

Howe and J. J. J.
Whitworth Street D. J.



Newfoundlander

No. 634

THURSDAY September 5, 1839.

Shilling.

On Sale.

The Subscriber

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per TRUSTY from Liverpool, and offers for Sale on the most reasonable Terms—

- 5 Hogsheads Pale Sherry Wines
 - 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.
 - Marsell in Hhds and Qr.-Casks
 - Sherry in Pipes and Qr.-Casks
 - Tenriffe in Hhds and Qr.-Casks
 - Hondurro and Catalonia in Pipes
 - Westphalia Hams 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

Ec Brig "Amity" from Hamburg,

AND OFFER FOR SALE.

- CHEAP FOR CASH OR OIL PAYMENT.
- 670 Bags 1st. 2d, and 3d quality Bread
 - 300 Barrels Superfine Flour
 - 163 Barrels Butter
 - 31 Barrels Pork
 - 4000 Ducks.
- And of Recent Importations,
- 30 Chests Souchong and Bohoa Teas
 - 100 Boxes Mould and Dipped Candles
 - 100 Boxes Soap
 - 60 Kegs White Lead, 55 lbs. and 28 lbs. each
 - Linseed Oil, B. Black and Raw
 - 60 Bags Nails and Spikes
 - Bar and Bolt Iron, assorted sizes
 - Canvas, Cordage and Oakum
 - 50 Hhds. Halifax Porter
 - 20 Hhds. XX Ale
 - 6 Hhds. Vinegar.
- M: 22.

BY

John & James Kent,

29 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.
Stowage Ditto.....	5s. 0d.
Letters (single).....	0s. 6d.
(double).....	1s. 0d.

And Parcels in proportion to their size and weight.

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, June 25,

THE BIRMINGHAM RIOTS.

(From the Examiner, July 21.)

The outrages committed at Birmingham have not surprised us; we have never indulged in the hope that the Chartist agitation, conducted as it has been by desperate men, would pass away without explosions of violence, but we confess that we were quite unprepared for the part acted by the Duke of Wellington on the first of the riot. Upon such an occasion it was peculiarly important, as Lord John Russell has observed, to avoid any exaggerations heightening alarm, and tending to interrupt trade, and thereby to throw people out of employment, who, in such circumstances, are too likely to swell the numbers of the enemies of the public peace. Further it is to be observed that exaggeration of the acts of the rioters, is exaggeration of their power for mischief, and that it therefore gives a false encouragement to their ill-disposed partizans in other parts of the country. In these cases neither to underrate nor overrate acts of violence is the aim of prudent Statesmen, and it is in such measured views of evils that the public recognise the best earnest of firmness and resolution to cope with them.

If Ministers had held the same language as the Duke of Wellington the whole country would have been panic-struck, trade paralysed, and its foreign relations shaken. The Chartists alone would have been inspired with confidence in their powers of mischief. Any one kind of excess in violence is a sufficient evil to society, and to the excesses of the Chartists are now added the factious excesses of Conservatives in exaggerating the causes of alarm.

In common parlance, men who talk wildly on occasions of danger are said to be frightened out of their wits; the great Captain seems to have manufactured out of his wits. Birmingham has been recently incorporated under the new Act so anxious to the Tories, and to discredit the new municipal Magistracy is the drift of all the Duke of Wellington's extravagancies. Hence this passionate hyperbole—

"After a riot—a most disgraceful riot had existed for more than a week—for I believe, upwards of ten days—this large town, one of the largest and greatest manufacturing towns in the kingdom containing property to an immense amount, and one of the most respectable populations in the country, has been treated like a town taken by storm—houses have been burnt down, others have been pillaged, and property to an immense amount has been plundered and destroyed. I have been in many towns taken by storm, but never have such outrages occurred in them as were committed in this town only last night, and under the eyes of magistrates appointed, not under the great Seal, but by the Secretary of State for the Home Department. In their presence property was taken out of many houses and burnt in the public streets, before the faces of the owners of it, notwithstanding the presence of the police and troops, with ample means of putting an end to these disgraceful disorders.—This state of things ought not to have been allowed to go on under the eyes of the magistrates, and almost under the eyes of the troops, without anything being done to prevent these outrages. It would have been impossible formerly that these things could have gone on in this great country once so peaceable and happy."

His Grace has forgotten the fires which "made night hideous" towards the close of his administration in 1830, and the pusillanimous conduct of the County Magistracy in the south of England, who formally recommended undue concessions for the propitiation of the incendiaries. Upon that disgraceful occasion we do not remember that any argument was drawn from the lamentably-proved incapacity of the Justices against the principle upon which the commission of the peace was composed. The Birmingham Magistrates, one hour and a quarter, by the stop-watch, behind their duty, are condemned, unheard, and the system under which they were appointed is condemned with them; but in the Duke of Wellington's Government, when the fires raged nightly in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and the other Southern counties, and the Magistrates, panic-struck, neither did their duty early or late, not one syllable of censure did his Grace breathe either against the inefficient Bench, or in disapproval of the principles on which it was so faultily composed.

The Duke of Wellington's memory, indeed, appears strangely at fault both in his having forgotten the fires which illustrated the vigour of his Government in '30, and in his declaration that in the towns he has seen taken by storm he has never witnessed such outrages as those committed at Birmingham. Birmingham has a great name for curious counterfeits, but in its sacking it makes but a poor counterfeit of Badajos. As Lord Melbourne observed, the outrages are very bad and very lamentable, but it is preposterous to attempt a parallel between them and the fiendish enormities perpetrated in a town carried by storm, and given up to pillage. In an explanation the Duke of Wellington got nearer the truth, though probably without meaning it, for he stated—

"I said that I had seen several towns taken by storm, and that I had never known one so treated as the accounts state that Birmingham was treated last night.

Certainly towns taken by storm have not been so treated as Birmingham has been—that is, they have been incomparably worse treated.

But there is quite enough mischief and wicked intention for indignation—quite enough for deploration—quite enough to stimulate the Magistracy and the greatest peaceable part of the community to vigilance and co-operation in prompt measures for the suppression of riot upon the first disturbance of the peace—and there is, in all this evil necessity quite enough, let us add, to prove the urgent necessity for the establishment of an efficient constabulary force throughout the country.

To guard completely against outbreaks without a general interference with liberty is impossible, but the turbulent will be deterred from such attempts by finding out their own weakness, when they measure their imaginary strength against the powers of the great majority of the people interested in peace and the security of persons and property. In an answer to reproaches for not having dealt with threatening Chartist meetings, Lord Melbourne stated—

"I have always seen the danger of such proceedings at their meetings; but in the state of the law and the present state of the country I have not seen, nor do I yet see, the means by which these proceedings can be put an end to, and I never knew a time or an occasion on which it would have been so extremely inexpedient to resort to stronger measures than have been taken. With respect to what the noble lord had said relative to those persons having been supported in their proceedings by some expression of the government, I can state with the utmost confidence that they never had been supported in anything that was illegal, or that can be considered an infraction of the laws, or in anything which it was unbecoming a government to support them in; and with respect to what was imprudent or dangerous, it was impossible for the government to do more or take any stronger measures than expressing their disapprobation of the proceedings at the meetings."

On a following night Lord Lyndhurst having attempted to make it appear that Lord John Russell had encouraged the violence of the Chartists by his speech, last autumn, maintaining the right and the policy of free discussion, supposing such discussion to be conducted without any disturbance of the peace, the Marquis of Lansdowne replied, in a speech as remarkable for its spirit as for the soundness of its popular principles. His Lordship observed that the speech of Lord John Russell, misrepresented by Lord Lyndhurst,

"Contained no expression except in favour of that for which he had incurred the indignation of the Learned Lord—an expression in favour of free discussion in this country, which the Noble and Learned Lord thought ought not to be approved of in that house (cheers)—but an expression which he (the Marquis of Lansdowne), concurring with the Noble Lord the Secretary of State for the Home Department, hoped would ever be the maxim of this country, that on every subject of grievance, there should be free, fair, and open discussion; and for himself, he thought that no man was fit for office in this country who did not recognise the justice of those free discussions. His Noble Friend said 'My opinion is, that whatever may be the number of persons assembled, and however large the meetings may be, if they really meet for nothing more than discussion, no attempt should be made to prevent the expression of pub-

lic opinion.' His noble friend went on to say that this was more particularly the case with regard to the Poor Law, in reference to which subject at that time many meetings had been held. Did the Learned Lord object to that? (Hear, hear.) Did they think that meetings on the Poor Law were the sort of meetings to apply that insane energy by which he had invoked the Government to put them down?"

The last is a home thrust with a vigorous hand and a polished rapier. It is to the Tory encouragement of the anti-Poor Law clamour that the Chartist agitation owes its existence and all its most dangerous qualities. The employment of the dagger and the firebrand had been preached by the Stephensens and Oastlers with Tory connivance, if not with actual Tory applause, before the spirit of the worst violence passed into the combinations which now menace the peace of society. Tory Noblemen at meetings, and the leading Tory organs in the press, joined in the clamour against the Poor Law, and countenanced the violence of the miscreants whose talk was of blood; and when the anti-Poor Law agitation was merged in the Chartist agitation—the less in the greater—so much was it felt by the Tories that the cause, or the interest in the delusion of the populace was the same, that the Tories gave every indirect encouragement to the agitation, quoting without rebuke the worst expressions of violence, and leaving to the Whigs and Radicals the combat with the false docilities and inflamed ignorance. Chartistism as it is, and as it may be and we fear will be, owes its vice to the Poor Law agitation nursed by the Tories.

It seems to us that nothing could be juster than Lord John Russell's view of the Birmingham riot, and the question as to the conduct of the Magistracy—

"I wish the house to recollect that comments were made upon the magistrates with having from an excess of zeal interfered with the peaceable meetings of the inhabitants of Birmingham. I think it proper to notice this, because it cannot be disputed that such charges cannot be made without having the effect of repelling many persons from placing themselves in such responsible situations. The magistrates had stated that they were satisfied with the state of the town. It has since appeared that they were satisfied without sufficient reason, and on the night of Monday the occurrences took place which are pretty clearly stated in the newspapers. A tumultuous meeting then was held, the persons assembled at which proceeded to the destruction of a great deal of valuable property—to acts of great violence and outrage—setting fire to houses, two of which appeared to have been entirely burned and destroyed. Other acts of injury had been committed on the houses of shopkeepers residing in the vicinity of the Bull-ring, where the riot occurred. One of the proceedings of the mob was to attack the public office, and break the windows. The superintendent of police, who was in the place, took no measures to capture any of the rioters, having, as he states, received orders not to do so or to leave the place, without special orders from the magistrates. These proceedings continued for some time. It is stated in a memorial which I have received at the Home Office, that they commenced at half-past eight and lasted till a quarter before ten. Neither the police or military appeared to put down the riots. The account I have received from the military officer in command is, that at half-past nine one of the magistrates applied at the barracks for assistance, when the police and military proceeded to the place of riot. The resistance made to them was quite inconsiderable. The mob fled, and after a certain time the peace of the town was restored, and no further rioting took place that night. The accounts which I have received of the state of the town last night are, that although their had been a considerable disposition manifested for riot in different places, and a disposition to renew the disgraceful proceedings of the former night, yet, by the interference of the police and military, the peace of the town had been preserved, and no serious riot had taken place last night. Now the hon. member has asked me whether it is the intention of the government to institute any inquiry as to the circumstances which took place. The hon. member had stated, doubtless with no intention to misrepresent the facts, that for several hours the town had been left to the

mercy of the mob. Now according to the information which I have received, the period was half-past eight until a quarter to ten. But there is a statement at the same time that information was given to the magistrates that such riotous proceedings might be expected, and that they were known to the informants to be actually in contemplation. I do think that this fact alone, that from half-past eight till a quarter before ten no measures appear to have been taken to stop this riot, is a fact that requires investigation."

In this last opinion we thoroughly concur, and we do not think that the blame cast upon the Magistrates for acting, as alleged, too hastily and too harshly upon the previous occasion, excuses any real error in the opposite extreme on the last emergency. The order which restrained the police when the office was attacked, the effect of which was an appearance of weakness which emboldened the mob, appears to us quite inexplicable. The Mayor, in his letter to Lord John Russell, states that he did not remember to have given any such instructions, and that he is sure that if they were given they were conditional, and only restrained the action of the Police against a superior force. A doubt upon such a point indicates an error in the superintending power.

The unpaid magistracy, whether town or country, seems to us, we confess, a very clumsy and uncertain machinery in cases requiring vigilance and promptitude. They are in the way when nothing occurs, and they are out of the way when they are wanted. The rioters do not adjust their proceedings to the justice hours. Their worship have been attendance the whole morning, and there has been no interruption of tranquility. They go home to their dinners, and there is an outbreak to that inopportune season. Then there is the work of catching a magistrate before any of the rioters can be caught, and a messenger is to be sent here and there, and meanwhile violence gets head. The unpaid, or volunteer magistrates, however zealous, must always do their duty in their own fashion, and will always have home-going tendencies towards evening; and in great towns there should therefore at least be one stipendiary magistrate bound to be on the spot when mischief is apprehended. Had there been such a functionary at Birmingham on Monday last, the mischief would in all probability have been averted. We make these remarks as general, and without intending any particular application of them to the Birmingham Magistrates, who, we have not a doubt, will, on the investigation which is to take place, prove quite as zealous and efficient as their brethren in other towns, and the town magistrates are generally better than the county magistrates. To ordinary occasions either may be equal, but whenever they are tried on alarming emergencies, the results show something that ought not to be, though upon investigation it will always be found that no one is to blame.—The fault is in the system, which requires in the magistracy none of the real magisterial qualifications, and one of the signs of it is, the disposition of magistrates to make over their duties to stipendiaries upon occasions of protracted difficulty and length.

A very satisfactory and cheering fact was mentioned by Lord John Russell:—

"I will take this opportunity of stating a circumstance, which, though not in immediate reference to Birmingham, the house will be glad to hear as affording an illustration of what is the peaceful disposition of the operatives of the manufacturing towns generally. (Hear, hear.) I believe that in Birmingham the great body of the operatives have no sympathy with the authors of the recent disorders. (Hear, hear.) The circumstances I have to state has reference to the operatives of the very populous districts of Longton and Lane End, in the Staffordshire Potteries, who have addressed a declaration to me, which has been a source of the highest satisfaction to the government. It was on the occasion of some riotous proceedings which had taken place in their district and the terms in which their declaration is framed are these:—

"To the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"Declaration of the undersigned operatives of liberties of Longton and Lane End, Staffordshire Potteries:—Finding that we share in the stigma cast upon our town, by the late riotous and disorderly proceedings manifested therein, we deem it prudent to repeal such calumny, come from what quarter it may, by disavowing all participation in such conduct, or the feelings which originated it, assuring your lordship that our ardent desire was, and we hope ever will be, that peace should prevail throughout our town. We do, therefore, call upon all our fellow townsmen, filling what stations in society they may, to set a peaceable example, and unite with us for the preservation of peace and good order. (Here follow the signatures.)"

This evidence of the good dispositions of the main body of the working classes is corroborated by a complaint uttered at one of the Chartist meetings, that the men who earned fifty shillings a week were adverse to the intemperate counsels of those who gained only thirty shillings, and that the thirty shilling men, in turn, were opposed to the still more violent proposals of those who earned but ten."

It has been stated that the outrages at Birmingham were mainly the work of thieves; but thieves would have preferred acts of robbery to the acts of wanton and malicious destruction which characterised the riots. But supposing that the offenders had been for the most part thieves,

the Chartist, who have talked of the pike and the firebrand, have to observe that the fact would not deliver them from the infamy of having proposed for their objects crimes which equally serve the purposes of bands of robbers. In the atrocity of the means threatened by the former and employed by the latter, the Chartists must see that they are confounded with the worst outcasts of society.

(From the Acadian Recorder, August 24.)

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.

About one Hundred Buildings, and a vast amount of other Property in Ruins.

It is with feelings of sorrow and consternation that we again sit down to record the visitation of our devoted city, with that most terrible and uncontrollable of elements, FIRE. But little more than two years have elapsed since the inhabitants of St. John were afflicted (on the night of Saturday, January 14, 1837,) with a tremendous conflagration, which laid in ruins one third of the most flourishing mercantile part of the city, and caused enormous loss and misery, from the vast destruction of valuable property; and scarcely had the community begun, Phoenix-like, to rise in renewed vigour from the ashes of their former property, than, in the inscrutable wisdom of His dispensations, an overruling Providence has again seen fit to visit us with a still more severe and extensive calamity. At this moment another extensive tract of streets and wharves, which a few hours since were loaded with immense quantities of valuable Merchandise, are nothing more than heaps of smouldering ruins; and where the busy hand of industry and the active bustle of commercial enterprise and traffic were constantly in vigorous exercise, are now nought but piles of smoking rubbish, and the blackened and dismal relics of former wealth and plenty. On Saturday evening last, about 9 o'clock, (the same hour and day of the week as the great fire of 1837,) our citizens were alarmed by the dismal tones of the pealing fire bells; and scarcely had they time to ask of each other "Where is it?" than an awful pyramid of flame shot far and fearfully up into the clear atmosphere, plainly enough declaring where the danger was, and filling with terror and dismay all who beheld it. It was immediately ascertained that the fire had commenced in a building in Nelson Street, occupied by Messrs. Hugh Irvine & Co. shipbuilders, as a store and warehouse; and originated, as is reported, from the carelessness of a boy, who was drawing ardent spirit from a cask, and who suffered his candle to come in contact either with the spirit or with a pile of oakum, which was very improperly placed on the top of the cask. In a very few minutes the whole building was in a mass of flame, and instantly communicated to the large and lofty store owned by W. E. N. Develer, Esq., and occupied by Mr. Thos. E. Millidge, General Merchant; and from the extremely awkward situation of the premises, in a sharp angle of a very narrow and crowded street, the dense mass of surrounding buildings and lumber yards, filled with dry and combustible materials, and the extreme dryness of the weather, it soon became apparent, that no human power or exertion could possibly confine the ravages of the devouring element to the immediate scene of their commencement. Added to all other unfortunate impediments, it was low water at the time, and consequently no sufficient supply of water could for a long time be procured in the neighbourhood of the fire. It now became evident that the whole of Nelson street, with its contiguous alleys and back courts, and the various wharfs comprised between it and the North Market Wharf were in the most imminent danger; and that even that important wharf itself, crowded as it was with enormous stocks of the most valuable merchandize, was in the greatest jeopardy; and the result unhappily proved, that these fears were indeed but too well founded. In an incredibly short time the whole space alluded to was enveloped in flames, the proprietors and residents having but time to remove but a small portion of their property ere the devouring elements drove them from the scene of their labours. Both sides of Nelson street having rapidly ignited, the fire quickly spread on the one side backwards to the neighbouring wharves; and on the other, upwards into Dock street; the buildings between which and Nelson street being situated on a continued acclivity, afforded the readiest possible channel for the transmission of the flames. At this time, the spectacle, as viewed from the upper parts of the city, was sublime and terrific in the extreme; and the hearts of the gazers sank within them, as they contemplated the fearfully rapid progress of destruction, the comparative facility of the strenuous exertions which were everywhere making to arrest it, and the alarming probability of its extending over the whole city. But the finger of Omnipotence was outstretched; and where human wisdom and efforts failed, the overruling power of the Most High interposed in His own time and way. "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther," it is the prerogative of Him only to address to the raging elements and the destroying flames. The conflagration continued extending with unabated fury till nearly daylight on Sunday morning, sweeping away in its course every building in Nelson and Dock streets, on the hon. Wm. Black's, Crook-shank & Walker's, Lawton's, Waterbury's, Donaldson's, and the North Market Square, including the houses of Thomas Merritt, Esq. in Prince William street, opposite the Commercial Bank, and all the buildings from the end of Dock street down the south side of Union street, to Adams' slip. The arrest of the calamity was as sin-

gular and unexpected as its career had been rapid and fearful: when the destruction was at its very height, and its widely-spread extent had so divided the exertions of the people, as to render their efforts almost hopeless, a merciful Providence gave success to their labours, and enabled them to limit the scene of desolation. By the indefatigable exertions of the Royal Artillery, who managed the Ordnance Engines, the newly built houses of Messrs. John and James Lawton, in Union street, to the east of Dock street, were saved from destruction, after having been several times on fire, and the flames thus prevented from spreading in that direction; while the ground on the heights behind Dock street and the Market Square being principally yards and gardens, afforded an effectual check in that quarter. The houses also on the north side of Union Street, opposite the end of Nelson street, were frequently on fire, but saved by immense exertion, and the conflagration thus prevented from overrunning York Point. At the other extremity of the scene of terror, a number of resolute individuals laboured desperately to pull down the corner buildings on the Market Square, owned by Thos. Merritt, Esq., so as to prevent the fire reaching from them across the street, to the Commercial Bank, and the Messrs. Barlow's corner; but not succeeding in the attempt, they daringly persevered in tearing down the exterior boardings, even while the buildings were in flames over their heads; and thus diminished the power of the flames in that direction; while at the same time, a number of intrepid fellows, at the side windows of Mr. J. K. M'Kee's house, against which Mr. Merritt's wooden buildings were erected, laboured at pushing down the burning beams and fluebers, and extinguishing the fire on Mr. M'Kee's roof, as often as it ignited; and thus the work of destruction was fortunately arrested at that point. But during the whole time that these buildings in the Market Square were burning, the Messrs. Barlow's corner, as well as the Commercial Bank, and the houses occupied by Messrs. Melick, Summers, Millar, and David Merritt, were all in the most imminent danger; as the flames threatened momentarily to cross the street, and the heat was so intense that it required the most indefatigable exertions to prevent those buildings from igniting; and it was only by covering the roofs and fronts of them all with carpets, and constantly drenching the whole with water, that they were saved from destruction. Had the flames, indeed, crossed there, nothing could have saved King street from destruction; in which case the extent of the devastation would have been incalculable. Some idea of the intensity of the heat may be given, by the fact, that although the united breadth of the water-slip and road ways between the houses of the North and South Market Wharves is 200 feet, yet the latter is severely scorched, and some of the houses repeatedly took fire; and it is owing to the active exertions of the Carleton Fire Company, who constantly kept their engines playing upon the South Wharf, that it was saved from destruction. Several schooners lying in the slip were dismasted, to prevent the spread of the flames, which had seized on their topmasts.

It would be both impossible and invidious so particularize individual exertions at a scene like this, where so many were indefatigable and intrepid; but it is due to our Garrison to say, that the services of the military, both Officers and men, were exceedingly valuable, both in guarding property and assisting at the engines; and the assistance derived from the copious supply of water from the Water Company's plug at Messrs. Barlow's corner, was invaluable. Had such a beneficial aid been attainable in the neighbourhood where the fire commenced, an immense amount of property might have been saved from destruction.

It is impossible, at present, to calculate the amount of loss from this awful conflagration; a far greater number of inhabited houses has been destroyed, than by the great fire of 1837; and as they were mostly occupied by several families, it is calculated that nearly 3000 persons have been rendered houseless; nearly all of them being of the labouring class.—Mercantile men also generally agree in estimating, that a much greater quantity of valuable merchandize has been destroyed than in 1837; and the calamity is therefore, on the whole, considerably greater than the great one of that memorable year. The season of the year, and the present splendid weather, however, are greatly in favour of the sufferers; and it to be hoped that no time will be lost in repairing the disasters our enterprising community has sustained. A public meeting was held this day, to devise measures for the relief of the suffering poor. It was Providential that the night of the fire was peculiarly calm; as, had there been any wind, with such extremely dry weather, but little hope could have been entertained of saving any considerable portion of the city.

It would be a hopeless and useless task to compile a correct catalogue of all the unfortunate sufferers on this disastrous occasion; but we have availed ourselves of the subjoined list of the buildings destroyed, published yesterday morning in a slip from the Courier office, and which is believed generally as correct an account as can at present be obtained.—It is gratifying to state, that we have heard of no loss of human life during the awful catastrophe; nor of any accident beyond severe bruises.—So rapid was the career of destruction, that the removal of goods was often arrested by the sudden arrival of the flames; several gangs of rigging, blocks, &c., for large new ships, were at one time thrown into scows for safety, but before they could be removed, the falling and flaming ruins covered and entirely destroyed them. A considerable quantity of property belonging to James Kirk, Esq., was hastily thrown into a fire proof vault in his store, and although all the rest of the building was consumed, the vault remained uninjured, and its contents were yesterday removed in safety.—Mr. Parks, of Dock street, was less fortunate; in a vault under his premises, was a valuable stock of wine, which indeed safely remained till after the fire had terminated; but a chimney subsequently falling, broke in the vault and destroyed the whole of its contents. The Hon. John Robertson's safety vault was also broken in by the falling ruins; but its contents had fortunately been previously removed.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), SEPTEMBER 5, 1839

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY—Sept. 2.

The Revenue Bill was read a 3d time, and Resolved,—That said Bill do pass on Saturday next.

On motion of the Solicitor-General, a committee was appointed to draft an address to his Excellency, on the subject of Lord Normanby's despatch in reference to the salary of the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court.

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

The House then went into committee on roads and bridges, and the Chairman reported the following resolution.

That it is the opinion of this committee that it is necessary to continue the public improvements, and that an adequate sum should be voted this year for the repairing and making of roads and bridges.

The House concurred with the committee in said resolution.

Mr. Morris presented a petition from G. Winter and others, praying for a grant for repairing the road leading from the military road, and running east to George's pond.—Adj.

TUESDAY, Sept. 3.

The Solicitor-General from the committee appointed to draft an address to his Excellency, in reference to Lord Normanby's despatch on the subject of the salary of the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, presented draft of an address as follows.—

The House of Assembly have had under their deliberate consideration, the message sent down by your Excellency to the House, on the subject of the salary to the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court.

Whilst the House of Assembly deeply regret the conclusion to which her Majesty's Government have come, with regard to Judge Carter's salary, they feel that they cannot with justice to the colony, depart from the principle adopted in an address to your Excellency on the subject, by the House of Assembly, on the 10th April, 1835.

Mr. Winsor presented a petition from Patrick Cleary and others, commissioners of roads from Bay Bulls to Cape Broyle, setting forth the inconvenience to which Petitioners are subjected, owing to the distance between their respective residences, and praying that the Commission may be divided.

The House then went into committee on Supply, and the Chairman reported progress and the addition of a clause, which was agreed to.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from her Majesty's Council a message informing the House that they had passed a Bill for re-appropriating certain monies before voted, with amendments, which were ordered to be read this day six months.

Mr. Morris presented a petition from W. Parcell and others, praying for a grant for the road from that place to Western Point.

Mr. Moore presented a petition from James Tocher and others, of Hants Harbor, praying for a grant for the road through that place.—Adj.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

The House went into committee on Supply Bill, and the Chairman reported the Bill without amendment; it was then ordered for a 3d reading on Friday next.

An arrival from Halifax furnishes us with papers to the 26th ult. The city of St. John, N. B. has again been visited with a destructive fire, involving loss of property to the amount of £200,000—the particulars will be found in our publication; a subscription was being entered into at Halifax for the relief of the sufferers.

The steam ship Liverpool arrived at New York on the 17th August, after a desperate voyage of 17 days. A passenger by her writes thus:—

We had an uncommonly rough passage, and at one time were in danger of swamping. The sixth day out at midnight, in a furious gale of wind, the tiller rope broke three times, and the vessel became unmanageable for a time; the passengers were all calmed—prayers were made by several clergymen on board, at their request, as everything wore an alarming appearance. The boat, however, weathered the storm.

Sir J. Colborne has been recalled from Canada—the Earl of Clarendon, his successor, was expected shortly to arrive.

Lady Hester Stanhope, who so long resided in Syria, died at Djoun on the 23d June.

Schooner Maryland, hence at Halifax on the 22d August.

Arrivals.—From Quebec, Mr. George Dunscomb.—From Waterford, Mrs. Dillon.—From Liverpool, Mrs. and Miss Holbrook, Sir James Pearl, Mr. Richard Rankin.—From Greenock, Mr. Patton, Mr. Clark.—From Hambro', Mr. and Mrs. Monier Hutchings.

Departure.—For the West Indies,—Mr. Glen.

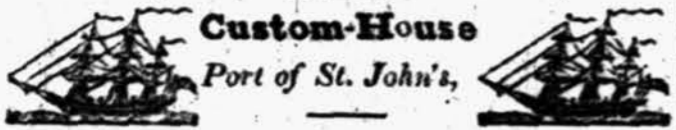
DIED, on Tuesday evening last, James Gower Rennie, Esq., second son of the late David Rennie, Esq., many years a resident and merchant in this town. The funeral of the deceased will take place from the residence of Mr. W. Rennie, Barrons, on Saturday next, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, when his friends are respectfully invited to attend.

It has seldom been our unpleasant duty to record the death of one upon whom eulogium might be more fittingly bestowed. To talents of no mean order, which were perhaps known only to those who shared his confidence, he united an easy affability, which, blended with a retiring gentlemanly bearing, failed not in obtaining that attachment and respect which so happy a combination of estimable qualities must always secure to their possessor. To know him, was to admire,—his void will not soon or easily be replaced.

Praise or censure falls equally unregarded on the "dull cold ear of death"—and in availing of the opportunity which our position affords us, and dwelling for a moment on the remembrance of him whose eyes have now ceased to gaze on the things of this world; we have no feelings to gratify,

save a desire to pay our own passing tribute to departed worth. To those who are called upon to mourn his premature fate, we tender our unaffected sympathy—a feeling in which we feel assured all who knew Mr. Rennie will warmly participate.

Shipping Intelligence



Custom-House
Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.
August 26.—John, Forgecan, Cape Breton—93 head cattle.—Quadruple, Swan, St. Jago de Cuba—27 hds. sugar, 10 bags coffee, 60 hds. and 7 puns. rum, 12 puns. molasses.—Euphemia, Butt, Copenhagen—1200 bags bread, 300 bls. flour, 200 bls. pork 200 firkins butter.—Trial, Power, Cape Breton—90 chalds coal—Mary Ann, Brown, Hamburg—900 bags in head, 30 bls. pork, 220 kegs butter, 270 bls. flour 6 M brick, and sundries.—King of Tyre, Stephens, Figueira—80 moys salt 8 M onions and sundries.

27.—Schr. Catherine, Frazer, Cape Breton—45 tons coal—Schr Swan, Morrison, Cadiz—100 tons salt. Spanish Brig Churraca, Jaurequizar, Havana—ballast. Brg Ann Johnston, Corbin, Greenock—110 kegs gunpowder 80 casks lime 290 firkins & 170 casks butter, 50 chests tea 23 M bricks and sundries.

28.—Antelope, Ebsary, Bridport—75 tons coal.—Waterlily, Winsor, Cadiz—139 tons salt.—Schr Fox Fox, Cadiz—160 tons salt.

29.—Margaret Helen, Willis, Liverpool—80 tons salt 10 tons coal—Emma, Locke, Liverpool—110 tons salt.—Nimrod, Barron, Sydney—80 chalds coal.

CLEARED.
August 22.—Assistance, Cheson, Cape Breton—110 hds. & 40 bags bread, &c.—Robert Raikes, J.C. Quebec—ballast.—Eliza, Walsh, Cape Breton—27 tierces salmon—Ellen, Kielly, Nova Scotia—75 hds. salt.—Despatch, Glune, Miranich—600 bls. herring Vestal, Bridle, Spain—240 qts fish.

26.—Annandale, Walsh, P. E. Island—20 Ms. herrings, 2 M bricks and sundries—Ann, Blake, Sydney—ballast—Roward, Guines, Cape Breton—150 hds. salt.

28.—Christiana, Lawson, Gibraltar—2100 qts fish—American Schr Cyrus, Howard, Gibraltar—1500 qts fish—Sarah, Follett, Bristol; 27,000 gals. seal and cod oil, blubber and tregs and sundries.—Samuel, Walters, Leghorn; 2900 qts fish.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Sale of Furniture, &c.

THIS DAY,
(Thursday.) At 12 O'clock
AT THE RESIDENCE OF
Colonel Walker, R. F.,
ALL HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
A WINES, &c., and a Stout Cob Pony.
That Officer being about to leave the Island,
they will be sold without reserve.

JAMES CLIFF,
Sept. 5. Auctioneer.

For Freight or Charter,



THE FINE, EAST-SAILING, A. 1.,
THREE-MASTED SCHOONER
COUNTESS of
DURHAM,
Snowe, Master; coppered and copper fastened.
—Apply to
Dunscob & Karanagh;
WHO OFFER FOR SALE,
300 Barrels Canada Prime PORK
150 Ditto ditto Cargo ditto
20 M. W. O. STAVES and HEADING
20-M. Quebec Inch BOARD.
At the Stores of JOHN DUNSCOB & Co.
September 5.

The Schooner
ADVENTURE,
Upwards of one hundred tons, Oil
Measurement—Geo. Munn, master.
Also,
Schooner
MARGARET,
Upwards of sixty tons—James
Muggah, Master; both lying at the
wharf of P. Morris. Apply to G. F. BOWN & Co.
Who offer for Sale,
THE CARGO of Schr. MARGARET,
300 Hds Sydney Coal,
Which will be sold cheap if taken from the vessel
immediately. Sept. 5.

For SPAIN or PORTUGAL.
THE SCHOONER
SWAN,
JOHN CAMERON, Master;
Will carry about 2000 Qts. Dry Cod Fish in bulk.
AND FOR SALE,
On Board the said Vessel,
100 Tons Cadiz SALT.
Apply to
BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.
September 5.

NOTICES.

WEST END.

Victoria Hotel,
Opposite the Stone Premises of Messrs. J. & W.
Stewart & Co.

MISS MULLOWNEY

TAKES the liberty of informing her friends and the Public generally of St. John's and the Outports of the Colony, that she has taken the house recently occupied by THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq. in Water-Street, opposite the stone premises of Messrs. J. & W. STEWART & Co. and from the experience she has had in the conduct and management of a house of Genteel entertainment, she flatters herself that no House in Town can afford greater satisfaction to gentlemen from the Outports and elsewhere tarrying in St. John's on business or pleasure than the VICTORIA HOTEL. She can accommodate single gentlemen with the best Lodgings at the cheapest rate; or whole families, before settling down, could be accommodated with convenient and pleasant furnished Lodgings.

The House is situated in a clean and quiet neighbourhood.

Miss M. will always have on hand, WINES and CORDIALS of the best description.

She will also provide LUNCHEONS and SOUPS, at the shortest notice.

September 5.

Extract from the *Edinburgh Gazette* of the 23rd July:—
THE Heirs and Representatives of the late WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Merchant in Greenock, (with the exception of his Son, James Johnston, who continues a Partner.) have ceased, since the death of the said WILLIAM JOHNSTON on the 29th March 1837, to be interested in the concern carrying on trade in Greenock under the Firm of PAINE & JOHNSTON, and in Newfoundland under the Firm of PAINE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY. ANN JOHNSTON, JAMES JOHNSTON.
Ex cutrix-Dative of the late William Johnston. ARCHIBALD M'KINSON, Witness. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Witness. Greenock, July 20, 1839.

GARD.

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. & B. THOMAS & Co.

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 Bell-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.

10 Tuns Pale Seal OIL
On Sale by
CODNER & JENNINGS.

On Sale.

P. GLEESON
OFFERS FOR SALE,
At his FARM on Torbay Road;
30 Tons Prime Upland HAY.

Sept. 6.
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
On the premises of Mr. Patrick Gleeson,
2 Large Blacksmith's BELLOWS,
2 " ANVILS, 3 cwt. each
2 " NEW VICES
1 " MANDRILL
20 Pair TONGS
4 SLEDGES.
All of which he will warrant to be in the best condition.
WALTER LANNAN.
September 5.

W. & H. Thomas & Co.
OFFER FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the Brig RIVAL, from Hamburg,
NOW LANDING—CONSISTING OF
1460 Bags BREAD
200 Bls. Prime Mess PORK
5000 BRICKS.
August 15.

BY
Ewen & Nicholas Stabb,
EX-ROBERT RAIKES, from Hamburg,
250 Bags BREAD
200 Boxes SOAP
10 Cwt. OAKUM;
Also,
10 Casks CIDER.
August 15.

EXCHANGE

On Britain, by
WESTON HUNT.
July 25.

Now Landing,
From the Schr. "ROYAL WILLIAM" from New York,
AND FOR SALE BY
The Subscriber,
488 Barrels Superfine States Flour
50 Half Barrels ditto do.
144 Barrels Pork
150 Boxes Crackers
26 Boxes Coffee
15 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco
5 Hogsheads Indian Corn
And a few dozen Hats and Brooms
ALSO ON HAND,
100 Boxes Raisins
6 Casks Albany ALE.
July 18th J. B. BARNES.

BY
Samuel Codner,
A Consignment of Assorted CORDAGE,
ALSO,
Bread, Flour, Pork
Pease, Oatmeal, Pearl Barley
Soap, Nails, Oakum
White Lead, Black and Bright Varnish
Black and Lead Color Paints
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, Turpentine
Coopers Rush, Clapboard
Herring Nets 80—60—50 and 40 Rans
And at a Reduced Price,

A few Hhds. Devonshire
ALE.

July 18.
NOW LANDING
FROM THE APOLLO,
100 Barrels Prime Irish
PORK,
25 Casks Sugar.
July 18. PATRICK MORRIS

BY
The Subscribers,
Nineteen Hogsheads Muscovado
SUGAR.
BOWRING BROTHERS.
July 11.

RESPECTABLE AND DESIRABLE
RESIDENCES
TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
No. 2 Cochrane Place;
And the Westernmost HOUSE at
Sudbury Hall;
With all their OUT-HOUSES, GARDENS, &c.
Apply to
HUGH W. HOYLES. September 5.

On Sale.

BY
Ewen & Nicholas Stabb,
Pork in Barrels and Half-barrels
Butter, P. ef, Bread, Pease
FLOUR, States and Hamburg
HAMS, English and Westphalia
Loaf Sugar
Congo and Bohea Teas
Barley and Oats
Cod and Caplin Seines, Hank Lines
Herring Nets, 40, 50, 60, and 80 Rans
CORDAGE, 1 inch to 4 inches
Oakum, Spun yarn
1 Banking Cable 7 1/2 inch
English made BOOTS & SHOES
Butt and Shoulder Leather
Stockholm Tar
Soap, Tinware
PAINTS, Green, Red, Yellow, Lead Color &c.;
White and Red Lead
Marble Chimney Pieces
1 Fish Screw.
July 4.

LATELY IMPORTED,
AND FOR SALE
BY
M'BRIDE & KERR,
2000 BACS Bread, 1st, 2d, and 3d quality

1000 Barrels Superfine Flour
400 Ditto Prime Pork
50 Half-Barrels ditto
90 Barrels prime Hamburg Beef
500 Firkins Butter,
33 Kegs ditto
Round Pease in Barrels and Half-barrels
Split do. in Half-barrels and Kegs
Barley in Barrels, Half-barrels and Kegs
25 Barrels Hamburg Oatmeal
A few Barrels Scotch ditto
British Sugar in Barrels at 304 per cwt.
Superior Red Wine at £4 10s. per qr.-cask
Ditto Sherry ditto, at £5 5s. per ditto
Scotch Porter, at 40 and 45s. per Cask
A few Casks superior Scotch Ale, at £4 10s.
Whiting in Hhds. and Barrels
Rice in Bags
Coals at 7s. 6d. per hogshead
100 Barrels Seed Potatoes
Cod and Caplin Seines
Herring Nets
Lance Bunts
A FEW CASES SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE,
ALSO, ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,
About 2700 Old Harp Seal Skins
About 700 Bedlamer do.
About 25 Tuns Seal Oil
About 300 qts. Small Merchant table 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
50 M. Pipe and Spruce BOARDS
100 M. Pine SINGLES
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
Picton:
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.

ON REASONABLE TERMS,
4 Caplin Seines, assorted sizes
And a Few Mackerel and Herring Nets,
ALSO,
Lately Received from Hamburg,
6 Cases very excellent Cherry Brandy.
BLAND & TOBIN
June 20.

