



# Newfoundlander

No. 638,

THURSDAY, October 24, 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 \$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 number 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 ..... 's. 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 Pieces 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.

## On Sale,

## LATELY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE

BY **M'BRIDE & KERR,**

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

- 1000 Barrels Superfine Flour
- 400 Ditto Prime Pork
- 50 Half-Barrels ditto
- 90 Barrels prime Hamburg Beef
- 500 Firkins Butter
- 33 Kegs ditto
- Round Pease in Barrels and Half-barrels
- Split do. in Half-barrels and Kegs
- Barley in Barrels, Half-barrels and Kegs
- 25 Barrels Hamburg Oatmeal
- A few Barrels Scotch ditto
- British Sugar in Barrels at 30s per cwt.
- Superior Red Wine at £4 10s. per qr.-cask
- Ditto Sherry ditto, at £5 5s. per ditto
- Scotch Porter, at 40 and 45s. per Cask
- A few Casks superior Scotch Ale, at £4 10s.
- Whiting in Hhds. and Barrels
- Rice in Bags
- Coals at 7s. 6d. per hogshead
- 100 Barrels Seed Potatoes
- Cod and Caplin Seines
- Herring Nets

## A FEW CASES SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE,

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

## NOW LANDING FROM THE APOLLO, 100 Barrels Prime Irish PORK, 25 Casks Sugar.

July 18. PATRICK MORRIS

## BY Samuel Codner,

A Consignment of Assorted CORDAGE,

- ALSO,
- Bread, Flour, Pork
- Pease, Oatmeal, Pearl Barley
- Soap, Nails, Oakum
- White Lead, Black and Bright Varnish
- Black and Lead Color Paints
- Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, Turpentine
- Coopers Rush, Clapboard
- Herring Nets 80—60—50 and 40 Rans
- And at a Reduced Price.

## A few Hhds. Devonshire ALE.

July 18.

## W. & H. Thomas & Co

OFFER FOR SALE, The Cargo of the Brig RIVAL, from Hamburg, NOW LANDING—CONSISTING OF

- 1460 Bags BREAD
  - 200 Bls. Prime Mess PORK
  - 5000 BRICKS.
- August 15.

## BY Ewen & Nicholas Stabb,

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

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

## PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. CHAMBERS, one of the Editors of *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*—a publication totally free from party bias—lately visited this country, and was so forcibly struck by the contrast between its condition in 1829, when the Tories were in office, and its present state of tranquillity and progressive improvement, that he determined to place before the public the result of his impressions. Accordingly, that gentleman addressed the following letter to a London Weekly journal:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.  
Edinburgh, 19th August, 1839.

DEAR SIR—Since I saw you in London I have made a pretty considerable round, by way of Dublin and Belfast, to Edinburgh; but how rapidly is such a journey now made! From London to Liverpool by railway ten hours; Liverpool to Kingstown, twelve hours; Kingstown to Dublin by railway, a quarter of an hour—all steam. What a magician is this steam now-a-days! It is doing more for Ireland in the way of moral and physical improvement in one day than was effected in years by the rubbish of parliamentary enactments. People in England, however, are not aware of this; they go on dreaming about uproars, civil wars, and miseries which characterized a past age in Ireland, apparently not aware that the Ireland of 1839 is quite a different thing from the Ireland of 1798, or even of 1828. I had not been in Ireland for ten years, and was on this occasion much struck with the signals of improvement which on all sides presented themselves. Dublin is more cleanly, and infinitely more orderly than it used to be. It has got a police dressed in the same garb and disciplined in the same manner as that in the metropolis. This civil force has, I understand, been of prodigious benefit to Dublin; every thing like a row is now promptly quelled, and during the night all is as quiet and peaceful as in London. There is, I think, also much less of that tag-rag and broken-windowedness in the appearance of some of the bye-streets than I saw formerly—as if a taste for neatness and love of comfort were on the increase. Those funny fellows who drive the street-cars are likewise more decent in their apparel—the straw rope having disappeared from the bat or legs, and their *mécanique* being altogether of a better order. The railway to Kingstown is now going on famously, after some initiatory difficulties. The train goes every half hour. I went several times to and fro, and there were never fewer than from a hundred to two hundred persons carried. In consequence of the ease of conveyance out of town in this direction, the beautiful low sloping hills along the entrance to the bay are becoming covered with villas, the whole presenting a scene of great beauty from the sea. While the environs are thus receiving the higher class of householders from the city, the streets they leave partially deserted are filling up with shops and houses of business, thus affording an evidence of growing prosperity. I was pleased to observe, among other tokens of improvement, an increase of booksellers' shops: these are even numerous, and I learned that literature is daily advancing. A few years ago there was no publishing at all; but now, one house, Curry and Company, issues as many new books, the produce of native talent, as are issued by all the publishers of Edinburgh, if not considerably more.

When I was last in Dublin (in 1829), I was astonished to see the vast number of red coats in the streets; but now there is hardly one to be seen. From whatever cause, this is doubtless a good sign of the state of affairs: there is always something wrong when red is a predominating colour in apparel.

The thing, however, which pleased me most was the appearance of the schools for the children of the poorer classes. At the school of the National Board of Education I saw 1,700 children, a mixture of Roman Catholics and Protestants, receiving an education infinitely superior in quality to that given in our Scottish parish schools. I found not only mere reading taught, but mathematics and natural sciences. A class of very poorly clad archins, at my request, went through an examination in these branches of knowledge; and the result was most satisfactory. (School-fee 1d. per week.) I visited also the large school of the

Kildare-place Society; and in it found 1,100 children under a similar system of tuition. From these visits, and what I saw otherwise, I feel impressed with the belief that the Irish have got fairly into the right course of intellectual and moral advancement, and that the country will by-and-by show as good a front as England or Scotland. One thing is most gratifying—the landed proprietors have begun to take an interest in the condition of the poor peasantry. The poor law deserves the credit of bringing about this beneficial change in public sentiment. Forseeing that the peasantry may fall upon them for subsistence, already a stir has been created among the gentry, and they are at this moment, in divers places, projecting some wholesome measures of emigration, and making an effort to enlarge the size of farms and introduce agricultural capitalists. All this is exactly as it should be. The mischief of Ireland is too many people and too little work; and although the country will ultimately support in comfort far more than its present number of inhabitants, it is clear that in the meantime the profitless mass of labourers must be removed—that is in the spirit of kindness, sent away to regions where labourers are wanted and well paid. It is likely enough that a class of orators, newspapers, and magazines, who thrive upon keeping up mischief, may set their face against these benevolent plans of emigration; but I would fain hope that, by good management, Ireland will be relieved of her difficulties, and the land everywhere put under a right system of agriculture. Already, I understand, estates are bringing good prices; and no wonder, seeing that produce of every description is so readily exported to England and Scotland, by steamboats. Cattle, pork, poultry, butter, and vegetables are now sent off daily for half-a-dozen ports; and, would you believe it, Glasgow is now supplied with butter-milk from Belfast? Of course, all this is rapidly transplanting capital from Great Britain to Ireland; and hence Ireland must thrive in spite of herself. Every one with whom I conversed allowed that, provided no political squabble intervened, and that Ireland was fairly treated as an integral portion of the United Kingdom, its advance in the course of the next ten years would be very considerable. I have no doubt in my own mind that in that period there will be a decided rush of capital into Ireland—the rush, indeed, has begun. That half a century, however, may elapse before it is what it ought to be, is not improbable; for Scotland took nearly a century to recover from the shock of its union—all its improvements, as you know, being of quite a recent date. Among other symptoms of an advance, I found that the church is roused to do something useful. There is now a greater energy about the clergy; and they are at present projecting the establishment of schools of a strictly Protestant kind. This is excellent. The more schools the better, for the greater chance is there of the whole people being educated.

In the North I found things in a fully more flourishing state than in the South. A railway, just opened from Belfast to Lisburn is making a stir. It is to be carried shortly to Armagh, and afterwards, I believe, to Drogheda and Dublin. When we get our railway from Edinburgh to Glasgow finished, and also the railway from Glasgow to Greenock, we shall be able to reach Ireland from the East coast of Scotland in no time.—I am dear sir, yours truly,

W. CHAMBERS.

These are the opinions of a sensible, unprejudiced, and observant Scotchman. He shows that Ireland is rapidly advancing in enterprise and industry—that the "Irish have got fairly into the right course of intellectual and moral advancement," and that if she be fairly treated as an integral portion of the British Empire, her prosperity in a few years must fully equal that of England or Scotland.

And this is the country which Lord Roden described, five months ago, as infested with treason and deluged with blood, and which has been mocked by the solemn inquiries of a committee, at an expense of £500,000, with a view of establishing such absurd and monstrous allegations. Mr. Chambers never even heard of a Ribbonman!

The Newfoundland.

St. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), OCTOBER 24, 1833.

We have been favoured with the loan of New York papers to the 5th inst., brought by the *William & Robert* from that port. The principal intelligence is on the subject of the commercial difficulties which have again arisen in the States, the banks having to a great extent ceased to discount. The scarcity of money had become so extreme, that paper discounts had advanced to the enormous rate of 24 @ 30 per cent!! and a fearful depression of trade naturally accompanied this state of things. We take the following article on the Market from the New York *Herald*, a Journal which stands high as an authority on commercial questions:—

MONEY MARKET.

An increasing pressure is evident in all the money circles. At the Stock Exchange this morning sales were not large, but prices showed a decline from the rates of yesterday. U. S. Bank declined 1/2 per cent; Delaware and Hudson 1/2 per cent; Harlem Rail Road 1/2 per cent. The North American Trust and Banking Co. improved 1/2 per cent. After the board but very little was done. Money becomes still more scarce and difficult to be procured. U. S. Bank post notes, bearing interest, and having six months to run, have been offered

at 2 per cent per month. Auctioneers paper is very dull at 2 1/2 per cent per month. In this position it is but woe that failures are increasing in number and amount. The failure of J. Warren, an eminent broker which we alluded to yesterday, is one illustrative of the peculiarity of the times. This gentleman was much respected in the street as a stock dealer and man of large fortune. He commenced business some years since with a property of \$200,000, and was very successful. The events of 1836-7, accompanied by a great fall of stocks, heavily involved him, and like most others in the city, he has, since that time, been struggling on in hopes that a turn of affairs would extricate him from old difficulties. The present pressure and continued fall in securities have however, brought him down. His liabilities are stated at \$400,000, and his assets \$600,000; showing a large surplus, but entirely unavailable in the present position of the market. Nearly the same state of things is apparent in the failure of the Pearl street house which we mentioned yesterday. This is perhaps one of the staunchest houses in the trade; and has an undoubted surplus of nearly \$200,000, but it is also borne down by old difficulties. New failures are by no means of rare occurrence. A heavy jobbing grocer was reported to have stopped to day. It was a well known house of fifteen years standing, and the stoppage is the more remarkable as the grocers are generally supposed to be in comparatively easy circumstances. This has also been a very heavy day among crockery dealers, it being one of the two days of the year on which the payments for glass-ware are made.

In the midst of this distress, which is developing itself gradually in all branches of commerce, the banks are doing little or nothing towards its relief. So difficult to negotiate is all descriptions of business paper become, that the auction stores, which are usually the resort of the dry goods trade to raise money by forcing off goods, present but a very dull business. The sale of dry goods at six months, by John Haggerty, to-day, consisted of 191 packages only and dragged off very heavily at low prices. This fact is taken by some of the trade as an indication that the dry good dealers are not much pressed. But we are of opinion that a large amount of goods would not find buyers except at ruinous rates, at six months, for which auctioneers' paper would be taken, and that cannot be negotiated less than 2 1/2 per cent per month, and in some instances not at all. If we look to the eastward, we find a totally different state of things evinced by the public sales there. A large share of Hampshire woollens took place within a week, on account of James Read & Co. This sale was allowed by the trade to be one of the best which has taken place for a long time, and intelligent dealers who attended the sale from this city, state the prices realised were at least 20 per cent higher than could have been obtained here under any circumstances. This difference in the state of the markets, must be ascribed to the well regulated currency of New England, under the management of the Suffolk Bank. Under the control of that institution the other banks cannot extend their issues beyond the legitimate wants of trade; that species of fictitious speculative paper for loans on which any rate of interest is paid, is never stimulated into existence. The banks have therefore no resource to make a living, but to extend to the merchants and manufacturers all the assistance the state of their business requires. This is apparent in the returns of the dividends of the Boston banks which we published yesterday, and by which it appeared that of a banking capital of \$21,250,000, one-fifth part paid no dividend and four-fifths paid three per cent semi-annually only.—This shows that the profit of banking has fallen off in proportion to the decrease of trade.

The Fall term of the Central Circuit Court was opened yesterday, the hon. Chief Justice BOURNE presiding. There are, unhappily, three or four men in gaol on charges of murder, but these being to be tried in the Supreme Court, the Calendar for the present term is very light, presenting no case requiring any particular charge from the Judge. The Grand Jury found Bills of Indictment against John Mellish, and Walter Neil, for petty larceny; and James Meagher, for returning from banishment. There are no cases, we believe, of greater moment for immediate trial.—*Ledger*.

The Jane Elizabeth, for Waterford, sails to-day Letter Bag at the office of Messrs. J. & J. Keat.

(For the Newfoundland.)

During the government of that splendid man and able Governor, Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, I offered to establish an Agricultural Society, provided his Excellency would sanction it by his patronage. He replied that he was fully convinced of the benefit an agricultural society would confer on Newfoundland, but that while it was the policy of Government to discourage agriculture, he would not be authorized in patronizing such an institution.—It is impossible to produce a better commentary on the wretched policy which the then Tory Government pursued in regard to this colony. Since then the views of Government may be improved—they cannot even now be characterized as wise and liberal. The almost obsolete customs and the wretched machinery of the olden times still operate banefully. When I look at the quantity in amount and value of Pork imported into Newfoundland, to supply that article of diet to a population of some eighty thousand people, I cannot help coming to the conclusion that there must be something essentially wrong. Salt pork is not now as formerly imported exclusively from the United Kingdom; a small part of that which is now consumed comes from Ireland,—the greatest part

ported from Germany, Denmark, and the United States of America. Our small population is scattered along the sea coast, in coves and harbours. During the summer months the operation of the fishery constitute nearly the sole employment. The offals of the fish, sea weed and decaying vegetables, are suffered to go to waste; and where land may be procured at hand to almost any extent without rent, yet, in many of these coves a pig has never been seen, and until very lately a barrel of potatoes planted. Surely I may be permitted to assert, that there is something essentially wrong in our system.

The hog or swine is diffused all over the Globe, and every where constitutes the principal food of the first settlers. His extraordinary fecundity, his adaptation to every climate, the facility with which he may be moved,—that he can be more easily reared than any other quadruped, and that he may be fed equally with vegetable and animal food,—point out the hog especially and essentially fitted for the existing condition of Newfoundland. Pork is a wholesome and nutritious food, well fitted to rear to the highest possible perfection the physical powers of man. The barren island of Ithaca, where hares do not live, gave birth to Ulysses and Penelope. The rearing of swine, as we learn from Homer, was a principal object of the state of Ithaca. Man as well as the hog, the ox, the sheep and the horse, is affected in his physical character by food and climate, &c.

I have stated from the best authority, that there are coves and harbours along our shores where a pig has never been seen, but where salt pork at an exorbitant price, forms a principal part of the diet of the inhabitants, and where hundreds of pigs might be fed at a small expense on the offals of fish, sea weed, and other vegetables permitted to go to waste.

If every fisherman and shoreman who keep house and family were to procure a young pig, that pig in twelve months would be to him of more value than a barrel of salt pork.—The advantages would not stop here. With the excrement of the pig, the offals of fish and sea weed, he would be easily able to form a compost that would plant him a barrel of potatoes. If he does this one year, the next he will have two pigs and plant two barrels of potatoes; by-and-by he will procure a cow, then goats, sheep, &c. &c. I recommend—and it is the sincere recommendation of an old friend, the various coves and small harbours to club and purchase 20 sow pigs born in June, and one boar pig;—in twelve months they will all have pigs, in all more than one hundred. In one year they will thus have sufficient stock for the coves or harbours, and with care and industry, may in three years more become large exporters of salt pork.

If our mercantile men were wise, liberal, and patriotic, they would encourage this system. The large sums paid for salt pork would be expended in improving the country, and in the purchase of goods of British manufacture, instead of, as now, sending our cash to foreign countries, who contribute nothing to our fisheries.—A better race of men would spring up who would soon call into existence the dormant resources of this valuable colony. I call upon the Clergy of all denominations to direct their best attentions to this great object. Far be it from me to detract from their merits and their usefulness, but I feel assured that they will produce much good by directing their attention to the physical improvements of the country, and be highly acceptable in the eye of the Supreme artificer. Let them follow the steps of Father C—, who, by example and by precept, has conferred abundance where poverty and destitution so often prevailed.

WILLIAM CARSON, M. D.

Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Bills, Oct. 1833.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Harmony*, from Halifax, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Archibald, Mr. — Nixon.—In the *Dash*, from Liverpool, Mr. Nuttall, of Harbor Grace.

In the *Erin*, from Liverpool, Mr. W. Langley.

Died, on Tuesday last, after a protracted illness, much regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, Mr. George Knight, Shipwright, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town, aged 62.—His funeral will take place on Sunday next, when the friends of the family are particularly requested to attend.

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 hid, nominal
3 23 to 25s	Soups, English, per lb 3 1/2d
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 10 1/2d	Gin, " " 7s. 6d
4 1/2d	Rum, West India— 5s to 5s 3d
Cheese, English, per lb 1s	Sugar—
Coals, Sydney, or Brd'port per hhd 8-	Brown, 30s to 35s
Coffee, 1s per lb	Loaf 63s to 65s
Cardage, per cwt 60 to 65-	Hyson pr lb. 3 to 4s
Flour, American superfine pr bl 4-	Souchong 2s
Hambro', or Copenhagen, 40s	Congo 1s 6d to 1s 8d
Lumber—Board, merchantable Pine per M 85s 90-	Bobas 1s 3d to 1s 5d
" Spruce " 75s 80-	Wineco—Fig. per lb 1 1/2d.
" Shingles, prime, per M. 12 to 14s.	Tobacco—
Molasses, the gallon— 2s 3d to 2s 6d.	Port per cask 13/ 10s
Oatmeal, Hambro' per bl 30s	Madeira " 10 to 14
Pork, do. pr bl 90s	EXPORTS.
Irish American, 75s & 80s	Codfish, merchantable Large 16s to 17s
Bills on London @ 60 days, 21 1/2.	Do. Small 13s 6d to 14s
	Do. Madeira, 12s
	Do. West India 11s
	Labrador Talqual 11s 6d
	Salmon No. 1, per tree 120s
	No. 2, " 110s
	Herrings No. 1 pr bl 17s 6d
	Oil—Cod, per ton £27a 28d
	Seal—none.

The imports of Bread seem not likely to be large—the article will not consequently decline for some time. Import in the week, 1100 bags.

The stock of Butter is good—the price will hardly advance.

Flour has been selling during the week at the prices quoted—but there will now be a reduction in this article—the last advices from New York show a decline there, which will of course go to produce a corresponding change in our market. Import in the week, 1035 bls.

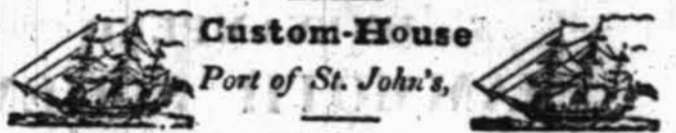
In Rum, Molasses, and Sugar, there has not been much doing in the week. Molasses was offered by auction some days since, but no sale made as an advance on 2s. 2 1/2 could not be obtained. A small lot of fair quality has since gone at 2s. 3 1/2. Import in the week, 250 puncheons.

Pork is likely to remain at the quotation—American, perhaps, may decline, as the stock will probably be good.

There has not been much done in fish sales since our last, except between merchant and planter. It would not be easy to quote the price for a quantity of any description of the article at the present moment.

Cod Oil is not much sought for, and no advance has taken place in the week.

Shipping Intelligence



ENTERED.

- October 18.—Schooner Clondolin, Cape Breton—80 tons coal.
- Schooner Irene, Jose, Boston—185 puns molasses, 97 bis. apples, and sundries.
- American Schooner Attention, Plummer, Boston—150 bls flour, 120 bls pork, 200 bls beef, 40 kegs Tobacco, 40 bls apples, 70 bags indian, corn 50 bls indian meal 500 cabbages.
- Schooner Margaret, Cave, Cape Breton—80 tons coal.
- Schooner Dash, Hunters, Liverpool—general cargo.
- Schooner Packet, Madden, Nova Scotia—42 head cattle, 50 sheep.
- 19.—Schooner Harmony, Hendersen, Liverpool—general cargo.
- 21.—Schooner Albion, Martin, Cape Breton—110 tons coals.
- Schooner Antelope, Ebsary, Cape Breton—70 tons coal.
- Briz Amarda, Poland, Copenhagen—200 firkins butter, 200 bls flour 1100 bags bread.
- Friedl., Whelan, Cape Breton—58 chalds coal.
- Nine Sars Price, Cape Breton—108 tons coal.
- Ranger Carroll, Cape Breton 98 chalds. coal
- American Brig Cerulea, Forster, Pictou—20 kegs lard, 230 bls. pork, 60 bls. beef, 100 kegs tobacco, and sundry merchandise for exportation.
- Erin, Walsh, Liverpool—80 tons coal.
- 22.—Despatch, Clunn, Miramichi—40 M. Loads 26 M. shingles.
- Ann, Blake, Bridgport—50 chalds. coal.
- Eliza Bunting, Lucas Sydney—120 tons coal.
- Harmony, Islis, Halifax—25 puns. molasses, 50 bags coffee, and sundries.

CLEARED

- October 17.—American Ship Charles Carroll, Grogan, Leighon—250c qtls. cod fish.
- Jane & Mary, Stephens, Cape Breton—21 bls herring.
- St. Patrick, M'Grath, Cape Breton—ballast.
- Steadfast, Kirkpatrick, Barbados—1330 qtls. fish.
- 18.—Glide, Pike, Cape Breton—ballast.
- Endeavour, M'Donald, Novascotia—10 bls herring.
- Native, Squires, Cork—1800 qtls. fish, 4 casks wine.
- Trial, Power, Cape Breton—ballast.
- Ann Catherine Munro, Wells, Novascotia—1300 qtls. fish.
- Kingloch, Stanton, Cork—2000 qtls. fish, 20 tuns oil, 120 kegs sound.
- Spanish Brig Dionis a, Gobiaza, Santander—2800 qtls. fish
- Spanish Brig Begonia, Arritola, Santander—2600 qtls. fish.
- H-b., Duncan, Oporto—2600 qtls. fish.
- 18.—Funchal, Cliff, Berbice—2200 qtls. fish, 12 tierces salmon, 56 bls. herring, 6 casks wine &c.
- 22.—St. Patrick, Nisbet, Novascotia—1320 qtls. fish, 600 galls. seal oil, 100 bls. herring, 22 bls. and 7 tierces salmon.
- Devon, Dench, Oporto—2100 qtls. fish.
- Spanish Brig Norma, Baca, Malaga—2400 qtls. fish.
- Telemachus, Gilbert Barbados—1170 qtls. fish.
- Packet, Graham, Novascotia—230 bls herring, 20 hds salt.

At Bristol—Sept. 16.—*Sarak*, Follett, hence.

A Ship-of-war (supposed to be the *Cleopatra*, hence) was going into Halifax when the *Harmony* sailed on the 15th inst.

The brig *Alpha*, from Sydney, C. B., bound to New York, mistaking Saybrook Light for New London Light, struck on the bar, at the mouth of Connecticut River, on Sunday night, unshipped her rudder and stove a hole in her cabin, causing her to leak. She was abandoned by the captain and crew, taking with them two boxes of furs, some copper, and the best of her sails, &c. She has a cargo of coal. Since that she has been taken possession of by the Government officers, and with the aid of a small steamboat has been taken into Saybrook harbor, for the benefit of all concerned.—*New York Courier and Enquirer*, Sept. 28.

Wanted, 100 Tierces No. 1 Salmon. Oct. 24. W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

**SALE BY AUCTION TO-MORROW**

(Friday) At 1 o'clock,  
**At the Commercial Room**  
Twenty Tuns  
**COD OIL.**

R. LANGLEY,  
Auctioneer.  
October 24.

**For WATERFORD.**  
To Sail the 5th November,  
**THE NEW BLIG**



**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  
October 17. **JOHN CUSACK.**

**NOTICES**  
**EDUCATION.**

**MR. JOHN NUGENT** respectfully begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has taken part of that elegantly finished and commodious Room belonging to the *Mechanic Institute of St. John's*, where he opened SCHOOL, on YESTERDAY (the 23<sup>rd</sup> inst.) Mr. N. flatters himself, from the proficiency made under him during his residence in Newfoundland, as well in Classical Literature, as in the various branches of the Mathematics, that few Institutions in the Island possess advantages superior to those which his shall embrace—while at the same time, he trusts the patronage of an enlightened public will be consonant with the improvement made by the children committed to his care, and the zeal and ability displayed in his professional capacity.

Testimonials of the most satisfactory character can be adduced as to the progress made under his tuition, in the Greek and Latin languages, Algebra, Geometry, Navigation, &c.

A Public Examination, (due notice of which shall be given) will take place half-yearly, when parents will have an opportunity of testing the validity of his pretensions by actual observation.

The School will be furnished with a pair of Globes, and other necessary instruments.  
His Terms will be moderate and modified according to circumstances.

Hours of attendance, from 9 till 3 o'clock.  
October 22.

**THE** Consignees of 257 Bags BREAD marked "H," on board the *Trusty*, from Hamburg, and shipped by Messrs. R. & H. HUNT & Co. there, are requested to apply immediately for the same, or it will otherwise be stored at their risk and expense.  
St. John's, 24th Oct.

**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.  
October 17.

**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.

**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 his distinguished mark of approval, by its reception there, will ensure him every confidence from those who may favor him with their commands.  
Residence at Mr. TOUSSAINT'S, Water-Street.  
October 10.

**ON SALE**

BY  
**Codner & Jennings,**

Just Received from HAMBURG.  
First and second quality Bread  
**PORK**  
**BUTTER**

And of former Importations,  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
**CORDAGE & CANNERS,**  
SELLING AT LOW PRICES.  
October 24.

BY

**WESTON HUNT,**

Ex *IRT*, from HAMBURG,  
ESTPHALIA HAMS  
2 Casks Rein Deer TONGUES  
50 Firkins BUTTER  
25 Casks ditto (very prime).

And of former Importations,  
**PORK**—American, Hamburg and Copenhagen  
**BREAD**—Copenhagen and Hamburg  
**OATMEAL**  
**RICE, SOAP**  
**WINE**—Benecarlo } In Pipes  
Ditto—Port }  
**Lucian BOOTS.**  
October 24.

Lately Imported,

AND FOR SALE BY  
**JOHN NICHOLS,**

50 Puncheons 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.-cheests (East India Company)  
**Congo TEA.**

Just received from Hamburg and London.  
October 17.

**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, Mold and SSG. Shot Gunpowder, Porter and Ale in hds. and Bottles, Leaf Sugar in hds., 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.

BY

**The Subscriber,**

2 Large Blacksmith's BELLOWS  
2 " ANVILS, 3 cwt. each  
2 " NEW VICES  
1 " MANDRILL  
20 Pair TONGS  
4 SLEDGES  
All of which he will warrant to be in the best condition.  
N. B.—If the above articles are not disposed of before the last of October, they will be sold by public auction.  
**WALTER L. NANN.**  
October 24.

**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 or Fish-Head, 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 School*, late in the occupancy of Mr. BENJAMIN GREEN.  
Apply to  
**WILLIAM PARKER.**  
October 17.

**On Sale.**

**Donnelley & Butteris,**

HAVE RECEIVED  
Ex *Lavinia* from Greenwich, *Black Eyed Susan*, and *Margaret Jane* from Liverpool, and *Ayres*, 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  
**RON** ditto ditto  
**CORDAGE** and **BOLT-ROPE** ditto  
**CANVAS** No. and Flat  
**Sheet COPPER**  
Lake **POTS**  
Round **POTS**  
Parlour **GRATES**  
Ships' **STOVES** and **CABOOSES**  
**Windlass MOUNTING**  
**GLASS** in Boxes and Half-boxes  
Souchong, Congo, and Boh. a **TEAS.**

AND  
A Large and Carefully Selected Stock of British Manufactured Staples

**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-bl. prime mess Pork  
350 Firkins and Kegs Butter  
110 Barrels and Half-bl. Oatmeal & Gritts  
33 Ditto do. Pease  
10 Cases assorted Glassware, 24 Coils Cordage  
ALSO ON HAND  
5 Tons Soap, 70 Hides Leather  
6 Dozen Calf Skins  
Congo and Green Teas.  
Fish or Oil taken in Payment.  
October 17. **JOHN CUSACK.**

**PROVISIONS.**

FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF  
**Lawrence O'Brien,**  
The Cargoes of the Brigantine *Isabella*, and Brigs *Kingalech* and *William Inglis*, from Hamburg's.  
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-bl. ditto  
200 Barrels Oatmeal  
400 Ditto Gritts  
15 M. Bricks  
A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Hosiery  
October 10.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,  
A PIECE OF LAND, containing about 30 Acres, situate on the Portugal Cove Road, about 4 miles from Fort William. It is fee-simple property, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—Apply at the Office of this paper.  
October 24.

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, hds., 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.

**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 B 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-bl. ditto ditto ditto  
20 Barrels do. do. do. Beef  
20 Barrels Gritts  
Oatmeal in bls and half-bl's.  
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 Mould and Dipt Candles  
50 Qr.-cheests Souchong, Congo and Bohea Teas  
1 Ton Shoulder Leather  
Glass in boxes, Nails,  
Basket Salt, 10 Tierces Loaf Sugar  
Moist Sugar in hds. 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.

RECEIVED PER "HEBE,"  
ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 Pair Men's, Women's,  
Boots and Shoes.  
Which will be sold low to wholesale Purchasers.  
**BOWRING BROTHERS**  
October 10.

BY

**Baine, Johnston, & Co,**

Ex **MARGARET**, from Halifax,  
100 Puncheons choice Porto Rico  
**MOLASSES,**  
Fish, Oil, or Cash payment.  
September 26.

**P. GLEESON**

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

Sept. 5.

BY

**W.M. FIRTH,**

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

ALSO,  
500 Hhds Sydney Coal,  
In Store.

**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.

**WANTED,**

By the Subscribers,  
About the 20th inst., to load for a Port in the West Indies—  
A VESSEL to carry 1,800 to 2,000 Quintals Fish in Casks.  
**WARREN & WHEATLEY**  
WHO OFFER FOR SALE,  
8,000 Very superior Countess Slates,  
700 Pieces London Printed Room Paper.  
October 3.

ALL Persons having just claims upon the Estate of **THOMAS FOLEY**, late of Harbor Grace, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the Executor, or to **WILLIAM STUBBLE**, 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 Stubble.  
**PETER LEWIS, Executor**  
October, 10th 1839.

Literature.

Miss Martineau's new novel, "Deerbrook," has the following among many scenes of equal interest. Philip Enderby has been absent, and for some time previously to his return a report is industriously circulated in the village of Deerbrook, that his affections have been transferred from her on whom it had been his wont to bestow his warmest and most devoted admiration. True, his love was never made the subject of a formal declaration, but his every act had been redolent of enthusiastic affection, and it would have needed less than the penetration and talent of Margaret to discover how complete had been her conquest. Enderby learns, with indignant feelings, of the representations so maliciously propagated by his sister, and which were so well calculated to awaken doubts of his fidelity; he accordingly hastens to obtain the interview which is thus happily told:—

"Mr. and Mrs. Hope have, at my desire, given me the opportunity of speaking to you alone. You must not refuse to hear what I have to say, because it is necessary to the vindication of my honour;—and it is also due to another person."

Of course, Margaret sat down. She seemed to intend to speak, and Philip waited to hear her; but no words came, so he went on.

"You have been told, I find, that I have been for some time engaged to a lady who is now at Rome,—Miss Bruce. How such a notion originated, we need not inquire. The truth is, that I am but slightly acquainted with Miss Bruce, and that nothing has ever occurred which could warrant such a use of that lady's name. I heard nothing of this till to-day, and—"

"Is it possible?" breathed Margaret.

"I was shocked to hear of it from my poor mother: but infinitely more shocked—grieved to the very soul, to find that you, Margaret, believed it."

"How could we help it? It was your sister who told us."

"What does my sister know of me, compared with you? I thought—I hoped,—but I see now that I was presumptuous—I thought that you knew me enough, and cared for me enough, to understand my mind, and trust my conduct through whatever you might hear of me from others. I have been deceived,—I mean I have deceived myself, as to the relation in which we stand. I do not blame you, Margaret,—that is, I will not if I can help it,—for what you have given credit to about me; but I did not think you would have mortified me so deeply."

"You are partly wrong now; you are unjust at this moment," replied Margaret, looking up with some spirit. "I do not wish to speak of Mrs. Rowland,—but remember, your mother never doubted what your sister said;—the information was given in such a way as left almost an impossibility of disbelief. There was nothing to set against the most positive assurances,—nothing from you,—not a word to any of your old friends—"

"And there was I, working away on a new and good plan of life, living for you, and counting the weeks and days between me and the time when I might come and show you what your power over me had enabled me to do,—and you were all the while despising or forgetting me, allowing me no means of defending myself, yielding me up to dishonour with a mere shake of the head, as if I had been an acquaintance of two or three ball-nights. It is clear that you knew my mind no better than I now find I knew yours."

"What would you have had me do?" asked Margaret, with such voice as she had.

"I believe I had not thought of that," said Philip, half laughing. "I only felt that you ought to have trusted me,—that you must have known that I loved neither Miss Bruce, nor any one but you; and that I could not be engaged to any one while I loved you.—Tell me, at once, Margaret,—did I not deserve this much from you?"

"You did," said Margaret, distinctly. "But there is another way of viewing the whole, which does not seem to have occurred to you. I have been to blame, perhaps; but if you had thought of the other possibility—"

"What other? Oh! do speak plainly."

"I must, at such a time as this. If I could not think you guilty, I might fancy myself to have been mistaken."

"And did you fancy so? Did you suppose I neither loved you, nor meant you to think that I did?"

"I did conclude myself mistaken."

"O, Margaret! I should say—if I dared—that such a thought,—such humility, such generosity,—could come of nothing but love."

Margaret made no reply. They understood one another too completely for words. Even in the first gush of joy, there was intense bitterness in the thought of what Margaret must have suffered; and Philip vowed, in the bottom of his soul, that his whole life should be devoted to make her forget it. He could have cursed his sister with equal energy.

There was no end to what had to be said. Philip was impatient to tell what he had been doing, and the reasons of the whole of his conduct. Margaret's views had become his own, as to the desultoriness of the life he had hitherto led. He had applied himself diligently to the study of the law, intending to prove to himself and to her, that he

was capable of toil, and of a steady aim at an object in life, before he asked her to decide what their relation to each other was henceforth to be.

"Surely," said he, "you might have discovered this much from my letters to my mother."

"And how were we to know what was in your letters to your mother?"

"Do you mean that you have not read or heard them all this time?"

"Not a word for these three months. We have scarcely seen her for many weeks past; and then she merely showed us what long letters you wrote her."

"And they were all written for you! She told me the last time I was here, that she could keep nothing from you: and, relying upon her words, I have supposed this to be a medium of communication between us throughout. I could have no other, you know. When did my mother leave off reading my letters to you?"

"From the week you went away last. Mrs. Rowland came in while we were in the midst of one; and the consequence was . . ."

"That you have been in the dark about me ever since. You saw that I did write."

"Yes. I have seen most of the post-marks—and the interiors—upside down. But Mrs. Rowland was always there—or else Phoebe."

"And have you really known nothing about me whatever?"

"Little George told me that you had lessons to learn, very hard and very long, and, if possible, more difficult than his."

"And did not you see then that I was acting upon your views?"

"I supposed Miss Bruce might have had them first."

"Miss Bruce!" he cried, in a tone of annoyance. "I know nothing of Miss Bruce's views on any subject. I cannot conceive how my sister got such a notion into her head—why she selected her."

Margaret was going to mention the "sisterly affection" which had long subsisted between Miss Bruce and Mrs. Rowland, according to the latter; but it occurred to her that it was just possible that Philip might not be altogether so indifferent to Miss Bruce as Miss Bruce was to him; and this thought sealed her lips.

"I wonder whether Rowland believed it all the time," said Philip: "and Hope? It was unworthy of Hope's judgment—of his faith—to view the case so wrongly."

"I am glad you are beginning to be angry with somebody else," and Margaret. "Your wrath seemed all to be for me: but your old friends, even to your mother, appear to have had no doubt about the matter."

"There is an excuse for them which I thought you had not. I am an altered man, Margaret—you cannot conceive how altered since I began to know you. They judged of me by what I was once . . . We will not say how lately."

"I assure you I do not forget the accounts you used to give of yourself."

"What accounts?"

"Of how you found life pleasant enough without philosophy, and without anything to do . . . and other wise sayings of the kind."

"It is by such things that those who knew me long ago have judged me lately—a retribution which I ought not to complain of. If they believed me fickle, idle, selfish, it is all fair. O! Margaret, men know nothing of morals till they know women."

"Are you serious?"

"I am solemnly persuaded of it. Happy they who grow up beside mothers and sisters whom they can revere! But for this, almost all men would be without earnestness of heart—without a moral purpose—without generosity, while they are all the while talking of honour. It was so with me before I knew you. I am feeble enough, and selfish enough yet, God knows! but I hope still to prove that you have made a man of me, out of a light, selfish . . . But what right have I, you may think, to ask you to rely upon me, when I have so lately been what I tell you? I did not mean to ask you yet. This very morning, nothing could be further from my intentions. I do not know how long I should have waited before I should have dared. My sister has rendered me an inestimable service amidst all the mischief she did me. I thank her. Ah! Margaret, you smile!"

Margaret smiled again. The smile owned that she was thinking the same thing about their obligations to Mrs. Rowland.

"Whatever you might have said to me this evening," continued Philip, "if your regard for me had proved to have been quite overthrown—if you had continued to despise me, as you must have done at times—I should still have blessed you, all my life—I should have worshipped you, as the being who opened a new world to me. You lifted me out of a life of trifling—of trifling which I thought very elegant at the time—trifling with my own time and faculties—trifling with other people's serious business—trifling with something more serious still, I fear—with their feelings. As far as I remember, I thought all this manly and refined enough: and but for you, I should have thought so still. You early opened my eyes to all the meanness and gross selfishness of such a life; and if you were never to let me see you again, I believe I could not fall back into the delusion. But if you will be the guide of my life . . ."

Margaret sighed deeply. Even at this moment of vital happiness, her thoughts rested on her sister. She remembered what Hester's anticipations had been, in prospect of having Edward for the

guide of her life.

"I frighten you, I see," said Philip, with my confessions: but be the consequences what they may, I must speak, Margaret. If you despise me, I must do you the justice, and give myself the consolation, of acknowledging what I have been, and what I owe to you."

"It is not that," said Margaret. "Let the past go. Let it be forgotten, in reaching forward to better things. But do not let us be confident about the future. I have seen too much of that. We must not provide for disappointment. Let us leave it till it comes. Surely," she added, with a gentle smile, "we have enough for the present. I cannot look forward yet."

"How you must have suffered!" cried Philip, in a tone of grief. "You have lost some of your confidence, love. You did not cling to the present, and shrink from the future, when . . . O, it is bitter, even now, to think, that while I was working on, in hope and resolution, you were suffering here, making it a duty to extinguish your regard for me, I all the time toiling to deserve it,—and there was no one to set us right, and the whole world in league to divide us."

"That is all over now."

"But not the consequences, Margaret. They have shaken you: they have made you know doubt and fear."

We are both changed, Philip. We are older, and I trust it will appear that we are wiser than we were. Yes, older. There are times in one's life when days do the work of years; and our days have been of that kind. You have discovered a new life, and my wishes and expectations are much altered. They may not be fewer, or less bright, but they are very different."

"If they were pure from fears . . ."

"They are pure from fears. At this moment I can fear nothing. We have been brought together by the unquestionable Providence which rules our lives; and this is enough. The present is all right; and the future, which is to come out of it, will be all right in its way. I have no fear,—but I do not want to anticipate. This hour, with its satisfactions, is all that I can bear."

Notwithstanding this, and Philip's transport in learning it, they did go back, again and again, into the past; and many a glance did they cast into the future. There was no end to their revelations of circumstances of the two last months, and of the interior history which belonged to them. At last the burning out of one of the candles started them into a recollection of how long their conversation had lasted, and of the suspense in which Edward and Hester had been kept. Enderby offered to go and tell them the fact which they must be anticipating: and, after having agreed that no one else should know at present,—that Miss Bruce's name should be allowed to die out of Deerbrook speculations, for Mrs. Rowland's sake, before any other was put in its place, Philip left his Margaret, and went into the breakfast-room, where his presence was not wholly unexpected.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ITALIANS.—The distribution of the seven deadly sins of the Catholic category, is made by reciprocal crimination among the modern Italian tribes as follows:—To Genoa is allotted pride, to Florence avarice, to Venice luxury, and to Bologna cholera; while gluttony is imputed to Milan, envy to Rome, and idleness to Naples. And if one should be inclined to plead an exemption in the allotment—in which there certainly appears a sort of wild justice—it would be in witnessing the energy with which your Neapolitan sometimes labours. I declare, the manner in which our copper-coloured boatmen slaved away beneath the burning sun and blazing air of this fiery gulf, might have loosened many a better man who suffers under no such imputation. This activity may be fitful, the Neapolitan may lack the moral discipline which holds to continuous exertion; and without gainsaying all the justice of the stigma as a characteristic of the people, I still appeal to all travellers whether, amidst the languor that weighs upon the Neapolitans, they have not often been astonished at the untiring toil, the unflagging buoyancy of spirit, that seems to baffle fatigue, with which they—the sea-faring classes especially—will often work. True, they rest as profoundly, their labour done. The mountain cleft for their chamber the sea sand for their pillow, and the blue scope of heaven for their coverlet, they, as the Greek did of old, and the Sicilian likewise and still do, take their noonday rest, as all may see, and thus forestall by day the sleep they stint them in at night—for early rising is as universal here as when Cicero and Pliny wrote, and always will be. So that this people, though they want the ordered industry of the north, and will not soon be canonized for industry, I dare say, are not quite the silken sluggards, supposed, nevertheless—that is, the labouring classes are not. And I can assure the beef and beer of a certain north country, that they would often find themselves hard matched—in a two or three mile heat at least—against the macaroni and sour wine of those lazy Neapolitans, who certainly labour under an ill name, whether they labour in any other way or not.

LORD MONTREAL.—Of this noble lord the *Limerick Chronicle* furnishes us with the following particulars:—he was educated at Cambridge for the English bar, and first entered public life as member for the city of Limerick. He is son of the late Stephen Edward Rice, Esq., of Cappa, now denominated Mount Trenchard, near Shauagolden, by Catherine, sole heiress of Thomas Spring, Esq., of Ballycrispin, Kerry, whose property in that country he inherits. The new peer is in his

49th year, and married Lady Theodosia Pery, eldest daughter of the Earl of Limerick, by whom he has sons and daughters. His eldest son, late high sheriff of this county, was recently appointed a commissioner of customs at 1000l. a year.—The ex-chancellor, whose income now amounts to 10,000l. a year, has a sister married to Sir Aubrey De Vere, Bart., of Currah, in this country, nephew of the Earl of Limerick. Mount Trenchard, the family seat, is handsomely situated on the Lowe Shannon, midway between Glin and Poynne's Island which latter he has purchased. Mount Trenchard house, where the family reside three or four months of the year, is to undergo extensive improvements. Mr. Spring Rice has a son and daughter married, the former to Miss Freer, of Cambridge—the other to Mr. Marshall, of Leeds.

THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS.—There is a sort of majordomo here who regulates every department; his word is law, and his fiat immovable and he presumes not a little upon his power; a circumstance not to be surprised at, as he is as much and is as despot as all the ladies patronesses of Almanack's rolled into one. He is called the Metternich of the mountains. No one is allowed accommodation at these springs who is not known, and generally speaking, only those families who travel in their private carriages. It is at this place that you feel how excessively aristocratical and exclusive the Americans would be, and indeed will be in spite of their institutions. Spa, in its palmy days, when princes had to sleep in their carriages at the doors of the hotels, was not more in vogue than are these white sulphur springs with the elite of the United States, and it is here, only in the states, that you do meet with what may be fairly considered as select society, for at Washington there is a great mixture. Of course all the celebrated belles of the different States are to be met with here, as well as all the large fortunes, nor is there scarcity of pretty and wealthy widows. The president, Mrs. Caton, the mother of Lady Wellesley, Lady Stafford, and Lady Caermarthen the daughter of Carrol of Carrolltown, one of the real aristocracy of America, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and all the first old Virginian and Carolina families (many of them descendants of the old cavaliers) were at the springs when I arrived there; and I certainly must say that I never was at any watering-place in England where the company was so good and so select as at the Virginia springs in America.—*Captain Margatt's Diary in America.*

CEROGRAPHY.—An account has appeared in the American papers of a new method of engraving, the nature of which appears to be unknown, though specimens have been published. The editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser* says he has endeavoured, but without success, to form some conjecture as to the manner in which the work is executed. "Being printed," he observes, "on a large sheet in common with the letter-press of a large newspaper, the plate must be of the character of a wood-engraving, yet it possesses almost the delicacy of a copper-plate engraving, and abounds in lines which are evidently impracticable in wood-engraving. The uniformity of the lettering, although varied by the diversity of characters afforded by the use of different fonts of type, shows that this part of the work is of the nature of stereotype casting, but in what manner the shading, roads, and other arbitrary lines are inserted, it is difficult, from an inspection of the impression, to imagine, unless it be by some process of etching. From what is stated by the inventor of the rapidity and cheapness of the execution, the size to which the plate may be extended, its adaptation to the rapid and cheap mode of printing, by which the ordinary book and newspaper printing is executed, we cannot but regard it as a very important and useful invention, particularly applicable to the printing of maps and drawings, in connection with letter-press, for the illustration of works of almost every description." The *New York Observer* further states—"The advantages of Ceroigraphy are, 1st, The engraving of many subjects can be executed with a rapidity approaching very near to that of drawing upon stone; and the whole expense of a plate prepared for the press will ordinarily be less than that of a plate in copper or wood. 2d, The plate is durable under the press. A million good copies may be struck from it; and as it can be stereotyped, the number of plates may be multiplied indefinitely at a trifling expense, and each plate will give a million copies. 3d, Lines of all engravings, except perhaps the very finest class, can be made with nearly or quite the same perfection as in copper or steel, and with less labour. 4th, We know of no limit to the size of cerographic plates. We suppose they may be made as large as the bed of the largest Napier press. 5th, The printing is executed with the common printing press, and of course as rapidly as wood-cut or letter-press printing. With this statement, our readers can judge as well as ourselves, of the effects which cerography, in the hands of accomplished artists, will probably produce on the other arts of engraving. We suppose that, with an improvement of which it is evidently susceptible, it will also have an important effect on the art of printing, especially on printing in the characters of the Chinese, Hindoo, and other Oriental languages. Even in its present state, it will, no doubt, be used as a substitute for type-setting in some cases; but of this we will say more hereafter."

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