



Newfoundlander

No. 634

THURSDAY September 26, 1839.

Sixpence.

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! \$50,000! \$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!

Our 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

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

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

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

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

Our 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

Our 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

Our 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
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
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.

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,

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.

THE FUNDS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. RATE OF INTEREST; &c.

(FROM THE TIMES, August 2.)

CITY THURSDAY NIGHT.—The following notice was issued at the bank late this afternoon, so much so as scarcely to have transpired at all during the hours of business:—

“Bank of England. At a Court of Directors, held the 1st of August, 1839.

Resolved,—That the rate of interest on bills of exchange and notes, discounted at the Bank of England, be 6 per cent. from this day.”

It is needless to go over the objections which have been heretofore made to this sort of interference with the merchant in another shape, or to state that anomalous situation in which he is placed, by being compelled to pay this high rate for advances, when he cannot charge it in commission without being subject to the usury laws. It would seem to imply that the bank directors do not wholly rely on their operations in exchanges for restoring the circulation.

In the early part of the day the funds partly recovered the depression of yesterday, and the market altogether showed firmness, to which the favourable state of the weather contributed. But at the close of business, as the Bank notice became known among the dealers who had not left the house, prices receded.

(From the Morning Chronicle of Friday.)

announcement, for throughout the morning, some of the leading private Bankers, who had probably received a hint, refused to discount any kind of paper, even the most approved, under 6 per cent, from which it is pretty evident they had reason to expect or apprehend some further restrictive movement on the part of the Bank of England. Since the rate at the Bank of England has been 7½ per cent, the price in Lombard-street has been from 6 to 7, with a commission, moreover, in some instances of ¼ per cent, which is equal to an additional one per cent. per annum, and of course the charges for money will now be raised in proportion to the advance of the Bank of England. Here we only allude to first-rate paper, for as much as 2 per cent. commission, or an additional 8 per cent. per annum, has been given upon inferior bills.

How long are the public to be at the mercy of a corporation which, when it suits their purposes, encourage speculation in every article to an extravagant degree, when they ought rather to make money scarce, and then as suddenly adopt restrictive measures when they have lured people out of their depth? The notice from the bank was issued at two late an hour to know what effect it will produce upon the funds. The English Stock Market throughout the day had been rather buoyant, in consequence of the favourable change in the weather; and Consols recovered fully the depression they sustained yesterday, when every thing looked gloomy in the extreme. Consols really closed at 92½ to 92 for money, and 92½ for the account; but after business hours they were quoted at 91½ to 92 for money, and 92½ sellers for the account. Exchequer bills have rallied to 92 to 14 prem., but Bank Stock has receded again to-day, being last marked at 182 to 183, which is a further fall of 1½ per cent.

(From the Morning Chronicle of Saturday.)

FRIDAY.—The corn market is flat and depressed, and in every way indeed presents the appearance which could have been most desired. This very favourable weather, in fact, is expected to counteract wholly the effect upon the crops which the recent heavy rain occasioned, more especially as it is accompanied with some wind, which was particularly wished for to clear the wheat of wet, and prevent the grain being too suddenly swollen.

The Bank of England as well as the commercial interests of Great Britain, is placed in a position of the utmost difficulty and jeopardy, and some decisive step is requisite to retrieve matters. The deficiency of last year's harvest, and other disagreeable concurrent circumstances joined to the mismanagement of the Bank parlour, have caused a large and continued exportation of bullion, a consequent depression in the exchanges, and a drain upon the resources of the bank; to remedy which the rate of interest has been raised to 5½ per cent., but without success, as we anticipated

would be the result, and has, on the contrary, been attended with bad effects. There remained, therefore no choice, and the only means of saving another awful panic was the adoption of the present plan to prevent the further shipments of specie, and in order to regulate the exchanges. The Bank must prevent a further exportation of bullion to save itself from being drained to the last shilling, and this is the only apparently feasible mode of effecting this object. It is, therefore, perfectly ridiculous to talk about the Bank losing dignity by the measure which has been carried into effect for her safety. It is better that the Bank should lose its dignity, than that the country should be convulsed from one end to the other by her stoppage. While the drain of metal has been going on here, a large and superabundant quantity has found its way into the coffers of the bank of France, where it is lying unemployed and useless. To lend it out, therefore, under a safe guarantee is highly advantageous to that establishment; besides the French are too sagacious not to see that the intimate connection between the two countries would cause any shock to be felt almost as severely there as here. Let it be borne in mind that less than a year back the Bank of England had between nine and ten millions of specie in her coffers and that now she does not possess much more than two millions. All circumstances certainly warrant a departure from usual practice on the part of the Bank of England, although it cannot be denied that the directors themselves have brought the measure before them in their present dilemma. We think it will be found, moreover, as we stated yesterday, that the present arrangement is more with a view of preventing any further exportation of bullion than bringing back a large amount of gold, leaving that to the natural course of brisk business, which a good harvest will no doubt produce.

(FROM THE COURIER FRANCAIS.)

In its pressing danger the Bank of England has addressed the Bank of France, who lets uselessly sleep in its cellars a quantity of gold and silver at least equal to the amount of its notes in circulation. The arrangement which the agents of the English Bank have proposed, and which M. d'Argout will, without doubt, conclude in London, is advantageous to both establishments and to both nations. The French Bank will obtain a sure employ for its idle capital, which the State had ceased to borrow. In exchange for its coin it receives bills bearing the signature of the Bank of England, and endorsed by several Parisian bankers, and, moreover, a substantial pledge in the deposit of Exchequer bills. Another desirable result is the connection of the interests of the two countries, which it tends immediately to augment and draw closer.

The operation which the Bank of France is entering upon with the Bank of England is of the same nature as those transports of money which Paris makes every year into the departments. As coin flows to the capital through a thousand ways, and has not a natural tendency to flow towards the departments, the Bank of France is obliged to send supplies of gold and silver to its *succursales*. At this moment the Bank of England is tributary to the great deposit of coin which the Sanhedrim of the Rue de la Vailliere amasses like an indefatigable miser. This is the first—this is not the only loan our neighbours will ask and obtain from us.

The embarrassment in which the Bank of England is, and which seems to become periodical, is a great and solemn warning. It signifies that the science of financial equilibrium such as the economists of Adam Smith's school taught, has not solved the problem which the constitution of credit raises up. If an establishment such as the Bank of England, powerful by its capital and by its position, surrounded by all desirable guarantees of solidity, and conducted by eminently practical men, does not oppose a sufficient counterweight to those accidents which derange the mart of commercial relations, this proves that it is time to put to the test of a new examination the very basis of the circulation. The mother banks, which are principal agents of this circulation in Europe and the United States, unite two distinct attributions, which it appears difficult for us to conciliate—they issue paper money; and with this paper, which is the sign of their credit, they discount the bills of individuals as well as of the state. It follows from this that the interest which the Bank have in issuing notes, to extend their discounts, is often in

opposition with the public interest, which demands at times a diminution of the circulation. Perhaps it would be better to separate the two things—reduce the banks to the condition of discounters or lenders, and invest the state or a particular association with the really national right of issuing paper money. This opinion begins to make proselytes in England. As to France the administrative traditions of the last 50 years have prepared us for the innovation.

LONDON, August 6.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—In the time of peace so much activity has never been known as is now displayed in this part of the service. The general examining depot in Duke-street, Westminster, is daily overwhelmed with the embryo soldiers, chiefly from the rural districts. A very large number of recruiting sergeants, cavalry and infantry, are constantly in the purlieus of the Horse-guards, and the parks, especially at the time the guard is relieved, looking out for young and able-bodied men. Premiums of from 10s. to 20s. are paid to those who bring acceptable recruits, and for the East India Company's service a bonus of 10s. is given for men of 5 feet 5 inches, and under 30 years of age, and 15s. for those who are 5 feet 7 inches. The non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery have been extremely successful in enlisting great numbers, chiefly fine healthy lads from the country, to whom the preference in all regiments is invariably given.—*Evening paper.*

The authorities at the General Post-office, no doubt in anticipation of the passing of the Penny Postage Bill, have commenced making such alterations in the office as will be necessary to carry out the extensive changes which that measure must occasion. On Friday morning last a number of men were set to work in pulling down a wall which separates the office of the sorters of the two-penny post letters from that of the foreign letter carriers. The want of proper accommodation in the former has, since the opening of the building, been most seriously felt. At any period it was not half large enough for the purpose for which it was intended, and its want of proper ventilation and its extreme heat—the mercury in the glass generally standing at from 70 to 80—render it particularly unhealthy and disagreeable. In addition to this the clerks are obliged not only to sort and despatch letters on the average of three a second, but are held accountable for the slightest mistake in their transmission. The foreign letter office has not been used for a length of time, as the foreign letters pass through the hands of the inland sorters and carriers.—*Id.*

We regret to find by papers from the provinces that many parts of the north of England, as well as some districts in Scotland and in Ireland, have been visited by floods, the wide-spreading destruction of which, in the neighbourhood of Doncaster particularly, is represented as truly alarming. At Rotherham, East Retford, and many other places, the damage done to the crops, it is feared, will be very considerable; indeed, in some parts, it is thought that a large portion will be destroyed.

HALIFAX, September 14.

[A Ball and Supper were given by the officers of the garrison on Thursday evening. For a description of the entertainment we must be indebted to the editor of the Pearl, who appears to have been present, and enjoyed the occasion as heartily as if his "dancing days" were not over.]—*Acadian Recorder.*

GARRISON BALL.—The Commandant and Garrison gave a splendid Ball and Supper last evening at the Pavilion Barrack, to a very numerous party. The entrance was by a temporary staircase, covered with flags. The Ball Room was the Mess Room of the 37th Regt., which was tastefully decorated with foreign flags, and brilliantly lighted. At the head of the room the Regimental colors of the Fusiliers with the names of many a bloody battle field inscribed upon them, reminded that those who were entertaining their friends had borne themselves bravely among their foes. The Orchestra was also a temporary erection, outside the windows, the sashes having been removed. The effect of this arrangement was good, and more space was reserved for the dancers. Refreshments were provided in a room on the ground floor, which, with the stairs leading down to it, had all been covered in and prepared for the occasion. The company began to assemble about 9, and very soon after a brilliant assemblage filled, without crowding, the Ball Room—the Quadrille and Waltz were kept up with much spirit, and if Bennett, of the New York Herald, who sometimes prates of the "handsome men and pretty women" to be seen in that city, and has been recently running mad about the yankee girls at Saratoga, had been there, he would have confessed that there were some forms floating in the dance, and eyes sparkling with gaiety and intelligence within the pavilion, that could scarcely have been matched from Maine to Florida. The officers of the squadron were there of course; and the blue and gold uniform of the navy, with the plain garb of the civilians contrasting strongly with the gaudier dress of the military, added to the variety, and presented to the eye something like the ever changing colors and combinations of the Kaleidoscope. About one the supper room was thrown open—or rather supper rooms, for a spacious addition had been made to the western end of the mess room, so that the entire company could sit down at once. The effect of this arrangement was somewhat spoiled by the rain, which in some places dripped through the bunting roof—but the accommodation was so ample, and the viands and wines in such abundance, that but little inconvenience was ex-

perienced. Colonel Smelt, the Commandant, presided; and after the Queen's health and that of the General had been given in bumpers, and received with the usual plaudits, the Colonel gave the Admiral and Squadron, and afterwards the health of Captain Pring and the officers of the *Inconstant*, accompanied by appropriate and complimentary expressions of regret at the departure of that fine vessel from the station. Capt. Pring returned thanks with much feeling and humour, spoke of the pleasure enjoyed here, and the regret he and his brother officers felt at leaving a station which had so many attractions, and gave the health of the Colonel and officers of the garrison. That of the Stewards followed, and deserved the warm reception it met,—for a vast deal of labour and pains must have been required to get up an entertainment for so large a company in such capital style. The dance was resumed after supper, and kept up till a very late hour. The numbers had thinned off a little, but were not sensibly diminished even at 3 o'clock; and the papas and mamas were sadly put to it to withdraw the young and fair from the fascinations of the scene.

The Newfoundlander.

St. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), SEPTEMBER 26, 1839

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, September 23.

The Speaker laid before the House a report of the Commissioners of Roads and Bridges from Harbor Grace to Carbonear, which was transmitted by the Colonial Secretary.

The House then went into committee on bill to provide for the poor of the District of St. John's, and the Chairman reported that the committee had come to the following resolution—viz.:—That it is the opinion of the committee that a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Winsor, Nugent, Kent and Brown, be appointed to prepare a bill to provide for the poor of the Island.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from the Council the bill for incorporating the B. I. Society passed with amendments, which were read a first and 2d time.

The Revenue Bill was then passed and sent to the Council for concurrence.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Kent, Resolved,—That the expenses attendant on the printing of papers and records connected with the proceedings of this House are annually increasing, and have this year swelled to such amount as to form a principal item in its expenditure.

2d. Resolved.—That it is highly desirable that some mode be adopted by which no impediment shall be thrown in the way of printing parliamentary papers, and at the same time a standard price be arrived at, by which this House may be enabled to guard against imposition, and thereby lessen the present enormous expenditure.

3d. Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this House that the most efficacious method of printing parliamentary papers and records at the cheapest rate, is to advertise publicly for tenders for the performance of the same.

4th. Resolved.—That after the termination of the present session, tenders shall be advertised in the public prints of this town for the printing of documents ordered by this House—whether they be of papers for the use of members, or of the Journals containing a record of its proceedings.

5th. Resolved.—That a committee of five members of this House be appointed to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

The above resolutions being put, and the numbers being equal, the Speaker declined giving his casting vote—the resolutions being put as a whole and not *seriatim*.

Mr. Winsor moved an adjournment, which was lost.

Mr. Brown obtained leave to withdraw his resolutions, and gave notice for to-morrow of a motion that the House do pass said resolutions.

Ordered.—That the said resolutions have precedence on the order of the day for to-morrow.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Nugent presented a petition from John Rochfort, Samuel Carson, and Michael O'Dwyer, setting forth that the whole amount of the sum voted them for compensation for their services as District Surgeons had not been paid them, and requesting the consideration of the House.

Mr. Kent moved, seconded by Mr. Morris—that the order of the day respecting certain resolutions in reference to the printing of the House be discharged.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Nugent moved an address to his Excellency the Governor in reference to the petition of John Rochfort, &c., presented yesterday, requesting that the unappropriated amount of the vote for their services may be paid.

The address was then presented, read, & adopted. Mr. Morris reported the following reply of his Excellency to the address of the House requesting that the employment of hired vessels to convey the Judges on Circuit might be discontinued:—

GENTLEMEN,—It will always be my object to practise all possible economy in the public expenditure, but without mentioning other circumstances, it appears to me that as the Roads on the Mainland are only partially and imperfectly formed, and as there is no suitable accommodation upon them, or in some of the places at which the Circuit Courts are held, for the Judges and their respective Ministerial Officers, it is, for the present, impossible to comply with this address.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from the Council a message acquainting the House of the passing of the Revenue bill.

Mr. Morris presented a bill to provide for the

due collection, and safe keeping of the Colonial Revenue, and the same was read a first and second time, committed, engrossed, read a third time, passed, and sent to Council.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from the Council a message, acquainting the house that they had passed the Delegation bill, and bill to make provision for the greater protection of the Revenue.

The House then went into committee on amendments made by her Majesty's Council in Bill to incorporate the Benevolent Irish Society, and the Chairman reported some amendments, which were read and agreed to.—*Adj.*

The Council yesterday passed the Revenue Bill, the Delegation Bill, and a bill to provide for the greater protection of the Revenue;—the Contingency and License bills are yet before them, as well as the Road and Loan bill, all of which are in progress; and the business being now brought so nearly to a close, there cannot exist any impediment to the prorogation of this Session in all the next week.

A Bill was yesterday passed by the Assembly to secure more effectually the Collection and Safety of the Colonial Revenue, by requiring a security from the different Collectors of Customs in addition to that already existing under the Imperial head. This bill is also before the Council for consideration.

We have been handed a prospectus of the *Yearly Journal of Trade* for 1839,—edited by CHARLES POPE, Controller of Accounts in the port of Bristol. This work has been published annually for some time, and has acquired a high character for its utility as a book of reference, particularly for persons engaged in commercial pursuits. Subscriptions for the Work—at a cost of ten shillings on delivery—are now being sought, and a list is open at the Commercial Room, where a copy of the work for the past year may also be seen.

The following testimonials will be sufficient to stamp the value of the publication.

Extract of a letter written by order of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—

Downing Street, March 14, 1836.

Sir,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to assure you that he entertains a very high opinion of the value of your works; and that he should have great pleasure in stating that opinion to any one who may, of his own accord, or at your suggestion, speak to him on the subject.—I have the honor to be, Sir, C. Pope, Esq. (Signed) T. SPRING RICE.

[The Editor has received letters from many of the parties mentioned in his list of subscribers, comprising members as well of the late as of the present Administration, couched in terms equally flattering with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.]

The great merit of a work of this kind must depend upon its accuracy, and the authenticity of the documents from which this information has been derived. Mr. Pope appears, as far as it is possible from a general inspection of his volume to form an opinion, to have executed his task with fidelity, and to have conferred a useful favour upon the commercial men of his country. *Times*, March 17, 1836.

Mr. Pope has performed his task well.—*Monthly Review.*

Mr. Pope's work is peculiarly valuable, from its containing all the Commercial Treaties and Conventions which are not to be met with in any other work. It is indeed a volume which no Merchant, Statesman, or Legislator ought to be without.—*Literary Chronicle.*

The Yearly Journal of Trade, edited by Mr. Pope, is a most valuable body of mercantile statistics and legal information on matters of commerce, and comprises a complete ANNUAL REGISTER for the MERCHANT, a chronicle of the past and a guide for the future. It is very credible to the talents and industry of the Editor, —*Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb, 1838.

An inquest was held at the Military Hospital on Friday morning last, the 20th instant, on the body of THOMAS BRENNAN, late a private in the *Royal Veteran Companies*, who met his death at the late fire in this town, in the manner detailed in the following evidence:—

Lance Corporal GEORGE ORMSLY, sworn and examined.—Belongs to the Royal Veteran Companies. Was at the fire on Wednesday morning. Was on the point of going home, when he saw the rope belonging to the engine of the Royal Artillery come across the deceased, who then fell and was afterwards carried away by two of their own men. The prisoner PETER MCGUIRE, gunner and driver in the Royal Artillery, had in his hand the rope which struck the deceased, one end of which rope was attached to the engine. Cannot say whether it was accidental or not. There were others at the rope as well as McGuire.

JOHN HALEY, fisherman, sworn and examined.—Resides in Blackhead Bay; but was at the fire on Wednesday morning, assisting at the engine worked by the Royal Artillery. When getting the engine out of the gate at Messrs. Robinson Brooking & Co's, saw one of the soldiers belonging to the Royal Veteran Companies trip over the hauling-rope of the engine, and fall; heard two gentlemen say the man was hurt, and they ordered him to the hospital. Is quite certain it was an accident, as the backs of the men who were hauling the engine were turned towards deceased.—There were nine or ten men at the engine rope.

JOHN FREEBORN PINK deposited that he is a surgeon in the Royal Veteran Companies. Has held a post-mortem examination on the deceased; and found, on first opening the body, the intestines were generally in their appearance assuming a slight blush of inflammation, as well as the mesentery. On the internal part of the cavity of the chest, there were found marks of confusion, which extended to the diaphragm and spleen, as well as

all along the hypochondriac region, arising, witness's opinion, from some external injury, although in his admittance into the hospital no marks of injury were discovered on the body, except a red mark just below the ribs, on the back or the right side, which soon disappeared. The appearances were quite sufficient to cause death.—Deceased, previous to his death yesterday morning told witness he had no suspicion of any person having hurt him, but that he had some suspicion of having fallen over a rope; he also, upon some question being asked him, said he did know M'Guire, meaning, as witness supposed, the prisoner. Deceased was in a state of perfect recollection and sensibility from four o'clock in the morning until the time of his death, about a quarter before twelve, yesterday.

ANTHONY GLOVER deposed that he is a private in the R. V. Companies. Was at the fire on Wednesday morning last; saw the deceased after he had fallen into the ranks—the deceased was his rear-rank man. The engine of the Royal Artillery was coming up out of Robinson & Brooking's gate drawn by the Royal Artillery; witness threw himself down to get clear of the rope as the engine came close. Corporal Morris of the Artillery called out to the prisoner McGuire—"Mind what you are about!" McGuire then went towards the engine, which the men were drawing away, and the hauling rope got round the body of the deceased, who fell in front of witness;—saw no person at the rope but the prisoner M'Guire. Witness would have been in as much danger as the deceased if he had not thrown himself down;—cannot say whether it was done by design or not. The men in front could not see what happened. Witness lifted up deceased and brought him to the hospital—he never spoke to him.

WILLIAM KENNY deposed that he is a private in the Royal Veteran Companies. Was at the fire on Wednesday morning; the deceased stood on his left in the ranks. The artillery engine was coming up on the right of the detachment, and several of the men stooped to let the drag-rope over their heads;—when it came to the deceased it took him round the middle;—no one was at the rope but McGuire the prisoner. The rope drew up near the neck of the deceased before he fell. Michael Dunn, a private, said to McGuire, the prisoner, "What the d—l are you about?"—when M'Guire said Clear the way, you bloody old veteran!" Deceased was then lifted off the ground, and ordered to be taken to the hospital.

MICHAEL DUNN deposed that he is also a private in the R. Veteran Companies. Was at the fire on Wednesday morning; the deceased stood on witness's right in the ranks. When the engine was advancing near the right of the detachment, he saw the haul-rope of the engine take the deceased round the body and drag him out in front of the ranks; and witness asked M'Guire what he meant by breaking up the ranks. M'Guire replied "You bloody old veteran, get out of the way!" Heard Lieut. HUNT, of the R. V. Companies, order M'Guire to be confined. Saw several of the soldiers stoop to let the rope go over their heads.

DAVID MORRISON deposed that he is a corporal in the Royal Artillery stationed in this garrison. Had charge of a detachment of said corps who were working the engine on Wednesday morning at the fire. When the fire was over, on removing the engine from the wharf of Robinson & Brooking, and coming to the gate entering the premises, a detachment of the Royal Veteran Companies was formed on the right of the engine coming out. Witness was in the rear of the engine, and so soon as he perceived the Veterans formed on the right, he gave the word to keep to the left, to prevent collision with the troops. The prisoner, M'Guire, was hauling on the left drag-rope, and was too far advanced in front of the right, to comply with this order to take ground to the left, without the drag-rope coming in contact with the right of the Veteran division. Did not see the drag-rope touch the body of the deceased; but Lieut. Hunt, of the Royal Veteran Companies came up to witness and told him to confine M'Guire, as he had knocked down one of their men; and saw soon afterwards deceased walking up between two men. The witness thinks all was matter of entire accident, as the quickness of the movement must have prevented anything like design. It was absolutely necessary that one person should continue to hold the rope upon this occasion. Witness reported the circumstance to his officer, and confined the prisoner.

The Coroner then charged the jury upon the evidence, that nothing of malice had been proved against the prisoner,—and after a few minutes they returned a verdict of "Accidental death, caused by the rapid movement of an engine belonging to the Royal Artillery—the drag-rope of which had thrown the deceased down,—by which accidental throwing and fall he came to his death, and not otherwise."

The prisoner M'Guire was thereupon discharged from custody.—*Ledger*

Extract of a Letter from North Sydney, C. B. dated Aug. 27—"An occurrence of a very melancholy nature took place here, on Friday evening last, between two seamen belonging to the brigantine "United Brothers," of St. John's, Newfoundland—one named James Murphy, the other Michael Crowe. It appears upon the confession of Murphy, that he and Crowe had some dispute relative to seamanship, which resulted in Murphy's striking Crowe twice, whereupon he felt a very sharp pain and piercing thrust in the bowels, and ran for his vessel, which lay but a short distance

from where the deed was committed, and where I, among others, having been drawn to the spot by the noise, found him stretched on the deck. We examined him, and found that he was stabbed a little below the naval, his bowels protruding very much. Crowe was immediately secured and had-cuffed, and medical aid called at once; but the bowels being wounded, soon inflamed, and became so swollen, that all that could be done by two surgeons could not restore them. Murphy lingered until Saturday evening about 6 o'clock when mortification having gone on rapidly he expired.—Crowe has been lodged in gaol. A coroners inquest was called, and the prisoner has been committed for trial in September next.

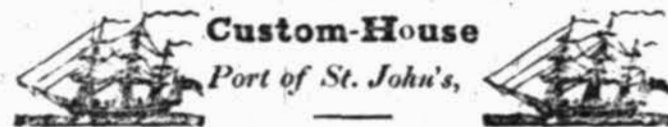
"From the lawless state of this community, I have long since looked for such an occurrence as this, and am only astonished that it has not happened before. Something should be done by the legislature to check the ruffianly proceedings that are frequently enacted here, almost every night;—and it is not to be wondered at, when gangs of from thirty to forty sailors may be seen patrolling the streets at night, offering every species of indignity to every person they meet, knowing too well the weak power of the law here, and the want of a proper place of confinement, which I trust will be erected forthwith."

H. M. S. *Crocodile*, Capt. Milne, arrived here from Halifax on Saturday, with Specie for the Commissariat, and sailed yesterday for Antigua.

Arrived last evening, the brig *Historian* from New York.

Arrivals.—From Poo., Mr. B. Green—from Bristol, Mr. Charles Thorne, of Harbor Gracer. Departures.—For Cork, Lieut. Berry, R.V.C. and Mrs. Berry.—For Oporto, Mr. G. Winter, Jr.,—For London, Mr. and Mrs. Dunscomb.

Shipping Intelligence



Custom-House Port of St. John's.

- 14.—Wave, Sanderson, P. I. Island—10 tons timber.
- Nine Sons, Price, Sydney—110 tons coal.
- 16.—Three Brothers, Chessony, Cape Breton—33 head cattle, 40 sheep.
- Hugh Denoon, Brookman, Cape Breton—37 head cattle, 30 sheep, 10 tubs butter.
- Albion, Forest, Boston—113 bls. bread, 72 hds. molasses, 150 bls. pork, 100 bls. flour, 23 bls. onions.
- Nancy, Briand, Arichat—30 head cattle, 10 sheep.
- Hunter, Pike, St. Peter's, Newfoundland—30 puncheons molasses.
- Regulator, Hayly, P. E. Island—40 head cattle, 30 sheep.
- Abeona, Lutes, Cape Breton—18 M. lumber, 24 M. shingles.
- Charles, Boudrot, Cape Breton—37 head cattle, 47 sheep, 8 firkins butter.
- Lavinia, Mara, Liverpool—100 tons coal, 230 bags bread, and sundry merchandise.
- 20.—Lady Young, Kennedy, New Brunswick—50 M. lumber.
- Jane, Yonden, Greenock—60 tons coal, 113 coils cordage, 51 casks lime and sundries.
- Trial, Power, Sydney—87 tons coal.
- 21.—Jubilee, Pegey, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton—50 bls. pork, 20 puns. molasses, 37 tons coal.
- Emily, Davies, Hamburg—970 bags bread, 120 bls. pork, 140 firkins butter, 60 bls. oatmeal and peas.
- Uniacke, Landry, Nova Scotia—26 head cattle.
- 23.—Antelope, Ebsary, Cape Breton—75 tons coal.
- King William, Le Blanc, Cape Breton—30 head cattle, 10 tons timber, 500 staves.
- Great Britain, Boudrot, Boston—80 puns. molasses, 20 bls. apples, 58 bundles chairs.
- Inverness, M. Donald, Cape Breton—47 head cattle, 15 sheep.
- Richmond, Girroir, Boston—70 puns. molasses, 60 chairs, 120 coils cordage.

VESSLS LOADING.

September 24.—Duck, Shipton, Portugal. Golden Rule, Pitt, Demerara.

CLEARED.

September 23.—Three Brothers, Chessony, Cape Breton—100 hds. salt, 20 bags bread, and sundries.

24.—Alexander, Keating, Nova Scotia—20 bls. flour, and sundries.

Juno, Gibbs, Oporto—3800 qtls. cod-fish.

25.—Feronia, Ryan, Nova Scotia—3 pipes. 4 hds. 64 qr.-casks port wine, and sundries.

Orion, Murphy, Nova Scotia—1600 qtls. cod-fish and sundries.

Spanish Barque Bella Delores, Sandilis, Corunna—2100 qtls. cod-fish.

Royal William, Hally, New York—5600 seal skins and sundries.

Douglastown, Anderson, Greenock—22,700 galls. seal and cod oil.

Cadiz Salt (Afloat.)

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

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW

(Friday) At 11 o'clock, AT THE AUCTION ROOM OF WILLIAM FIRTH, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE Consisting of

Iron Pots, Bake Pots, Fountains Boilers, Saucepans, Tea Kettles Bellows, Hand Saws, Hatchets Files, Knives and Forks, Razors, Scissors Penknives, and sundry other Articles.

ALSO,

300 Hogsheads COALS,

Now Landing from the Schooner JANE, AND 5 Cases GLASSWARE.

September 26.

For Liverpool.



THE FIRST-CLASS SCHOONER Margaret Jane, JOHN ROCHE, Master;

Has room for a few Tuns OIL on Freight.—Apply to the Master on board, or to BOWRING BROTHERS.

September 26.

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 BAINES, JOHNSTON & Co. September 5.

NOTICES

Kerr, Brebner, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY intimate that they have just received a superb assortment of PRINTED DRESSES, &c. And that they have on hand.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

IN THEIR LINE OF BUSINESS.

They will also at all times, as Vessels arrive receive the newest styles of every article in HABERDASHERY, SILK, MERCERY, and DRAPERY. 3v. September 26.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Subscriber until FRIDAY, the 11th October, at Noon,

For repairing part of Duckworth-street. For repairing the Street and Road leading to Monday's Pond.

For repairing Queen-street. For repairing part of Gower-street.

For building Bridges on, and repairing parts of the Wignore Gully Road.

For making part of the Road leading from the Wignore Gully Road to the old Topsail Road.

For repairing part of the Torbay Road. For repairing part of the Logy Bay Road.

For draining and making part of the Bay of Bull's Road.

For making and draining part of the Topsail Road.

For making part of the Outer Cove Road.

For making part of the Petty Harbour Road.

For repairing the Street leading from Fort William to Signal Hill.

For making a Drain from the front of the Wesleyan Chapel to "Bell's Shoot."

N. B.—Tenders for Roads to express the rate per perch in currency, 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 26.

WANTED for the ST. JOHN'S FACTORY,

50 Doz. good Herring TWINE,

Apply to J. JENNINGS, Secretary.

September 19.

GARD.

DR. M'KEN

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

ON SALE.

Baine, Johnston, & Co,

Ex MARGARET, from Halifax, 100 Puncheons choice Porto Rico MOLASSES. Fish, Oil, or Cash payment. September 16.

Cadiz Salt (afloat.)

130 Tons on board the ELIZA BUNTING, FOR SALE BY

Richard Howley;

ALSO, 3 Tierces No. 1 Salmon.

September 19. N. B.—The ELIZA BUNTING will take FREIGHT for Europe or the West Indies.

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 HOQPS 200 Fancy CHAIRS;

500 Hhds Sydney Coal.

September 12. In Store.

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.

Ewen & Nicholas Stabb,

Ex ROBERT RAIKES, from Hamburg, 250 Bags BREAD 200 Boxes SOAP 10 Cwt. OAKUM; Also, 10 Casks CIDER. August 15.

HUNTERS & Co.

The Cargoes of the Schooners ANNANDALE and GEORGE, from Prince Edward Island, CONSISTING OF 80 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

On Sale.

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.

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

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, Claphoard Herring Nets 80—60—50 and 40 Rans And at a Reduced Price,

A few Hhds. Devonshire

ALE.

July 18.

LATELY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE

M'BRIDE & KERR,

2000 BACS Bread, 1st, 2d, and 3d quality 1000 Barrels Superfine Flour 400 Ditto Prime Pork 50 Half-Barrels ditto 90 Barrels prime Hamburg Beef 500 Firkins Butter 33 Kegs ditto

Round Pease in Barrels and Half-barrels Split do. in Half-barrels and Kegs Barley in Barrels, Half-barrels and Kegs 25 Barrels Hamburg Oatmeal A few Barrels Scotch ditto British Sugar in Barrels at 30s. per cwt. Superior Red Wine at £4 10s. per qr.-cask Ditto Sherry ditto, at £5 5s. per ditto Scotch Porter, at 40 and 45s. per Cask A few Casks superior Scotch Ale, at £4 10s. Whiting in Hhds. and Barrels Rice in Bags Coals at 7s. 6d. per hogshead 100 Barrels Seed Potatoes Cod and Caplin Seines Herring Nets Lance Bunts

A FEW CASES SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE,

ALSO, ON HAND, AND FOR SALE, About 2700 Old Harp Seal Skins About 700 Bedlamers do. About 25 Tuns Seal Oil About 300 qtls. Small Merchantable Shore Fish. June 6.

LATELY RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT AND WILL BE SOLD, On very reasonable terms,

Codner and Jennings,

A large quantity of BRITISH CORDAGE

Bridport CANVASS,

Of a variety of sizes; 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.



POETS' CORNER

WE MEET IN CROWDS!

BY MRS. C. BARN WILSON.

We meet in crowds!—who used to meet all lonely,
Where the soft moonbeams tremble, lit the shade;
And for the vows we interchanged, now only
Are the cold courtesies of fashion paid!

We meet in crowds!—where empty mirth is lighting
The flashing eye—but reaches not the heart;
Where Pleasure brings the cup, with smiles inviting,
And lures her victims with a siren's art.

We meet in crowds!—ah! how unlike the meeting
Our bosoms knew, in those sweet by gone hours,
When Time's swift pinions seemed on sunbeams fleeting,
And youth's light footsteps trod alone on flowers!

We meet in crowds!—as strangers, cold and sadly,
Who ne'er had met, nor e'er may meet again;
We part!—and in each bosom, deeply—madly,
Rankles the wound, that must for aye remain!

(From the Examiner.)

MR. ATTWOOD AND THE CHARTIST AGITATION.

We extract from a contemporary publication (the Weekly Chronicle) some just remarks on the part taken by Mr. Attwood in the Chartist agitation—

There have been too many of these apostles of anarchy amongst us during the last twelve months. The seed sown by Mr. Attwood, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Mr. Stephens, Dr. Taylor, and Mr. Bronterre O'Brien is now producing its fruit; and by a species of retributive justice, Birmingham, where the standard of irrational agitation was first raised, is the first to rue its effects. And the mighty energies of this great town been applied to practical objects, how different might now have been its position, and our own! The ballot would have been the Law of the Land. The Corn Laws would have ceased to disgrace our Statute Book. The great principles of Free Trade would have been affirmed. The way would have been prepared for the admission to the franchise of all those qualified by their intelligence to exercise it with advantage to the empire, and to themselves; and the country, satisfied with this advance towards a sound and healthy state, would be now slumbering in contentment and peace.

We cannot forgive Mr. Attwood, and the other Chartist leaders of the day, for having sacrificed these high and rational views to the mockery,—the Will-o'-the-Wisp,—of Universal Suffrage,—which many of them have advocated, with a full conviction of the impracticability of attaining it, for the most selfish and unworthy ends. We acquit Mr. Attwood of any such motives; but we cannot acquit him of having lent the sanction of his name to many of the most mischievous delusions of the day. He began the Charter Movement, as a first step towards that Paper Currency, which the Chartists now denounce. He originated the nonsense of the Sacred Week. He has affirmed the possibility of securing, by Act of Parliament, 'the full day's wages for the full day's work,' and now, when riot stalks through his native town, he shrinks from attempting to arrest, by his personal influence, the mischief which he has wrought!

Mr. Attwood is one of those men who have no scruples in preparing the materials for commotions, but who take excellent care not to be involved in any of the consequent perils. He is at once the most prudent and the most imprudent of men; his prudence is for himself, his imprudence for the public. He is a man of two ideas, paper currency and self-preservation. He would welcome anarchy, with its train of pillage and massacre, terror and misery, if it led to the issue of one-pound notes; but, having cried havoc, and set in action the causes of commotion, he would hope to withdraw himself from the turmoil, and ensconce himself in some place of safety and obscurity in which he might wait the termination of the conflict and the blessed restoration of the paper age. Mr. Attwood, he it observed, is, as far as words go, most tenacious of peace, law, and order. He will indeed give impulse to passions and organizations which will transgress peace, law, and order, but with due notice that he himself stops on the safe side of the Rubicon. When he formed the Birmingham Union in '39 he anticipated dreadful convulsions, in which the people, he foresaw, would come to him, and say, "Lead us;" but he plainly apprized them, "My friends I will not lead you; I will go with you as far as the law will justify; but if the elements of law and order are disorganized, I will go with you no farther." But Mr. Attwood, though he will not go with the people beyond the bounds of law and order, will yet give the first impulse to agitations which are sure to end in the breach of law and the disturbance of order. He will roll the stone to the verge of the precipice, but he will not consent to plunge down the abyss with it; thus far and no farther, says the good man, as he stands safely at the top and serenely sees the ruin fall on all below from the impulse of his little finger.

Mr. Attwood is the very captain of that band of politicians described by Bacon as "Never caring in all tempests what becomes of the ship of the State so they save themselves in the cock-boat of their own fortunes."

For the object of a paper currency—in other words, the robbery of creditors—he would incur

every calamity, every peril, but one—namely, any danger to himself. He seems to recognize but two duties, the duty of bringing about by any means an issue of pound notes, and the duty of not involving himself in any of the perils in which he would cheerfully plunge millions of his fellow-creatures.

Yet, we repeat, Mr. Attwood is a preacher of peace, and it is to be observed that he admonishes the people most edifyingly to obey the law, while he puts them in the directest train for the breach of it. He industriously manufactures the gunpowder by the light of firebrands, while he deprecates its explosion.

The good man is now bending under a great sorrow. He made the Chartist agitation merely as the stepping-stone to a paper-mill, in lieu of the mint, and his own monster has declared against the project for which it was expressly created. See how he bewails this heavy blow and great discouragement in his letter of the 17th to "the Peace, Law, and Order Society of Birmingham:"—

"In the course of my speech, on presenting the National Petition on the 14th of June, and also on the present occasion, I had done everything in my power to prove the absolute necessity of either restoring a regulated system of paper money, or of altering the present standard of value; and I had repeated my old prophecy and my firm conviction that, 'to persevere in the present system of the currency would create so much misery and distress, that it would ultimately convert the nation into a nation of demons, or of men like demons.' After all this, what was my bitter mortification when Lord John Russell, as his main answer to my arguments, produced to the house a placard, unheard of by me before, and signed apparently by every member of the General Convention of the Industrious classes, openly rejecting these my known and proved doctrines and opinions, denouncing what the placard calls the power and corrupting influence of paper money; and declaring that the industrious classes have been 'defrauded by the fraudulent bits of paper, which our state tricksters dignify with the name of money,' and are at this moment being robbed by that system of three-fourths of their labour!!

"Here was an argument which I could not answer. When Lord John Russell, holding the placard in his hand, and reading its contents, triumphantly inquired, 'Of what use would reform be when my own friends rejected its most important objects?' I was paralyzed. I had created the General Convention. It was the offspring of my own brain. I was surrounded by enemies on every side, many of them interested against me and all contending against me. At this very moment, out of my own camp, a mortal weapon was directed against my heart!

"I leave you my friends to judge of my feelings. For twenty-five years I have went through life in incessant labours, contending, by day and by night, against the fraud, cruelty, and oppression, which the lauded and monied aristocracy have been practising upon the industrious classes by means of gold money. During this long period the hope of benefit to myself has never crossed my mind. I had at last almost broken down the oppressors of my country; twelve hundred thousand of my countrymen had adopted my views, as above stated, when the very delegates of the industrious classes joined the ranks of my enemies against me.

"I called to mind my prophecy at Holloway Head. I saw that the doom of my country was sealed. 'It is said in natural history that the bear, when a bar of red-hot iron is thrown against him, immediately seizes the iron in his paws, and the more torture the red-hot iron inflicts, the more closely the monster hugs the metal, even to his breast.'

Mr. Attwood is not the kind of bear to hug red-hot iron. He is not the sort of monster to burn himself. He may make the tinder, forge the steel, find the flint, and strike the spark; but he will not be in the fire.

What follows is highly curious and illustrative of the Chartist agitator's morality:—

"My dear friends and fellow townsmen I am borne down under the difficulties which surround me. I have always urged upon the people the doctrines of peace, law, order, loyalty, and union; and I have proved, upon a hundred occasions, that here lies their strength and their victory. The General Convention, in opposition to me, have, in a great degree, relied upon 'arms,' and 'physical force.' I have always urged the absolute necessity of harmony, friendship, and mutual co-operation and good-will between masters and men, and between the lower and middle classes of the community. The General Convention have not supported this view of mine, but many of them have seen discord and hatred, between these two most important classes of men. These differences of opinion I have borne with patience; but after so many years of incessant labour, to find all my exertions thrown away, and my measures of relief rejected alike by the aristocracy on the one hand, and by the delegates on the other, is more than I can patiently endure."

Mr. Attwood could bear with patience the instigation of his Chartist colleagues to physical force and the use of arms, and also their dissent from his lessons of harmony, so long as he supposed that, if blood flowed in, consequence of the violence recommended, its streams would turn the bank paper mill, and it was not till this result appeared impossible that his toleration of the most savage counsels was exhausted.

We now come to an example of Mr. Attwood's refinement of prudence for self—

"My friends, in final reply to your kind and gratifying invitation to me, to attend a great meeting in Birmingham, for the purpose of restoring harmony and reconciliation amongst the different classes of our townsmen. I have to say that I do not think it prudent to do so in the present excited state of men's minds. The enemies of the people, always on the watch to injure the people's cause, with spies, traitors, enthusiasts, and fools, would undoubtedly be at work. Mischiefs of some kind would probably be produced, and that mischief, whatever it might be, would most certainly be laid at my door."

So that the mischief be not laid at Mr. Attwood's door, he looks at the chances of its production with the most stoical composure. He is only cautious of it when it comes too near home. He

has no objection to manufacturing the combustibles, and staving them in the magazines; but when the place is on fire he declines going to the spot to put out the flames, for fear of an explosion.

Here is another specimen of the extent to which this gentleman was prepared to go for the accomplishment of his crochets of a paper currency, and of the egotism which he alone weighs against the vast troubles into which he would have plunged the country. Mr. Attwood thus quotes a speech which he made so recently as last August, at a Birmingham meeting:—

"You have placed me at your head. If I should succeed in giving you the liberty, and not succeed in rectifying the currency, and consequently, in giving you the prosperity, the liberty will but precipitate anarchy, and your misery will be greater than even it now is. I must dare this great contingency; and I must trust to the confidence of the industrious classes, and to the wisdom and virtue of the forty-nine delegates whom they will elect, to enable me to ensure the prosperity and the liberty at the same time. Without this my prospect is but gloomy. If I fail in the great work of liberty, I shall fall under the vengeance of the borough-mongers; and if I fail in the great work of prosperity, I shall fall under the fury of a disappointed and exasperated people."

Against all the tremendous mischiefs and miseries of anarchy in such a country as this, in which a day's cessation of law would be fraught with a century's ruin; Mr. Attwood has nothing to consider, nothing to weigh, but the personal pronoun, the little "I," which comprehends all that is to be thought of and cared for, in his mind, except paper money. The horrors of anarchy Mr. Attwood does not vouchsafe to put in the scale against the transcendent virtues of paper money; the only reflection he condescends to balance for a moment against the crochets, to be laboured for, *per fas et nefas*, is how the failure would affect himself!

Let it not be thought that we are bestowing more words on the conduct of this gentleman than the subject calls for. It is of great importance to keep in view the original causes of public mischiefs, and not to let them sink away from the responsibility fairly attaching to them in the first confusion traceable to their reckless enterprises.

RIDING WITH LADIES.—We are glad to see that the important question of which side gentlemen should take when riding on horseback with ladies, is engaging the attention of the learned, and of the press. It is of more importance than many a dispute which has brought the parties to blows. It is a question which evidently has two sides to it, and ought to be discussed with a zeal by those who never change sides.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

We have seen no part of the discussion referred to, but it is a question of some importance in equestrian accomplishments. We know not the reason, but it is true the New York gentlemen are generally and obstinately in the wrong in this matter. So we said two or three years ago, but to no purpose—the gentlemen, with scarcely an exception, still persisting in riding upon the right side of the lady, which is wrong. We believe the reason assigned is, that should their horses crowd, if the gentlemen rides upon the left, there will be danger of crushing the lady's feet. But this is no good reason. Unless a gentleman understands managing his horse; he has no business to ride with a lady. And it is the province of a cavalier to have his sword arm always at the service of the lady. Should her horse become too restive, or attempt to run, he must be prepared to seize the bridle. And this he cannot do when riding upon the lady's right unless with his bridle arm, which he needs for his own steel. And besides, how difficult and awkward it is for a lady to twist her neck round so as to be able to converse with her knight, while he is upon her right. Her face is necessarily in the opposite direction, and there should ride the knight, that he may bask in the sun-beams of her beauty, while his sword-arm is ever disengaged and ready for her protection.—As we ride much ourselves, we are compelled to encounter the daily annoyance of the awkward riding of our masculine gallants, who compel their ladies to converse with turned heads over their shoulders.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

[The custom of having the lady on the left, is borrowed from the English custom, but here without the reason, which applies in that country. In England travellers meeting each other are obliged by law, to take the left hand side; if therefore, the lady were not on the left side of the gentlemen she would be exposed to danger from the approaching vehicles. For the better protection of the lady therefore, it is customary for the gentlemen to take the right, or exposed side. In this country, however meeting vehicles pass each other on the right, and if the gentleman is to the right of the lady on horseback, he is all in the wrong. In this country it is preposterous to be on the right, in riding with a lady.]

CHURCH MUSIC.

What is the reason that, while we retain the collects, the creeds, the psalms of the ancient Catholic Church, we reject the magnificent music which renders those inspired words ten times more impressive? Did we substitute anything better, or purer, all would be right; but the sacred (so called) music in most of our churches is infamous, and our cathedral services—except on particular occasions—are gone through in so somnolent a style, as to have anything but the inspiring influence which should be the effect of choral thanksgiving. We have heard, and on good too, that in one of the most celebrated of these

establishments, a minor canon is in the habit of pairing and trimming his nails during the performance of what he ought to consider his sacred duties. Few are the hearts which music cannot soften, by our culpable inattention and carelessness, we leave this powerful engine entirely in the hands of the Romanists.—*New Monthly.*

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

It is worthy of remark, that our government are at this moment only seeking to effect a measure of national improvement which, upwards of seventeen centuries since, formed a feature in the policy of the Roman governors of Britain. One of the earliest acts of the administration of the wise and benevolent Agricola, was the education of the sons of the British chiefs in the liberal arts. Schools were next established and maintained in all the principal towns of Roman Britain; as they were throughout the Roman empire in general. There are still extant many imperial edicts relating to these public seminaries, in which privileges are conferred upon the teachers, and regulations laid down as to the manner in which they were to be appointed, the salaries they were to receive, and the branches of learning they were to teach. No account of the British schools in particular has been preserved; but there is evidence enough to show that National Education was one of the earliest advantages of the Roman dominion in Britain. *Literary World.*

EPICURISM.—"May I help you to some beef?" said the master of the house to the late Mr. Brummeil. "I never eat beef, nor horse, nor anything of that sort," answered the astonished and indignant epicure.

CHINESE CHILDREN.—The children crawl and play about the boats on the rivers in China with a little double-headed short wood tied to their necks, to prevent their sinking out of reach and sight when they topple over, which often happens; the mother pulling them in as she would the wood alone—a more precious article! There she sits over her cookery, always rice, and a tiny bit of fish, and vinegar (all done under one cover by steam, with a most inconceivably small bit of fire in a tiny earthen stove), every now and then seizing her scull (most if not all the small boats are sculled), and impelling her little fabric where she wants.

ACQUAINTANCESHIP.

There are some with whom, on this instant, we seem to get acquainted. An hour's accidental association in a stage coach, a steam-packet, or an hotel, does more towards banishing reserve and restraint than many months of daily communication with beings less congenial. They seem to suit us—we part from them with regret; and long afterwards, when their names are forgotten, we remember a pleasant fellow and a happy hour. It is not then that friendships can be made; but we may learn from this the advantage of unpretending good humour and frank benevolence.—*The late T. H. Bayly; Bayly's Misc.*

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May 22.

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