



Newspaper

No. 632.

THURSDAY September 12, 1839.

Sixpence

BY
Wm. E. TAYLOR,
16 Ancient
Oil Paintings,
principally adapted for places of
devotion.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
THE
Schr. Billow,
94 Tons;
Schr. Dove,
70 Tons;

With all MATERIALS, as just returned from the
Sealing Voyage—Apply to
BAINÉ, JOHNSTON & Co.
May 23.

M. STEWART & Co.
ARE NOW LANDING
Ex Brig "Amity," from Hamburg,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,

- CHEAP FOR CASH OR OIL PAYMENT,**
600 Bags 1st, 2d, and 3d quality Bread
300 Barrels Superfine Flour
103 Firkins Butter
30 Barrels Pork
1000 Bricks.
- And of Recent Importations,
30 Chests Souchong and Bohem Teas
100 Boxes Mould and Dipped Candles
100 Boxes Soap
60 Kegs White Lead, 50 lbs. and 28 lbs. each
100 Kegs Oil, Baled and Raw
100 Boxes Nails and Spikes
Bar and Bolt Iron, assorted sizes
Canvas, Cordage and Oakum
100 H. L. H. Boxes Porter
100 H. L. H. Boxes XX Ale
100 H. L. H. Boxes

FOR SALE
Chamber & Jennings,
WINE, SPIRITS, AND OTHER PACKAGES
Sherry, Wine, Brandy, Casks
Port, and other Wines, and Hogheads
of various sizes
Casks
Limes, Nets
Lines and Tangles
Mould and Dipped Candles
Sugar
Pickled Tarragon
Lard, Curries
And other Articles.

FOR SALE
By Private Contract.
A FARM containing 33 ACRES, (9 under cul-
tivation) situated on the *Torbay Road*,
2 1/2 miles from Town; a new and well-built
DWELLING stands upon this property, and it
will be found a most eligible investment.
The STOCK, consisting of PLOUGHS, HAR-
ROWS, CARTS, &c., may be had on advantageous
terms, as well as a good serviceable Horse.
The Property is held under lease from Govern-
ment for ever, at an annual rent of 9d per acre.
For particulars, apply to
JOHN QUINN,
Church Hill.
July 4.

TO BE LET
ON BUILDING LEASES,
ALL that Piece or Parcel of GROUND be-
longing to the late **JOHN THOMPSON**
Esq., extending from the Premises of **Mr. JAMES**
MURRAY, Baker, to Apple Tree Well.—For par-
ticulars apply to
JAMES TUBRID,
Cooper.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following letter has been received by a gentleman in Edinburgh from a friend in New South Wales:—

BATHURST, NEW SOUTH WALES, MARCH, 1839.—I cannot longer delay writing you, although I am unable yet to give you much information regarding this country. Sheep farming appears to be the staple concern of the country; but it appears quite out of the question to settle in this quarter. It is now above twelve months since a drop of rain has fallen, consequently the whole country is burnt up in a manner which no Englishman can form the most distant idea of. The plains of Bathurst, formerly celebrated for their rich pasture, are an arid barren desert—not a blade of grass to be seen as far as the eye can carry. The wheat crop has totally failed; and as for vegetables, positively there are no signs of vegetable life in the gardens or in the plains, excepting only the vines. The settlers' horses yet remain in the paddocks near the homesteads, but how they contrive to exist is to me incomprehensible. The sheep and cattle have all disappeared, and are now far away in the interior, with the hope of being kept alive, at distances varying from 30 to above 200 miles. If you look at Major Mitchell's map, you will observe Mount Harris, near the Darling river, the cattle have already reached that quarter; and where Oxley found the swamps of the Leichden and Macquarie, cattle and sheep are now dying for want of water. To give you an idea, fifty acres will hardly support a single sheep! Yet in the face of all this suffering, the price of land has been increased from 5s. to 12s. per acre. Even the householders appear beginning to ruin, for want of moisture. You cannot move through the bush without in every direction seeing trees rapidly going to premature decay. Many men may you travel without finding a drop of water—the river-beds are, in fact, nothing but dry ravines. All this misery will, however, it is expected, prove transitory, for otherwise New South would soon be a barren desert.

By all the information I can learn sheep make the most and speediest returns. One flock of Maiden ewes, say 500, with the requisite oxen, are a sufficient stock to commence with; and, with ordinary good fortune, I am informed that any one so beginning must, at the end of five years, be comparatively a man of fortune. The chief difficulty is to live in the mean time without encroaching on your stock. If you do, of course, it will be the larger before your gains become considerable. From the extreme scarcity of provender, stock of all sorts has fallen extraordinarily in value. Ewes, which two or three years ago brought 7s. to 8s., can now be had for 20s., the difficulty being, not to purchase sheep, but to keep them alive. The drought is not limited to Bathurst Plains, but extends equally from Morton Bay to Port Phillip, from Wilson's Promontory to the extremity of South Australia.

Interest on deposit account is 5 per cent.—on bank stock at present prices, 8 to 10 per cent.—on 5 per cent. security, 10 to 15 per cent., according to mercantile—on discounting bills at three months 10 per cent.

Sydney is a large, not closely built, town. George-street, the chief one, has numerous handsome buildings, and in regard to shops will bear comparison with any town in Scotland, except Glasgow. Several of the other streets are nearly as good; but many are merely rows of single houses, and hardly passable from the rock protruding in every quarter. Indeed, there is generally sufficient stone within the stance to erect the intended building. The wharfs are numerous and admirable; vessels of from six to eight-hundred tons can lie close to the shore, and the harbour is safe from every wind, and capacious enough to hold a nation's fleet. It may be said almost to extend to Paramatta, eighteen miles, forming a beautiful sail. In proceeding from Sydney to Bathurst, we entered the bush about a mile from Paramatta, and with the exception of the banks of the Nepean River, Emu Plains, we never got for one moment out of it, until we reached Bathurst Plains, upwards of 100 miles. The Blue Mountains are a boundless forest, in many places highly romantic, with only one want to make them beautiful—water. But that is as scarce as rivers of wine in Britain. A vehicle misnamed a mail-coach passes three times a week

from Sydney to Bathurst; but it is always breaking down on the journey, and the passengers are obliged to walk probably two-thirds of the entire distance. It professes to take three and a-half passengers with a single horse. Some of our friends came by it, and walked into Bathurst on the fourth day, carrying their baggage as they best could.—A carriage and pair of horses may be hired at Paramatta to Bathurst, four days' travel, for 24l. Part of the road is excellent, part is nothing but drift sand. On our return from a ride into the bush the other day, all at once the death-like stillness of the forest was broken by a sound indescribable; it grew louder and louder, then the tops of the trees became violently agitated—branches crashed and broke—the sound swept past us, and as we immediately thereafter emerged from the forest, on the arid plain, we saw columns of sand towering high in the atmosphere, whirling rapidly along and leaving us far behind. This was a white sand, which had swept past us a few minutes before we entered the forest. They are very common in this country, and have a most extraordinary appearance, are often very destructive, encircling tracts of a hundred and two hundred yards in diameter, within which everything is destroyed. It frequently requires no little activity of both man and horse to escape the general wreck. On the plain we were caught in one of these moving columns, and one is nearly blinded and suffocated.

THE SULTAN.—The *Constitutionnel* gives the following details on the death of Mahmoud:—"On his death-bed the Sultan burst into tears. He wept—his empire, menaced in so many ways—his son, left so young, exposed to so many dangers. He called about him all the authorities of the empire (the creations of his own genius), Mussulmans in faith, the children of Christian Europe by education, and recommended to them, in the most touching terms, his young heir. They all swore to pursue the noble task which he had undertaken, and to serve the son with the same zeal of which the father received so many proofs. The death of the Sultan has given a striking evidence of their devotion. In that court, where every ascent to the throne had hitherto been marked by sanguinary reactions or domestic revolutions, a youth of less than 17 has been allowed to assume the crown without its being stained by blood, and for the first time in the Seraglio no princely heads have fallen in the path of the Emperor. It is stated that the young Sultan is very talented and well educated; that he speaks equally well the Turkish, Greek, and French languages; and that hitherto he has given signs only of a good disposition; but he is very young, and it is only with time that his real character can be developed."

MAJESTY AT A BULL FIGHT.—We copy the following paragraph from the Portuguese correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, under the date of Lisbon, July 8:—"The Queen and her husband, together with all his royal relatives, went yesterday to the bull-fight at the Campo Santa Anna, being the first day of the season. These amusements, which were put down some time back, are now revived, and continue every Sunday during the summer. The Infanta Donna Anna, with many of the nobles, and at least 500 other persons, were present. The Queen appeared to enjoy herself amazingly. (I believe it is the first time she has witnessed a bull-fight here,) and the King, who also appeared much diverted, threw handfuls of silver repeatedly down to the combatants when any feat of superior dexterity or greater daring than usual was performed. Five of the men who attacked the bull were carried out more or less injured, by being tossed or trampled on; but as the bulls' horns are always covered here, there is no danger of either men or horses being gored, and the bulls, 13 of which were successively brought on, were first duly baited, and then marched off. The combatants, whether on foot or horseback, are provided merely with short barbed darts, which they manage to thrust into the neck of the bull, waiting his rush at them, which they evade, and throw themselves over the balustrade. When an unlucky combatant is a little too late the bull occasionally saves him the trouble of jumping over, as happened yesterday, to the great amusement of the spectators. A great feat, and which is

frequently practised, is for six or eight men to come forward together, take the bull by the horns, and march him off. The combatants who first put themselves in his way are often tossed or trampled on in his struggles when seized by the rest, and one bull yesterday was so strong that, after having him safe, as they supposed, and whilst leading him out, he suddenly shook them off, and sent them in all directions. Another feat is performed by blacks, four of whom are furnished with stuffed figures, which surround their body, and which are intended to give each the appearance of a man on horseback. These blacks being protected by their masks, place themselves directly in the bull's way, threatening him with their darts, and mimicking the action of a mounted combatant. The bull, of course, tosses them and tumbles them over at a great rate, to the great satisfaction of the lookers-on. If apparently in a dangerous position, the bull's attention is drawn off by others of their companions, a number of whom are always near. The whole performance lasts from half-past four till near seven."

POST-OFFICE REFORM.

(From the *Liverpool Journal*.)
There has occurred what may be called a "hitch" in the arrangements for the reform of the post-office, which the public flattered itself, and we yet hope not unjustly, were tolerably near completion. On Friday week the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the course he meant to pursue in relation to this subject. It was to bring in a bill for giving the government the necessary power for carrying Mr. Hill's proposal into effect, and to take from the House of Commons a resolution in favour of an uniform postage of one penny on a determinate weight, with a pledge that the House will make good, of course by the imposition of a new tax, if necessary, any deficiency which may arise in the revenue from the proposed alteration. Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Goulburn, though they admitted the great "moral and social advantages" of the proposed change, objected to it with reference to the present state of the revenue, and intimated that they would oppose the resolution, which would be formally brought forward last night.

The general pledge to supply any deficiency in the revenue which may occasion seems to be an absurd one, and we really cannot discover what the Chancellor of the Exchequer promises himself from it, excepting the bringing the difficulty fairly under the consideration of the house; for it is certain that if the deficiency occur, the legislature must and will provide for it. Nevertheless, in the present state of the revenue, the difficulty is a very formidable one. We have no margin, no free surplus to work on in trying experiments in the reduction of taxation. On the present estimates, supposing the revenue of the current year not to fall short of that of the year just closed, the expenditure will exceed the revenue by nearly one million, and as a considerable reduction of this year's receipts must be expected, it is not at all impossible, supposing the post-office to remain as it is for another year, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in April, 1840, will have a deficiency of between two and three millions to provide for. The warmest friends of Mr. Hill's proposal in the House of Commons, and in the two last years of its trial, a large number of whom are now office revenue must be made up, and we do not wonder that the Government should be so much averse to Mr. Goulburn's proposal, which would have a great dislike on the part of the public, and we suppose they are likely to be very averse to anything of the kind—of having to lay on a tax to make good the deficiency arising from a measure of which the present government will get the credit. The experiment of laying on a new tax is one which has not been tried in this country for very many years, never since the tax-payers obtained a real influence in the legislature, and it would be a most odious and difficult one. What can be taxed which has not been demonstrated to be unfit to be taxed, or which is not already taxed to its utmost limits? At the meeting, on Thursday, an addition to the malt-tax was named;—an addition to the cotton duty would be more palatable to the landlords. In the state, they would most likely be gratified in their selection of a victim. Another gentleman was for increasing the tax on spirits, but unfortunately for his party, that has already

reached the limit of productiveness, and to increase it, would add the crime of smuggling to that of drunkenness. In our view, there is only one tax open to the financier, and that is a property tax, in which we would gladly see all the taxes which press on production merged.

Two things are clear. First, that, if the Tories can have their own way, and dare venture to risk the odium of rejecting so popular a measure in the House of Lords, we shall have no post-office reform. Secondly, that the public had nothing to do with the efforts of rival financiers to avoid a disagreeable task. We are of opinion, and so we believe is the public all but unanimously, that the post-office is the very worst of all organs of taxation, and that the time has come when, at whatever cost or risk, it must be reformed. If next year and the year after the revenue is largely deficient, we must have a property tax, and include this loss in it. If the deficiency is only trifling, it will be very practicable to cover a small temporary loss, by a loan of a few hundred thousand pounds and trust to economy and the improvement of other branches of the revenue to get rid of it.—This "great social and moral" improvement must never be abandoned because it may cost us something. Let us never pretend we cannot afford it so long as we can afford to do absurd and expensive things in every corner of the globe—to buy dear corn, dear wood, dear sugar, dear coffee, and to keep a discontented colony at the expense of more than three millions a year.

The paper-makers seem to have put themselves into a very unnecessary alarm from one of Mr. Hill's suggestions, namely, that of selling envelopes of a peculiar manufacture, which they say would ruin the paper trade. It is not worth while to examine all the steps by which they come to this strange conclusion, as the very first of them is utterly unfounded. Mr. Hill makes no such mode of working it essential to his system. The following explanation from him does away with all the alarms of the paper-manufacturers:—

"As stamped covers would for many purposes be very convenient, and as unless exclusively used they need not, as I shall shortly show, be supplied at the cost of government, it will be important to allow the use of them; but I am of opinion that it will also be important to adopt the suggestion of Mr. John Wood, late chairman of the board of stamps (Ev. 2,129), and allow the public to send letter paper in sheets to the stamp-office, there to be stamped in the part used for the address; and, in addition to this suggestion, in order to meet the wants of all to supply small stamped detached labels—say about an inch square—which stationers and others may paste on sheets of letter paper, envelopes, &c., or which may be wafered to letters previously written, or if prepared with a glutinous wash on the back, may be attached without a wafer.

"These labels, if made of some paper difficult to imitate, and like the medicine stamps, printed from complex plates with various colours in the same impression—thus requiring the combined ingenuity of the paper maker, the engraver, and the printer—would be secure against forgery.—Their cost would be mere a trifle (only one penny for 200, even including the expense of distribution through the post-office—see the subjoined estimate Appendix A,) while their extreme lightness—1000 weighing only an ounce—would be such, that every one might easily carry a stock in his pocket book; and, to avoid the inconvenience of keeping labels of various prices, two of the penny labels might be used for an ounce letter, three for an ounce-and-a-half letter, and so on.

"It has been objected to the use of these labels, that damp or friction might detach them from the letters while in the mail bags. This, however, would be of no consequence. All that is necessary is, that the label should remain attached until the letter shall have received the stamp of the post office at which it may be posted. The post office stamp must be such that, when struck across the label, it shall extend a little on one side, so as not only to prevent the label from being used a second time, but to make the letter itself, and thus to show that it has been properly franked, even though the label should afterwards become detached.

"I would recommend that these labels should be printed on sheets, each containing 20 rows, of 12 in a row; a row would be sold for 1s, and a sheet for 1l.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The following is an interesting account of the position in which the Scotch Church has been placed by the recent decision of the House of Lords:—

On Thursday and Friday last, the Lord Chancellor and Lord Brougham gave judgment in a case of appeal to the House of Lords from a decision of a majority of the Scottish Judges, as to the law of patronage in Scotland, and the powers of the General Assembly. This cause, which has excited the greatest interest north of the Tweed, originated in a dispute between the Presbytery of Auchterarder and the Earl of Kinnoull, the patron of the living of Auchterarder, as to the right of presentation. The circumstances of the case, which are very peculiar, and the result of the appeal, which is an entire confirmation of the decision of the Scottish Judges, is likely to produce much discussion, and possibly considerable change in the Church of Scotland. The principal questions involved in this cause are, first, the actual state of the law of Church patronage in Scotland; second, the right of the General Assembly to change or modify that law, and lastly, the dependence or

independence of the Church of Scotland of the civil authorities. With regard to the first of these questions, namely, the actual state of the law of patronage, the Lord Chancellor and Lord Brougham assert that there is no doubt whatever that all lay patrons, the crown inclusive, have an absolute and perfect right of presentation altogether independent of the choice of the heads of families, the Presbytery, and the General Assembly. This right, they state, is founded on the written law of the land, especially on a statute of 1711. They admit that the Presbyteries have the right of refusing to ordain a minister, proposed by a patron, on the ground of immorality, ignorance, heterodoxy, or other moral or intellectual disqualification, but not on the ground that he is unacceptable to the people. Their decision, in fact, amounts to this, that neither the people nor the Presbytery possess a veto, except on grounds of moral or religious disqualification. No such ground is alleged in this case, and, therefore, the decision of the Scottish Judges is confirmed, and the right of the patron, the Earl of Kinnoull, established. The second question, namely, the right of the General Assembly to change or modify the law of patronage, either by the act of Assembly passed in 1834, which gave to a majority of the male householders of a parish a veto on the choice of the patron, or by any other act, is decided in the negative. Their lordships deny that the right of the General Assembly to regulate the discipline of the church conveys any right to set aside the law of the land, or to interfere with the patronage of the state or individuals. They therefore declare that the act of Assembly of 1834 possesses no legal force whatever. The decision of these questions decides the third point, namely, the independence or dependence of the Scottish Church, by declaring it to be the opinion of the highest tribunal of the empire (as well as the Scottish Judges) that the absolute appointment of the ministers of the Kirk of Scotland belongs to the lay patrons and the crown. This decision demolishes the claim to independence of the state, recently put forward by Dr. Chalmers and others, at a single blow, and declares that whatever control the General Assembly may possess over the internal discipline of the church, it possesses none over the appointment of its ministers. We are very curious to hear what the General Assembly, which assembles on the 4th instant, will say to this decision, and how Dr. Chalmers and other assertors of the independence of the Scottish Church will bear this sudden overthrow of their high-flying claims.

The Newfoundland.

St. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), SEPTEMBER 12, 1839

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, September 9.

Pursuant to order, on motion, the Supply Bill was passed, and ordered to be sent to H. M. Council for concurrence.

Mr. Winsor from the committee appointed to audit the public accounts, handed in their report, which was read and received.

The House then went into committee on bill to regulate the granting of Licenses, and the Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Morris presented the following bills, and the same were read a 1st and 2d time:—

Bill for granting to Her Majesty a Supply of money for the making and repairing of roads, streets and bridges in the Colony, &c.

Bill to authorise the Treasurer of this Colony to raise on loan a sum not exceeding £10,500 for the purpose of making and repairing of roads, streets and bridges therein.

Mr. Morris presented a petition from John Condon and others, Inhabitants of Freshwater, praying for a grant for the road to Wigmore's Gully.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from John Foley, of Carbonear, praying for remuneration for injury sustained by the removal of his house in order to widen the street in Carbonear.

Both petitions were referred to Committee on Roads.—Adj.

TUESDAY.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from H. M. Council a message informing the House of the amount of their contingencies.

A committee was then appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to provide for the contingent expenses of the Legislature.

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

Mr. Brown from the committee appointed to prepare bill to provide for the contingent expenses of the Legislature, presented a bill accordingly which was read a 1st and 2d time.

The House then went into committee on said bill, and the Chairman reported the same with an amendment, which was read a 1st and 2d time and agreed to by the House.—Adj.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Nugent presented a petition from Samuel , setting forth that petitioner became security for a person who took a contract on the Logy Bay road, but who failed in completing the same, whereby petitioner was obliged to finish the same at his own cost,—and praying remuneration.

On motion of Mr. Nugent, it was Resolved,—That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to discontinue the payment of all sums on account of expenses incurred in conducting Civil and Criminal Prosecutions.

Mr. Nugent presented draft of an address in pursuance of said resolution which was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Winsor, the Contingency bill was re-committed, and the Chairman reported some amendments, which were read and agreed to by the House.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a 3d time

In the Council, on Tuesday, the Supply Bill having been sent up from the Assembly was read a 1st and 2d time. It was committed yesterday, and gone through in part, the Chairman reporting progress and requesting leave to sit again to-day.

On Monday last, the Speaker addressed the members of the Assembly as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—

On the third reading of the engrossed Supply Bill,—Mr. Kent moved, in reference to the Solicitor-General's salary,—“That the words one hundred and fifty pounds be inserted instead of two hundred. The numbers being equal on division, I was called upon, as Speaker, for my vote, when I spoke nearly in these words, and to this effect. “I see no reason to disturb the vote of the Committee, particularly as I consider the proceedings of the House irregular.”

The House of Commons and Houses of Assembly cannot, on motion, amend a money vote of the Committee on the third reading. The Bill in whole or in part may be re-committed, although unusual, and any alteration or amendment made in Committee, when the House resumes, may be adopted or rejected. All votes for money, must pass the Committee. If Mr. Kent's motion had passed, it would have been irregular, and vitiated the Bill.

In my character of Speaker, which I am proud of, I have hitherto done my duty, and shall continue to do so without the slightest consideration of the feelings or wishes of those honorable gentlemen who conceive that I owe to them the honour which I enjoy, or the still more ungracious threats of withholding their future countenance.

ARRIVALS.—From Liverpool,—(accidentally omitted last week) Lady Pearl.—From Poole, Mr. Wm. Gosse.—From Torquay, Mr. Eales, Miss Fannon.

Married, on Tuesday evening, by the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, Mr. George Dowsley, of this town, to Miss Mullally, of Bonavista.

Shipping Intelligence

Custom-House
Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.

- July 30—Edgecomb, Stoyles, Liverpool—30 boxes soap, 120 tons coal, &c.
- Creamore, Shapley, Liverpool—500 cwt. bread, 70 boxes soap, 50 boxes candles, 72 tons salt, and sundry merchandise.
- Countess of Durham, Stowe, Quebec—400 bls. pork, 300 staves.
- American Brig Ceres, Scudder, Boston—600 bls. flour, 40 bls. pork, 280 bls. beef, 5 M. staves, &c.
- 31.—Black Eyed Susan, Walkins, Liverpool—240 boxes soap, 135 boxes candles, and sundry merchandise.
- Iceni, Steel, Copenhagen—1200 bags bread, 500 bls. flour, 100 bls. pork, 250 firkins butter, 50 bls. pease.
- Spanish Brig Dionisio, Zubiago, Havana—ballast.
- Ann, Sauderson, Miramichi—63 M. lumber..... Adventure, Munn, Sydney—84 tons coal..... Lady, Lavash, Sydney, 67 tons coal..... Victory, Fitzgerald Waterford—117 bls. pork, 174 feather beds, and sundry merchandise..... Carteretta, Warren, Liverpool—347 bags bread, 100 boxes soap, 105 tons coal and sundry merchandise..... Notion, Wakeham Copenhagen—866 bags bread, 300 bls. flour, 50 bls. pork, 36 bls. pease, &c.
- 2.—Queen, Seal, Cadiz—100 tons salt..... Lavinia, Henderson, Greenock—general cargo..... Malvina, Gearon, Liverpool—50 tons salt, 130 boxes soap, 85 bls. gunpowder, &c..... Spanish Schr. Porque, Ex-tasse, Boston—ballast.
- 3.—M'Neils, M'Neil, Sydney—54 head cattle, 90 sheep, 15 M. lumber &c..... Endeavour, M'Donald, Cape Breton—48 head cattle, 30 sheep..... United Brothers, Bryan, Sydney—80 tons coal.
- 4.—Spanish Ship Valarosa, D'Mere, Havana—11 boxes sugar, 10 puns. molasses..... Paget, Brophy, St. Vincent—ballast..... Friends, Whelan, Sydney—40 chalds. coal..... Garland, Hayward, Hamburgh—930 bags bread, 130 firkins butter, 90 bls. pork, 60 bls. oatmeal, &c..... Margaret, Cane, Sydney—78 tons coal..... Margaret, Muggah, Sydney—54 tons coal. Feronia, Ryan, Sydney—60 tons coal..... Albion Martin Hamburgh—240 firkins butter, 68 bls. pork, 90 bls. flour, 560 bags bread, and sundry merchandise..... Ann, Crick, Halifax—124 puns. molasses, 44 puns and 3 hhds. rum, &c..... Spanish Brig N. S. Bepona, Arritola, Havana—ballast..... Providence, Beutin, Sydney—48 chalds. coal.
- 6.—Sophia, Campbell, Hambro—100 bags bread, 300 firkins butter..... Richard Smith, Moore, Sydney—1116 firkins butter, 18 M. lumber, 40 M. shingles Nancy, Cousins, Hamburgh—970 bags bread, 200 bls. flour, 80 bls. beef and pork, 100 firkins butter 120 bls. oatmeal and peas..... Active, Webster, P. E. Island—35 M. lumber, 23 head cattle.
- 7.—Isabella, Meagher, Hambro—700 bags bread, 30 bls. pork, 300 firkins butter 130 bls. oatmeal and peas..... City of Exeter, Owen, Bristol—general cargo..... Packet Graham, N. Scotia—40 head cattle, 40 sheep, 20 firkins butter..... Native Squires Torquay—general cargo..... Comus, Woods, P. E. Island, 40 tons scantling, 90 M. shingles.
- 11.—Juno, Gibbs, Copenhagen—1445 bags bread, 250 bls. flour, 150 bls. pork, 100 firkins butter..... Dew-drop, Pring, Dublin—ballast..... Diana, Greig, Bahia, 34 casks molasses; 20 cases 15 ble sugar.

VESSELS LOADING.

- Sept 6.—Paget, Brophy, Barbadoes..... Lavinia, Henderson, Trinidad..... Snowdrop, Trewavas, Gibraltar..... Spanish Brig Iris, Hinaga, Spain—Queen, Seal, London..... Ceres, Scudder, Brazils..... Countess of Durham, Stowe, London.
- 9.—M'Neils, M'Neil, Quebec..... Carteretta, Warner, Spain..... Spanish Brig Rosarito, Ganee, Spain.

CLEARED.

- Aug. 30.—Trial, Power, Sydney—ballast..... United Brothers, Cashman, Sydney—ballast..... John, Fongiron, Arichat—22 tons salt.....
- 31.—Sibella, Sparling, C. B.—ballast..... Industry, M'Kinnon, C. B.—ballast..... Maid of the Valley, M'Donald, Miramichi—85 bls. herring..... Coquette, Talbot, Demerara—1000 qtls. fish, 50 bls. herring, 30 tierces salmon, 180 ducks, 30 geese, 4 pigs, 60 sheep.
- Sept. 2.—St. Patrick Evill, Liverpool—oil, &c..... Catherine, Fraser, Sydney—ballast..... Antelope, Ebsary, Sydney—ballast.
- 3.—Avalon Ritchie, Naples—3100 qtls. fish..... Hebe Rabbits, New York—18 M. Seal skins, 50 tierces and 33 bls. salmon..... Reliance, Chapman, Sydney—ballast..... Bezin K. Reece, Tuzo, Valencia—1840 qtls. fish..... Ann Johnston, Corbin, Naples—4000 qtls. fish..... Prickle, Campbell, Halifax—2400 gulls. seal oil, 160 bls. herring, 50 qtls. fish.
- Sept. 6.—Ariel, Butler, Pernambuco—2100 qtls. cod fish..... Euphemia, Butt, Lehighorn—3200 qtls. cod-fish..... Spanish Brig S'Anthony, Laranaga, Malaga—1800 qtls. cod-fish..... Primrose, Clark, Halifax—250 bls. herring.
- 7.—Endeavour, M'Donald, Cape Breton—22 bls. herring..... Zealous, Champion, Italy—1950 qtls. cod-fish..... Agnes, LeBlanc, Halifax—900 qtls. cod-fish..... Pique, Landy, Halifax—1170 qtls. cod-fish..... Victory, Cape Breton—ballast.
- 9.—Belle, Bell, Demerara—800 qtls. cod-fish, 17 tierces salmon, 50 bl. herring, 30 bls. pork, and sundries..... Rival, M'Neil, Halifax—3,400 qtls. cod-fish..... Anne Sanderson, Sydney—ballast.
- 11.—Creamore, Shapley, Pernambuco—2771 qtls. cod-fish..... Providence, Boutong, Cape Breton—ballast..... Margaret, Muggah, Cape Breton—43 tierces, and nine bls. herring and sundries..... Lady, La'Vache, Sydney—ballast.

The Brigantine Native, Squires, from Torquay, on the 2d inst., in long. 44, spoke the Ship Ville de Lyons, from New York for Havre de Grace.—Desired to be reported.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday.) At 12 O'clock

ON THE WHARF OF

J. & J. KENT,

- 2 Hogsheads Basket Salt
 - 22 Boxes Pipes, 1 Box Blue Starch
 - 4 Boxes Blue, 170 Feather Beds
 - 6 Bundles Offal Leather
 - 5 Hides Dublin Butt, 12 Half-sides ditto
 - 1 Hide Rounded Leather
 - 5 Bales Horse Crup
 - 20 Tierces Ale, 16 Chests Bohea Tea
 - 18 Boxes and 50 Half-boxes Soap
 - 1 Cask Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes, and sundry other Articles.
- September 12.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday.) At 12 o'Clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

W. & H. Thomas & Co.

100 BARRELS American Prime Beef

- 50 Ditto ditto Pork
 - 5 Tierces Carolina Rice
 - 25 Boxes Best Cavendish Tobacco
 - 20 Kegs Negrohead ditto, 16 Figs
 - 500 Bunches Onions
 - 5 Puncheons Molasses
 - 10 Ditto Rum
 - 10 Boxes Sugar
 - 8 Hogsheads
 - 4 Half-Hhds. } PORTER.
- September 12.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At 11 o'clock,

By JAMES CLIFT,

- 2 Sets Mahogany Dining Tables
 - 1 Pair ditto Card ditto
 - 1 Handsome do. Escrutoire, and Toilet
 - 1 Round Table, 1 Sofa Table
 - 2 Sofas, 2 Oval Tables
 - 18 Mahogany Chairs
 - 1 Mahogany Wardrobe
 - 4 Pair Plated Candlesticks.
 - 1 China Tea Set
 - 2 Tea Urns.
 - Some common Furniture.
 - A quantity Glassware and Earthenware.
 - 100 Pieces Room Paper
 - And sundry other articles.
- Sep. 12.

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.

FOR LONDON.

The Countess of Durham,
To sail in about ten days—will take a few passengers if application be immediately made to Capt. STOWE, on board, or to DUNSCOMB & KAVANAGH.
September 12.

For Freight or Charter,
For SPAIN or PORTUGAL.
THE SCHOONER



SWAN,

JOHN CAMERON, Master;
Will carry about 2000 Qtls. 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.

TENDERS FOR
Carpenters' Work &c.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber
TO-MORROW
(Friday,) 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.
Security to the amount of the Contract will be required for its fulfilment.
By order of the Commissioners of Light Houses
AMBROSE SHEA,
Secretary.
September 12.

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate addressed to the "Respective Officers of her Majesty's Ordnance," at this place, for the performance of the undermentioned Services, will be received at this Office on MONDAY, the 23rd September, at 12 o'clock, for one year, commencing the 1st October, 1839, and ending 30th September, 1840, inclusive.

(Marked on the envelope, viz.)
Tenders for Washing Barrack and Hospital Bedding.
Ditto for repairing Barrack and Hospital Bedding.
Ditto for Sweeping Chimneys of the Barracks and Public Buildings.
Ditto Removing the Soil and Ashes from Forts Townshend, William and Signal Hill, and also from the Garrison Hospital.
The specified duties and securities required, with other information, will be made known by applying at the Office any day previous between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
6th September, 1839.

CHARLOTTETOWN FAIR,

UNDER THE SANCTION OF HIS EXCELLENCY
LIEUT. GOVERNOR SIR CHARLES A. FITZ ROY,
PATRON OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A FAIR

For the Sale of all descriptions of
LIVE STOCK,
AND
Agricultural Produce,

Will be held in the MARKET SQUARE, at CHARLOTTETOWN, on Wednesday, the Second day of OCTOBER next, to begin at the hour of Nine o'clock, being the day of the Cattle Show.

Fences, Pens, Hurdles, and all necessary enclosures for the public accommodation, will be provided by the Agricultural Society, free of charge. The Society intend to establish periodical Fairs—the next to take place the Second Wednesday in JUNE, 1840.

Committees will be appointed to superintend the requisite arrangements.

PETER MACGOWAN, Secretary,
P. E. Island.
WILLIAM FIRTH, Agent,
Newfoundland.

Charlottetown, August 7, 1839.

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 in 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.

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.

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.

ON SALE

FOR SALE,

ON board the NATIVE, at the wharf of S. CODNER, Esq.
Cordage, Canvas, Twine
5 Casks assorted Boots and Shoes
40 Tons Newcastle Coals
A few English Cheese.

For Charter.

The above Vessel, burthen about 2,000 Qtls. Fish.—Apply to JOHN EALES, Jun.
Sep. 12.—2

BY
WM. FIRTH,

130 M. Prime Pine SHINGLES
100 Tons SCANTLING
100 M. Pine and Spruce BOARDS
60 M. LATHS
200 Bundles Trinity Bay Pancheon HOOPS
200 Fancy CHAIRS;

ALSO,
500 Hbds Sydney Coal.
In Store.

September 12.

10 Tuns Pale Seal OIL

On Sale by
CODNER & JENNINGS.

Cadiz Salt (Afloat.)

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

On Sale.

P. GLEESON

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

Sept. 5.

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 18. 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 Hbds. 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, Beef, Bread, Pease
FLOUR, States and Hamburg
HAMS, English and Westphalia
Loaf Sugar
Congo and Bohea Teas
Barley and Oats
Cod and Caplin Seines, Bank Lines
Herring Nets, 40, 50, 60, and 80 Rans
CORDAGE, 1 inch to 5 inches
Oakum, Spun yarn
1 Banking Cable 7 1/2 inch
English made BOOTS & SHOES
Butt and Shoulder Leather
Stockholm Tar
Soap, Tinware
PAINTS, Green, Red, Yellow, Lead Color &c.;
White and Red Lead
Marble Chimney Pieces
1 Fish Screw.
July 4.

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 Hamburg Beef
500 Firkins Butter
33 Kegs ditto
Round Pease in Barrels and Half-barrels
Split do. in Half-barrels and Kegs
Barley in Barrels, Half-barrels and Kegs
25 Barrels Hamburg Oatmeal
A few Barrels Scotch ditto
British Sugar in Barrels at 30s. per cwt.
Superior Red Wine at £4 10s. per qr.-cask
Ditto Sherry ditto, at £5 5s. per ditto
Scotch Porter, at 40 and 45s. per Cask
A few Casks superior Scotch Ale, at £4 10s.
Whiting in Hbds. and Barrels
Rice in Bags
Coals at 7s. 6d. per hogshead
100 Barrels Seed Potatoes
Cod and Caplin Seines
Herring Nets
Lance Bunts
A FEW CASES SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE,
ALSO, ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,
About 2700 Old Harp Seal Skins
About 700 Bedlamer do.
About 25 Tuns Seal Oil
About 300 qtls. Small Mercian 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 26 feet
HERRING NETS, LANCE BUNTS
LIME in casks, BRICKS
LUMBER, &c &c.
June 13.

BY
HUNTERS & Co.

The Cargoes of the Schooners ANNANDALE and GEORGE, from Prince Edward Island,

CONSISTING OF
2 M. Pine and Spruce BOARDS
100 M. Pine SHINGLES
20 SPARS, from 9 @ 16 inch
3 M. Beach BILLETS
5 M. Hardwood PLANK
20 Tons SCANTLING
100 Bushels POTATOES
June 20.

BY
Matthew Stewart & Co.

The Cargo of the Schooner "ROYAL MINER" from Pictou:

40 Hbds. Porter
60 Puncheon Shoes
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



POET'S CORNER.

COME THOU TO ME.

Come thou to me; for the sun is setting,
And the pale stars peep from their azure screen;
Light dews the violet's leaves are wetting,
And pearly drops on the grass are seen,
Night's veil is falling o'er Land and Sea—
Come thou to me, Come thou to me:—

Come thou to me: Daylight is fading,
And the young birds have folded their weary wings;
The vapours of Twilight the mountains are shading,
And silver mists rise from the cool fountain's springs:
Night's robe is closing o'er Land and Sea—
Come thou to me: come thou to me:

Come thou to me: for the bees are reposing,
Who've hum'd 'mid the thyme-bank the long sunny day,
The Butterfly's wings on the rose-leaves are closing,
The ants from their hillocks are up and away—
Night's veil is falling o'er Land and Sea—
Come thou to me. Come thou to me:

Come thou to me—the Ringdove is mourning,
Like the sigh of some lover amid the pine-trees,
Who waits with impatience the dear one's returning,
And murmurs in sighs to the stars and the breeze:
Night's curtains close o'er Land and Sea—
Come thou to me: Come thou to me:

NOTES OF A TRAVELLER IN FRANCE.

PARTIES.

Mr —'s drawing room is an elegant drawing-room—we speak of the men, and women we meet there, not of his tables and chairs. It is one of those which one frequents with feelings of unqualified approval, and never too often. His dinners are without pretension, good, and remarkably well served. In their social composition he knows both what is who, and what is what; and to partake of that repast *chez lui*, which is at once the criterion of an host's abilities and a specimen of his society, is, in the Maison ***, an assured enjoyment of several hours, for which you feel grateful and flattered. One already foresees a beautiful *avenir*, where the soup is not an unmeaning expletive, but challenges attention by its excellence, and is promptly distributed by many hands. The first moments of suspense are past—you have reconnoitred your position—you have taken your roll out of its spotless napkin, and unfurled it on your knee—you are going to make that first *sotto voce* and decided movement towards acquaintance with your *voisine*, which, inspired by the soup and half a glass of fine sherry, gets on afterwards of its own accord. In this agreeable *salle à manger* the dishes always come at the right moment—the damasked arena is always occupied—the servants watch the guests' movements, and know that while they are interesting each other in sparkling sallies of wit, or graceful attentions of common-place, that anything put down to be eaten abruptly before them, would only be an impertinence, and stop months more agreeably employed. The adroit service seizes the happy moment, when an agreement as to a *contratée's* merits, or wactors originality is arrived at, and the conversation for an instant languishes; this is the time, surely, for the *entremet*, the *sole à matelote Normande*, the pleasing mixture of the *Macedoine de légumes*, or that abyss of good things, the truffled *val-au-vent*, which lies smoking before you. The wine, being necessarily good, is not, as in England, desecrated; no dish is criticised; the elegant refinements of easy circumstances, and the good taste of the invited, spare you the possibility of a shock, and are apparent throughout; no awkward butler breaks mismanaged corks; an invisible functionary executes that duty without reproach. The footmen are silent in their service, unless when bringing round some bottle of more *recherché* quality, they whisper the patronymic. They note your slightest movement of want, existing or satisfied, and never trouble you to repeat a demand.—No lowering spouse looks thunder-clouds at some awkward exhibition of the homeliness of the family resources; no conscious husband strives to cover his wife's discomposure by becoming prematurely and unnecessarily gay; no flippant impertinences pass muster; no indiscriminate praise or censure of men, books, or things, no loud assertion of egotistical opinion or egotistical self-esteem will here meet with sympathy or support. Scandals past, present, or to come, form no part of the conversation; vulgar retaliation upon French prejudices is abstained from; provincialisms or solecisms offend not. The conversation is, perhaps never *drop*, but it is *à la mode*; it may affect, perhaps, the *à la mode* of the yet unvarnished *à la mode*, but still *à la mode* is the maintenance of that happy medium between sustained argumentation which monopolizes attention and induces dyspepsia, and that raw violence of manner which in addressing you, forces unqualified dissent, or compels to silence and reserve. As dinner proceeds, it flows with more and more facility and fewer interruptions; each has fair play; the whole is a piece of concerted music, a diapason of harmony, and a Solo would scarcely be commenced ere it was quietly put down. It is not conceded to any large dealer in anecdote, at Mr. —'s parties, to inflict his *à la mode* memory on reluctant audiences. Even the *à la mode* do not engross attention

The profound thinker, from whose prolific wisdom society abroad may have drawn her largest supplies, here imitates those mighty rivers, which impart only the overflowing of their full urns, and as they pass along, discover not in the serenity of their surface the depth of their resources. All waters are equally deep to the eye, and like them the mind's depths must be fathomed to be known. To perfect the whole, a condiment to the intellectual banquet is supplied in the freemasonry of a liberal education, and all rise with improved conversational powers to join the ladies and contribute to their amusement. A few musical friends drop in, and the rest of the evening is passed in listening to what is perfect in its kind, and new in its quality. May many such dinners be in store for us (inasmuch as *toutes les grandes pensées viennent de l'estomac*), and may many such soirées follow them!

But, alas! all parties are not *ejusdem farinae*! Take a specimen of another!

When a man is matrimoniously inclined, let him keep his own counsel; and if he have already been indiscreet enough to speak out to a lady confidante, let him hold, suspect her offer of introducing him to the "charming young friend" with whom she may have been at school. A man disposed to matrimony, as an expedient state, will go through any thing to arrive at it! On one of those fatal occasions, when introductions to all that is enchanting are generously promised and gratefully accepted, did we find our way up three pair of stairs of corkscrew architecture, and land upon two or three square feet of neutral territory, between two exactly similar doors exposed to equal assault in the exploratory uncertainty of the guest. Here did we take our last draught of respirable air for that night! we hit upon the right bell, and were again admonished on the threshold, that we must be very sentimental if we would prosper in our undertaking; the door of the exterior *oven* presently opened, and in we went. There were three rooms, at least there were three times four walls defining the limits of three compartments of contracted space, the whole of which would have made a respectable aviary, but would have been scarcely a zoological allowance for monkeys.—These boxes, of course, opened and steamed into each other, wafting reciprocal gales of musk and music to the equal annoyance of the victims who were being black-holed with surprising resignation!

The innermost room had been rendered entirely insupportable by a stiff fire which it maintained until it came to a natural death for want of air, on which desirable event the guests, who had been equally ready to expire, began to show tokens of revival. This furnace, or engine-room, was moreover papered of a fiery-red, with butterflies and passion-flower devices for border; an equally glaring carpet, covered every inch of the twelve by fourteen feet of surface on which it was extended; and a voluminous rug almost smoked in front of the fire-place. The rest of the furniture was all dwarfish, to correspond to the room, except a huge piano—an immense old broken-kneed Vauxhall-song affair—which quite occupied one side of the small parallelogram, compelling the guests who were to applaud its achievements to the other, and played on or silent, was the lion of the evening. Such large instruments, we found, were always objects of respect; some opined "it must have cost a deal of money;" some stated that it was particularly adapted to sacred music—and we wished it up St Peter's accordingly. Some celebrated singer had pronounced upon its tones before it had been purchased; loud to be sure it was, but then it was so easy to open the window (*bien entendu* when the wind was not easterly) and disperse a portion of its vibrations. The chimney-piece was ornamented with flowers, cut out by some of the family, and paper pinks and muslin roses, on silk twisted wire-stalks, and under glass bells, flanked a clock in alabaster. But what could our Louisa be thinking of, to hang up those horrible daubs, by her fair hand, in oils? one was accordingly compelled, on this confession, to say "very pretty," to a certainly original sketch of Love sleeping on a green bank—green, indeed, but not exactly the right sort of green; and as for the Cupid thus served up on chopped spinach, he looked as if he were not likely ever to wake again. That Warrior's head, we have surely seen before in some foreign collection—and now that we recollect, it was from the top of a coach on Snowhill, where such a Saracenic head has glared on us since we were five years old. We believe he gets rouged every three or four years, but Louisa's warrior will not require it.

A calmer sea than that, never showed smooth surface of a deeper blue; nor did the same element ever exhibit more froth below, or blacker sky above than the *pendant*, on another piece of canvass covered by the same indefatigable young lady, bidding quicksilver rivulets run out of lead-coloured lakes, snowcap mountains are provided with green hills for footstools, inextricable forests of black trees, are beset by a gash or wound over which a bridge is thrown to intimate that some geological feature is designed, or a most peculiar sky is studded with birds, stuck immovably between heaven and earth—and so much for *pay-sage*, the fine arts, and Louisa.

Did our sufferings, pulmonary, cutaneous, or moral, terminate here? Oh, that *Canaan of ass's milk*, a lady's album! with its lunatic addresses to the moon, its moral exhortations to Lord Byron, its mawkish valedictions of young friends going to Cambridge, its lines written at sea, (and signed M. E. which must mean *maris expertus*) or stanzas from abroad, which only show the writer not to have

been at home in anything but his spelling-book!—or to crown all, its charades, its epigrams, its profane *micrographical curiosities*—the *stone tables of the law*, or the *prayer of the Redeemer* within the circle of a ten sous piece.

The *Album* penalty exacted to the letter, and our civility and patience having outdone themselves, we thankfully look up, and are prepared to resign the interesting volume into the hands of the fair proprietor, when two tall gentlemen, who had been obtaining but a bird's eye view, are already competitors! Two long right arms are suddenly extended towards the relinquished prize; two long right arms are as suddenly retracted, with galvanised politeness on perceiving each other's intentions. These were the *active* of the party, but many a silent guest was sitting there in mute submission to the inscrutable decrees of fate, and leaden-eyed expectation of eleven o'clock, which was still far distant! Tea came, and a third cup *per man* had been proffered and refused. The ill-made card-table had opened its sybilline leaves, and displayed to eager eyes its wax-spattered thread-bare baize: premonitory of long whist, five sous points, captious trick-takers, women-partners, and thin French cards. The young people, we hear, are expected to dance! Dance? what! in that cupboard, where a score of mice would interfere with each other's tails? Dance? to that horrible *Megatherion* the *grand piano*? No, by St. Vitus! No, by our innate self-esteem, and our instinct of self preservation. Leap, like Curtius, into that gulf of un-to-be-rewarded immolation, we neither can nor will! Besides, could two indifferent arms do all the dancing duty of this preposterous evening? The limbs of Briareus and Antæus, moved by the gallantry of a modern colonel of militia would be left at fault, and we must look for the lucky moment when the necessity of our departure can be confidentially whispered, together with our immense regret.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME.

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

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We therefore, emphatically say—delay not! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application made to SYLVESTER & Co. 156, Broadway, N. Y.

Observe the number, 156.

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

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK LOTTERY

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

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

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

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

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize—the Arcade, 256 feet, five inches. 4 lines on Magazine street, 401 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, 6 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep—Rented at \$1000, valued at \$20,000
1 prize, 250 shares, Canal Bank Stock, \$100 each \$25,000
1 prize, 200 ditto Commercial ditto, \$100 each \$20,000
1 Do. 150 shares Mechanics & Trade's ditto ditto \$15,000
1 Do. 100 shares City Bank do. do. \$10,000
1 Do. 100 shares do. do. do. do. \$10,000
1 Do. 100 shares do. do. do. do. \$10,000
1 Do. 50 shares Exchange Bank do. do. \$5,000
Do. 50 do. ditto ditto \$5,000
1 Do. 25 do. Gas light do. \$5,000
1 Do. 25 do. do. do. \$5,000
1 Do. 15 do. Mech. and Trade's do. \$1,500
1 Do. 15 ditto ditto \$1,500
20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank \$100,—each prize \$1,000 \$20,000
10 prizes, each 2 shares, of \$100 each—each prize \$200 of Gas Light Bank \$2,000
200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Bank of Louisiana, \$20,000
200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the New Orleans Bank, \$20,000
150 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Union Bank of Florida, \$15,000
Six Hundred Prizes \$1,500,000

Tickets, \$20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number; and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unincumbered, and without any deduction!

Editors of every Paper in the United States, in the West Indies, in Canada, and British Provinces are requested to insert the above, as a standing advertisement, until the 1st of December next, and to send their accounts to us together with a paper containing the advertisement.

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New York, May 7, 1839.

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150 Tierces DAVIS and Strangman's Porter
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