



# Newfoundlander

No. 637,

THURSDAY, October 17, 1839.

Sixpence.

### FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

All the toilettes of the moment are of light delicate colours; silk dresses are numerous; the corsages vary; the skirts are very full and long, and the sleeves continue moderate. White is very much worn, but taffetas glace, organdys tamboured in colours, foulards and muslins with pattern satines, are worn. Cannezous bouillonnes, with either long or short sleeves, look very well with a dark silk dress. The fichu Rosino is a new style of pelerine, composed of filet or gros de Naples, black or coloured, with frill of the same. The large silk shawls continue fashionable, and are made in great variety. Shawls of black tulle, a points d'esprit, are also in fashion, lined with colours. Mantelets are made, for young ladies, of spotted tulle, lined with lilac or blue, trimmed with two frills of the same, having a broad hem with ribbon through, the colour of the lining. Very large shawls of plain cashmere are worn in Paris, edged with velvet embroidered with gold and silk mixed. Shawls are also made of the guipure lace over silk, which is also used for dresses, flounces, berthes, and even capotes.

Bonnets continue of the same form; the front enveloping the face. Black lace bonnets are very general. Some very fine Leghous are trimmed with crape lisse and white feathers. The bunches of flowers continue to be placed very low. Bonnets of straw de Livourne, ornamented with long white feathers, tipped with pink or blue, are much worn at Paris. Some are made of straw, and lined with pink, have bunches of roses striped with white. The newest coiffures are the Arminienne, Thebaine, Persane, Oriental; some elegant caps are made of tulle, embroidered in paille, ornamented with wheat ears.

Brooches of gold and enamel of various colours, representing fruits and flowers in their natural colours, with gold fenillage, are fashionable.—From the "London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashions."

### THE RADICALS AND THE MINISTRY.

(From the Globe.)

A morning contemporary says he believes "there is in the country dissatisfaction enough with the Whigs to turn them out, were it not for the apprehension of their being succeeded by the Tories;" and that had twenty members of the House of Commons coincided in Lord Brougham's theory [that more good can be squeezed out of Toryism than is conceded by the Whigs], the doom of the ministry must have been inevitably sealed. We need hardly say, we also believe the latter assertion; and that it seems to us to verge so closely on truism as to be scarcely worth making.

Nor are we disposed to deny that a government which has existed even four or five years must necessarily have excited "dissatisfaction enough"—justly and unjustly. We do not mean to make ourselves the apologists of their faults or defects; or to say that no sins of omission can be laid to their charge. To these we trust will be applied the principle of "progressive reform." Our object just now is to show that there is nothing conclusive in the suppositions hazarded by our morning contemporary against the merits of any practicable combination of men in a ministry.

Our contemporary believes the Whigs would be turned out but for fear of the Tories. Does he not believe they would also be turned out but for fear of the Radicals? He believes that some of their supporters keep them in simply from apprehension that a protracted Tory dynasty might ensue on their overthrow. Does he not believe that other supporters of ministers cling to them chiefly in preference to an apprehended ultimate Radical regimen? He says that, if twenty members thought they could squeeze Radical measures out of the Tories, they would pioneer them to office at the expense of the Whigs. They would be perfectly right politically—for whatever party can force an enemy to carry its measures for it, is sure of ultimate mastery. The more hostile Toryism—the greater the Radical triumph.

These suppositions are, however, absurd—too wild for any one but Lord Brougham. First let us ask—if there are twenty Radical members who would willingly have the Tories for kings, provided they should be viceroys over them—are there not many more ministerialists who, if ministers turned Radical first, would at once throw the majority on the Conservative side? All these suppositions

proceed on what we have ever deemed the mistake, that there are no politicians, in or out of parliament, but strong Tories and Anti-Tories; and that ministers have nothing to do but espouse the views most hostile to Toryism. At that rate, ministers ought to turn Chartists; for it is most certain, the fiercest anti-Conservative feelings (notwithstanding Tory blandishments) burn in the breasts of the politicians of the populace.

Why is it that the twenty members (or whatever the number of Misc-Ministers) are so terribly apprehensive of a Tory ascendancy? We think their apprehensions perfectly reasonable; but we would ask their source? Why, but because they well know, and know from experience, that every admission of Tories, by Radical impatience, tends to increase their strength. It tends to increase their strength, not solely by giving them opportunities to exert the influence which their wealth and local power afford over the constituencies, but by alienating successively from the Liberal ranks all those whose fears of Radicalism are stronger than their hopes of improvement. Our contemporary may make light of politicians of this complexion. We may not participate in their alarms, but we quite understand them; and the evidence which recent events have given of the spirit of Ultra-Radicalism has not been such as to make converts of cautious or moderate persons of any class.

These events have shown what we have always predicted would be plainly visible, whenever any

They have shown that the views and objects proposed to malcontent masses amongst the workpeople are, and must be, very different from those which agitate, and are agitated amongst the better circumstanced and better informed classes. It shall not be our fault if this difference is not kept in mind. Theoretical politicians are too apt to forget it, and to imagine that when they have traced compartments as on a chess board, and ranged the masses in very exact order for the game of politics, they will stay where they are placed, and wait to be moved by the master hand. This has been the mistake of the authors of all radical changes in government. They have not taken along with them the lesson of all human experience; that when the barriers of a social system are completely pulled down, no human builders can erect new ones for the same generation. The multitude cannot be kept within walls it has just seen run up.

On the whole we contend that no blame is deserved by the ministry for no bringing forward plans of experimental change in our institutions. To pacify the discontents which have been stirred into tumult amongst the workpeople, such changes would be worse than useless. They are not what they ask for. The projects founded by honourable members on their own theories, and the scheme of sheer delegation demanded by the People's Charter, are totally different, as well in the principles on which they are founded, as the practical objects at which they aim. It is useless to give what has no resemblance to what has been asked for; if you give it for the mere purpose of satisfying the popular claims.

There are indeed amendments in the machinery and details of the representation, which we conceive may properly, and ought to be undertaken by government. But the main responsibility which at present rests on them is not so much, as it appears to us, in that department of measures (though we do not underrate their importance) for perfecting the reform of parliament, as in the use which they are called upon to make of their power (a power which their opponents have been offered, and have feared to take from them) for the promotion of those measures which are of most real practical urgency. The adoption of the penny postage is "a large instalment" in this department. There are other measures of greater importance; as they press more directly on the circumstances of those classes whose distresses turn them to politicians. It matters not that many of them may not discern the origin of their own evils, and may even call for dangerous remedies. It is the office of a government, deserving the name, to discern and seek to remedy the real sources of social uneasiness. Amongst these we have never ceased to proclaim the burthens which press on commerce and industry. To all of these the eye of the statesman should be anxiously and closely directed; and his hand should neither be slow nor timid to relieve or remove them.

### 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!  
Prizes of Twenty Thousand Dollars!  
Prizes of Fifteen thousand Dollars!  
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 \$100 each	\$20,000
1 Do. 150 shares Mechanics & Trade's ditto ditto	\$15,000
1 Do. 100 shares City Bank Do. do.	\$10,000
1 Do. 100 shares do. do. do. do.	\$10,000
1 Do. 100 shares do. do. do. do.	\$10,000
1 Do. 50 shares Exchange Bank do. do.	\$5,000
Do. 50 do. ditto ditto	\$5,000
1 Do. 25 do. Gas light do.	\$5,000
1 Do. 25 do. do. do.	\$5,000
1 Do. 15 do. Mech. and Trade's do.	\$1,500
Do. 15 ditto ditto	\$1,500
20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank \$100.—each prize \$1,000	\$20,000
10 prizes, each 2 shares of \$100 each—each prize \$200 of Gas Light Bank	\$2,000
200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Bank of Louisiana,	\$20,000
200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the New Orleans Bank,	\$20,000
150 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Union Bank of Florida,	\$15,000
Six Hundred Prizes	\$1,500,000

Tickets, \$20—No Shares.

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

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

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

From the London Sun, Sept. 14.  
COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT RIDER OF THE ROYAL MARINES.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 13.—The Court-martial on the above officer, which has excited no little interest here, was held on board the Britannia, in this harbor on Monday last, and was continued by adjournment until the following day.

The charges against Lieutenant Rider, of her Majesty's ship Madagascar, were preferred against him by Captain Wallis, of that ship, and were as follows:—

1. For unofficerlike conduct on or about the forenoon of the 30th of August, 1833, in wrangling with his attendant private, Edward Gibbons, R. M., and making use of improper language.
2. For unofficerlike conduct on or about the 15th of October, 1833, in making use of violent and abusive language to private John Jupp, when on his post as sentry at the gun-room door.
3. For a direct breach of so much of the second Article of War as relates to being guilty of profane oaths, curses, and excretions, on or about the 29th October, 1833.
4. For contempt to his superior officer on the evening of the before-mentioned 29th of October, when sitting at the gun-room table.
5. For unofficerlike conduct between the 18th and 25th of January, 1833, in infusing discontent into the mind of his attendant private, Thomas Manbury, Royal Marines, respecting the said Thomas Manbury's being sent on fatigue duty.
6. For unofficerlike conduct as reported in First Lieutenant E. Hoeker's letter to him (Captain Wallis) on the 31st of May, 1833, enclosed to Sir T. Harvey in his letter of the 5th June, 1833.
7. For disobedience of orders and unofficerlike conduct in creating a noise on the main deck, the hands being on deck at the time, the ship coming down the river St. Lawrence.
8. For unofficerlike conduct in repeatedly abusing the gun-room servant, more especially in the month of April last, and again on or about the 7th of August last.

The Court, after hearing evidence in support of the above charges, and Lieutenant Rider's defence, proceeded to deliberate on the sentence, which shortly afterwards was delivered as follows:—

"The Court is of opinion, that the first, third, fifth, and eighth of the said charges have been proved in part, and that the fourth and seventh of the said charges have not been proved. But in consideration of the youth and inexperience of the said W. B. Thomas Rider, the Court doth only adjudge him, the said W. B. Thomas Rider, to be severely reprimanded, and to have his name placed at the bottom of the list of second lieutenants of Royal Marines, and he, the said W. B. Thomas Rider, is hereby so sentenced accordingly."

DEPARTURE OF THE RIGHT HON. MR. POULETT THOMPSON FOR CANADA.—PORTSMOUTH, FRIDAY MORNING.—The Right hon. Poulett Thompson, the newly-appointed Governor of Canada (and suite), and Lieutenant General Sir Richard Jackson, K. C. B. (the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in America), and Staff, arrived here on Wednesday evening, to embark on board her Majesty's ship Pique, Captain Boxer, for passage to Quebec. Six horses and eleven carriages were shipped on board the Pique on Thursday, and this day his Excellency and the Commander of the Forces embarked; shortly after which the Pique proceeded to her destination.

Lord Normanby, the Home Secretary, has signified to the memorialists, as well as to the Mayor, the disposition of the Government to send down Mr. Dundas to Birmingham for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of the Magistrates previous to and during the progress of the late riots.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

The Marquis of Waterford, one evening after the toils of the tournament, diverted himself, in his Inn at Irvine, by heating shovelfulls of half-pence, and scattering them burning-hot among a crowd of eager scrambling boys in the street!

The Catholics of the United Empire amount to about one-third of the whole population. If they do not surpass in numbers the members of the Church of England they come next to them. As yet, however, a very small proportion of the public employments have fallen to their lot; and as if to show the gross injustice still practised towards them, and to convince all the world that persecution still lingers in our manners, and that we love it in our hearts, the *Standard* publishes a list of the more important appointments now held by Roman Catholics. Instead of amounting to one-third of the whole, as in reason and justice they might, they are in number just eighteen, and are probably not the one-hundredth of the whole. This is a glaring proof of injustice perpetrated after the law has said it shall cease: and those who quote it, to excite the Protestants against the Catholics, are wholly insensible to shame.—*Sun.*

From the Liverpool Chronicle, Sept. 14.  
CORN AND MONEY.

The embarrassments of the Money-market have made many Corn-law repealers. Men of property are terrified with the prospect of frequently recurring periods of commercial and financial difficulty. Yet as the late Chancellor of the Exchequer declared, for such they must be prepared if they adhere to the Corn-laws—if the system which forces bullion out of the country for wheat is continued.—If Sir R. Peel were Finance Minister, we suspect he would be compelled to fling the Corn-laws after the last Act and *Rotum Domagis*. National

bankruptcy or Corn-law repeal—to that alternative the next bad harvest may reduce the government. Are we even safe, for six months, from a Bank Restriction Act? The average price of wheat is 71s. 4d; and the stock of bullion in the Bank about three millions—a third of the amount which the Bank held in January. Very large orders for foreign corn have been given within the last fortnight, by persons who take every possible precaution to ascertain the relative proportion of supply and demand. We have been informed that the dealers in wheat have again commenced operations for a rise; being satisfied that notwithstanding the greater breadth of land sown, the harvest will not yield more than an average quantity of corn; while the exhaustion of stocks and the growth of population demand an excess over the usual supply.—But whether their calculations be correct or erroneous—whether their speculation turns out profitable or ruinous—this is certain, that large importations of foreign wheat will be made, for which the return must be in gold. And though the amount imported should be much under that supplied from abroad last year, yet an equal degree of embarrassment may be occasioned; for the stock of bullion reported on the 21st of Aug. 1838 was £9,746,000, whereas the last return gave only £3,265,000 as the gold in hand. Hence the means of payment were three times as large in Aug. 1838 as in Aug. 1839.—Should the demands upon the Bank for bullion during the next six months be only half of that which arose in the winter of 1838-9 and last spring, a suspension of specie payments would seem inevitable. The usual means of drawing gold into the Bank have been tried, and apparently exhausted; but with very partial success.—Exchequer Bills were offered for sale till those securities could scarcely find a purchaser. Considerable quantities of Stock were forced upon the market, and lowered prices. The rate discount has been raised to six per cent. A most irregular operation was resorted to for the purpose of obtaining bullion from the Bank of France. Yet, notwithstanding all these extraordinary efforts, the Bank with difficulty retains three millions, to meet a circulation of eighteen millions and deposits of eight millions. Mind too—for this is an important consideration—the Bank's embarrassment is the result of bygone transactions—the exports of bullion to pay for the wheat imported last winter and spring. The consequences of similar operations during the next six months are yet to be encountered with seriously-diminished resources.

The prospect is formidable, and may well shake the firmest nerves. But no provision has been made by the Legislature, no powers demanded by Government, to avert the storm which is gathering round the country. Many haggard themselves with the hope of a superabundant harvest; but we venture to assert that nobody of ordinary information now ventures to expect more than an average in England. Foreign countries may be more fortunate, and we should not be surprised if considerable quantities were introduced at reasonable prices; but then, gold must be paid for almost the entire importation, and the monetary danger would be increased by a plentiful supply of wheat from abroad. Had there been great facilities of procuring corn last year in Europe, the drain of bullion would have been heavier than it actually was; and it is perhaps owing to the scarcity of wheat on the Continent that the Bank of England did not stop payment. It is calculated that about six millions was paid for imported wheat; suppose the sum required had been nine or ten millions, what balance would have remained in Threadneedle-street? And if only three millions are wanted for similar operations in the present autumn and ensuing winter, what stock of bullion will the periodical accounts exhibit?—*Spectator.*

The Newfoundland.

St. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), OCTOBER 17, 1839.

We have been favoured with London papers to the 14th ult., brought by the Velocity, from which we have taken some extracts into our present number.

On Saturday last, after a protracted session of near five months' continuance, the Legislature was prorogued by His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency accompanied by the usual suite, arrived at the Court House, (in front of which a guard of honour of the Royal Veteran Companies was drawn up to receive him) at 2 o'clock; and proceeded to the Council Chamber, when having taken his seat on the Throne, the President of the Council directed the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the House of Assembly to attend; and Mr. Speaker and the Members having attended accordingly, his Excellency after giving his assent to eleven Bills, passed during the Session and was pleased to deliver the following SPEECH:

"Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:  
"I am happy to be at length enabled to terminate a session of unexpected and inconvenient duration.

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:  
"I am to thank you in her Majesty's name for the Supplies, which shall be majestically applied to their prescribed purposes.

"At the same time I cannot but express my unfeigned and poignant regret that the various and urgent representations which it has been my duty to make on behalf of the sick and impotent Poor, and of Orphans and Idiots, have not resulted in

any provision for those unfortunate sufferers." The president of the Council then, by command of the Governor, declared it to be his Excellency's will and pleasure that the General Assembly be prorogued to Wednesday the 1st January next, and the same was prorogued accordingly.—*Gaz.*

The Commercial Society of this town, have presented the sum of £100 to the men of the ROYAL ARTILLERY and VETERAN COMPANIES, to recompense them for the injury done their clothes, while assisting at the fire on the 18th ult.,—and have also presented to the widow of Thomas Brennan, private in the Royal Veteran Companies, who lost his life on that occasion, the sum of thirty pounds. These donations were accompanied by suitable addresses to the Commanding Officers, from the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the hon. W. Thomas.

Arrivals.—In the Trusty, from Hambro, Mr. T. Cusack. In the Velocity, from Liverpool, Mr. & Mrs. Francis, Mr. J. B. Bulley, Mr. R. Clapp.

Departures.—In H. M. S. Cleopatra, for Halifax, —Rev. Mr. Stirling, Mr. H. Dickson.

Married, on Friday evening last by the Revd. T. F. H. Bridge, Mr. Butters, of the firm of Donnelly and Butters, Merchants, to Miss Harriet Brine, third daughter of John Brine, Esq. of this town.

On Sunday evening last, by the Revd. Thomas Waldron, Mr. Wm. Bast Dryer, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. John Flood of this Town.

The Native, and Kingloch for Cork, will sail after one fine day.

The Dash, Erin, Harmony, and Hope left Liverpool for this port previously to the sailing of the Velocity.

The Lady Turner would leave Greenock about the 20th ult.—The Aquafort was also on the berth for Newfoundland.

Sailed on Saturday last, H. M. S. Cleopatra Captain Lushington, for Halifax.

Shipping Intelligence

Custom-House

Port of St. John's.

- ENTERED.
- Sept. 26.—American Brig Historian, Tinker, New-York—1400 bbls flour, 71 bbls apples and pears, 31 bbls wheat, 1500 hogshead staves.
- 27.—Dove, Mermaid, Boston—125 puns molasses, 94 bbls apples, &c.—Courier, Lavache, Nova Scotia—18 M. lumber.—Spanish Brig Tres Hermanos, De Cortina, Havana—ballast.
- 30.—Steadfast, Kirkpatrick, Bermuda—ballast—Helen Laird, Greenock—general cargo.—Spanish Brig Norman, Bacu, Havana—140 puns and 21 bbls molasses, 74 bbls, and 7 hhd. sugar, 18 boxes segars.—Tally Ho, Miles, Hamburg—300 bbls pork, 100 bbls flour, 100 firkins butter, 290 bags bread, 100 barrels oatmeal and peas, &c.
- Oct. 1.—Curlew, Fitzgerald, Bristol—general cargo—Clondolin, Collins, Porto Rico—ballast.
- 3.—Annandale, Walsh, P. E. Island—34 M. lumber, 15 M. shingles.—Kingloch, Stanton, Hamburg—800 bags bread, 100 bbls pork, 200 firkins butter, 2 M. bricks, &c.
- Hebe, Duncan, Liverpool—general cargo.—Malvina, Gearan, Cape Breton—100 tons coal.—Ann, Sanderson, Sydney—100 tons coal.—Telemachus, Gilbert, Hamburg—300 bags bread, 120 bbls pork, 440 firkins butter, 165 bbls oatmeal and peas.
- 5.—Henry & Mary Ann, Reed, Nova Scotia—100 bags bread, 80 puns rum.
- 7.—Agnes, Cobb, Hamburg—2800 bags bread, 700 firkins butter, 275 bbls oatmeal, 250 bbls pork, 100 bbls flour, 50 cases gin, &c.—William, Inglis, Hamburg—700 bags bread, 350 firkins butter, 70 bbls pork, 100 bbls oatmeal, &c.—Devon, Dench, Oporto—70 tons salt, 48 boxes plums, 5 hhd. olive oil, 10 qr. casks wine, &c.
- 8.—Esperance, M'Kenzie, Cape Breton—24 head cattle.—Irt, Ludlow, Hamburg—230 bbls beef and pork, 140 hams, 770 firkins butter, 50 casks ditto, 1650 bags bread, &c.—Brig Scotch Lass, Kearney, Greenock—90 tons coal, &c.
- 9.—Brig Cicely, Norman, Copenhagen—650 bbls flour, 1700 bags bread, 220 bbls pork, 200 firkins butter, 75 bbls peas, 5 M. bricks.
- 11.—Anzler, Axtell, London—107 packages tea, 470 boxes soap, 90 boxes candles, and government stores.—Prickie, Campbell Sydney, 35 tons coal, Fanny, M'Donald, Trieste—1790 bags bread, 590 bbls flour, 20 M. bricks.
- 12.—Adeona, Batten, Cuba—11 puns molasses, 32 puns rum, 18 hhd. sugar.—Trusty, Morris, Hamburg—1260 bags bread, 370 bbls pork, 340 firkins butter, 90 bbls oatmeal and peas.
- 14.—Neptune, Parker, Liverpool—100 tons coal, 50 casks cordage, and sundry merchandise.—Endeavour, M'Donald, Gut of Canso—50 head cattle, 35 sheep, Speedy, Graham, Nova Scotia—64 head cattle, 60 firkins butter.—Trial, Power, Cape Breton—64 chalds coal.—Kingfisher, Hicks, Hamburg—150 bbls pork, 100 bbls beef, 800 firkins butter, 1250 bags bread, 100 bbls oatmeal and peas, 4800 tacks, &c.—Velocity, Darrell, Liverpool—90 tons coal, 20 pipes wine, 74 bags bread, and sundry merchandise.

VESSELS LOADING.

October 16.—Schr. St Patrick, Ellis, Nova Scotia—Brig Cicely, Norman, Foreign Europe.

CLEARED.

- September 19.—Snowdrop, Trewavas, Gibraltar—2500 qtls fish.
- 20.—Iceni, Steele, Oporto—3300 qtls. fish.—Hugh Denoon, Brookman, Cape Breton—111 bbls herrings, Regulator, Hayley, P. E. Island—105 bbls herrings, 4 chests tea, &c.—Garland, Wright, Brazil—2069 qtls fish.—Lubion, Forest, Cape Breton—ballast.—Abeona, Lutes, P. E. Island—ballast.
- 21.—Ellen, Kielley, Nova Scotia; 5 tons salt.—Quadruple, Swan, Barbados; 1240 qtls fish, 17 tierces salmon, 64 bbls herrings, 10 barrels pork.—Eagle, Hartery, Cape Breton; 127 bbls herrings, 2 casks wine, &c.—Queen, Soul, Leghorn; 2370 qtls fish—

- Dove, M'Gougan, P. E. Island; 17 cwt sugar &c.—Spanish Brig Rosanita, D'Gary, Santander; 20 qtls fish.—Ann, Crick, Pernambuco; 2377 qtls fish.—Ann, Blake, Cape Breton; ballast.
- 26.—Trial, Power, Cape Breton; ballast.—Ion, Hammond, Halifax; 900 qtls fish.—Spanish Brig Pascual, Begtauechea, Gigon and San Sebastian; 2000 qtls. fish.—Spanish Brig Fama, Larranaga, Santander—2600 qtls fish.—Black Eyed Susan, Matthews, Brazil; 2000 qtls fish.—Patriot, —Italy; 2600 qtls fish.—King William, Leblanc, Cape Breton—sundries.—Dirk Hatteraick, Campbell, Figueira—2200 qtls fish.—Maria, Girroir, Novascotia; 500 qtls fish 60 tierces salmon.
- 27.—Lady Young, Kennedy, Sydney; ballast.—Charles, Boudrot, Sydney; 30 tons salt.—Duck, Shipton, Oporto; 1800 qtls fish.—Diana, Greig, Bahia; 2400 qtls fish.
- 28.—Nancy, Briand, Halifax; 800 qtls fish.—Antelope, Ebsary, Sydney; 20 bbls herrings.—Nine Brothers, Price, Sydney; ballast.—United Brothers, Bryan, Cork; 11 tuns seal and cod oil, 1200 qtls fish.—Seaflower, Martel, Nova Scotia; 1500 qtls fish.
- 30.—Fox, Fox, Gibraltar; 2 M. qtls fish.—Speculation, Gorman Novascotia; 700 qtls fish.
- October 1.—Great Britain, Boudrot, Cape Breton—ballast.
- 2.—Brig St. John's, Percy, Cork; Two thousand qtls fish.—Schr Inverness, Cape Breton; Sixty hhd salt.—Schr. Eliza Bunting, Lucas, Cape Breton; ballast.—Schooner Unizcke, Landry, Cape Breton; 30 bbls herring.—Schr Clondolin, Collins, Cape Breton; ballast.—Schr. King of Tyre, Stevens, Gibraltar; 2 M. qtls fish 6 tierces salmon.
- 3.—Courier, Lavache, Cape Breton; ballast.—Margaret, Jones, Novascotia; 1400 qtls fish.—Historian, Tinker, Cape Breton; ballast.—Spanish Brig Yrys, Ybinaga, Corunna; 2800 qtls fish.—Spanish Brig Guadalupe, Bareno Corunna; 3800 qtls fish.—Spanish Brig General La. Borde, Mallo, Gigon; 1750 qtls fish.—Spanish Brig Bolador, Ugarte, Santander; 2800 qtls fish.
- 4.—Edcomb, Stovles, Demerara; 1750 qtls fish.—Metis Packet, Martin, Buctouche; 180 bbls herrings.
- 5.—Golden Rule, Pitts, Demerara; 1400 qtls fish, 20 bbls herrings, 10 bbls pork, 7 cases wine.
- 7.—Spanish Brig Churruca, Janrignaza, Santander—2300 qtls fish.
- 8.—Pelter, Winsor, Figueira; 1770 qtls fish.—Jane, Yonden, Sydney; 50 bbls herrings.—Shannon, Collins, Waterford; 2200 qtls fish.—Spanish Brig Valerosa, Jose de Mera, Malaga; 3500 qtls fish.—Richmond, Girroir, Novascotia; 1 M. qtls fish.—Helen, Laird Oporto; 2900 qtls fish.—Lavinia, Mar, Naples; 3800 qtls fish.
- 9.—St Patrick, Bryan, Buctouche; ballast.—Brig Beaver, Reddy, Cape Breton; 77 bbls herrings.—Schr. Eliza, Mullins, Quebec; 1300 qtls fish, 152 barrels herrings.—Schr Jubilee, Percy, Nova Scotia; 1300 qtls fish.—Schr Annandale, Walsh, P. E. Island; 200 bbls herrings and sundry merchandise.
- 11.—Swan, Cameron, Greenock; 67 tuns seal and cod oil.—Esperance, M'Kenzie, Cape Breton; 15 barrels herrings.—Henry & Mary Ann, Bird, Cape Breton; ballast.—Dove, Mermaid, Boston; 105 qtls fish, 168 tierces salmon, 23 bbls herrings.
- 12.—Margaret Jane, Roche, Liverpool; 87 tuns sea and cod oil, 155 seal skins.—Spanish Brig Porque, Estapes, St. Sebastian; 1650 qtls fish.—Tally Ho, Miles Cork; 1653 qtls fish.
- 14.—Spanish Brig Joven Victoriano Arricadiago, Corunna; 4400 qtls fish.
- 15.—Ann, Sanderson, P. E. Island; ballast.

ST. JOHN'S PRICES CURRENT.

DUTIES PAID.	
Corrected weekly.	
Beef, Hambro' or Copenhagen pr bl 75s	Potatoes, Newfld. pr bl 7s
Bread Hambro' or Copenhagen, pr bag No. 1 29 to 30s	Rice per cwt 25s to 28s
2 26 to 28s	Salt—per hhd, nominal
3 23 to 25s	Soap, English, per lb 3 3d
Butter, Hambro' or Copenhagen, 9d to 10d per lb	Spirits—viz.
Nova Scotia, 10 1/2d	Brandy, best Cognac, the gallon 11s.
Candles, Eng. mo. pr lb 10d	Gin, " 7s. 6d
5 9d	Rum, West India— 5s to 5s 3d
Cheese, English, per lb 1s	Sugar—
Goals, Sydney, or Brdyprt per hhd 8s	Brown, 30s to 35s
Coffee, nominal	Loaf 6s to 6 1/2s
Cordage, per cwt 60 to 65s	Teas—Hyson pr lb. 3 to 4s
Flour, American	Souchong 2s
superfine pr bl 42s	Congo 1s 6d to 1s 8d
Hambro, or Copenhagen, 40s	Bohea 1s 3d to 1s 5d
Lumber—Board, merchantable	Tobacco—Fig. per lb 1ud.
Pine per M 85 a 90s	Wines—
Spruce " 75 a 80s	Port per qr cask 13/10s
Shingles, prime, Do. Madeira, 12s	Madeira " 10 to £14
per M. 12 to 14s. Do. West India 11s	EXPORTS.
Molasses, the gallon—	Codf. h, merchantable
2s 6d to 2s 9d. Salmon No. 1. per tree 120s	Large 16s 6d to 17s
Oatmeal, Hambro per bl 30s	Do. Small 14s
Pork, do. pr bl 90s	Do. Madeira, 12s
Irish	Do. West India 11s
American, 75s & 80s	Oil—Cod. per tun £27 a 28/
Bills on London @ 60 days, 2 1/2.	Seal—none.

Bread continues firm, and will hardly, it is thought, decline during the fall; the quotation has reference to private sales of 1 bag to 20. A lot of No. 3, was sold by auction some days since at a reduction on the quoted price.—The import of the last week was 4394 bags. Butter is abundant, and the price will hardly advance.—1200 firkins were entered in the past week. Flour has not varied since our last—there have not been any imports from the States—and the absence of advice from that quarter leaves nothing new to be offered, as to the probable advance or decline in this article. A small lot of American superfine sold at auction on Tuesday at 40s and 40s 6d.—Import from Foreign Europe within the week, 500bbls. Rum, Molasses and Sugar, are firm, and will not probably undergo any material change for some time.

The prices of Pork exhibit a reduction on our last quotation, and the tendency seems in favour of a decline.

Tea varies but little, and our last observations on this article will apply.

Labrador fish is not much sought for, and cash sales of the article could not be made at the quotation.

Large merchantable fish has not been much in demand within the last week, and will not now command the high price it has hitherto sustained during the season, as the Spanish vessels in port are provided for. The price for the remainder of the year will hardly exhibit the same disproportion to the other qualities, which it has maintained to this time. The existences of cullage are large at this moment.

Oil (Cod) is not in particular request as the recent quotations from England offer nothing encouraging, and purchasers are consequently less desirous to speculate than was usually the case in former corresponding seasons.

NOTICES.

John & James Kent

BEING about to make their usual extensive arrangements for the conveyance of PASSENGERS from WATERFORD to St. John's the ensuing Spring, request those who may wish to have orders for passages for their friends from WATERFORD, to apply at their office; every attention will be paid to the comfort of Passengers.

THE PASSENGERS by the Brigs *Mercury* and *Pictou* from WATERFORD this Spring are requested to pay the amount of their respective NOTES; otherwise they will be sent home to recover from their sureties.

JOHN & JAMES KENT.

Oct 17.

NOTICES

THE Committee appointed to erect the Flag Staff at Cape Spear beg to inform the Commercial Society that all the arrangements are now made, and the TELEGRAPH will be put in operation forthwith. The private Signals belonging to the different Establishments, if left at the Office of Mr. SHEA, Secretary for the Light-Houses, will be forwarded without delay; and Owners or Agents of vessels belonging to the Port will only have to inform the Masters to hoist their distinguishing flag on appearing in sight, so that any particular vessel may be known long before any other communication can be had with her.

October 10.

CARD.

MR. GOSSE begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity that he intends to pursue his profession as PORTRAIT PAINTER in Oils and Water Colors, during his stay here.

Mr. G. having lately, when in London, had the peculiar satisfaction of contributing a Portrait towards the annual exhibition of paintings at the Royal Academy, he flatters himself this distinguished mark of approval, by its reception there, will ensure him every confidence from those who may favour him with their commands.

Residence at Mr. TOUSSAINT'S, Water-Street.

October 10.

ALL Persons having just demands upon the Estate of THOMAS FOLEY, late of Harbor Grace, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber, or to WILLIAM STIRLING, Esq., his Co-Executor; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or the said William Stirling.

PETER BROWN, Executor.

10th October, 1839.

ON SALE

Lately Imported,

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN NICHOLS,

50 Punchcons Porto Rico

MOLASSES.

A handsome Article well worth the attention of Retailers.

October 17.

BY

JOHN M. RENDELL,

100 Firkins Prime BUTTER, and

40 Qr.-chests (East India Company)

Congo TEA.

Just received from Hamburg and London.

October 17.

For CORK.

(To Sail about the 15th Inst.)

THE

Brig *KINGALOGH*

W. STANTON, Master;

Can accommodate a few PASSENGERS.—Apply to

October 10.

L. O'BRIEN.

For WATERFORD.

To Sail the 5th November, THE NEW BRIG.



TRUSTY,

JAMES S. MORRIS Master,

This Vessel has superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage PASSENGERS, and has room for a few tons on Freight.

Apply to the Master on board, or to JOHN CUSACK.

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

A Very valuable and productive FARM

Of about 60 Acres, most of which is in a highly-improved state of cultivation, and several Buildings erected thereon. It is situated at the rear of Fort Townshend, extending Westward to the road at Fresh Water, and only half-a-mile from Town.—For further particulars apply to

T. HOGAN;

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

25 Tons prime Upland HAY.

October 10.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE

Immediately West of the Orphan Asylum, late in the occupancy of Mr. BENJAMIN IRVEN. Apply to

WILLIAM PARKER.

October 17.

On Sale.

Donnelley & Butteris,

HAVE RECEIVED

Ex *Lavinia* from Greenock, *Black Eyed Susan*, and *Margaret Jane* from Liverpool, and *Agnes*, and *William Inglis*, from Hamburg.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED SUPPLY OF

Fall GOODS,

CONSISTING OF—

BREAD, 1st 2d and 3d quality

PORK

BUTTER

FLOUR

OATMEAL

PEASE in Half-barrels

BARLEY

Loaf SUGAR

Mould and Dipped CANDLES

SOAP, LEATHER

NAILS of all sizes

IRON ditto ditto

CORDAGE and BOLT-ROPE ditto

CANVAS No. and Flat

Sheet COPPER

Bake POTS

Round POTS

Parlour GRATES

Ships' STOVES and CABOOSSES

Windlass MOUNTING

GLASS in Boxes and Half-boxes

Souchong, Congo, and Bohea TEAS.

AND

A Large and Carefully Selected Stock of British Manufactured Staple

Shop GOODS,

ALSO,

ON CONSIGNMENT,

10 Hhds. Sicilian R. d Wine, and

15 Barrels Fine White Brazil SUGAR

The whole of which will be sold on reasonable terms for the general payment of the country.

October 17.

The Subscriber

IS NOW LANDING.

Per the Trusty from Hamburg,

1020 Bags 1st 2nd and 3d quality Bread

379 Barrels and half-bls. prime mess Pork

350 Firkins and Kegs Butter

100 Barrels and Half-bls. Oatmeal & Gritts

30 Ditto do. Pease

10 Cases assorted Glassware, 24 Coils Cordage

5 Tons Soap, 70 Hides Leather

6 Dozen Calf Skins

Congo and Green Teas.

Fish or Oil taken in Payment.

October 17. JOHN CUSACK.

JOHN RYAN

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORES,

Hamburg Bread, Flour, Pork, Beef, Butter

Oatmeal, Gritts, Congo and Bohea Teas

Candles, Mould and Dipt

Soap, Cordage, Nails assorted sizes

Boxes Glass, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12

Sheet and Bar Iron, Mould and SSG. Shot

Gunpowder, Porter and Ale in hhds. and Bottles

Loaf Sugar in hhds.

White Lead and Black Paint

Linseed Oil, Stockholm Tar, Pitch

Earthenware in Crates.

ALSO,

Ex HEBE from LIVERPOOL, & ANGLER from LONDON.

An extensive and well selected assortment of

Manufactured GOODS,

Of the Newest Fashions.

October 17.

PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF

Lawrence O'Brien,

The Cargoes of the Brigantine *Isabella*, and Brigs *Kingaloch* and *William Inglis*, from Hamburg.

CONSISTING OF

2500 Bags 1st, 2d, and 3rd quality

BREAD

300 Firkins prime Rander's Butter

30 Ditto best Holstein ditto (superior quality for private use)

150 Barrels prime Pork

30 Half-bls. ditto

200 Barrels Oatmeal

100 Ditto Gritts

15 M. Bricks

A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Hosiery

October 10.

PROVISIONS.

Warren & Wheatley

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED

From *Copenhagen*, *Hamburg*, &c. &c., AND OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR STORES,

On the lowest possible terms, for Cash, Fish, or Oil Payment—

900 BAGS FINE, MIDDLING, & GOOD COMMON BREAD

270 Firkins prime Rander's new Butter

80 Ditto Holstein double rose ditto

50 Casks first-quality Mecklenburgh ditto, (put up for the London Market)

150 Barrels Hamburg prime Mess Pork

30 Half-bls. ditto ditto ditto

20 Barrels do. do. do. Beef

20 Barrels Gritts

Oatmeal in bls and half-bls.

Pease in do. do.

Superfine Flour in do. do.

ALSO,

20 Puns. good retailing Molasses.

475 Boxes London made hard yellow Soap

100 Boxes and Half-boxes London Mold and Dipt Candles

50 Qr.-chests Souchong, Congo and Bohea Teas

1 Ton Shoulder Leather

Glass in boxes, Nails,

Basket Salt, 10 Tierces Loaf Sugar

Moist Sugar in hhds. and cases

Teneriffe and Red Wines in qr.-casks

Paints, Oils, and Turpentine

200 Pieces No. and Flat Canvas

B B and S S G Shot

And at extremely low prices,

THEIR PRESENT EXTENSIVE AND NEW ASSORTMENT OF

SHOP GOODS

To which they particularly call the attention of their friends and the public.

October 10.

BY

Baine, Johnston, & Co,

Ex MARGARET, from Halifax,

100 Punchcons choice Porto Rico

MOLASSES,

Fish, Oil, or Cash payment.

September 26.

P. GLEESON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

At his FARM on Torlay Road,

30 Tons Prime Upland

HAY.

Sept. 5.

BY

HUNTERS & Co.

150 Barrels PORK

200 Firkins best Butter

50 Barrels Hamburg Beef

250 Barrels Superfine Flour

Stockholm and Coal Tar

White Lead—Black, Blue, and Red Paints

Olive and Linseed Oil

Candles—Moulds and Dips

Soap, Black and Bright Varnish

40 M. Pine and Spruce Lumber

10 M. Hardwood Plank

10x8 and 10x12 Glass in boxes.

Pease and Barley in bls. and kegs

12 M. Bricks, 20 Casks Lime

Vidonia and Teneriffe Wines in pipes, hhds., and qr.-casks

Copenhagen Bread, Nos. 1, 2 and 3

Hyson, Pearl, Souchong and Congo TEAS from London

AND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FASHIONABLE

Manufactured GOODS,

Now landing from London and Glasgow.

October 10.

RECEIVED PER "HEBE,"

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 Pair Men's, Women's,

Boots and Shoes,

Which will be Sold low to wholesale Purchasers.

October 10.

BOWRING BROTHERS.

BY W.M. FIRTH,

150 M. Prime Pine SHINGLE

100 Tons SCANTLING

100 M. Pine and Spruce BOARDS

60 M. LATHS

200 Bundles Trinity Bay Paunched HOOPS

200 Fancy CHAIRS;

ALSO,

500 Hhds Sydney Coal,

In Store.

September 12.

Cadiz Salt (afloat.

130 Tons on board the ELIZA

BUNTING,

FOR SALE BY

Richard Howley;

ALSO,

30 Tierces No. 1 Salmon.

September 19.

N. B.—The ELIZA BUNTING will take

FREIGHT for Europe or the West Indies.

W. & H. Thomas & Co

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig RIVAL, from Hamburg,

NOW LANDING—CONSISTING OF

1460 Bags BREAD

200 Bls. Prime Mess PORK

5000 BRICKS.

August 15.

BY

Samuel Codner,

A Consignment of Assorted CORDAGE,

ALSO,

Bread, Flour, Pork



PORTS CORNER.

(For the Newfoundland.)  
[ORIGINAL.]

THOUGHTS ON THE SEASONS.

How sweet in spring-time's early day  
To wander forth, alone, away,  
Through the dim woods, and hear the song  
Of the sweet birds, and then among  
The springing grass, and tufted moss  
To find the opening bud, and cross  
The rill, all swollen by streams.

To mark the tiny minnows swim,  
And search for food with quivering fin;  
To see the sparkling sands that grow  
Beneath the stream, and watch it flow;  
In quiet beauty, adown the dell,  
Grow primrose sweet, and lily bell,  
With fragrance all their own.

The summer hath its birds, and flowers—  
Hath too its long, long, sunny hours,  
When trees and blossoms all look gay,  
And we may wile the time away.  
Down in some pleasant lonesome nook,  
Or by the side of some sweet brook,  
And listen to its song.

The flowers come forth to deck the earth,  
You'll hear each child in gladsome mirth  
Asking how long will summer stay,  
They hope it will not fade away.  
Each living thing the summer loves,  
And nature's bounteous goodness proves;  
But lo! the autumn comes.

To me, the autumn of the year,  
Is ever fraught with fancies drear,  
For now the "star and withered leaf"  
Reminds us of our former grief,  
When our loved friends of days gone by,  
Have left us in the grave to lie;  
Who has not felt that awful pang  
Of grief, while in our ears yet rang  
The loved ones dying words?

And oh! how short a time it seems,  
Since wandering forth with happy dreams,  
Along the path, where well we knew  
The sweetest of the violets grew,  
To gather some, and see entwined,  
O'er trellised porch the chaste woodbine—  
Alas!—their voices now are mute!

Then does my wayward fancy roam,  
And picture wild waves, white with foam,  
And see the tall ship leave the land  
To seek some distant foreign strand  
Stretch'd far across the unsheltered main;  
And days—and months—ay years, may wane,  
Ere hear we of that ship again.

And now the autumnal gale doth rave  
Like to some furious warrior brave,  
Doth fling the withered leaf afar,  
The beauty of the sweet flowers mar,  
While they with waning lustre fade,  
And mock at all our powers to aid,  
Or save them from their doom.

The distant hills are tinged with brown,  
The verdant fields are closely mown,  
The trees are almost all left,  
Of all their beauty now bereft;  
The summer's blossoms will be soon  
Gathered to nature's viewless tomb,  
For winter does advance.

With laurel crowned, and ivy now,  
With holly branch, and mistletoe bough,  
With hoary locks, and many a sign  
By which we know 'tis winter time,  
How clear the sky, how bright the sun,  
The purling stream has ceased to run,  
Old winter's in his prime.

How deep a silence reigns around,  
Just as if nature's powers were bound;  
Each beautiful plant has ceased to grow,  
Spell-bound by cold, and ice and snow,  
Glittering like diamonds or like spray  
Caught from the wave, and borne away,  
Each frozen thing appears.

Changeth the scene. Hark! to that blast  
Of mighty wind, careering past  
Over the mountains, down the dell  
By foaming flood, and rocky fell;  
And the fond mother prays and weeps  
That He, whose watchful eye ne'er sleeps,  
May save her sailor boy!

But winter hath its joys beside,  
Although the angry storm betide;  
Oh! yes, for when the wild winds howl,  
We pledge the wassail cup and bowl,  
When gathered round the cheerful hearth  
Think we of aught, but joy, and mirth?  
Oh! may the new year happy be,  
May towers spring, and every tree,  
Luxuriate as of old.

"DELTA."

St. John's, Sept. 25, 1839.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

(From the Spectator.)

At different periods since the peace of 1815, attempts have been made to extend commerce between the two nations of Europe foremost in arts

as in arms, and formed by nature for the closest intercourse. Both the Governments have been desirous of removing some of the restrictions which fetter the trade of their subjects; and when Duchatel was Minister of Commerce in France, and Mr Villiers, now Earl of Clarendon, with Dr. Bowring, acted on behalf of the British Government, there were hopes of practical success. But powerful "interests" in both countries thwarted the efforts of their respective rulers; and the proposed changes were too limited in their nature to command the support of the great body of consumers. For instance, the British Commissioners could not offer the repeal of the Corn-laws; and Duchatel durst not provoke the hostility of the linen-manufacturers, iron-masters, and the owners of forests. So the negotiations resulted in failure.

It appears, however, that the need of fresh markets has become so pressing in France, that the Government of that country is again compelled to make an effort to extend the trade with England. The *Journal du Commerce* says—

"The national energies must have more air and space for action; they suffocate in the narrow circle in which they are compelled to move; and they will have no regular development until the Government shall have reformed a system whose object is to exclude foreign products, but the result of which is to prevent the sale of French products in foreign countries."

The *Courrier Francais* asks—  
"Shall we, then, never be delivered from that absurd system of customs which, since the Restoration, has guided France, in order to isolate it from the rest of the world? At a period when commerce and industry are the law of nations, shall we persist in producing only for ourselves, that is to say, without competition or emulation? We act, as if one country of the globe could yield all sorts of productions and manufactures. We prohibit alike raw material, objects of consumption, and manufactured products."

The *Temps* speaks in the same tone—  
"We cannot refuse to acknowledge the existence of abuse in the restrictive system which is obstinately maintained by our rulers. It would appear that the Continental blockade is still the supreme law of Ministerial economists. It is, however, very natural that we should give something in return for the concessions which we obtain. Exchange is the soul of commerce, and it cannot be multiplied too much. The great point is certainly not to allow ourselves to be duped; but are we, in order to prevent the risk of being duped, to adopt the sad alternative of folding our arms and shutting up shop?"

It has come to something like "shutting up shop" at Bordeaux. Ships from the Colonies return in ballast; and unless the loss of the valuable trade in sugar be compensated by an additional export of wines and brandies, one of the chief commercial cities in France will fall into decay like another Venice.

Under this system of "protection," the mass of the people live in a state of privation. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, it has been ascertained that the stature of Frenchmen of the present generation is below that of their forefathers; a consequence of deterioration in the quality and deficiency in the quantity of their food! It is not pretended that Frenchmen are less industrious or more immoral than their progenitors—the reverse being generally admitted; but they experience extreme difficulty in procuring the necessaries of life, without any prospect of bettering their lot, under a system which closes markets against the products of their labour, while it cannot check the growth of population. In short, France is distressed by the operation of the same causes which keep the mass of our own countrymen in poverty and discontent. The Government is perplexed by memorials from various classes demanding relief. The protected interests are not flourishing; while the millions of consumers suffer injury from prohibitions which these interests are resolved to maintain. But a struggle has commenced which may end in the demolition of restrictive duties. The sturdy old soldier at the head of the French Government has been forced to reopen the negotiation with England for a more liberal commercial arrangement. We wish it success, and shall watch its progress.

FEMALE COLLEGE IN ALBANY.

(From *Marryat's Travels in America*.)

Here, and indeed in many other establishments, the young ladies, upon quitting it, have diplomas given to them, if they pass their examinations satisfactorily. They are educated upon a system which would satisfy even Miss Martineau, and prepared to exercise the rights of which she complains that women have been so unjustly deprived. Conceive three hundred modern Portias, who regularly take their degrees, and emerge from the portico of the seminary full of algebra, equality, and the theory of the constitution! The quantity and variety crammed into them is beyond all calculation. The examination takes place yearly to prove to the parents that the preceptors have done their duty, and is in itself very innocent, as it only causes the young ladies to blush a little.

This afternoon they were examined in algebra, and their performance was very creditable. Under a certain age girls are much quicker than boys, and I presume would retain what they learned if it were not for their subsequent duties in making puddings and nursing babies. Yet these are affairs which must be performed by the one sex or the other; and of what use can algebra and other abstruse matters be to a woman in her present state of domestic thralldom.

The theory of the American constitution was the next subject on which they were examined; by their replies, this appeared to be to them more abstruse than algebra; but the fact is women are born Tories, and admit no other than petticoat government as legitimate.

The next day we again repaired to the Hall, and French was the language in which they were to be examined, and the examination afforded us much amusement.

The young ladies sat down in rows on one side of the room. In the centre, towards the end, was an easel, on which was placed a large black board, on which they worked with chalk the questions in algebra, &c.—a towel hanging to it, that they might wipe out and correct. The French preceptor, an old Emigre Count, sat down with the examiners before the board, the visitors (chiefly composed of anxious papas and mammas) being seated on benches behind them. As it happened, I had taken my seat close to the examining board, and at some little distance from the other persons who had been deputed or invited to attend. I don't know how I came there. I believe I had come in too late; but there I was, within three feet of every young lady who came up to the board.

"Now, messieurs, have the kindness to ask any question you please," said the old Count. "Mademoiselle, you will have the goodness to step forward." A question was proposed in English, which the young lady had to write down in French. The very first went wrong: I perceived it: and, without looking at her, pronounced the right word, so that she could hear it. She caught it, rubbed out the wrong word with the towel, and rectified it. This was carried on through the whole sentence, and then she retreated from the board that her work might be examined. "Very well, very well, indeed, Miss, c'est parfaitment bien;" and the young lady sat down blushing. Thus were they all called up, and one after another prompted by me; and the old Count was delighted at the success of his pupils.

Now, what amused me in this way was the little bit of human nature—the *taet* displayed by the sex, which appears to be innate, and which never deserts them. Had I prompted a boy, he would most likely have turned his head round towards me, and thus have revealed what I was about; but not one of the whole class was guilty of such indiscretion. They heard me, rubbed out, corrected, waited for the word when they did not know it, but never by any look or sign made it appear that there was any understanding between us. Their eyes were constantly fixed on the board, and they appeared not to know that I was in the room. It was really beautiful. When the examination was over, I received a look from them all, half comic, half serious, which amply repaid me for my assistance.

The *Perpignan Journal* gives the following report of the condition of Paganini, who is now at the baths of Vernet, in the Bourbonnais:—"Having lost all his teeth, the celebrated *maestro* eats with the greatest difficulty. At table his meat is minced for him, either by one of his neighbours or his servant. His days are passed entirely either in playing at billiards, or walking with a friend. He is much amused when reading the *Charivari*, but his gaiety soon passes off; and he then sinks into a state of depression, the result no doubt of his illness, and seeks for solitude. With his cap on his head, and his cane in his hand, he retires to the environs of the baths, and remains plunged in deep meditation, interrupted sometimes by sudden movements as if he wished to shake off reflection. He then strikes the ground repeatedly with his feet, like a man who rising from his seat is afraid that his legs will give way under the weight of his body. The paralysis with which he is affected, and particularly the organs of speech, make him talk with great difficulty. When he wishes to speak, he pinches his nose, and puts his mouth to the ear of his auditor, in order that he may be heard without making too great an exertion of his feeble voice. Sometimes his voice is extinct, and he uses signs with his fingers."

The heart of man can love as deeply and as fondly as that of women; and who denies such capability, libels it most foully; but the heart of man, or woman either, worn by the touch of follies or vices, soon loses its power to love; the temple is profaned, and the god will no longer dwell therein. Woman, less called upon to pass amidst the foul and polluting things of earth, keeps the heart's bright garment longer in its lustre—that lustre which, like the bloom upon unplucked fruit, is lost at every touch; and this is why so few men are found to love with woman's intensity; because they have staked the fortune of the heart upon pretty throws, and lost it piece by piece.

Human nature cannot support universal indulgence and be happy; the soul unchecked will no more bear happiness than the trees unpruned good fruit; it runs wild, straggles into long unbearing branches and leaves, and becomes sterile. Without restraint from many things, it is the nature of man to enjoy nothing; we know not the good of what we have but by being denied, in a great measure, what we wish. Something to pursue yet unpossessed, is necessary to keep the mind sweet and pure; it will grow putrid, like large waters, without motion.

The great depend upon the little nearly as much as the little depend upon the great; the intrigues of the mighty and powerful, the schemes of the noble and high, are almost always found to be affected in their course—to derive their success, or receive their overthrow—from the most mean and despised things that crawl almost unseen around their presence.

It is a singular thing in history, that neither thought nor study, nor apprenticeship, nor preparation of any sort, is necessary to accomplish the perfect quack. He springs out at once from obscurity and ignorance, completely consummate. Like Pallas, when she jumped all armed from the

brains of Jove, so is the quack. He is cased all over in native brass, from top to toe—armed in scale, like the serpent, and like him, he is not wanting in fangs. Other pursuits require patience, time, reading and long practice, before the profession is allowed to act. The lawyer studies five years, the surgeon, the physician, the apothecary, the painter, and the sculptor, as many; the shoemaker, the carpenter, the joiner, each has his long period of probation. But the quack has none!—He is utterly ignorant of simples. The nature of the commonest herbs are unknown to him. He is ignorant of the alphabet of medicine. Yet he thrives; he runs laughing through (and at) the world *Physic and Physicians*.

**THE MURDERER EHLERT.**—The following remarks on the Prenological Development of the murderer, Jacob Friedrich Ehlert, who was executed at Durham yesterday week, are from the pen of W. J. Dodd, Esq. of Monk-Wearmouth; it will be observed that they coincide in every particular with the account we last week gave, on more superficial observation:—"The general figure of the head betokens nothing of the heartless and abandoned cruelty with which he has been charged.—The regions both of the intellectual and moral powers are large, indeed preponderate remarkably over those of the lower feelings and passions of our nature. The forehead generally is well developed, more especially towards the upper part, where the organ of *Benevolence* rises into a protuberance so remarkable, as at once to catch the eye even of the most superficial observer. *Firmness*, or moral courage, is also very large, as well as the immediate adjoining organs, giving rise to pride, love of praise, and feeling of attachment. *Secretiveness* and *Acquisitiveness* are large; but what may, I dare say, appear remarkable, and the world may argue to be in contradiction to the principles of *Phrenology*, *Destructiveness* is but moderately developed, indeed is smaller than I have often observed it in many kind and excellent members of society; and in this respect, and more especially when taken with the very large organ of *Benevolence*, and the great preponderance of those parts of the brain in which the powers of morality are placed, the head of Ehlert differs from that of almost every other criminal who has been convicted of cool and deliberate homicide, and, *a priori*, would certainly seem to argue the very great improbability of a man so organised committing a murder so cool and atrocious as that for which, right or wrong, Ehlert has suffered. And were I to have inferred his habitual character from the conformation of his head, I should have concluded him to be a man in whose character, intelligence, remarkable firmness, and fortitude were predominant—a man not only susceptible of the highest feeling of benevolence and attachment, but compassionate even to weakness, and this general character influenced strongly by a habitual feeling of pride, and a readily injured vanity. The only organs which, from their somewhat undoesize, would seem to give a vicious tendency, are those of *acquisitiveness* and *secretiveness*, inducing the disposition to covetousness and lust of gain."—*Newcastle Journal*.

**MISERIES OF WAR.**—War is certainly more destructive to a country than plague, pestilence, and famine. Under the latter visitations we may submit to the inscrutable will of Providence with resignation, and hope in the future state for some consolation after our worldly troubles. But to be plundered by friend and foe—to behold the object of our affection ruined and dishonoured—the fruits of our industry destroyed with merciless wantonness—to be compelled to show civilities to the despoiler, or expose ourselves to still more barbarous outrages—without the means of avenging our wrongs—is a condition that requires more than human fortitude to endure. This truth becomes more obvious, when we consider that armies are moving in countries whose produce is scarcely capable of sustaining its own inhabitants—that these armies are moreover attended by swarms of depredators in every shape, who destroy what the soldiery have left—by thousands of horses and beasts of burthen, consuming the husbandman's prospects to the ensuing year—while incredible ingenuity is ever on the alert of discover such hidden stores as the farmer and labourer fancied they had secured from the marauder's grasp. If troops consumed merely what was necessary for their support, the evil might be less galling; but a spirit of waste pervades man, woman and child that follow the warlike drum; and what they cannot fairly consume they destroy, forgetting that other hungry troops are following them, who may stand in need of what they wantonly sacrifice. A spigot or a bung are useless things in a cellar—the wine and brandy cask must be stove in; a canful of oil is required to trim the soldier's lamp—the oil jar must be smashed; and when crockery has been used for cooking or eating, the pots and pans the plates and dishes, must be dashed to atoms.—*Milligan's Stories of Torres Vedras*.

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