committee of the Privy Council ought to take such a course. Surely, it was not their duty nor their interest to run counter to the feelings of a large number of her Majesty's subjects. The right hon. gentleman the member for Pembroke got up to speak the other night after the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He followed the hon. member for Newark, a man whom every one must respect, whose friends spoke of him with affection, and he, though his political antagonist, must also speak of him with respect. (Hear.) But he must say, that he had never heard a stronger case made out than that which was made out by the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—(Hear.) What did the hon. member for Newark say? That it was against his principles to give any sum of money to advance a religion different from that which he professed.—But he was overwhelmed by the evidence—the mass of facts which was brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—proving that again and again money had been granted to our foreign possessions, and to our colonies, and to almost all the dependencies, for the very purpose which the right hon. member regarded as being almost sacrilegious. And he put this question—"Were you not Colonial Secretary at the time?" (Hear.) The right hon. gentleman in reply, said, principles had been violated again and again by the very men who laid them down with peremptory infallibility. (Hear.) He had heard with great surprise what the hon. member for Newark said in relation to the Wesleyan Methodists, whose opinions were at such variance with those of the clergy and laity of the established church. The hon. member pronounced an eulogium upon the Wesleyan Methodists; and in a work which he had published on the church he commenced with a dedication of it to the University of Oxford, which he said had been tried and proved for a thousand years as the guard of religion. (Hear.) What was the meaning of a thousand years? (A laugh.) The hon. gentleman said, the Scotch church wanted apostolical succession; and he had a kind of remorse in abjuring the Scotch church. But he pronounced a panegyric on the Wesleyans, who differed from him in religious opinions, which was more important than state matters, on which they seemed to be agreed. They threw aside the ecclesiastical authority of the church of England, and they composed, in fact, a rival establishment. ("Oh! oh!" and "hear, hear.") They would become more so yet. That was inevitable. By and by they would become a rival priesthood. Therefore, he must say that the hon. gentleman ought not to pronounce a panegyric upon the Wesleyan Methodists. (Hear.) It appeared that they (the Opposition) suggested to those on the other side that their object was to advance Popery; they al-

lowed themselves to be swayed by an undue horror of the growth of Popery. He wished they would maintain the fearlessness of those whom they opposed. Why did they not exhibit the example sung of by one who had deserted their ranks to come over to the ranks of those whom they opposed—in the lines—

“Without unspotted, innocent within,
“She feared no danger, for she knew no sin?”
(Hear, hear.) When he heard those cries of alarm and stories of danger that were every moment uttered, he thought the panoply of impenetrable truth ought not to give way to such fears. (Hear.) What was the condition of the Church of England? Incorporated with the state, sustained by the interests of the higher orders, strong in the faith of the humbler classes, possessing vast revenues, ruling over the great universities and the chief patrician schools of the land, the mistress of a splendid hierarchy and a prelacy composed of men of superior talent, and also of a clergy who were distinguished for their energy: was he to believe that a church so based amidst the affections of the people, towering amidst aristocratic wealth and power and attachment, could be subverted, not by a foreign enemy, not by intestine controversies and dissensions, not by moral collisions, but by a band of shoeless, shirtless, Popish paupers (laughter and cheers,) who were armed with no other might than the Donay Testament, and who were to be gathered en masse by the Privy Council from the lanes of Liverpool, the alleys of Salford, and the receptacles of St. Giles’s? (Cheers and laughter.) But he thought that their fear might at least induce them to do justice. But fear made statesmen cruel, and Churchmen hard. (Cheers.) And among even men who were distinguished for their humanity fear produced its deleterious effects. He took for his example the noble Lord the member for Dorsetshire. That noble lord was distinguished for his humanity. It did him great credit that his feelings of sympathy were excited on behalf of those poor little creatures, who, in the bloom of life, in that vernal season when the soul should bud with joy, were immured in those prisons which were dedicated to the spirit of insatiable gain. (Hear, hear.) It was an honour to the noble lord, and he had often heard him plead the cause of the factory children with feelings of delight and respect. (Cheers.) But when he turned from the factory question to the church question, all his sensibility evaporated, and to the prerogatives of the church the best interests of all those children, whose sufferings he had described, were sacrificed. (Hear.) Had the Noble Lord been in that dismal district inhabited by a vast number of the Irish in this metropolis? Had he ever looked down into those recesses of leathsome poverty where hundreds of the poor Irish were hidden? Had he ever raised his eyes to those attics which were swarming with distempered, filthy, and neglected beings? Had he ever seen at their sashless windows the face of emaciated, squalid, and vacant childhood? It was for them he pleaded. He has heard much in that house about the dogmas of religion, but he knew not much about them. But he read the Scriptures, and if any passage in those Scriptures did set forth the love of the Saviour, that was the one in which he addressed his disciples, and said unto them—“Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not.” (Cheers.) He could not help thinking, that if amidst that group which was presented, to our Lord when he was invoked to lay his hands on them and bless them, the child of a Samaritan, or of a Pharisee, had been found, the God of mercy and love would not have spurned the little babe from him because of his parentage. Let them not imitate the disciples who were rebuked by their Lord for wishing to keep the little children away from him. Let them suffer little children to come unto him, and let them approach the source of morality and pure religion.—Let them open for the children the avenues to that happiness which shall commence when time shall be no more; and, instead of indulging in controversies—in sectarian and unholy controversies—let them follow the precept of him who said, “Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.” (Cheers.)

From the Liverpool Mercury, July 19.

THE BIRMINGHAM RIOTS.

We have elsewhere given an account of the lamentable and disgraceful proceedings which have taken place at Birmingham. The Chartist leaders have been preaching physical force to their ignorant and misled followers, and here are the fruits; but who were the leaders? The cowardly scoundrels, after setting fire to the train, took care to remove themselves far enough from the danger of the explosion, and employed themselves in prating nonsense and sedition in London whilst their gulls were burning and plundering at Birmingham. This is a sample on a small scale of what the fruits of the “sacred mouth” would be if the working classes generally were mad enough to follow the advice of the knaves and fools who will be ready enough to run them into danger, but will take especial care to keep their own worthless necks out of the noose. The warm altercation which took place in the House of Lords on Tuesday night is also worthy of the especial consideration of the working classes, and ought to teach them that there is some little difference between the Whigs and the Tories. The Duke of Wellington, like a vulture snuffing blood, was melancholy because no lives were sacrificed. He was guilty of the monstrous exaggeration of saying that Birmingham had been treated worse than

ever was a town taken by storm, and he lamented that though plenty of troops were at hand their services were not called into effective requisition. Had they charged the people indiscriminately, and drenched the streets of Birmingham with blood, his Grace would have been satisfied. But when his Grace said there was no parallel for such an outrage he forgot the Church and King Mob in the same town in Dr. Priestly’s time, the proceedings of Lord George Gordon and the No Popery Mob, who held London at their mercy for six days, and the Riot at Nottingham, all in good old Tory times; and when he compared the state of Birmingham to that of a town captured by storm, he forgot the rapes, the burnings, the murders, the horrid combination of depravities which distinguish the progress of an infuriated soldiery on such occasions, and make them more like demons than men. Viscount Melbourne vindicated the Government from the unjust aspersions cast upon them, and showed that they had neglected no means within the law for the preservation of the public peace, although in this instance he could not, within a few hours of the transaction, tell whether any blame was to be attributed to the Magistrates for what had occurred. From all that we have seen and heard it seems probable that the Magistrates were somewhat remiss in the execution of their duty, though we do not pretend to speak positively on the subject. Doubtless the matter will be fully investigated, and the blame attached to those on whom it justly falls. In the meantime we would earnestly urge the working men of Manchester, Glasgow, Newcastle, and other places, a portion of whom, at least, seemed disposed to side with the men of Birmingham, when they were supposed to be treated with harshness and injustice, to ponder well upon what has since occurred, and consider whether these are the means likely to forward their own real interest to say nothing of that of the country at large. We shall have mistaken them widely if a calm consideration of this subject does not induce them to turn their backs on Messrs. O’Conner, Stephens, Oastler, Bussey and Co. the prime advocates of physical force, at once and for ever.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

There is now every prospect of an amicable settlement of the disputes between these two powers, which seemed fraught with such dangerous consequences to the peace of Europe. Accounts from Vienna to the 10th inst. mention the death of Sultan Mahmud, the proclamation of his son, and the suspension of hostilities with Egypt. The late Sultan was in many respects one of the most remarkable men of this or any other age. He ascended the throne in 1808, being then in the 23d year of his age. His first act was the destruction of the Janissaries, who by their turbulence, venality, and regicides, had rendered themselves the curse of the empire; and since then his life has been one continued struggle with the fanaticism and ignorance of his subjects, which formed the great obstacles to their improvement, social, moral, and political. His death removes the only apparent difficulty in the settlement of the Egyptian question, the aggressions and prosperity of his too powerful vassal having been to him a source of deep personal mortification, who would listen to no terms of compromise. The late Sultan was within a few days of completing his 54th year, having been born on the 20th of July, 1785. He was left two sons and four daughters, and is succeeded by the eldest son, Abdul Mejid, who will be assisted in the Government by his brothers-in-law, men who have distinguished themselves in carrying out the reforms projected by his father.

IRISH CORPORATION BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons on Monday night. On the following evening it was introduced into the House of Lords, and read a first time as a matter of course, but on the very threshold it was met with opposition, Lord Reuben, the Grand Master of the Orange Lodges, having given notice that he will oppose the second reading. Will their Lordships a fourth time refuse to Ireland what has been conceded to England and Scotland, the privilege of self-government in municipal matters, or, what is the same thing, so mutilate the bill as to render it utterly unworthy of acceptance? If they do, they will add another drop to the cup which they seem determined shall run over.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN’S, (THURSDAY), AUGUST 29, 1839.

By the Manchester, Avalon, and Ann Johnston, from Britain, English dates to the 30th ult, have been received; their contents have chiefly reference to the riots growing out of the proceedings of the Chartists, which, with the Education question, form the largest portion of the recent Parliamentary debates.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY—Aug. 26.

A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the agriculture of the Island.
A Select Committee was also appointed to take into consideration the state of the fisheries of the Island.
It was Resolved—That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor on the subject of the evidence taken before the Committee of Justice during the last session.
Mr. Morris presented the draft of an address in pursuance of said resolution, which was read and adopted.
Mr Morris presented a petition from R. J. Parsons, printer of the House, and the same was received and read, setting forth—That petitioner was prosecuted and

ined in the sum of £60, for the publication of a report by order of the House—and praying the House to take the same into consideration.

Mr. Morris gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would move that the House do resolve itself into a Committee on Privilege.

Resolved—That the several votes passed in a Bill to defray the expense of a Delegation be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on Supply, and the Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Kent gave notice of certain resolutions concerning the Delegates which he would move on Wednesday. TUESDAY.

The order of the day in reference to the motion for a Committee on Privilege having been, on motion, discharged—

The House went into committee on the amendments made by H. M. Council in Bill to repeal Light House Acts—and the Chairman reported that the bill had been gone through and that an amendment had been made in the same, which was read and agreed to by the House. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a 3d time to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. Clowdy presented a message from H. E. the Governor, transmitting a communication from the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Light House at Harbor Grace, and an account of the Clerk of the Peace at Ferryland.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down a message from the Council, acquainting the House that they had passed the bill to re-appropriate a sum voted last session to facilitate the establishment of steam navigation between Halifax and St. John’s, with amendments.

The said amendments were read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Dwyer gave notice of motion for a re-commitment of said amendments to a committee of the whole House. WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Winsor, from the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency with the address in reference to the evidence taken last session before the committee of Justice, reported the following Reply:—

Gentlemen—In consequence of this address I shall proceed in the matter of the Sheriff as in the last session I informed the House that I would do “should the House think fit to lay before me the documents upon which it founded its resolution respecting that Officer.”

The desire of the House of Assembly on any subject can of course only be brought under my observation during a Legislative Session; and that this principle has not in the present case counteracted the wishes of the House may be inferred from the presentation of this address having been delayed above three months after the opening of the Session.

Government House 28th August, 1839.

The amendments made by H. M. Council in the bill to facilitate the establishment of steam navigation between Nova Scotia and this colony, were read a second time, and ordered to be re-committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Moore presented a petition from John Furlong and 3 others, praying for a grant to assist in completing a contract for repairing a road at River Head.

The Solicitor General moved the 3d reading of the amendments made by the Council in the Light House Bill.

Mr. Dwyer moved in amendment, that said bill be re-committed to a committee of the whole House, which was lost on a division. The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. Morris moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, the addition of a clause in reference to the payment of the keeper, &c., which was negatived.

Mr. Morris moved an amendment as regards the payment for collecting dues, which was lost.

Mr. Dwyer moved an adjournment, which was negatived.

The original amendments were then read, and passed, and ordered that H. M. Council be acquainted that the House have agreed to the same.

The order of the day respecting certain resolutions regarding the delegation, was, on motion, postponed to Friday.—Adjourned.

In our last we gave an account of the Regatta on Wednesday;—the amusement was resumed on Thursday with equally auspicious weather as had favored the proceedings of the day before.

In consequence of some interruption to the gig “Jim Crow” in turning the buoy in the first race on Wednesday, the Stewards decided that she should again have an opportunity of contesting the prize; and accordingly the winning boat (Abraham Gallishew’s “Henry”) and the “Jim Crow” were brought forward on this day.—Shortly after two the boats started, and on going down the lake neither seemed to have any advantage; but after rounding the buoy, the pilot boat gained considerably in coming up against the strong breeze, and arrived at the starting post long before her antagonist.

The next was a Sweepstake for all winning boats—to row 4 oars. Three only entered—the Maid of the Mist, Victoria, and Red Rover, and returned in the order in which we have placed them.

On going down the lake a boat (not in the race) ran into the Red Rover.—[We believe it to have been with a malicious intention, and we should gladly see the parties instigating or committing acts like this brought before the public and punished.] The Stewards consequently agreed that the race should again be run by the Maid of the Mist and the Red Rover. This came off on Friday, when the Maid of the Mist was again successful. The proprietors of the Victoria and Red Rover being desirous further to test the speed of these boats, brought them to the scratch on Saturday, and, after a hardy-contested tug, the Victoria bore off the palm, heading her opponent by about 3 lengths.

This ended the affair, which was on the whole productive of much amusement. The Stewards had a troublesome and harassing duty, and they are entitled to the thanks of the Public for the fair, judicious, and satisfactory disposal of the matters brought before them, and for the attention which they showed throughout the whole of the proceedings.

In our last we set John Vinacomb’s Pilot Boat down as having come in 3d in the first race; this was an error, as she had the second prize on that occasion.

Arrivals.—In from Greenock, Miss Rennie, Miss H. C. Mr. David Rennie, Mr. Charles Renouf. In the Lotus, from P. E. Island, Mr. Gardner. In the Manchester, from Liverpool, Mr. and Mrs. Wakeham, Miss Montgomery. In the King of Tyre, from Figueira, Mr. Cooke. In the Ann Johnston, from London, Mr. R. Ollifant.

Shipping Intelligence

Custom-House
Port of St. John’s

ENTERED.

- August 22.—Schooner Ellen, Kielley, Nova Scotia—50 head cattle, 70 sheep.
- Schooner Snowdrop, Frewavas, Cadiz—144 tons salt.
- Schooner Hope, Mermaid, Nova Scotia—100 bags bread, 350 bls. flour.
- Brig Industry, M’Kinnon, New York—600 bls. flour, 150 bls. pork, 15 puns. rum, 60 boxes soap, 46 bls. pitch and tar, 40 kegs tobacco.
- Brig Hazard, Mortimore, Liverpool—100 tons salt.
- Brig Avalon, Ritchie, Greenock—160 boxes candles, 63 tons coal, 80 bls. pitch and tar, 394 coils cordage.
- Schooner Ann, Blake, Sydney (C. B.)—65 tons coal.
- 23.—Schooner Lotus, Mulloy, P. E. Island—ballast.
- Schooner Reliance, Chapman, Sydney—80 tons coal.
- Barque Manchester, Roddock, Liverpool—1000 boxes soap, 200 boxes candles, and sundry merchandise.
- Spanish Brig Joven Victoriano, Arriandiago, Havana—ballast.
- 24.—Spanish Brig Paeal, Basterrechea, Havana—ballast.
- Brig Harriet Elizabeth, Butler, Boston—70 bls. pork, 15 puns. molasses 200 chairs, 13 casks rice, 20 cwt. onions, and sundries.
- Schooner Sibella, Sparling, Sydney, C. B.—84 firkins butter, 40 M. lumber, 93 M. shingles.
- Schooner Annandale, Walsh, P. E. Island—35 M. lumber, 55 M. shingles.
- Schooner Reward, Gaines, Cape Breton—38 head cattle, 33 sheep.
- Brig Borealis, Birnie, Cadiz—198 tons salt.
- Spanish Brig General La Borde, Mallo, Havana—ballast.
- 26.—Brigantine Jabez, Tuzo, Barbadoes—ballast.
- Schooner Iris, Browse, Copenhagen—100 bls. pork, 250 bls. flour, 100 firkins butter, 480 bags bread.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY,
(Thursday,) At 12 O’clock

ON THE WHARF OF
E. & N. STABB,
20 Puns. choice Retailing Molasses,
50 Bags common Bread
10 Casks Cider.
August 29.

TO-MORROW
(Friday,) At 11 O’clock,

By **JAMES CLIFT,**
1 Very handsome Mahogany Escritoire
With Toilets and Dressing Glass
2 Very handsome Oval Tables } quite new
2 Ditto do. round do.
1 Pair do. Card Tables
2 Sets Mahogany Dining Tables
1 Mahogany Work Table
1 Music Stool
1 Mahogany Wardrobe
1 Do. four-post Bedstead and Curtains
2 Iron Bedsteads
2 Tea Urns
2 Pair Plated Candlesticks
4 Pair very handsome Cut Decanters
2 Mahogany Writing Desks
1 Very Superior Double Barrelled Gun with case
and apparatus complete
A quantity Kitchen Utensils, and sundry other
articles of common furniture.
August 29.

NOTICES.

Tenders for Carpenter’s Work, &c.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until
WEDNESDAY,

Next, the 4th Sept. at Noon, from Persons willing to CONTRACT for the performance of certain CARPENTERS’ and other WORK, required for the Light Houses at CAPE SPEAR, and FORT AMHERST.

Specifications of the intended work may be seen and further particulars known, on application to the Subscriber.

By order of the Commissioners of Light Houses,
A. SHEA, Secretary.

August 29.

CARD.

DR. M’KEN

TAKES leave to acquaint the inhabitants of St. John’s and its neighbourhood, that he has Removed from his late Residence opposite the Bank, to that House lately in the occupancy of Mr. FRANCIS, and immediately adjoining the new Shop of W. & H. THOMAS & Co.
August 29.

NOTICES.

THE COMMISSIONERS of EDUCATION for the District of St. John's, will receive Tenders on SATURDAY, the 31st inst. for supplying MATERIALS and erecting a **SCHOOL HOUSE** at Windsor Lake.—Plans and Specifications may be seen on application to

H. P. THOMAS, or P. KOUGH.

August 29.

THE Heirs and Representatives of the late JAMES STEWART, Merchant in Greenock, have ceased to be interested in the Concern carrying on Trade in Greenock and in Newfoundland, under the firm of JAMES & WILLIAM STEWART, and have also ceased to be interested in the *Scottish Union Insurance Company*.

(Signed) WILLIAM STEWART, W. BAINE, jun. JOHN THOMSON,

A quorum of the Trustees and Executors of the deceased.

(Signed) GEORGE WILLIAMSON, DAVID GLASSFORD, Witnesses. Greenock, 29th July, 1839.

Unclaimed Soap.

NOW on board the Schooner INDUSTRY, from New York, 60 Boxes SOAP, marked "V. C." consigned to Order. They will be deposited in the Queen's Warehouse if not immediately applied for, and the expense of this advertisement paid.

JAMES M'KINNON, Master.

August 29.

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 Goff'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.

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

† MICHAEL ANTHONY FLEMING. St. John's, 26th July, 1839.

PLANS, &c.

THE inhabitants of the Island are respectfully informed that the Subscriber will furnish PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c., and inspect Public and Private Buildings.

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

June 27.

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



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

Augus. 15.

On Sale.

R. N. GOFF

Offers for Sale.

A VERY SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF PROVISIONS,

Just Received per MARY ANN, Capt. Brown from Hamburgh—Viz.

260 Bags fine and good common Bread

50 Barrels superfine Flour
40 Barrels and half-barrels prime Mess Pork
30 Barrels and half-barrels prime mess Beef
60 Barrels and half-barrels fresh Oatmeal
80 Firkins and Kegs very prime Butter
40 Barrels and half-barrels Peas and Barley.
Cash, Fish, or Oil, taken in payment.

August 28.

Richard Neville Goff

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Barque MANCHESTER, from Liverpool,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

100 Boxes and half-boxes Soap
100 Boxes and half-boxes Mould and Dipped CANDLES

Refined SUGAR in Tierces, about 9 cwt. each, small sized Loaves
Superior COFFEE in Barrels, about 1½ cwt. each

GUNPOWDER in 25 lb. kegs,

AND

The principal part of HIS FALL SUPPLY OF BRITISH Manufactured Goods.

ALSO,

At the Premises lately in the occupancy of MESSRS. J. & W. STEWART,

50 Barrels Prime Pork
10 Ditto ditto Beef
20 Firkins Prime Butter
100 Bags superfine and fine Hamburgh Bread
100 Barrels superfine States and Hamburgh Flour
50 Barrels Oatmeal and Pease
120 Packages Hyson, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas, 100, 80, 60, 35, 14, 7, and 2lbs. each
20 Qr.-Casks Superior Wine
London refined Sugar in Tierces
Superior Cognac Brandy
Excellent Sugar in Barrels, 2 cwt. each
London and Liverpool Soap
Ditto ditto Mould and Dipped Candles
Tobacco Pipes, 4 Gross Boxes
B.B. and S.S.G. Shot, &c. &c.

The whole of which will be sold off on very reasonable terms, and Cash, Fish, or Oil taken in payment.

August 29.

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
5000 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.

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 6.

EXCHANGE

On Britain, by WESTON HUNT.

July 25.

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.

10 Tuns Pale Seal OIL

On Sale by

CODNER & JENNINGS.

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

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.

July 4.

Church Hill.

LATELY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE

BY

M'BRIDE & KERR,

2000 B 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 25 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

200 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.

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

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.



POETS CORNER.

JEFFERSON'S DAUGHTER.

(From Tall's Magazine.)

"It is asserted, on the authority of an American newspaper that the daughter of Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, was sold at New Orleans for 1000 dollars."

Can the blood that at Lexington poured o'er the plain, When thy sons waxed with tyrants their rights to uphold— Can the tide of Niagara wipe out the stain? No! Jefferson's child has been bartered for gold!

Do ye boast of your freedom? Peace, babblers, be still! Prate not of the goddess who scarce deigns to hear. Have ye power to forbid? Are ye wanting in will? Must the groan of your bondmen still torture the ear?

The daughter of Jefferson sold for a slave! The child of a freeman, for dollars and francs! The ruin of millions on your waters rave To bid in the hand of her chain as it clanks.

Peace, then, ye blasphemers of Liberty's name! Though red was the blood by your forefathers spilt; Still redler your cheeks should be mantled with shame, Till the spirit of freedom shall cancel the guilt.

But the brand of the slave is the tint of his skin, Though his bones may be buried and true underneath; While the seal of the tyrant is rotten within, And his white the mere cloak to the blackness of death.

Are ye deaf to the plaints that each moment arise? Is it thus ye forget the mad precepts of Penn— Unheeding the clamour that maddens the skies, As ye trample the rights of your dark fellow-men?

When the incense that glows before Liberty's shrine Immix'd with the blood of the gall'd and oppress'd— Oh! then, and then only, the host may be thine, That the stripes and stars wave o'er a land of the blest.

PROBABLE EFFECTS OF STEAM IN FUTURE WARS.—An opinion is becoming prevalent, that the use of steam will supersede the old mode of conducting naval warfare. Like most novel and bold propositions, this new doctrine has obtained advocates, who have yielded their convictions to the influence of their imaginations, rather than to the influence of reflection. That the use of steam will materially modify naval warfare, is probably true; but it cannot change its general character. No vessel can be built of sufficient force and size to transport a sufficiency of fuel, provisions, munitions of war, and guns, to contend with even a heavy frigate, allowing the last to bring her broadside to bear. It may be questioned if the heaviest steam-vessel of war that exists could engage a modern two-decked ship even in a calm; since the latter, in addition to possessing much greater powers of evasive manœuvre, could probably bring the most guns to bear in all possible positions. Shot-proof batteries might indeed be built, that propelled by steam, would be exceedingly formidable for harbor defence; but it is illusory to suppose that vessels of that description can ever be made to cruise. Even in estimating the power of steam-vessels in calm, we opposed to single ships of no great force, there is much exaggeration, as historical facts will amply prove. The wars of this country afford several instances of frigates carrying 18 pounders, and of corvettes carrying 15 or 20 pounders, which were destroyed by a single frigate of 36 or 44 guns, and a single frigate of 36 or 44 guns has any number of smaller vessels of 10 or 12 guns destroyed. It is a heavy vessel that can bring 60 guns to bear, and yet it is not a heavy vessel. It may be said that the steam-vessel would approach nearer the enemy, and that by obtaining nearness she would be able to do much more than the sailing vessel. But one position in which a steam-vessel could be so situated as to be able to do much more than the sailing vessel, is in the case of a heavy vessel, and in that case the sailing vessel would always have the advantage of her heavy guns, and her superior manœuvring power. A heavy vessel of 36 or 44 guns, and a sailing vessel of 18 or 20 guns, are both equally capable of being driven to sea, and in that case the sailing vessel would always have the advantage of her heavy guns, and her superior manœuvring power. A heavy vessel of 36 or 44 guns, and a sailing vessel of 18 or 20 guns, are both equally capable of being driven to sea, and in that case the sailing vessel would always have the advantage of her heavy guns, and her superior manœuvring power.

panied by steamers: but their warfare may be conducted by the present class of heavy ships, since it is not possible to give sufficient powers of annoyance or endurance to vessels propelled by steam, to enable them to lie under the batteries of the latter. Even as active cruisers, the efficiency of steam vessels is probably overrated, on account of the consumption of fuel, though it remains to be proved by experience whether their employment may not induce a change in the arrangements of light vessels of war.

The history of the war of 1812 shows that ships have often cruised for months without having fallen in with convoys; and it is certain that no steamer in the present state of science, can remain at sea 30 days, with efficiency as a steamer. In a word while the introduction of steam in naval warfare will greatly modify maritime operations, it is by no means likely to effect the revolution that is supposed. In those portions of the art of seamanship that it will influence, steam will meet; steam; and, in the end, it will be found that the force of fleets will be required in settling the interest of states, as to-day.—Cooper's History of the American Navy.

AN INGENIOUS MISTAKE.—The D'Orleans family are in quest of popularity. In 1830, they sought it in the hospitals, next in the streets, later in the Churches; their theatre is, now the exhibition of the produce of French industry. For a month past, the family have made more visits than purchases there, and issued many more compliments than orders. Their enormous expenditure of praise and admiration, has the advantage of not ruining the civil list. The exhibitors are overwhelmed with every species of civility, courtesy, blandishment, and fascination. This has given rise to a court adventure, which is worth recording. In one of the last visits of the D'Orleans family to the Champs Elysees Galleries, the name of an exhibitor of Lyons, or the neighbourhood, inscribed on a stall, struck one of the Royal visitors, who most graciously asked the person who kept the shop, whether she was related to N—, the Member of the National Convention? The girl blushed and vowed that he was her grandfather. "I am glad of it," replied the august inquirer: "I knew him well, in my younger days. My father bore him great affection. Methinks I see him coming to dine at the Palais Royal, with his hair dressed a la le pigeon, and powdered snow white; his blue coat with large facings, and his waistcoat with a little fringe. I should be happy to be useful to his grand-daughter. Come, my dear child to the Tuileries. Bring some article of your manufacture, I wish to do something for you. The poor girl had never known her grand-papa, and was not sorry to hear his person described; but, to enhance the interest, evinced toward her family, she had the idea of buying, at a vender of curiosities, on the Quai Voltaire, a miniature, which should represent a gentleman with ailes de pigeon, a blue coat with large facings, and the finishing waistcoat, in fashion in 1793; in short, she went in quest of a grandfather. She found a medallion uniting all these requisites; she had it mounted as a brooch, and failed not to deck herself with it, in her visit to the Palace. The medallion, which was prodigiously large and conspicuous, attracted every body's notice; the young lady proudly exhibited it to all who wished to see it, as being the portrait of a man who had been honoured with the particular friendship of a Prince of the blood, and was also a member of the Convention. It was quite an event, from the Pavillon de Flore to the Pavillon de Marsan; but, alas! the delight and success of the illustrious N—'s grand-daughter were not of long duration. An august personage wished to look at the picture of his father's respected friend; he glanced at it, frowned, coldly returned it, and turned his back upon the poor child, who had, unawares, bought the portrait of Robespierre!—Paris Print.

A STEAM VESSEL CONVERTED INTO A SAILING VESSEL.—There is now being fitted up at the N. E. corner of Trafalgar dock, a fine barque called the Cumberland, almost wholly rebuilt from the steam vessel of that name, belonging to the St. George's Steam Packet Company, that used to run to Cumberland, Ireland, &c. This is the second vessel which the company have converted from steam to sailing ships, the first being the George the Fourth, which was found to succeed admirably, and to sail fast, she having recently made the voyage from Lisbon to Fayal in seven days. The vessel was, however, very little altered from her original form, the dimples or recesses that receive the paddle wheels being merely filled up. In the present instance the model of the vessel has been considerably altered, her sides being expanded from the bilges upwards, giving her about ten feet of additional bearings, so that she will be enabled to carry almost any quantity of sail. The Cumberland, Capt. Shute, will now, it is supposed, register 500 tons. Her length from stem to stern post is 150 feet, and her depth of hold 15 feet. She has been rebuilt under the inspection of Mr. Bayley, ship surveyor to Lloyd's, and the more immediate superintendence of Mr. Talbot, the Marine Agent of the Company, and will stand all for seven years. The materials are of the best quality and she is put together in an uncommonly strong and workmanlike manner.—Her appearance is altogether rakish, and she will doubtless take her place amongst the clippers of this port. She is destined, we believe, for China on her first trip.—Shipping Gazette.

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 \$1,000, 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 do. 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 prizes 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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