



# Newfoundlander

No. 633.

THURSDAY September 19, 1839.

Sixpence.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 31.

### PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE.

Lord J. Russell, in rising to call the attention of the house to the petition presented yesterday from Messrs. Handsard, moved that the resolutions of the house in the year 1837 relating to privileges be read.

The resolution having been read by the clerk.

Lord J. Russell said he wished to bring under the consideration of the house the situation in which Messrs. Handsard now stand for publishing the proceedings of that house: and to consider what steps under the circumstances it was necessary to take. The noble lord then referred to the proceedings in the late action of Stockdale v. Hansard; it was the opinion of the Attorney-General and other lawyers, that the question of the privileges of the House of Commons to publish its proceedings was so clear and plain, that it would be sufficient answer in a court of law to any action whatever; and that the judges would not entertain any such action. He (Lord J. Russell) was surprised at the judgment of Lord Denman and the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and it had convinced him that it would be unwise and dangerous after such a decision to entrust the privileges of the House of Commons to the opinion of any court of law (hear). After the verdict in the case of Stockdale v. Handsard, a question arose as to whether the House should interfere and prevent the damages from being levied; but the house, on that occasion, declined to interfere, and then came certain resolutions (hear, hear). A new case had now occurred, and it was necessary for the house to take some immediate steps. The report is said to contain the libellous matter for which an action was brought by Mr. Polack, was taken before a committee of the House of Lords on the affairs of New Zealand. The Lords committee made their report in 1838, and a copy of the evidence being furnished to the Commons, that house ordered the Messrs. Handsard to publish it for the use of the members. After some further remarks, the noble lord said, he considered the house having ordered Messrs. Handsard to publish the evidence, it was a sufficient authority. It was for them to say in what way they should now proceed. Were they to instruct the Attorney-General again to appear in the Queen's Bench and assert the rights of the house? he considered such a course would be degrading to the house—(hear)—and useless (hear). It would only lead to a humiliating result (hear). It was now necessary to take some other steps effectually to vindicate their privileges (hear) the way to begin first was with the person who commenced these proceedings (hear, hear). A resolution should be entered into, warning persons not to proceed with such actions. He admitted that it was an irksome task to enter upon, but, under the circumstances of the case, he could see no alternative (hear). The total degradation of the privileges and dignity of that house would ensue if they did not assert and were not determined to maintain them (hear, hear). The worst consequences must ensue to parliament and the public if they submitted to such proceedings. Would the public be satisfied if the proceedings were not published? In the present case he saw no mode but that of proceeding against the parties bringing the action. He should, therefore, propose a resolution to show that the House of Commons was determined to vindicate its privileges. He should propose that Mr. Shaw, the solicitor for Mr. Polack, should have warning of the consequences of his persevering with the action; and if he then thought proper to go on, he should move that he and the other parties be called to the bar, and committed for contempt. The noble lord concluded by moving a resolution to the following effect—"That Messrs. Handsard, in printing and publishing the minutes of evidence taken before the House of Lords relating to New Zealand, acted under the sanction and authority of the House of Commons, and that to bring or to assist to bring, any actions for such printing, was a breach of the privilege of that house (hear). And therefore, that Messrs. Handsard be directed not to answer the letter of Charles Shaw, the solicitor for Mr. Polack, or take any steps whatever to defend such action." (hear.)

Sir F. Burdett considered the question was one beset with difficulties, but under the circumstances

of the case he should not oppose the resolution proposed by the noble lord.

Sir R. Inglis should feel bound to oppose the resolution unless the house was prepared to go the full length (hear, hear). Suppose the noble lord was to advise her Majesty to prorogue parliament to-morrow, what then would become of the resolution, and what effect would it have on Mr. Charles Shaw or Mr. Joel Polack (hear, hear)? There was an old proverb which said "first catch your hare" (laughter). And he would say so in this case. The hon. baronet at some length stated his objections to the resolution, which he thought was too general in its terms, and he should be willing to bear its responsibility; although probably he should be left in a small minority, he felt bound to divide the house against the resolution.

Sir R. Peel, after alluding to the proceedings in the case of Stockdale v. Hansard, said the house was bound to support their own rights and privileges (hear, hear). They ought not to allow any court to decide what their privileges were. If they abandoned their rights in this case, it was a waiver of their privileges. It would be a mere mockery to confine the evidence taken before committees of either house from the public (hear, hear). But how were inquiries of committees of either house to be conducted with advantage if the publication of the proceedings was restrained by the Court of Queen's Bench (hear, hear)? He was decidedly of opinion that an order of parliament, directing publication of its proceedings, made that publication a privileged one—(hear, hear). And the House of Commons ought not to allow any other authority to judge in the case (hear). The house was the best judge of its own publications and proceedings. Having tried a court of law in hopes his decision would be in favour of parliament—but it not being so, it was time for the house to make known that in future they were determined to support and mention their own privileges. The course pursued by the noble lord would bring the question to issue, it would determine whether the house was the sole judge of its own proceedings or not. After some further remarks, the right hon. baronet concluded by saying, he should support the resolution of the noble lord.

Dr. Lushington thought the course recommended by the resolutions of the noble lord was the best course. The Court of Queen's Bench had taken a narrow view of this great question. He affirmed that that judgment was one of the weakest the most extraordinary, he had ever heard. The minds of the learned judges seemed to him to have undergone a complete contraction in consequence of their sitting in a court of law instead of in that house. They seemed to be utterly ignorant, or to have completely forgotten what were the chief duties of the house (hear, hear). They should be prepared to resist the authority of the Court of Queen's Bench, although, in doing so, they should be accused of attacking a tribunal which should be respected by both houses. He was aware that in doing so they would incur great unpopularity; but he would say, that he for one, believing that the privileges of the house were vital to the due exercise of its functions, was, as far as his humble character went, prepared to incur all the unpopularity that might result. He thought the house should not proceed at once against Mr. Shaw, seeing that he had not as yet commenced legal proceedings; but the moment he should attempt to bring that action he would suggest to the house to commit every individual concerned in that action to be he who he might (hear). They might have to go great lengths, from solicitor to solicitor, from counsel to counsel; nay, by possibility, they might even have to go farther—even to the very judges themselves (hear, hear). He should regret deeply if ever they were driven to such an extremity, but had not forgotten that extremity in his contemplation of the difficulties of the case (hear). He trusted in God the case would never arise, but in any case they should be prepared to protect their privileges, or at once to abandon them altogether (hear, hear).—But it was said that they could only commit to the end of the session. That was true; but supposing that in the interval between two sessions an action should be brought and damages be given, what would the house do then? They would not proceed to argue the case, having argued it most fully already, but to publish all the parties concerned they undoubtedly would (hear).

Mr. Freshfield would suggest to the able persons on both sides of the house whether the better mode of proceeding would not be to frame a bill, not a declaratory act, which the House of Lords might throw out, but an enacting law, by which that house itself would decide the question.

Mr. O'Connell hoped the hon. member for Penryn did not think that the house required an act of parliament to protect its privileges. By proposing any act they would only be putting those privileges in greater jeopardy than at present. They were told that their power would end with the prorogation. He admitted the fact; but were the case to arise, were 'contumacious' resistance to be continued, would it not be for the advisers of the crown to adjourn the house from time to time, and by that means constantly to continue the punishment (hear). He did not like to differ from anything that had fallen from the right hon. barrister, whose two speeches on this subject were so convincing and powerful, and who had so manfully come forward to share in whatever unpopularity might be the consequence of the present proceeding of the house. However, the right hon. barrister had praised the present course of the noble lord as free from blame of precipitation, but he (Mr. O'Connell) feared that, on the other hand, they would be accused, and justly accused, of timidity. Mr. Shaw had already been guilty of a breach of privilege, as the letter he had written was in effect the commencement of the action; and if they had wished to get one case more than another strong in the favour of a stand for their privileges, they could not have selected one better than the present. His intention was, when the present resolutions had passed, to move that Mr. Shaw had been guilty of a breach of privilege in sending that letter to Messrs. Handsard, and that Polack had also been guilty of a breach of privilege in employing him. He did not intend to trouble the house much longer, but he could not avoid alluding to what had fallen from the hon. baronet the member for the University of Oxford in speaking of the judgment of the court of Queen's Bench. Now, that judgment had been more ably analysed and condemned than he could condemn it; but certainly anything more unsatisfactory, more shrinking from the fact, he had never heard; nor had he ever heard a more accomplished or triumphant legal argument than was delivered by the hon. and learned Attorney-General on the occasion. But the hon. baronet had asserted that the Court of Queen's Bench was the supreme court, whereas the supreme court was the court of Parliament, that court to which judges charged with giving corrupt judgments were brought, and before whom their conduct was investigated and themselves impeached. What, then, was the predicament in which the house was placed? Since he had been in that house a judge of a superior court (Sir John Barrington) had been brought before a committee of the house, and that committee reporting him guilty of corruption, he was removed. Suppose the case had been that of a judge of the Queen's Bench, that a committee in his case had so reported, and that they had collected the evidence and published it, would they not then have had that very judge himself coming down to court to publish their printer (hear, hear)? On the other hand, if they removed him, and suppressed from the public their reasons for so doing, could such a line of conduct be considered either safe or proper (hear, hear)? He was sure that no one in that house would approve of the course recommended by the honourable baronet. In fact, there were in the performance of their functions two things necessary. First to establish the facts to their own satisfaction; and next, to the satisfaction of their constituents. They were not only bound to legislate on facts as they came before them, but to let the public know that those facts existed as a vindication for the judgment to which they had come. They were no aristocratic authority, for in this matter the people at least were their masters; and they who legislated for the people were bound to satisfy the people as to the soundness of their legislation. Another difficulty in the hon. baronet's view of the case was the wide scope which the law of libel took. It was decided a libel to call Lord Hardwicke a sheep-feeder from Cambridgeshire, and Lord Reddale a stout-built special pleader; although the latter lord was very well known to be stout built, and was a most

admirable special pleader. Both these cases were held libels, and a Judge Johnson punished for publishing them. There could not be a person oppressed without an oppressor, and every grievance or oppression they inquired into the oppressor might proceed against them for libel. In short, nothing could be more absurd than to think of conducting the affairs of this country without the most extended privilege of publication (hear). He would not weaken what had fallen from the right hon. member for Tamworth by repeating any of his arguments. That right hon. gentlemen had proved what should be laid down for their guidance and government.—What, then was to be done? Was the present resolution sufficient (hear)?—They had been saying the same thing, and doing nothing, since 1837. They resolved in that year to punish any person who interfered with their privilege of publication. They now repeated their resolution; but were they not guilty of shrinking from their duty in going no further? After all their vapour and bustle they had not the courage to do anything. He submitted that the house had hesitated long enough, and that it was now time to act—(cheers.)

Lord J. Russell, after what had fallen from the hon. and learned gentleman, thought the present a fitting opportunity for stating to the house, a rather extraordinary circumstance which had occurred since he last addressed them. He had received some information since he last addressed the house which showed how premature it would have been to have proceeded at once against Mr. Polack, as recommended by the hon. and learned gentleman. He had just received a letter purporting to be from Mr. Polack, with whose handwriting he was not acquainted, stating that the solicitor, Mr. C. Shaw, had commenced the action without his knowledge or authority. The latter stated that he (Mr. Polack) had taken an action and obtained damages against the Times newspaper, and that his general instructions to his solicitor were to proceed no further in the matter. It was, however, evident from the letter that the present action had been in contemplation, but, according to the letter, after the verdict had been got against the newspaper, Mr. Polack determined to proceed no further. Now, in the first place, it would appear from this letter, which he supposed was authentic, that there was sufficient vindication for not proceeding at once to commit Polack to prison, for not proceeding rigorously, as the hon. and learned gentleman had suggested. But in the next place he did not think it at all concluded the necessity of coming at once to the resolution. The question arose what their course should be. He did not wish to commit himself one way or the other. On the one hand, he did not say it would be necessary to proceed against the judges; but, on the other, he was not prepared to say that they should enjoy perfect immunity. These were most important and serious matters, but he trusted that, if affairs should ever come to that pass, the house would be prepared wisely and firmly to meet the crisis.

Sir Robert Peel wished to say a few words in explanation, in answer to an observation which had fallen from the hon. and learned member for Dublin. In using the term precipitation, his meaning was that the noble lord could not be accused of precipitation.

Mr. O'Connell begged to say one word. He thought from what had taken place that it would now be necessary to ascertain whether Shaw's letter was genuine (hear, hear). If any one had imposed on the Queen's Printer he would have been guilty of a most serious breach of privilege (hear, hear). He thought it would be better to postpone the further consideration of this matter until to-morrow, to enable the house to ascertain the fact.

Viscount Howick said it appeared to him to be utterly immaterial whether the letter was genuine or not. He trusted that the house would, without further delay, adopt the resolution.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the house divided.

For the resolutions ... 120  
Against them ... 4  
Majority ... 116  
The resolutions were then agreed to.

(From the Examiner.)

LORD CLARENDON'S SPEECH ON SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Lord Clarendon has delivered an admirable speech on the state and prospects of Spain, which we hope to see published and circulated as a pamphlet. The subject has for some time past been without interest; for this simple reason, that the public have for some time past ceased to understand it. Lord Clarendon's speech throws a light on it which will revive interest, and also the good hopes for the regeneration of Spain which were entertained upon the first struggles for constitutional government. Lord Clarendon shows that there is the foundation laid for popular government, that events are tending to the triumph of the good cause, and that the success of Carlos is now as impossible as it would be calamitous.

The following are statements which will be as generally satisfactory as unexpected:—

Life and property were now in a state of security in Spain, greater than ever had been known before, and the revenue of the country was now one half more. An immense class of proprietors had been called into existence by the sale of the national property. Capital now flowed into more useful channels; and Spain was at this moment laying the foundation of a future prosperity, greater than she had ever known, even at the time when she had the misfortune to discover America. He (the Earl of Clarendon) might appear to be exaggerating the prospects of Spain; but he made this statement under all the responsibility that ought to attend him as having been so long a minister of the Crown in that country. The state of our commercial relations with Spain had been referred to the prevalence of monopolies which had been complained of. It should not be forgotten that any commercial arrangements between this country and Spain must be reciprocal. Spain was an agricultural country, and had nothing but agricultural produce to offer in exchange for any commodities she might import from this country. While we still retained our corn laws, surely the noble marquis would give no further time to the Spaniards to determine the moment when the spirit of monopoly and private interest should yield to the public good. How had the Spaniards already used the liberty which they had gained? That they were conscious of the advantages of a public opinion they had already shown. They were fully alive to the blessings of a representative government. The elections excited the greatest interest. All classes of men were represented in the Cortes; and all the public business was discussed there in a manner that would have done no discredit to their lordships' house. Those debates had been described as noisy and confused; but he (the Earl of Clarendon) had attended debates there, and had seldom seen more than one member speaking at the same time. (A laugh.) He had heard from the lips of Catholic prelates in that assembly sentiments of Christian charity as pure, and dictated by an entire spirit of toleration as he had ever heard in their lordships' house. (Hear.) He had seen the government met there by a vigorous opposition such as there ought to be in the representative assembly of a free country; and, on the other hand, he had also seen that opposition in the season of danger rally round the government as one man in defence of the constitution and of the national interests. (Hear hear.) For these reasons it was that he expressed his conviction that the Spaniards were imbued with that spirit of constitutional freedom which qualified them to exercise the powers exercised by them in a representative government. Much had been said also on the subject of the unpopularity of the Queen Regent. He (the Earl of Clarendon) could only say he had never witnessed the expression of sentiments other than the most loyal and respectful towards the Royal authority. One instance there was in which a foul calumny had been published against the Queen Regent. It was at once repudiated by the whole people, and a jury did their duty by finding the libeller guilty. He was punished according to the extent of his offence. There did not seem to be a man on the occasion who did not feel that the attempt to lower the dignity of the Crown was a national insult, and they naturally revolted from a calumny on a woman, and that woman a Queen.

LORD NORMANBY'S GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

The Committee of the house of Lords on Crime in Ireland has adopted the discreet course of publishing the evidence laid before it, declining (no doubt for excellent reasons) to offer any comment, or pronounce any opinion upon it. Not having at present the evidence before us, it would be rash and unseemly to ascribe this resolution of the Committee, to the complete failure of the case against the Irish Government. It may be attributable to the overflowing of their Lordships' clemency. They have possibly been tainted by the gentle vice of the Normanby Administration.—Evil communication corrupts good manners.—“They that touch pitch,” says the mirror of constables, “will be defiled.” The Lords should have dealt with the Noble Marquis as Dogberry counsels the watch to deal with thieves; they would then have escaped the infection of the mortal sin of mercy.

Before the Lords arraigned the late Viceroy of Ireland of the crime of lenity, they should have examined themselves whether they were assured of their own perfect freedom from that enormous vice. With so huge a beam in their own eye, how distinctly they discerned the mote in their brother's. We almost doubt the use of prelacy, when we see the Peerage hearkening to mild counsels, notwithstanding the presence of the bench of Bishops. As the sprinkling of holy water rides a chamber of ghosts and goblins, so we thought a sprinkling of episcopacy was a sure way to rid a house of the evil spirit of mercy; but it appears that in the Lords' Committee on the State of Ireland, Christian Charity has resisted even the dash of Philpotts.

But look if the Lords have not been charitable to the Marquis of Normanby, at the expense and to the sacrifice of the Protestants of Ireland. The condition of that most interesting branch of the

imperial family may now be considered desperate. The Peers were their forlorn hope. Persecuted by the Executive, in vain appealing to the Commons and the Crown, they had no refuge left but the sympathy and succour of the House of Lords.—Having endeavoured to no purpose to rouse the spirit of championship in their Shaws and Jacksons they called at length upon the name of Jocelyn.—The first blow struck in their behalf by the biblical and belted Earl was most encouraging. His all-convincing, perhaps inspired eloquence, won the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, and now were the bloody rites and mysteries of Ribbonism, the execrable connivance of the Government, and the harrowing afflictions of heaven's peculiar people, in a fair and promising train of investigation. The hearts of the godly leaped for joy; there was balm in Gilead; hope of protection for the innocent, prospect of retribution to the guilty. As to Lord Normanby, the axe hung visibly over his devoted head; “the two-handed engine was at the door.”

Well,—the Committee, as we have said, was appointed: it sat, deliberated, examined, cross-examined, investigated, sifted, probed, scrutinized. To zeal was joined industry to industry sagacity. The moon filled her horns thrice pending the inquiry. Never was scrutiny more comprehensive, or more rigorous. From all fountains was information drawn, from every oracle a response demanded. The magistrate was summoned from his bench, the parson from his pulpit, the juror from the box, the officer of the Government from his bureau,—had Ribbonism lurked in the deepest cave of ocean,—

“Where fathom-line did never touch the ground,” or flourished ten thousand feet under the roots of the Galtees, so searching an inquisition must needs have dragged it to the sun. That such was not the result of the Committee's labours, be it far from us to say, and farther, to insinuate. For the present, we shall even admit that their researches were crowned with complete success; that the mystery of iniquity was all revealed; that the atrocities of Lord Normanby and the cruel sufferings of the Irish Protestants were demonstrated; in a word, that the Ribbon conspiracy was ripped open, and turned inside out, and the Standard proved to have written a true Apocalypse of crime and horror.

We assume that the Ribbon plot, as originally portrayed by the journal we have mentioned, and subsequently sketched by the Earl of Roden's hand was proved to the satisfaction of the Lords' Committee. Had it not been proved,—such is our conviction of the candour and honesty of that Committee, knowing how it numbered amongst its members a Lyndhurst, a Philpotts, and a Brougham; we are not more certain of our existence than that their Report to the House would have manfully admitted and proclaimed it. Not the fear of ridicule, not the shame of defeat and disappointment, not the damage to their party, not the certainty of affording their opponents a triumph and a laugh, would have caused such generous spirits and minds so replenished with the equity of Chancellors, and the charity of Christians, to hesitate for one moment. No!—the case was established, or they would have acknowledged the miscarriage, not only without reluctance, but with embarrassment. What follows then, but the fearful truth that Ribbonism is a terrible reality, no chimera of the brain, but a living, breathing, devouring monster; and more appalling still, that the last chance of deliverance from its jaws has failed the Protestantism of Ireland.

The silence of the Report is awful; a voice of thunder had been less tremendous. No measure of protection is recommended, none suggested. There is no spirit-stirring appeal to the English people, no adjuration of Parliament, no crusade preached, no call to arms. Measures are to be taken against the Chartist pike, but none against the Ribbonman's knife. At this very moment when a new police is to be organized to protect Birmingham, and five thousand men added to the line for the general defence of England, the hapless Protestants of Ireland are abandoned without a struggle, without so much as a word of sympathy, to the tender mercies of a conspiracy compared with which Chartism is a system of benevolence; and they are thus abandoned by the men in whom they placed their last hopes, by their own Exeter, by Lord Brougham,

“their latest found,  
Heaven's last, best gift,”  
and even by the lion of the house of Jocelyn, who had so oft sworn unto them, “I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.”

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), SEPTEMBER 19, 1839

By the *Funchal* from Greenock, we have received London dates down to the 13th ult., from which we have made copious extracts.

The Chartist agitation still forms the prominent subject of discussion in the English prints. Some of the reckless and misguided actors in these outrages have been convicted, and have probably, ere this, paid the forfeit of their lives—a fearful warning which we trust may not be without its salutary influence on others.

The Irish Municipal Bill has been again abandoned by the Commons, in consequence of the changes it underwent in passing the Upper House. Lord John Russell holds out prospects of a better bill, which he professes to expect will be brought to maturity in the next session.

Parliament, it was thought, would be prorogued about the 25th ultimo.

The penny postage bill was passed, but no time named for its coming into operation—it was understood however that as soon as the necessary arrangements could be completed by the Treasury, the public would immediately have the benefit of this glorious measure.

The account of the arrival of the Great Western at Bristol, 12 days and 9 hours from New York, was received in Greenock before the *Funchal* sailed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,  
MONDAY, September 14.

Mr. Morris presented a petition from W. Pitts and others, of Belle Isle, praying for a grant for making a road from Belle Isle beach, across the cliffs to the interior.

Mr. Morris also presented a petition from H. P. Thomas and others, praying for a grant for the Brookfield-road.

Mr. Kent presented a petition from George Hutchings and others, praying for a grant for the road between Queen-street and Princess-street.

Mr. Kent presented a petition from John Rochfort, Michael O'Dwyer, and Samuel Carson, setting forth,—That petitioners had heard that the House did not intend voting anything for the poor for the coming year, representing the suffering to sick paupers in consequence, and praying that the House will at least continue the pay to the district surgeons.

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

A bill for defraying the expenses of the late delegation was then read a first and second time, committed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Kent gave notice of a bill to enable his Excellency the Governor to make provision for the poor.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Morris presented the draft of an address to his Excellency the Governor, in reference to his Excellency's message on the subject of the salary of the Surveyor General, which was read and adopted.

The House then went into committee on bill to regulate the granting of Licenses, and the chairman reported the bill with an amendment, which was read and agreed to.

The House then went into committee on road bill, and the chairman reported the bill with amendments, which were read and agreed to.

WEDNESDAY.

The Solicitor General presented a bill for the greater protection of the revenue at the port of St. John's, and the same was read a first time.

Mr. Kent presented a bill to enable his Excellency to make provision for the poor, and the same was read a first and second time.

In the Council, on Tuesday, the supply bill was read a first and second time, committed, read a third time, and passed.

The delegation bill was read a first time—and was read a second time yesterday.

On Saturday last his Excellency the Governor went down to the House of Assembly, and gave his assent to a Bill for encouraging the killing of Wolves in this Colony. The following is his Excellency's Speech upon the occasion:—

“Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Council,—

“Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

“Having come down for the purpose of giving my assent to a Bill “to encourage the killing of Wolves in this colony,” whose speedy operation has been rendered necessary by the increased daring of those destructive animals; I avail myself of the occasion thus presented to express my earnest desire that the expenses of the late Delegation from the House of Assembly to her Majesty's Government should be immediately defrayed by Legislative enactment.

“I should not take this step, somewhat out of the usual course, were I not after careful and anxious consideration under the most absolute conviction of the propriety and justice of the measure I now recommend.

“I venture then to propose to the House of Assembly again to prepare a separate Bill for this object, to the Council to adopt it, and I shall readily and cheerfully assent to an act which will, I am persuaded, essentially contribute to harmony and peace, and consequently to the prosperity of the colony.”

FIRE—We regret to be again called upon to record one of those sad occurrences which have so often been witnessed in this town. About day break yesterday, a fire was observed issuing from one of Messrs. Dunscomb & Co's stores, which very shortly afterwards reached an alarming height, and the whole of the premises occupied by the above firm, and all the adjoining dwellings between R. Brine & Co's, and Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co's were rapidly consumed. At first the most serious apprehensions existed for the safety of the premises on both sides; but by well-directed efforts and prompt exertion, the fire was arrested at the points above named. We understand that workmen were employed at that early hour to prepare some goods to be delivered to purchasers returning to outports, and that they had incautiously placed a lighted candle or lamp on a cask containing spirits, into which some sparks accidentally fell,—the store was immediately in a blaze, and before assistance could be had, all chance of saving the place was at an end. It was feared that a large loss had been sustained by the parties concerned; but we are happy to learn that on enquiry such of the property is found to have been saved; and on the whole the loss will be much less than was at first imagined.—Where all seemed so willing to lend assistance, it would perhaps be invidious to point particular attention to the conduct of any who were present on this occasion. We do not however deem it right to pass silently by the spirited and effective labours of the officers and crew of Her Majesty's Ship *Cleopatra*, now in port, and it is scarcely necessary to remark that the exertions of the Royal Artillery and Veteran Companies were not less valuable than they have ever been on such like occasions.

Arrivals.—From Greenock, Dr. Stirling, Mr. Andrew Tasker, Mr. Wilson,—From Philadelphia, Mrs. and Miss Hogan, Mr. Solomon.

Departure.—In the *Borealis* for Greenock, Col. Walker, R. N.

Arrived on Friday evening last H. M. S. *Cleopatra* Capt. Lushington, from the Labrador.

Shipping Intelligence



ENTERED.

Sept. 17.—*Maria*, Giron, Nova Scotia—67 pipes rum 40 firkins butter, 75 kegs tobacco, 30 bags bread. *Ion*, Drummond, New York—388 bls. pork. *Douglstown*, Henderson, Copenhagen—100 bls. pork, 100 firkins butter, 200 bls. flour, 880 bags bread, and sundries. *Dove*, Mc Goughan, P. E. Island—25 head cattle, 20 sheep. *Ellen*, Kitley, Nova Scotia—32 head cattle, 8 sheep. *Funchal*, Clift, Greenock—general cargo. *Jane Elizabeth*, Munden, Philadelphia—870 bls. flour, 40 bls. apples, 400 cabbages, 200 ropes onions, and sundry notions. 18.—*Margaret*, Jones, Halifax—106 puns. molasses, 12 bls. rice. *Alexander*, Keating, Nova Scotia—43 head cattle, 100 sheep, 20 pigs, 2 horses. *Ann*, Blake, Cape Breton—50 chaldrons coal. *Sea Flower*, Marlette, Boston—60 puns. molasses, 136 bls. apples, 400 cabbages, 712 bundles onions. *Eliza* Bunting, Lucas, Cadix—130 tons salt. *Margaret* Jones, Roche, Liverpool—general cargo. *Duck*, Shipton, Oporto—40 tons salt, 11 pipes, 29 hhd's., and 131 qr.—casks port wine.

VESSLS LOADING.

Sept. 18.—*King* of Tyre, Stephens, Gibraltar. *Diana*, Greig, Brazil.

CLEARED.

Sept. 17.—*Cartaretta*, Warren, Gibraltar—2920 qtls. cod-fish. *American* Brig *Ceres*, Scudon, Havana—2560 qtls. cod-fish, 100 bls. herring. *Isabella*, Meagher, Miramichi—ballast. *Angerona*, Jillard, Cork—1760 qtls. cod fish 18.—*Spanish* Brig *Christina*, Ofinaga, Corunna and *Bilbos*—2650 qtls. cod-fish. *Spanish* Brig *Joven* Amilia, Castanos, Santander—3900 qtls. cod fish. *Barque* *Manchester*, Roddock, Pernambuco—2300 qtls. cod-fish. *Paget*, Brophy, Barbados—1380 qtls. cod-fish 50 bls. potatoes, 23 bls. pork, and sundries. *Richard* Smith, Moore, Cape Breton—264 bls. herring, 30 hhd's. salt, 3 puns. rum and sundries.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF

W. & H. Thomas & Co.

100 Barrels Boston Apples  
400 Cabbages  
700 Bundles Onions  
100 Chairs

September 19.

American New FLOUR!

THE Sale of FLOUR, Carolina RICE, Fine BISCUIT, CRACKERS, ONIONS, Barrels BEET, Pipe and Hhd. STAVES, ROSIN and PITCH, (ex *Jane Elizabeth*,) Advertised for Wednesday, having been unavoidably postponed,

WILL TAKE PLACE  
THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 12 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF

Richard Langley.

September 19. C. F. BENNETT & Co.

UNRESERVED SALE.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At half-past One o'clock,  
In the Commercial Room,

39 Puncheons heavy Porto Rico  
MOLASSES.

R. PROWSE,  
Auctioneer.

September 19.

Sale of Valuable Freehold Property.

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE  
ON WEDNESDAY the 25th inst.

At 12 o'clock,  
ON THE PREMISES.

THOSE Extensive and excellent RETAIL-STAND PREMISES, situate opposite the *Ordinance* Yard, and at present occupied by Mr. Wm. QUIRK, for the unexpired term of 4½ years from the first of November next, measuring in front on *Duckworth-street* 30 feet 9 inches, and 27 feet 6 inches in the rear, and about 56 feet deep.

The Premises can be seen, and further particulars made know at any time previous to the Sale on application to Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, or to PERCHARD & BOAG.

September 19.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On MONDAY next,

At 12 o'clock,  
ON THE PREMISES,

ALL that piece or parcel of LAND in fee-simple, the property of the late THOMAS RYALL, situate near the Cottage occupied by Mr. John Mitchell, and on the Western side of the road leading from the Town to Mr. Rennie's Mill; bounded on the North by property in the occupancy of Mr. Frederick Rennie; on the East by the said road leading from the Town to Mr. Rennie's Mill; on the South by the Road leading alongside the property of the said John Mitchell to the Cottage formerly occupied by Mr. James Hally; and on the West by a Meadow in the occupancy of Mr. Walter Irvin. This piece of land is in the vicinity of the Cathedral ground, having two very eligible fronts, viz., the road leading to the Cottage formerly occupied by James Hally, and also the road leading to Mr. Rennie's Mill; it will be divided into several Building Lots, to suit purchasers; and from the advantageous situation is well worthy the attention of Capitalists.

With about 3 Tons Hay.

The Property will be sold in lots if not disposed of altogether.

For further particulars, application to be made to PERCHARD & BOAG.

September 19.

NOTICES.

WE beg leave to return our grateful thanks to the Officers, non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of this Garrison; to the Captain, Officers, and men of her Majesty's Ship *Cleopatra*; to our neighbours, and other members of the Community, for their valuable assistance and exertions in endeavouring to arrest the conflagration which destroyed our OFFICE and STORES yesterday Morning,—much Property having been saved thereby.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

DUNSCOMB & KAVANAGH.

St. John's 18th Sept. 1839.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Subscriber until MONDAY, the 23d instant, at Noon,

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

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

For making part of the Topsail Road.

For making part of the Bay of Bulls Road.

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

September 19.

WANTED for the ST. JOHN'S FACTORY.

50 Doz. good Herring TWINE,

Apply to  
J. JENNINGS,  
Secretary.

September 19.

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 23d 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.

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.

NOTICES

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.

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.

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.

ON SALE.

Cadiz Salt (afloat).

130 Tons on board the ELIZA BUNTING,

FOR SALE BY

Richard Howley;

ALSO,

33 Tierces No. 1 Salmon.

September 19.

N. B.—The ELIZA BUNTING will take FREIGHT for Europe or the West Indies.

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

W.M. FIRTH.

130 M. Prime Pine SHINGLES

100 Tons SCANTLING

100 M. Pine and Spruce BOARDS

60 M. LATHS

200 Bundles Trinity Bay Puncheon HOOPS

200 Fancy CHAIRS;

ALSO,

500 Hhds 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.

P. GLEESON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

At his FARM on Torbay Road,

30 Tons Prime Upland

HAY.

Sept. 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.

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

6 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.

NOW LANDING

FROM THE APOLLO,

100 Barrels Prime Irish

PORK,

25 Casks Sugar.

July 18.

PATRICK MORRIS

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

4 Caplin Seines, assorted sizes

And a Few Mackerel and Herring Nets,

ALSO,

Lately Received from Hamburg,

Cases very excellent Cherry Brandy.

BLAND & TOBIN.

June 20

On Sale.

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.

September 6.

Apply to

HUGH W. HOYLES

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

Bottled 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.

BY

The Subscribers,  
Nineteen Hogsheads Muscovado

SUGAR.

BOWRING BROTHERS.

July 11.

LATELY IMPORTED,  
AND FOR SALE

BY

M'BRIDE & KERR,

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

1000 Barrels Superfine Flour

400 Ditto Prime Pork

50 Half-Barrels ditto

90 Barrels prime Hamburg Beef

500 Firkins Butter

33 Kegs ditto

Round Pease in Barrels and Half-barrels

Split do. in Half-barrels and Kegs

Barley in Barrels, Half-barrels and Kegs

25 Barrels Hamburg Oatmeal

A few Barrels Scotch ditto

British Sugar in Barrels at 30s. per cwt.

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

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

Scotch Porter, at 40 and 45s. per Cask

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

Whiting in Hhds. and Barrels

Rice in Bags

Coals at 7s. 6d. per hogshead

100 Barrels Seed Potatoes

Cod and Caplin Seines

Herring Nets

Lance Bunts

A FEW CASES SUPERIOR

CHAMPAGNE,

ALSO, ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,

About 2700 Old Harp Seal Skins

About 700 Bedlamer do.

About 25 Tuns Seal Oil

About 300 qtls. Small Merchan 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 ANNEADALE and

GEORGE, from Prince Edward Island,

CONSISTING OF

2 M. Pine and Spruce BOARDS

ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

We are glad to find that the Heads of the Established Church in England are beginning to speak sense on the subject of the Bible and Bible-reading. And it was full time for them to speak out. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, being the first in rank and dignity, has given expression to the opinion of every wise and reasonable man in the Church on the subject. His Grace's speech, delivered the other day at the annual meeting of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church, will read with great gusto by men of sense—with great satisfaction by Catholics in general, all of whom subscribe in this case to his Grace's opinion—and with singular discomfort and no little fury by the Fanatics. In truth, the Pope has often uttered the same sentiments in church Latin and choice Italian. We quote from the *Standard* of Thursday last:—

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY could scarcely conceive any greater mockery than that were a school, professing to give instruction, refused to afford to the children such explanations as were necessary with respect to their proper understanding the information they might read. Was it the mere act of reading words which made children understand their real effect and meaning?—Most undoubtedly not. Was it by such a course of learning that the children whose examination they had that day heard had arrived at their knowledge?—Assuredly it was not. Did the meeting conceive that those replies could have been made in the very satisfactory manner in which they were, had the children not been properly instructed in the doctrines and principles—those doctrines and principles being fully explained to them by competent persons—of the Established Church (hear, hear)? The meeting had witnessed the results of the system under which the children had been taught to comprehend and understand what they had learned; and he would ask whether, if they had not been directed to the meaning of the texts they had so read by the teachers, how they could by possibility have acquired that knowledge and intelligence on the subjects which they had displayed (hear, hear)? And when he heard it said that particular creeds or forms of faith, or explanations of faith, were denounced as the inventions of fallible men, and when it was said that the Scriptures were to be put into the hands of the children without note or commentary he could not help exclaiming, "Why the thing is a perfect mockery!" It was utterly impossible that children, without having the Scriptures properly explained to them, could arrive satisfactorily at the meaning of what they read (hear, hear). And then with regard to the creeds alluded to—why, they were derived from sources of the greatest antiquity, and had met with and received the approbation of the most learned and able men of past ages (hear, hear). But some persons there who said that the children must have the Bible put into their hands without note or comment. Now, if that were done, it must be perfectly clear whilst the sacred book was unaccompanied with such note or comment, that the schoolmaster, be he whom he might, necessarily became the commentator (hear, hear). And considering what human nature was, and how such schools were supplied, it was easy to conceive how imperfect and deficient must be the instruction so imparted when compared with the assistance rendered by the teachers which the Society proposed to provide (hear, hear). There were many persons who conscientiously differed from the doctrines and forms of the Church of England. Well, then, let those parties educate their children according to their own peculiar principles, and let their teachers explain and endeavour to make them understand what they read (hear, hear.) But to give them an education as to their religious and moral duties by merely placing the Bible in the hands of children, and saying, "There, read and judge for yourselves," did appear to him to be the most perfect mockery he had ever heard of (hear, hear.)

MODERN POETS.—Of the poets of whom the age has been proud, how many have completed their mortal career: Shelley, Keates, Byron, Goethe, Scott, Crabbe, Coleridge, and his friend Charles Lamb, have departed from us. Let us be thankful their works follow not. James Montgomery, Moore, Southey, Wordsworth, Rogers, Campbell, still survive—nor are all their voices stilled with age. Of the better sex Mrs. Hemans is no more, and Joanna Baillie is now in the climax of her reputation—fame she always had. When we review these names, and the productions to which they have been attached, can we repeat the sentiment remain unfelt, or the opinion unexpressed, that a cycle of poetic genius has closed, and that a new one has commenced? All that excited the old has gone—the French revolution with its atrocities—the war, the rumours of war war—the heroes of battles—the victors and the vanquished. Napoleon is a shade, and Waterloo a name! The reign of order, of construction, follows on the chaos made by these events and so forcibly expressed in the poetry of Byron and Shelly. Let us hail the coming years! We think that there is healing in their wings.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

UNEXAMPLED

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

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

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

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

Observe the number, 156.

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

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK LOTTERY

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

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

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

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

SPLENDID SCHEME!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, unnumbered, and without any deduction!

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

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

New York, May 7, 1839.

ON SALE.

HUNTERS & Co.

Hamburgh and American Pork

Butter, Flour, Bread  
Oatmeal, Peas, Barley  
American and Hamburgh Beef  
Paints of all kinds  
Paint Oil, Olive Oil

6 M. Deck Plank  
6 M. Hardwood do.  
40 M. best Shingles  
Spars from 9 to 16 inches  
20 M. Scotch and Hamburgh Bricks  
100—Barrels No. 1 Herring;

With their usual SUPPLY of  
**Manufactured GOODS**

(OF THE NEWEST FASHIONS)  
From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, now May 9. ready for inspection.

Baine, Johnston, & Co,

Ex Brig OLINDA, from Greenock,  
24 Barrels PORK  
7 Tierces BEEF;

IN STORE.  
60 Puncheons Scotch OATS  
30 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO  
BREAD, FLOUR  
PORK, BUTTER, MOLASSES  
PITCH, TAR, &c. &c. April 4.

NOW LANDING

PARKER & GLEESON

The Cargo of the Schr. SHANNON, just arrived from Bridgeport, loaded with Round Coals.

ALSO SELLING AT THEIR STORES,  
600 Bags 2d Quality Bread  
40 Bls. Rye Flour, cheap, 28s. per bl.  
50 Firkins Butter, 50 Bls. Oatmeal  
50 Barrels Peas  
150 Tierces D.avis and Strangman's Porter  
30 Casks Wine (in Bond)  
And sundry other articles.

Wm E. TAYLOR,  
16 Ancient  
Oil Paintings,

principally adapted for places of devotion.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

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

Et Brig "Amity," from Hamburgh,  
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 Bohea Teas  
100 Boxes Mould and Dipped Candles  
100 Boxes Soap  
60 Kegs White Lead, 56 lbs. and 28 lbs. each  
Linsed Oil, Boiled and Raw

60 Bags Nails and Spikes  
Bar and Bolt Iron, assorted sizes  
Canvass, Cordage and Oakum  
50 Hhds. Halifax Porter  
20 Half hds. XX Ale  
6 Hhds. Vinegar.

May 22.

On Sale.

Codner & Jennings,  
SUPERIOR Old Port Wine in Pipes, Hogsheads and other Packages

Sherry Wine in Qr.-Casks  
Porter and Ale in Tierces and Hogsheads  
Cordage of all sizes  
Canvass  
Seines, Nets  
Lines and Twines  
Mould and Dip'd Candles  
Soap  
Pitch, Tar, Lime  
Leatherwares  
And other Articles. May 30.

FOR SALE

By Private Contract.

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

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

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

For particulars, apply to  
JOHN QUINN,  
Church Hill.  
July 4.

Ewen & Nicholas Stabb,  
Pork in Barrels and Half-barrels

Butter, Beef, Bread, Pease  
FLOUR, States and Hamburgh  
HAMS, English and Westphalia  
Loaf Sugar  
Congo and Bohea Teas

Barley and Oats  
Cod and Caplin Seines, Bank Lines  
Herring Nets, 40, 50, 60, and 80 Rans  
CORDAGE, 1 inch to 5 inches  
Oakum, Spun yarn  
1 Banking Cable 7½ inch

English made BOOTS & SHOES  
Butt and Shoulder Leather  
Stockholm Tar  
Soap, Tinware  
PAINTS, Green, Red, Yellow, Lead Color &c.,  
White and Red Lead  
Marble Chimney Pieces  
Fish Screw. July 4.

ALL that Piece or Parcel of GROUND belonging to the late JOHN THOMPSON Esq., extending from the Premises of Mr. JAMES MURRAY, Baker, to Apple Tree Well.—For particulars apply to  
JAMES TUBRID,  
Cooper

TO BE LET.

ON BUILDING LEASES,  
ALL that Piece or Parcel of GROUND belonging to the late JOHN THOMPSON Esq., extending from the Premises of Mr. JAMES MURRAY, Baker, to Apple Tree Well.—For particulars apply to  
JAMES TUBRID,  
Cooper

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.

Packet Boat

TO PLY BETWEEN PORTUGAL COVE AND CARBONEAR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that having now completed the new Packet

NATIVE LASS,

in a style hitherto unknown in this Country—being fitted up with comfortable Cabin, Sleeping Berths, &c.—he has commenced plying between Portugal Cove and Carbonear.—The *NORA CREINA* will also continue to ply as heretofore, and he will thereby be enabled to arrange so that one of the above Packets will leave Carbonear and Portugal Cove every morning while the navigation remains open.—The *NATIVE LASS* is built in a superior manner, copper-fastened and coppered, sails remarkably fast, and is decidedly superior to any Craft of her description.—The *NORA CREINA* is sufficiently known to render it unnecessary that any exposition as to her qualities should be gone into.

FARES:—  
Cabin Passengers..... 7s. 6d.  
Steerage Ditto..... 5s. 0d.  
Letters (single)..... 0s. 6d.  
———— (double)..... 1s. 0d.

And Parcels in proportion to their size and weight.

The Subscriber will be responsible for any parcel, &c., that may be given in charge to him.  
JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, June 25,

Printed and published every THURSDAY morning by WILLIAM RICHARD SHEA, for the Proprietors at their Printing Office, in the rear of Mrs. Firth's Hotel Duckworth-street.—Terms.—Twenty One shillings per Annum.