



Newfoundlander

No. 636,

THURSDAY October 10, 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! \$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.

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

One Prize—Dwelling House.

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

One Prize—Dwelling House.

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

One Prize—Dwelling House.

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

One Prize—Dwelling House.

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

One Prize—Dwelling House.

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

One Prize—Dwelling House.

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

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

1 prize, 200 ditto Commercial ditto, \$10 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
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 wheel. 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, Cooper.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

Pursuant to order, the Road Bill was read a 2d time and passed, and sent to Council.

It was then

Resolved.—That a Conference be requested with H. M. Council on the subject of the last conference on the Contingency Bill, and that the following be the instructions to the Managers:—

The House of Assembly have solicited this conference with H. M. Council to lay before that Honorable Body their reasons for dissenting from the views taken by them in the last conference, and to urge a respectful protest against the unwonted course adopted by them of amending a bill providing for the contingent expenses of the Legislature—the history of the Legislature of Newfoundland exhibiting no precedent for such a proceeding.

The Council in the first paragraph of the reasons proposed by them for the last conference, "regret that the grants in several instances proposed in this bill so far exceed the bounds which, in their view, necessity or utility for public good requires, or reason can justify;" but the Assembly would beg leave in reply to say, that they are and ought to be the sole judges of the "necessity and utility" of the grants required for the proper movement of the legislative machinery of their body. They have always carefully abstained from interfering with the Council in charges, because they have always considered it would be indecorous and unparliamentary, and for these reasons they expected a reciprocal forbearance from the Council, particularly when care was taken that no vote should appear therein calculated to awaken acerbities that ought to be permitted to die away.

In considering the several votes objected to, however, it behoves the Assembly to enter into a full explanation of some, and to exhibit to the Council that none of these votes was such as should have called forth from a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature—and that branch, too, not responsible to the public—a reproof so very severe, so unequalled for, so unjust, as that at the close of that paragraph.

The first vote objected to by H. M. Council is that of £753 pounds for defraying the charges of members attending the Assembly during the present Session; and for travelling charges, postages, and extra expenses of members. By a reference to the acts of the last Session and the Session before it will be found that this vote is exactly consonant with the votes for those services hitherto; and therefore the Assembly had every reason to expect that no objection to it would have been started; but as the objection is made, the Assembly feel it due to themselves to give the fullest explanation.

Of the Members regularly attending in the present session, five are now resident in St. John's; their remuneration, therefore, at £42 each, amounts to £210;—six are resident in Outports, and their remuneration, including £20 for travelling charges and other expenses, is £372—to which is added £18 for postages, being at £3 each—the whole making a sum of £600, which, deducted from the sum voted, leaves a balance of £153 to be disbursed, according to a report of a Committee of Contingencies which will appear upon the Journals of the Assembly.

Heretofore, whenever the Council or Assembly needed to carry votes in their contingencies, the object of which they thought it expedient not to express, the course was to cover them in a gross sum, as for general "Contingencies," placing the detail upon their Journals as matter for after reference, as is exemplified in the Journals of both Houses for 1834, '35, '36, '37, and '38, nor did either permit enquiry into the particulars. The Assembly regret it should be now necessary to explain their motive for deviating from that course in the present instance, but feel that the conduct of the Council with respect to the present bill leaves them no alternative.

Her Majesty's Council, as constituted when the Contingency Bill went up to that Body on the 12th ult., consisted of eight Members—four holding their seats by virtue of their office, and four members of the Mercantile Body, who were also members of the Chamber of Commerce,—one of the latter being President, and another Vice-President of the Mercantile Society. That Society since the period of the opening of the present House of

Assembly, had exhibited an unvarying hostility as well to the Representative Body as to the individuals who compose it; and in promoting this personal and political outcry the mercantile gentlemen of the Council had publicly taken a prominent part.

It is unnecessary to enter widely upon this subject,—it is sufficient for the Assembly at present to advert to one incident.—In the first session of 1838, the Assembly judged it necessary, in sustenance of their privileges, to commit certain parties for contempt; the Chamber of Commerce took up their quarrel; and the signature of Members of H. M. Council was appended to a petition highly defamatory of the personal character of the Members of the Assembly, praying that the franchise may be abolished, the House of Representatives set aside, and the entire government and legislation of the country be submitted to the Governor and Council." One of the parties interested, encouraged by this support, sought reparation by law, but the Judgment of the Supreme Court affirmed the privilege of the House.

Thus stood matters in February of the present year, when this Gentleman appearing to decline to go further, the Mercantile Body, for the promotion of their views, urged him to appeal, and actually raised several hundred pounds by subscription to seek to break down the power and destroy the usefulness of the Assembly; and Members of H. M. Council, it is notorious, have not thought it unbecoming to be contributors.

Under such circumstances, made from the Judgment of the Supreme Court, the entire expense of which was incurred by the Mercantile Body, and an Officer of the Council (the Master-in-Chancery was deputed to proceed to London to support it. The House of Assembly must, necessarily, incur expenses to defend their cause in turn, finding a Body abounding in wealth leagued against them; but the Members of the Council who were of the mercantile body, being equal in number to all the others, were sufficiently powerful to negative every measure for the protection of the Assembly, and they had already abundantly testified the will.

One individual Member of the House of Assembly in this emergency, and with this prospect before him, volunteered to advance—first, a sum of Fifty pounds, and subsequently a second sum of the same amount, and even now are further advances demanded; but from the detail above given, and from the conduct of the mercantile gentlemen in the Council upon the bill for defraying the expenses of the delegation, the Assembly were deterred from pursuing the usual course, and, under a pressing necessity of passing the amount, the sum of One hundred pounds to pay off the advance above-mentioned, and the sum of Fifty-three pounds as a further remittance, were included in the above vote.

With reference to the implied objection to the votes of Twenty pounds for travelling charges and Three pounds for postages, to Members resident in the Outports,—now for the first time raised by the Council—the House of Assembly consider it only just and reasonable that such expenses should be defrayed, and therefore must continue to press this vote.

If it be thought proper to give some remuneration to Members resident in St. John's for their loss of time—being obliged to sacrifice much of their personal interests to the public business—is it not reasonable to think that a further vote should be given to Members who are sent in from the Outports, and who are obliged to sacrifice all their time, to incur not only the expense of travelling, &c., but the great inconvenience of a total absence from their families and their business?—and certainly it cannot be urged with any appearance of justice, that the above sums are an extravagant vote of indemnification.

With reference to the objection of the Council to the votes to the Solicitor of the House, the Chairman of Supply and Finance, and the Chairman of Audit, the Assembly are compelled to remark that this too is, on their part, a novel objection, even coming from the Council. The Council object that it is not proper for Members of the House of Assembly "to appropriate to themselves or receive any further emoluments for discharging any duties which devolve upon them as the Representatives of the people beyond the sum of Forty-two pounds," but the Council are aware that in every Legislature under Britain, from the Imperial

THE NEWFOUNDLANDER

Parliament down to the humblest of her Colonies, the principle here objected to prevails.

In the House of Commons the Chairman of Committees receives a splendid salary for his services;—in the House of Lords the Chairman receives a splendid salary for his services;—in the neighbouring Colonies the Chairman is also paid for his services as such—but what need of going further than merely to point to the past votes of the Council, where during the three last sessions they freely admit the principle without a murmur; and, therefore, when such a principle is admitted and acted upon every where else—and when that principle has, session after session, met the sanction of the Council of Newfoundland, of the Executive, and of the Imperial Government—it cannot be thought unreasonable in the Assembly to continue to maintain it.

To the subject of the objection to pay the Solicitor of the House, the Assembly consider the same arguments applicable, nor is it inconsistent with the practice of Legislative Assemblies generally. The Assembly will advert to only one of our sister colonies, Nova Scotia, where it has been not unusual that Members of the Assembly have held, during their session as Members, the office even of Clerk of the House; nay, is not the very same principle held even in Her Majesty's Council where now this objection is mooted, for do we not find that an hon. member of that Body holds the office of Clerk of the Council, and at the same time sits and votes on bills wherein his salary is provided for? There is not a shadow of impropriety in his doing so—certainly, then, it is not improper for a Member of the Assembly to do the same!

The Council object that the Members of the Assembly are allowed forty-two pounds for their attendance as Members, and they therefore imply that any additional remuneration for services performed is improperly allowed. The Assembly in the votes now in question considered that they had to remunerate Members for services performed, not for the parties themselves, but at the desire and for the convenience of the whole House.

The Assembly cannot be denied the right of seeking for the acquirements requisite for the due and effectual performance of the public business, and whether they find the necessary qualifications without or within the House, it is a duty they owe the public to avail themselves of them.—This principle is applicable in every country, but if it never were practised elsewhere, the peculiar circumstances of Newfoundland may often render its use imperative.—It is not the duty of every Member to sit in the chair of a committee which the public interests require should be permanently occupied by the same individual, and where much labour not only in the House, out of doors, much research and investigation, unceasing labour is requisite.

It is not the duty, nor would it tend to the public interests, that each Member of the House should prepare his own bills; it is necessary therefore in accordance with usage, to delegate that charge to one individual, and to remunerate his labour and services by a salary, and occasionally by an additional vote for extra services; heretofore the house could go abroad and employ a person out of doors for that service, but now they find it expedient to employ a Member of their own Body, and having employed him, and he having performed this duty, not for himself, but for all the Members of the House, it is the duty of the House to see those services properly remunerated.

The next objection of the Council is one extremely uncourteous to the Assembly; and looking to votes which have obtained this very Session, the unanimous assent of the Council, the Assembly in respect for her Majesty's Council, will refrain from expressing their opinions upon. The votes herein objected to are the following, which were granted for extra services in a Session now of nearly five months continuance.

Doorkeeper ten pounds; Messenger five pounds; Under-Doorkeeper five pounds; Second Doorkeeper five pounds; Assistant Messenger five pounds; and the further sum of five pounds deducted from the salary of the Messenger.

Now, when it is taken into consideration that the united salaries of the Doorkeeper and Messenger of the House of Assembly fall considerably short of the salary given to the High Constable of St. John's, and that the salaries of the inferior officers are scarcely one half the amount of the salary of the commonest constable, it would not appear reasonable to object that, when the Session ran to the length of a full month beyond the period of its usual continuance these individuals should be made to suffer without remuneration; beside this, the House of Assembly must be considered the best, as they are and ought to be the sole judges of the amount of remuneration due to their own servants.

The objection to the vote for extra services to the Assistant Clerk is liable to the same observations; this officer's services terminate not like those of the clerk, with the termination of the Session, they continue to occupy his time and absorb his attention through the whole of the vacation also.

But the Assembly by these latter objections, are compelled to turn to other votes of the Council to show that the objections at present urged against the Bill for the contingencies of the Legislature, do not appear to have emanated from principles of economy.

The Clerk of the House at present holds his appointment under the Crown, all the officers just mentioned have been chosen by the representatives of the people, a vote of fifty pounds for extra

services in preparing the journals for printing, is embraced in this very bill to the Clerk of the House, and that vote is not objected to; and the Clerk of the House is not a person totally dependant for the support of his family upon the proceeds of one office. He not only holds this place, but a variety of others, the salary for two of which is by statute fixed at three hundred pounds per annum, and the fees attendant upon all are most extensive.—The Assistant Clerk holds but the one office receives nothing from the public but this paltry stipend—the Council adopt the vote for the rich Pluralist appointed by the Crown,—they reject the paltry five and ten pounds to the Doorkeepers of the Assembly, and to their Assistant Clerk.

In the Bill of Supply lately adopted by the Council, that honorable Body also admit the propriety of giving extra votes for extra services—but here again it happens to be the wealthy Crown-appointed pluralist who enjoys their favour! It is only the humble officers appointed by the Assembly to whom it is objectionable in the eyes of the Council to pass votes to pay them for their labour in a Session occupying five months of that Season when, only, labour and attention are of any value in Newfoundland. The Clerk's in the Secretary's Office get an extra vote for extra services, but they are officers of the Crown holding pluralities worth at least from £300 to £400 per annum each, the Assistant Clerk of the Assembly and the Assistant Doorkeepers and Messengers of the Assembly have no claim!

But one of these latter officers with all those rich emoluments, holds the office of Usber of the Black Rod in the Council, and the Council without consulting the Assembly, raised his salary very nearly fifty per centum beyond what it was from the establishment of the Legislature, although to hold this office he must be absent from his other office, for which he is paid by the public £200 per annum, besides an occasional vote for extra services; to this arrangement the Assembly assented, because they thought it would be indecorous in the extreme if they were to charge her Majesty's Council with a "profuse and unnecessary" expenditure in this branch of the public service; They contented themselves with making a corresponding advance in the salary of their Sergeant-at-arms who, although an officer appointed at present by the Crown also, yet holds no other, and therefore can retain it without sacrificing his duties elsewhere.

As to the threat of the Council that they will on a future occasion regulate the number and remuneration of the servants of this House, the Assembly will pass it over in perfect silence!

With regard to the objection to the votes to Mr. Beck, late Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Dillon, late acting-Clerk, the Assembly consider that as Mr. Beck had held the appointment up to the very moment of the opening of the present session—and as he was necessarily, in compliance with the duties that devolved upon him, on his appointment, in attendance on the House, unaware of any determination adverse to his continuance in office,—this House thought themselves bound in justice to pay him his salary for the session according to the rate at which he had before been remunerated; and as Mr. Dillon was appointed to the office of Acting Clerk of the House, without at present arguing whether the House was right or wrong in that appointment—if they were right, Mr. Dillon ought immediately be paid; if they were wrong, it is not he whom the Council should condemn. In either case the Assembly were bound in justice to pay him, he having not only been appointed, but having acted several days in that capacity.

The next vote objected to by the Council is one for certain law charges incurred by the Assembly, which although the party employing is liable to pay, the party defeated in the actions would not be liable to. The services here referred to were performed on the requisition of the Assembly—the party judged himself bound to obey their order as he would that of the Council—and having been employed by them the public are bound to pay him, and therefore do they press this account.

The last vote objected to by the Council is one to the Proprietor of the *Patriot* newspaper for printing, and although the House refused to comply with the requisition of the Council by explaining their contingencies, they hesitate not here to enter into an ample explanation. This vote is *bona fide* a vote for defraying the expenses of printing, but in the following manner:—The sum of £178 18s. is the charge for the work of printing, and the remaining £101 is the amount of expenses incurred by the Printer in obeying an order of the House for that printing.

The Printer of the House, by an order dated 4th July, 1837, was bound to publish the reports and proceedings of the House, and in compliance with this order he published a report of the House, for which publication he was sued and damages as for libel were recovered against him £80, which with the expenses amounted to the sum in question.—He petitioned the House for an indemnity, and the House provided that indemnity in manner above-mentioned, and the reasons which are given under the head of the first item adverted to in these reasons, will also apply here to account for this vote not being given openly in the Bill.

The House of Assembly regret exceedingly that the extraordinary and unprejudiced course adopted on the present occasion by Her Majesty's Council should leave them no option, but oblige them to enter thus fully into all these subjects, and to advert to circumstances they would fain have forgotten. Having made this explanation, they will once more afford Her Majesty's Council an

opportunity of doing justice to the motives and dispositions of the Assembly by sending up another Bill, and then they will consider they have discharged their duty to themselves and to their Country.

WILLIAM CARSON, *Speaker*,
House of Assembly, Oct. 5th, 1839.

MONDAY, Oct. 7.

Mr. Nugent moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the contingent expenses of the Legislature, and the same was read a first and second time, and committed, and the chairman reported progress and asked for leave to sit again.

It was then ordered that Mr. Nugent and Mr. Winsor do go up to her Majesty's Council and request a conference on the subject of the last conference on the contingency bill.

The Master in Chancery brought down from the Council a message informing the House that the Council do not accede to the conference requested by the House on the amendments made by the Council in the contingency bill, because the Assembly having rejected the bill as amended by the Council, it is no longer before the Legislature.

A committee was then appointed to prepare a message to the Council, on the subject of the said message.

TUESDAY.

It was resolved that a message be sent to her Majesty's Council on the subject of their message, which was adopted.

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

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from her Majesty's Council a message acquainting the house in reply to their message of this day, that the Council do not accede to the request of the House for a conference on the contingency bill for the reasons before given.

WEDNESDAY.

The House read the contingency bill a 3d time and passed, and sent to Council

Committees were appointed to search the Journals of the Council to ascertain what proceedings had been had on road bill and contingency bill; and the committee having complied with the instructions of the House, handed in their reports.

The House then entered into a resolution to the effect that the two road bills sent up from the House having been lost in the Council, the public interests would be consulted by having a third bill sent up.—Adjourned to Friday.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

On proroguing Parliament, on the 27th August.
"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The public business having been brought to a close, I have now to perform the satisfactory duty of releasing you from your long and laborious attendance in Parliament.

"I rejoice that a deficient treaty between Holland and Belgium, negotiated by the mediation of the Five Powers, has settled the difference between those two countries, and has secured the peace of Europe from dangers to which it had so long been exposed.

"The same concord which brought these intricate questions to a peaceful termination prevails with regard to the affairs of the Levant. The Five Powers are alike determined to uphold the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire, and I trust that this union will insure a satisfactory settlement of matters which are of the deepest importance to the whole of Europe.

"It has afforded me the sincerest pleasure to have been able to assist in effecting a reconciliation between France and Mexico. Intent upon preserving for my subjects the blessings of peace, I am highly gratified when I can avail myself of an opportunity of removing misunderstandings between other Powers.

"I have recently concluded with the King of the French a convention, calculated to put an end to differences which has arisen of late years between the fishermen of Great Britain and of France. This convention, by removing causes of dispute, will cement that union between the two countries which is so advantageous to both, and so conducive to the general interests of Europe.

"I shall continue to pursue with perseverance the negotiations in which I am engaged, to persuade all the powers of Christendom to unite in a general league for the entire extinction of the Slave Trade, and I trust that, with the blessing of Providence, my efforts in so righteous a cause will be rewarded with success.

"I regret that the differences which led to the withdrawal of my Minister from the Court of Teheran have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted by the Government of Persia.

"In order to fulfil the engagements announced to you at the opening of the present Session, the Governor General of India has moved an army across the Indus, and I have much satisfaction in being able to inform you that the advance of the expedition has been hitherto unopposed, and there is every reason to hope that the important objects, for which these military operations have been undertaken, will be finally obtained.

"I have observed with much approbation the attention which you have bestowed upon the internal state and condition of the country. Entirely concur in the measures which you have framed for the preservation of order, the repression of crime, and the better administration of justice in the metropolis; and I have given a cordial assent to the Bills which you have presented to me for the establishment of a more efficient constabulary force in those towns which peculiarly required it, and for effecting the important object of generally extending and invigorating the civil power throughout the country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"I thank you for the zeal and readiness with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the year.

"It has been with satisfaction that I have given my consent to a reduction of the Postage Duties. I trust that the Act which has passed on this subject will be a

relief and encouragement to trade, and that by facilitative of much social advantage and improvement. I have given directions that the preliminary step should be taken to give effect to the intention of Parliament, as soon as the inquiries and arrangements required for this purpose shall have been completed.

"The advantageous terms upon which a considerable amount of the Unfunded Debt has been converted into Stock, afford a satisfactory proof of the reliance placed on the credit and resources of the country, as well as on your determination to preserve inviolate the National Faith.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great pain that I have found myself compelled to enforce the law against those who no longer concealed their design of resisting by force the lawful authorities, and of subverting the institutions of the country.

"The solemn proceedings of Courts Justice, and the fearless administration of the laws by all who are engaged in that duty, have checked the first attempts at insubordination; and I rely securely upon the good sense of my people, and upon their attachment to the Constitution, for the maintenance of law and order, which are as necessary for the protection of the poor as for the welfare of the wealthier classes of the community."

The Lord Chancellor then declared it to be her Majesty's pleasure that Parliament be prorogued 'til the 24th of October next, after which the Queen retired, attended by the officers of the crown, &c.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), OCTOBER 10, 1839.

Since our last, we have received by recent arrivals from Britain, London dates to the 4th Sept., Parliament was prorogued on the 27th August by her Majesty, whose speech on the occasion is in our publication. The Melbourne Ministry has undergone a re-construction, and Mr. Poulett Thomson goes out as Civil Governor of Canada, in the room of Sir John Colborne—the Colonies are, by the arrangements placed under the control of Lord John Russell, whose former office of Home Secretary is confided to the keeping of the Marquis of Normandy. These are the most important changes, and upon the whole it must be admitted that the affair of re-construction indicates the want of fitting material for a Cabinet amongst the adherents of the present Government.—We should gladly see such men as Lord John Russell and the Marquis of Normandy continue in office, if they had associated with them a sufficiency of talent, and that their acts elicited the decided concurrence of the country, but with such an opposition in the Lords, and a majority in the Commons scarcely deserving the name, there is not in the ministry that brilliancy or commanding talent which would, under such difficulties be requisite for the propulsion of the state machinery, and their retirement, therefore, would not now involve any cause for regret. But it is an old adage that before the old structure is razed the materials should be at hand for the erection of a new edifice. We are rather sceptical on the subject, but if a government better suited to the exigencies of the country can be brought together, the sooner such an event is realized the better.

It has been suggested to us, that the publication of a weekly price current would be a desideratum. We have accordingly prepared a statement from the best information, and we shall continue to publish it in future carefully corrected, and accompanied by such further information on the subject as may seem desirable from time to time.

Arrived last evening, the Brig Angler, from London, in 52 days.

Arrivals at Liverpool hence,—the Neptune, Harmony, Erin, Hope.

Entered outwards at Liverpool for Newfoundland—Neptune, Dash, Erin, Hope, Harmony.

The *It* from Hambro' reports the *Pictou*, sailed about the 27th August, and *Trusty 3d* Sept., for this port.

The *Cicely*, from Copenhagen,—left loading—Norval, Wills, for Harbor Grace.

Arrivals—From Halifax, Mrs. Conroy. From Liverpool, Mr. Boyd, Miss Boyd. From London, Lieut. Mason, R. V. C., Mrs. Mason, Mr. R. Barnes.

Died, on Monday morning last, at the Rectory, in his 59th year, after an illness of 8 weeks, which was borne with patient resignation to the Divine will, the Rev. F. H. CARRINGTON, B. A., of Wadham College, Oxford—and for 26 years a Missionary of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, in this colony,—during 20 of which he was Rector of this Parish, and Chaplain to the Garrison in this town.

By his family he will be long and deeply deplored, as a most affectionate husband and kind father; whilst we feel certain that this melancholy announcement will create sincere regret amongst all to whom his many amiable qualities had deservedly endeared him.

His remains will be interred with military honours THIS DAY, Thursday, at 2 o'clock, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend.—COMMUNICATED.

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.



PORTS CORNER.

(From the Bermudian)

ON THE DEATH OF LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

"LADY FLORA HASTINGS is dead! The broken-hearted victim of unfeeling detraction is delivered from her persecutors; but the recollection of her fate will not soon pass away. It will live with the memory of her virtues as long as the sufferings of innocence, hurried by calumny to an early grave, are remembered and regretted upon earth.

"But the fair sufferer sleeps well—afflicted virtue has found the repose which cannot be taken from her—let us pity her persecutors. The pangs of calumniated innocence are over!—Extracted from the Morning Herald.

Oh I bear her to her fathers' grave,
And may the turf rest lightly on her;
Her noble heart would rather brave
The blight of Death before dishonour!
Malice has now achieved its worst,
Exhausted all its deadliest stings,
But she—the fleshly barrier burst—
Is sheltered by the King of Kings!

Sad are the tales of fire and wreck,
Sad the accounts of blood and slaughter;
Sadder, when bow'd is Virtue's neck,
Sadder, the death of Scotia's daughter.
Within Britannia's Royal Hall
From her own soil transplanted thither,
That beautiful flower was doomed to fall,
To hang its graceful head, and wither!

She by the envious slanderer's dart
With quenchless fury was assailed,
But nobly she performed her part,
And virtue triumphed—Truth prevailed!
But ne'er by her to human ear
A sigh was breathed—a word was spoken,
Yet the cold worm was preying there,
And soon that gentle heart was broken!

She died—and freely she forgave
All those, who blinded by their malice,
In sadness brought her to the grave,
And filled for her Affliction's chalice.
And sweetly calm as Summer's breath
Steal'd o'er the bright unruffled water,
She yielded to th' embrace of Death
For the grim King no terrors brought her.

And thou, fond Mother, from thy child
By Death's dark gate art ever parted,
And in this dreary, darkness wild
Must wander—lonely, broken-hearted!
The Rose of all within thy bower
The best-beloved—most fondly cherish'd,
Has sunk 'neath the maligners' power,
And from thy side has wither'd—perish'd!

May those who caused thy deep heart-rending
Ne'er feel the pangs of blighted love,
But low in deep contrition bending,
Implore God's pardon from above!
And may they trust in Him alone
Who to the last sustain'd thy daughter;
And when her earthly race was run,
Thro' "the dark vale" in safety brought her.

Then bear her to her fathers' grave,
And may the turf rest lightly on her;
Her noble heart would rather brave
The blight of Death, before dishonour!
And from her impolluted bosom
May violets in the early Spring
In rich luxuriance sweetly blossom,
And o'er her tomb their fragrance fling!

MEHEMET ALI.

He was born at Cavalla in Roumelia, and he told me he was the youngest of sixteen children.—He was much indulged by his father and mother, and was a great favourite of his brothers and sisters. He once said to me, "Do not wonder if I am sometimes impatient and want to have my own way. I was never used to contradiction. I have scarcely ever known misfortune. I was born under a smiling star, and that star has smiled upon me all my life through." I should tell you that Mehemet Ali was forty-six years old before he had learned either to read or to write. This he told me himself. I have heard that he was taught by his favourite wife. But he is fond of reading now; and one day when I entered his divan unannounced, I found him quite alone, with his spectacles on, reading a Turkish volume, which he was much enjoying, while a considerable pile of books were by his side.

"It is a pleasant relief, he said, from public business; I was reading some amusing Turkish stories" (probably the Arabian Nights); "and now let us talk—what have you to tell me?"—There is a great deal of sagacity in Mehemet Ali's conversation, particularly when he knows or discovers, as he usually does, the sort of information which his visitor is most able to give. He discourses with engineers about mechanical improvements—with military men on the art of war with sea-officers on ship-building and naval manoeuvres—with travellers on the countries they have visited—with politicians on public affairs.—He very willingly talks of foreign countries and princes and statesmen, and is in the habit of mingling in the conversation all sorts of anecdotes

about himself and the events connected with his history.

His phrases are often poetical, and he, like most Orientals, frequently introduces proverbs and imagery. I heard him once say, speaking of the agriculture of Egypt, "When I came to this country I only scratched it with a pin, I have now succeeded in cultivating it with a hoe; but soon I will have a plough passing over the whole land." You asked me, George, if he were not a cruel prince? and that he certainly is not, for many a generous deed has he done, and seldom will it be found that the reign of a Turkish Sovereign is so little stained with blood.

Mehemet Ali's great pride is Ibrahim Pacha; a victorious leader is always an object of admiration among Mussulmans, and Ibrahim Pacha's career has been one of brilliant military success.—His father is fond of talking of his first-born son, and intended successor. "I did not know him," he said, "I had not an unbounded confidence in him for many, many years; no, not till his beard was almost as long as my own, and even changing its colour," said the Pacha to me; "but now I can thoroughly trust him." On the part of Ibrahim Pacha, though in rank above his father (for the Pacha of the Holy Cities is the first Pacha of the Ottoman empire), there is always the utmost deference to Mehemet Ali's will.—For the most difficult circumstances of his life he has always referred to his renowned sire for advice, and whenever he has been pressed by the representatives of the great powers of Europe, he has invariably answered, that he should abide by the instructions he received from his father.—Bowring's Minor Morals, Part 3.

EXAMINATION OF A MIDSHIPMAN.

The following humorous account of the examination of a midshipman in the English naval service, is extracted from an article in a late British Magazine:

I remember at Malta one unfortunate youth named Richards, the day of whose trial was fixed, and who, from the known character of his judges, had good reason to be anxious about the result. On the morning previous to his examination, I found him in a dreadfully agitated state; and in order to encourage and re-assure him as much as I could, I took him out with me and endeavoured during a long walk to explain to him any difficulties that occurred. After a good deal of questioning and cross-questioning, finding himself at fault, he began to take courage, and to look forward with confidence to the result of the morrow.

We had been perambulating about in this manner for a couple of hours, and I was just about to accompany him on board, when whom should we meet, plump in the face, but one of the passing skippers.

"Well, youngster!" said the skipper, addressing my companion; "so you are going to pass to-morrow, eh!—to try, at least, eh! Very well, see you are prepared, for it shall be no child's play. I'll work, boy; I promise you I will."

"It will never do, Ned!" said the poor fellow to me, as soon as the captain was gone. "It will never do—I'm sure to be rejected!"

"Nonsense," I replied. "Keep your spirits up, and never say I die. Every body knows that fellow does not always bite when he snarls."

"Well," said the desponding youth, "it may be, but you'll see I'll be rejected."

The eventful hour at length arrived; and poor Richards approached his fate with a palpitating heart. As there were six others for trial at the same time, they were apportioned among the different captains; each taking upon himself the examination of one.

"If you will allow me," said our friend of the previous day to the senior officer; "if you will allow me, I should like to examine Mr. Richards."

"Certainly," replied the senior captain, and the poor fellow, white as a sheet, was immediately called forward.

"Now, Sir," said the captain, addressing him and assuming a very grave and severe expression of countenance; "now, sir, let us see what sort of an officer of the watch, sir, of the Dido frigate—don't forget her name, sir,—there's a heavy gale of wind from the southward—do you hear, sir? Pay attention to what I'm saying to you, sir!—I'll lay my life you have forgotten what point the wind was in,—mark me, sir, for it's important,—the gale is from the southwest. Plenty of sea-room, sir: vessel made all snug for the night, lying to under trysails? Well, sir, the captain comes on deck, and says—to you—observe what the captain says, sir: he says to you, 'Mr. Richards, how's her head?' You of course make the proper response; after which, the captain, putting his hand in his pocket, takes out a small leathern case—mark, sir, a leathern case!—and presenting it to you in an easy sort of a way, he offers you a segar. Now, sir, answer immediately, sir, which end of the segar would you put in your mouth?"

The poor middy, who, as the captain was proceeding with his address, was looking forward to some awfully formidable question, was so thunder-struck by this unexpected termination of the harangue, that not knowing whether it was meant in joke or in earnest, he stood for a moment without opening his lips.

"Come, sir, cried the captain—'quick—which end?"

"The twisted one," replied the youngster, who was fortunately well practised in the use of segars.

"The twisted one, sir, of an Havana, and either end the same if a Cheroot?"

"Excellent," replied the Captain, throwing him-

self back in his seat in a roar of laughter.

"Capital, sir! very well answered, indeed, sir. Gentlemen, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Richards is extremely well qualified to make an excellent officer."

The youth was accordingly duly passed, and all his evil forebodings ended. This was one of the lucky turns, and we all congratulated him heartily upon having drawn a prize.

BULWER AND HIS WIFE.—The novel lately published by the wife of Bulwer, the novelist, has already passed three editions in England. Its only merit consists in its bitterness, and success with which it portrays the angered feelings of a vindictive woman. N. P. Willis, in the Corsair, gives the following account of the first misunderstanding between Bulwer and his wife.—[Baltimore Chronicle.]

"Bulwer was an ambitious man—full of genius, of profound learning, and liberal views. He had written Pelham, the first of the nineteenth century, and the Disowned, not far behind it in merit. He became a Member of Parliament. To his wife he had breathed his hopes, his ambitious thoughts of what he could effect. He spoke as he would have spoken.—He entered the House of Commons; he rose to speak; it was his first trial; his fame was at its zenith; he saw the lights dance before his bewildered eyes; the student of the one solitary lamp was before blazing and flashing chandeliers, and his heart crept back to his book-girl sanctuary, and his tongue could not utter its beautiful and eloquent sentiments—he failed. Stunned and confounded, he fled to the sanctuary of home, like the culprit to the sanctuary of the church. His wife was in her boudoir—she had heard of his defeat at a party where she was.—Her pride was stung. He entered to receive her sympathy. Dropping him a curtsey, she sneeringly addressed him—"Ah you are the distinguished Edward Lytton Bulwer, author of Pelham and the Disowned. You are the man that was to regenerate England, to overthrow the Grey Ministry. Poor thing! scared by the flare of a candle!" He was overwhelmed with rage, and slapped her on the face. He was pardonable among men, but not among women. The provocation was great. This was one of the first causes of their separation; who was to blame in it? Morality and love will answer the question."

This spirited passage is extracted, not from Willis' "Corsair," as the Chronicle above asserts, but from a review of "Cheveley" in the National Intelligencer, in Washington City, from the pen of Henry J. Brent, a writer inferior to none in the country.—N. Y. Star.

A TETE-A-TETE.—Kate, aloof from the talkers sat at the window watching the shadows as the evening closed in, and enjoying the quiet beauty of the night, which seemed to have scarcely less attractions for Frank, who first lingered near, and then sat down beside her. No doubt there are a great many things to be said appropriate to a summer evening, and no doubt they are best said in a low voice, as being most suitable to the peace and serenity of the hour; long pauses too, at times, and then an earnest word or so, and then another interval of silence, which somehow does not seem like silence either, and perhaps now and then a hasty turning away of the head, or drooping of the eyes towards the ground—all these minor circumstances, with a disinclination to have candles introduced, and a tendency to confuse hours with minutes, are doubtless mere influences of the time as many lovely lips can clearly testify. Neither is there the slightest reason why Mrs. Nickleby should have expressed surprise when—candles being at length brought in—Kate's bright eyes were unable to bear the light, which obliged her to avert her face, and even to leave the room for some short time; because when one has sat in the dark so long, candles are dazzling, and nothing can be more strictly natural than that such results should be produced, as all well informed young people know. For that matter, old people know it too, or did know it once; but they forget these things sometimes, and more's the pity.—Boz.

THE CLOSING SCENES OF MRS HEMANS' LIFE.—She would converse with much of her own kindly cheerfulness sending affectionate messages to her various friends, and recalling old remembrances with vivid and endearing minuteness. Her thoughts reverted frequently to the days of childhood—to the old house by the seashore—the mountain rambles—the haunts and the books which had formed the delight of her girlish years. One evening, whilst her sister was sitting by her bedside, a yellow gleam from the setting sun, which streamed through the half-closed shutters, produced a peculiar effect upon the wall, exactly similar to what used to be observed at sunset in their old school-room at Gwyeh. They both remarked the circumstance, and what a gush of recollections was thus called forth! The association was like that so often produced by a peculiar scent or a remembered strain of music. Yet in all, save that streak of light, how different were the scenes!—The one, a chamber of sickness in a busy city—its windows—(for a back room had been chosen, for the sake of quietness), looking down into a dull court; the other, a cheerful apartment in an old country house, every thing about it bespeaking the presence of happy childhood, and the wide pleasant window opening out upon fresh green fields; beyond them the silver sea; and far in the west, the sun sinking behind the dark promontory of the Ormes Head. And in the inmates of those two rooms, the contrast was no less striking. Of the two joyous children, one "the favourite and

the flower," now a worn and faded form, lay on her dying bed; the other, on the eve of partings worse than death, destined to feel the sad force of the affecting old epitaph:—

"Why do I live, in life's thrall,
Of joy and alle berefte?
Their wings were grown, to heaven they're flowne
'Cause I had none, I'm lefte."
—Memoir of Mrs. H. by her sister.

WILD HORSES IN AMERICA.—(From Travels in North America, by the Honourable Charles Murray, just published).—In the prairies west of the Mississippi, where Mr. Murray travelled among the Indians, there are vast numbers of wild horses, which scour along in troops. Of one of these moving masses, called stampedes, Mr. Murray gives a vivid sketch. "About an hour after the usual time at which the horses were brought in for the night, hobbled, and otherwise secured near the tents and fires of their respective owners, an indistinct sound arose, like the muttering of distant thunder. As it approached, it became mingled with the howling of all the dogs in the encampment, and with the shouts and yells of the Indians. In coming nearer, it rose high above all these accompaniments, and resembled the lashing of a heavy surf upon a beach. On and on it rolled towards us, and partly from my own hearing, partly from the hurried words and actions of the tenants of our lodge, I gathered that it must be the fierce uncontrollable gallop of thousands of panic-stricken horses. As this living torrent drew nigh, I sprang to the front of the tent, seized my favourite riding mare, and in addition to the hobbles which confined her, twisted the long laryette round her fore-legs, then led her immediately in front of the fire, hoping that the excited and maddened flood of horses would divide, and pass on each side of it. As the galloping mass drew nigh, our horses began to snort, prick up their ears, and then to tremble; and when it burst upon us, they became completely ungovernable from terror. All broke loose and joined their affrighted companions, except my mare, which struggled with the fury of a wild beast, and I only retained her by using all my strength, and at last throwing her on her side. On the maddened troop, trampling, in their headlong speed, over skins, dried meat, &c., and throwing down some of the smaller tents. They were soon lost in the darkness of night and in the wilds of the prairie, and nothing more was heard of them save the distant yelping of the curs who continued their ineffectual pursuit. This is a stampede, and is one of the most extraordinary scenes I have ever witnessed; as may easily be imagined by any one who reflects that this race of terror is run in darkness, only partially lighted by the fitful glares of half-extinguished fires, and that it is moreover run by several thousand steeds, driven by terror to ungovernable madness."

MR. WEBSTER IN LONDON.—Willis, in his last letter from England, thus speaks of Mr. Webster: "I have met Mr. Webster at several parties, and have been amused at the sensation produced by his magnificent head. I do not say by his reputation, because three persons out of four who have spoken to me of him, take him to be the Noah Webster of the Dictionary! It would be difficult to make our countrymen believe how ignorant are even the better classes of England of our great names, but I declare to you that I do not think there are ten people in any hundred of those who meet nightly in the drawing rooms of London, who know for what he is celebrated. It has happened to me, not once, but several times, to be asked the question, and twice I have been obliged to rob him of the honour of the great Dictionary. The literary, political, and legal men, however, throng around Mr. Webster, and pay him all the honour and deference which his warmest friends in America could exact or desire. I met him at Hallam's, the historian, a night or two since, where were, Sidney Smith, Babbidge, Milman, Mills, Macready, and a troop of other bright spirits of the times, and his fine head was the focus of all eyes and thoughts. Two ladies near me were discussing his phrenological beauties, when a third broke in with, "Well, I should never think of wasting time at the top of his head. He is the handsomest man I ever saw, bumps or no bumps! Look at his smile." I do not know whether much of this sort of tribute was expected, but Mr. Webster is likely to reap as many compliments as laurels abroad. The American merchants in London, I see, are to give him a dinner, and he is overwhelmed with attention, private and public.

NEW MODE OF RESUSCITATION FROM DROWNING.—At the annual meeting of the Bristol Humane Society on Tuesday, the Society's silver medal was presented to Dr. Fairbrother, of Clifton, for his exertions in recovering a boy who had been under the water in the floating dock for a quarter of an hour, and another quarter of an hour had elapsed before the Doctor could operate upon the body. The most remarkable feature in this case is the new mode by which Dr. Fairbrother succeeded in his laudable object; namely, by closing the boy's mouth with his finger, sucking off the foul air from the lungs through the nostrils, and promoting respiration by pressing on the abdominal muscles on the sides. The usual method is to inflate the lungs, but it is very seldom that persons are recovered by this method if they have been longer than a few minutes under water.—Borrow's Worcester Journal.

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.