



Newfoundlander

No. 640,

THURSDAY, November 7, 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,
285 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, 23 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. 21, 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. 190 shares do. do. do. do. \$10,000

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

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. \$1,500

1 Do. 15 do. Mech. and Trade's do. \$1,500

Do. 15 ditto ditto \$1,500

20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank \$100, each prize \$1,000 \$20,000

10 prizes, each 2 shares of \$100 each—each prize \$200 of Gas Light Bank \$2,000

200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Bank of Louisiana, \$20,000

200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the New Orleans Bank, \$20,000

150 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Union Bank of Florida, \$15,000

Six Hundred Prizes \$1,500,000

Tickets, \$20—No Shares.

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

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

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

New York, May 7, 1839.

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 assure him every complacence from those who may favor him with their commands.

Residence at Mr. TOUSSAINT'S, Water-Street. October 10.

On Sale,

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.

BY

Ewen & Nicholas Stabb,

EX ROBERT RAIKES, from Hamburg,

250 Bags BREAD

200 Boxes SOAP

10 Cwt. OAKUM;

Also,

Cake SIDER.

August 15

P. GLEESON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

At his FARM on Torbay 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 Puncheon HOOPS

200 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.

BY

Baine, Johnston, & Co,

EX MARGARET, from Halifax,

100 Puncheon choice Porto Rico

MOLASSES,

Fish, Oil, or Cash payment.

September 26.

W. & H. Thomas & Co

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig RIVAL, from Hamburg,

now LANDING—CONSISTING OF

460 Bags BREAD

260 Bls. Prime Mess FOKK

5000 BRICKS.

August 15.

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.

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.

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.

October, 10th 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.

Seerage 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.

ON SALE

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 LANNAN. October 24.

(From the Bristol Mercury, Saturday, Sept. 28.)

THE HARVEST.

The harvest continues to be a topic of great and increasing interest. Since our last allusion to this subject, we have seen nothing to alter the views we then stated as to the deficiency of the crop and the injury it had sustained; on the contrary, all subsequent accounts go to confirm the opinion we then expressed, that the prospect before us is anything but cheering. With the exception of one or two fine days, the weather in the interval has consisted of alternations of heavy showers and gleams of warm sunshine, which, while they have been of too short duration to afford any material assistance to the progress of harvest operations, have been but too effective in causing the corn to vegetate in the ear, more especially where it has been laid by the rain, and clover and weeds have grown up through it. The accounts from Ireland, in particular, are of a most gloomy character, and judging from them, there is every reason to fear that no small proportion of the crops of all kinds in that country will be deficient in quantity, and much deteriorated. Even that part of the corn which was got in early, and, to a great extent, escaped the influence of the weather, was yet, partly in consequence of the anxiety of the farmers, and partly in pursuance of the system which has of late years been adopted out before it had properly ripened, and put together in a state which cannot but have an injurious effect upon its quality, and also diminish the quantity of meal it was capable of producing. With respect to the future prospects of the trade, as for some time to come the supplies of new grain which will be brought to market are not likely to be very abundant, the high value of old corn, thus uncounteracted by the low price of the inferior new, may tend for a time to keep up the averages, so that we think there is every possibility that the foreign market, in which we may arrive within the next few weeks, will be admitted at a duty of two shillings and eightpence, if not of one shilling. The quantity of this, however, is not likely to amount to much, and will afford but a small extent of relief; after that time the stocks of old wheat, of home growth, will have become very scanty, if they do not altogether disappear, and the averages will be mainly governed by the price of the inferior new; so, that, as we have stated on a former occasion, we shall have to pay exorbitant prices for good wheat, without any chance of relief from foreign importations, except at very high duties.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—From the Harlequin, Malta Journal, of the 14th inst.—Mehemet Ali openly declares that he will not deliver up the Ottoman fleet until the hereditary succession of both Egypt and Syria is guaranteed to him by the great allied powers, and that if any of them send their fleets to Alexandria with a view of bullying him into it, he will order his son Ibrahim to march against Constantinople, which will compel the Turks to call in Russian aid, and thus a general war will be brought about. The Valer, which arrived on the 10th instant from Alexandria, whence she sailed on the 5th inst., brings two India mails, one received at Bombay via Enphrates, and the other at Alexandria via the Red Sea, both conveyed by the East India Company's cruisers. The dates come down to the 1st ult., and contain very important news from China, inasmuch as his celestial majesty has put a stop to all British trade with his empire.

The correspondent of the Times at Constantinople, states that it is no longer a secret that Russia has signified her determination not to become a party in the pending negotiations relative to the Egyptian question, and has given the other powers fully to understand that she will act as circumstances may require; or, in other words, that she intends holding the same course of conduct she has hitherto pursued in regard to this country. This step which Russia has taken will, it is presumed, give the other Powers an opportunity of demitting an explanation, and of insisting upon a definite understanding as to what those intentions may be, and in the event of that explanation being refused, or proving unsatisfactory, the only alternative left to the allies will be at once to adopt fearlessly and uncompromisingly such measures as may be found to be most expedient for the present and future safety of Turkey.

The Monitor states that Messrs. Rothschild have undertaken to accept, for the Bank of the United States, the bills, amounting to 10,000,000fr., which it had drawn upon Messrs. Huettinger, and which the latter had refused to honour. This intelligence has been transmitted by telegraph to Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

MONEY MARKET.—The city has been occupied to-day with various reports respecting new measures at the Bank for the further contraction of the circulation, and a considerable decline in consequence took place in the funds. They did not, however, lead to any public announcement on the subject. With respect to the bills drawn on Paris on behalf of the United States' Bank, nothing has transpired beyond the reiteration of the assurance that they have been accepted by Messrs. Rothschild. The English stock-market has been a good deal agitated during the day by the circumstances above described. About midday onwards, which were heavy before, began to droop in price, and gradually declined 50 to 75 for money, and 90 to 100 for account, at which they left off, being a decline for the account of 1/2 per cent. Exchange bills were 1s. discount to 1s. premium.

SPAIN.

The Monitor has published the following telegraphic dispatch:—

"BAYONNE, Sept. 23.—The general commanding the 20th military division to the president of the council. Estella has made his submission. A squadron Navarrese cavalry has taken refuge on our territory, near St. Jean Pied de Port; three battalions are in the forest of Irati. We also learn that the greater part of the Queen's troops have left the frontier, and that Espinosa set out on the 18th inst., to put himself at the head of twenty battalions, with which he will immediately attack Cabrera.

The Constitutionnel publishes a letter dated Vienna, 16th inst., announcing that the European congress would meet for the first time, in that capital, on the 15th of October. The Eastern affairs, the recognition of Queen Isabel II. by the northern courts, the situation of the republic of Cracow, and, perhaps, also the reconstruction of Poland on the basis fixed by the treaties of 1815, would, according to that journal, be the principal topics agitated in that congress. M. Matternich had charged M. Calogre, a distinguished diplomatist, to prepare a memorial embracing all these questions. The names of the other ministers who are to represent the different powers in that assembly were not yet known.

The Capite asserts that the Duke de Cazes, after a long interview with Louis Philippe, has been ordered to proceed first to the headquarters of Espartero, and then to Madrid, for the purpose of negotiating a matrimonial alliance between the Queen of Spain and a son of a King of the French.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The general feeling appears to be, that cotton will fall to the low point at which it was some two years since, and which has the effect of keeping the large purchasers of high goods and twist out of the market; though both, and especially heavy domestics, have been offered on lower terms than on Tuesday. These offers, however, have in most cases been declined, as no one pretends to be so wise as to foretell how soon the full extent of the depression would take place. This feeling, combined with the disbursement of the drafts of the bank of the United States, added to the very uncertain state of the harvest, makes the trade of this district unusually gloomy depressed.

The Newfoundland.

St. John's, (Thursday), November 7, 1833

We have been obligingly favoured with a Bristol paper of the 28th Sept., the latest by the South from that port, and have selected such extracts as seemed most interesting; but the intelligence is of a gloomy character. The harvest in the United Kingdom has been alarmingly bad, owing to the weather, which continued so long unfavourable as to have occasioned the destruction of thousands of acres of wheat which remained rotten in the ground. Great distress is reasonably apprehended during the approaching winter. The scarcity of money and its injurious consequences to the commercial interests, are also seriously spoken of—the country was almost drained of gold, to meet the imports of Foreign Corn during the last winter; and the detrimental effects are now being severely felt. A large supply will not be needed from the continental countries; and it must be paid for in coin, which on account of past transactions is already extremely scarce, political economists are filled with wonder as to how the season may be got over. It is not well to forebode evil; but the prospect for England is alarmingly alarming.

Charrism seems to have run its course—the papers are silent on the subject—but the state of the country would be quite sufficient to put an extinguisher upon it. This spiritism and vile agitation must soon have sunk before the well-grounded agitation which the pressure of dear food will probably occasion, and its besotted votaries will be brought to a right sense of their interests, during the approaching season of scarcity, and will be shown how much more fitly they might direct their energies have been directed in procuring against such a conjuncture, by an adherence to honest and industrious pursuits.

(For the Newfoundland.)

The Editor of the Patriot has done me the favour of transcribing from your Journal, a few observations of mine on responsibility, seemingly in much passion he has favored his readers with a long verbose editorial, condemnatory of me and my politics.

By some we are supposed to be on the eve of a general election, and this editorial may be looked upon as a manifesto of an ultra party—for I learn they have been up and doing. My politics are the same as they have always been; I have advocated the extension of the English law and the British constitution to this country, as far as they can be made applicable. I have proved, by every argument in my power, the separation of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and that the Legislative Council should be as free from the control of the Executive as the House of Assembly; but I have never contended for the monstrous doctrine set forth in the editorial—that the advisers of his Excellency shall be answerable to the people for the advice they render to him, and when they cannot command the support of the Popular Branch, to be removed and others appointed in their places. I believe it impossible to conduct a Colonial Government upon these principles; it would be placing the supreme power of the colony in the hands of a majority of the Assembly. Suppose some stiff and talented member starting around him half a dozen members from the out Districts, declaring some, and appealing to the candour of others, by obtaining a majority, were the representative of Majesty and his Executive Council to be removed each a minority? Forbid it every principle of justice, every principle of morality, and every principle of power, if New-England would be the most contemptible of all our characters be protected?—would not our civil and religious liberties be overthrown? But there is no danger of so atrocious an infraction;—a paternal Government, protective of the liberty and prosperity of her Colonies, and the good sense of a virtuous and interesting people, will secure us from the wild theories of speculative politicians. I have perhaps said enough on the editorial; but as I have taken up the pen, I shall pursue the subject of responsibility a little further.

The object of all Government is the peace, happiness, prosperity and protection of the people. As regards the Colonies, I believe these are leading objects of the British Government; but government is a science not yet fully understood, and it is evident it has not been so as regards the Colonies. A change of system is now in contemplation. In all, I believe, there will be an Executive Council distinct from the Legislative Council, whose duty it will be to consult and advise with the Governor in all his great acts.—I shall not travel to Canada, of which I know but little, but confine my observations to Newfoundland.

On the establishment of an Executive Council here, who are likely to constitute it? [It need not be numerous.—three, or perhaps more.]—First, the Colonial Secretary, who holds his appointment from the Home Government, of course responsible.—2d. The Commander of the Forces, likewise responsible.—3d. The Chief Justice;—and who will presume to say that a Newfoundland Chief Justice is not responsible? Every overt act of the Governor of an unjust, or cruel, or despotic character, may be enquired into by the House of Assembly, and if substantiated, I have no doubt would effect the removal of his Excellency or any one of these officials. If the Secretary of State were called to the just remonstrances of the House of Assembly, petitions may be presented to the Queen and the two Houses of Parliament, embodying them; and the two are always a number of talented members in both Houses who are ready to bring forward any neglect of duty on the part of administrations. The subject is thus brought before the British public, and the Governor of Colonies and Executive Councils are made responsible to the opinion of the British public. It is out of the nature of things that alternate responsibility should exist in any Colony;—that would be the ultimate supreme power. The moment that the Executive of a colony is made responsible to any power within the colony, that moment the colony is independent; for it is out of nature that responsibility could be rendered to two distinct and often conflicting powers.

If it could be effected in Newfoundland it would not be desirable. It is not the wish of the people that the Colony should be independent of the fostering and protecting power of the British Government. She has and will continue to flourish under the supreme control of the greatest power on earth.

I shall not in all things attempt to defend the Executive, the Council and House of Assembly. This is a young Colony; the Members in both Houses of the Legislature, many of them are ignorant, and all of them inexperienced in Legislation. It is not surprising that objections should sometimes arise, and that each should mistake his duties and relative privileges. Experience, and better information will correct these evils. The constitution is founded on a broad and liberal basis.—Let all put their shoulders to the wheel, in good temper and good faith, in order to push forward its happy destinies. DESCARTES ask only for matter and motion to form the universe.—I ask only for Roads, Bridges and Schools, to make Newfoundland happy, glorious and free.

WILLIAM CARSON.

Billies, Nov. 5. Arrivals.—In the Samuel, from Cadiz; Mr. R. Job Jun., in the Sarah, from Bristol; Mr. James Outh Ryan. Departures.—In the Dash for New York; Mr. Stokes, Mr. James Cuff.

ST. JOHN'S PRICES CURRENT. DUTIES PAID. Corrected weekly.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Bread, Butter, Lard, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Potatoes, Rice, Salt, Soap, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Gin, Rum, Sugar, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Candles, Tea, Coffee, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Lumber, Molasses, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, etc.

Bread and Flour are held firmly, and an advance on the latter has been sought within a few days past—the imports for the week note a few hundred bags bread—of the other article none has been received. A sale of Teas was had on Friday, when Twinkley went at 26 1/2, prime Congo Is 11 1/2, and Bombay 12 1/2. The India market has undergone no change since our last note, there was a sale by auction of prime heavy Molasses at 2s 4d a few days ago.

On the whole sales have not been to any extent during the week, owing to the unfavourable weather which retarded all operations in the way of fish delivery &c.

Transactions in fish have been chiefly confined to sales by Messrs. Merchant and Painter, the article is not in demand, and the existing and prospective high rates of freight, must operate in favor of a decline in the present price.

Oil is decidedly dull the last quotations from Britain are very unfavourable.

Shipping Intelligence

- November 1.—Lady Turner, George, Greenock—general cargo. 5.—Ellen, Kielley, Novascotia—48 head cattle, 20 sheep. 6.—Glide, P. Key, Cape Breton—84 tons coal. Justinia, Tydeman, London—500 bags bread, 25 cases and 5 blds. gin, 25 casks porter, 5 blds. brandy, 80 chests tea, and sundry merchandise. November 6.—American Schooner Attention, Pinnum, Havana. Sibilla, Sparling, Cape Breton. November 1.—Dash, Houtress, New York—23 tierces salmon, and sundries. 2.—Alexander, Keating, Nova Scotia—ballast. 4.—Agnes, Cobb, Brazil—2700 qts fish. 5.—Amanda, Poland, Oporto—3100 qts fish. William Inglis, Sibly, Brazil—2700 qts fish. 6.—Ranger, Carroll, Miramichi—748 bls herring, 3 blds. wine. Harmony, Henderson, Barbados—1200 qts. cod fish, 13 bls. herring. Harmony, Jiles, Nova Scotia—900 qts. cod fish. Myflower, Stewart, Cape Breton—89 bls. herring. Neptune, Parker, Jamaica—2000 qts. cod fish.

On Sale, BY T. & J. BROCKLEBANK SIAM SUGAR,

Of a Superior Quality, in convenient packages for family use. November 7.

1000 Quintals Labrador Fish, By NEWMAN & Co.

NEWPORT COALS!! FOR SALE BY JOHN RYAN,

Ex Sarah, from Bristol, 100 Tons best Newport Red Ash COAL. Cheap from the Vessel. November 7.

BY EWEN & NICHOLAS STARR,

205 Boxes Soap, 60 lbs each 200 Ditto ditto, 30 lbs ditto—Ex Dash from Liverpool. 100 Barrels prime Hamburg Pork 20 Prime Houtress Butter 20 Chests Souchong, Congou, and Buba Tea 20 Cases Oatmeal 20 Sticks of Tea 20 English made Boots and Shoes 200 Hamburg ditto ditto 200 Pains, Tinware, Biscuits 200 Hogheads of Coal 20 Puns. Molasses. Nov. 5.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, The Schooner Ellen,

90 Tons (Old Measurement) well found in Chains Anchors, Sails, Rigging, &c., and can be well recommended as a desirable Vessel for the Coasting trade.—Terms made accommodating. Also, The new Schooner Speedy,

103 Tons (New Measurement) built at Antigonish in the present year, of the very best materials—Carries a large Cargo, and can be well recommended in every respect as a superior Vessel. For particulars apply to STEWART & CO. Nov. 7.

For WATERFORD.

To sail the 5th November,
THE NEW ERIG



TRUSTY,

JAMES S. MORRIS Master.
This Vessel has superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage ASSENGERS, and has room for a few tons on Freight.
Apply to the Master on board, or to
October 17. JOHN CUSACK.

NOTICES

Tenders for Sperm Oil

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until TUESDAY the 31st day of December next, from persons willing to Contract for the Supply of

Four Tuns (Imperial) of SPERM OIL,

Of the best description, for the use of the Light-Houses in this Colony.—each Tunder to be accompanied by a sample of the article which the party tendering is willing to furnish—and the lowest Tender for Oil of a suitable description will be accepted.

The Contractor will be required to deliver Two Tuns on or before the 1st day of June, and the other moiety of two Tuns, not later than the 1st day of August, 1840.

The Oil to be in good merchantable Casks, in size not exceeding Sixty Gallons—and to be landed at such convenient place in St. John's as the Commissioners of Light-Houses may direct; the Contractor paying freight, duty, and all other expenses.

Payment for each respective lot will be made on its delivery in conformity with the terms here set forth.

(By order of the Commissioners of Light-Houses.)

A SHEA, Sec'y.

October 31.

Mr. SIMMS'S School,

OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL ROOM.

MR. SIMMS respectfully offers his unfeigned thanks to his many Friends for the patronage he has hitherto received from them; and in order that he may merit a continuance of the same, his best efforts shall be constantly directed towards the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils committed to his care.

Mr. S. takes this opportunity to request that the Parents and Guardians of his Pupils will occasionally visit his School, and witness his mode of giving instruction.

His EVENING SCHOOL will commence on MONDAY, the 4th November.

October 31.

THE Respective Creditors of JOHN BARCLAY of *Perlic in* SURGEON; and JOHN CONNORS, of *St. John's*, TAYLOR; are hereby informed that the said Parties will be examined in the *Central Circuit Court*, on FRIDAY the first day of November, touching their SOLVENCY or INSOLVENCY. At which examination the CREDITORS of the said respective Parties are required to attend.

October 31, 1839.

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.

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 & CANVASS,
SELLING AT LOW PRICES.
October 24.

RECEIVED PER "HEBE,"

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 Pair Men's & Women's

Boots and Shoes.

Which will be sold by to wholesale purchasers.

October 24.

BOWRING BROTHERS.

Notices

Wanted,

100 Tierces No. 1 Salmon.

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

Oct. 21.

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's Institute of St. John's*, where he opened SCHOOL, on YESTERDAY (the 23d 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 and 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.

On Sale

WINES.

100 Dozen Champagne, Sherry, & Port, all of prime quality.

For Sale by

WILLIAM FIRTH.

October 31.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD

PROPERTY,

FOR SALE

By Private Bargain,

ALL that extensive FARM, or Tract of LAND situate at *Bull's Head*, containing About 700 Acres,

Commencing from what is commonly called the *Beach*, and extending to the Eastern Extremity of the Island; the greater part being originally and Grass, is admirably adapted for a CATTLE FARM. There is a never-failing Stream of Water running through the centre, and a sufficient quantity of TIMBER fit for fencing and House building, as well as Fuel. There is also a very large quantity of excellent CLAY admirably adapted for Brickmaking. This property offers a very eligible opportunity for investment, and possesses many advantages, too numerous to detail by advertisement.

The proprietor would have no objection to divide this property into Lots for the accommodation of Purchasers, and a part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

If not disposed of by the 15th November, it will be offered by Public Auction.—Any further particulars may be known on application to M. CLIFF; or to Mr. FINLAY, who is in possession of a plan of the Property.

October 31.

TO BE LET.

For such term of years as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given—

THAT comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP opposite the Premises of Messrs. Hogan & Tabin, now in the occupancy of Mr. W. Hogan, Saddler; with a BAKERY in the rear, in the possession of Mr. Quir.—Particulars made known on application to

CATHERINE BURKE,

Trustee to the Heirs of the late John Burke;

Who has desirable Lodgings to let, furnished or unfurnished; or can accommodate a few respectable Boarders at her residence, opposite the Bank.

October 31.

On Sale

BY
WESTON HUNT,

Ex *IRT*, from HAMBURG,
100 WESTPHALIA 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

Indian BOOTS.
October 24.

Lately Imported,

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN NICHOLS,

50 Pouchons Porto Rico

MOLASSES.

A handsome Article well worth the attention of Retailers.

October 17.

BY

JOHN M. RENDELL,

100 Firkins prime BUTTER, and
40 Quarter-chests (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, Grits, Congo and Bohea Teas
Candles—Mould and Dipt
Soap, Cordage, Nails assorted sizes
Sheet and Bar Iron, Mold and SSG. Shot
Gunpowder, Porter and Ale in hhds. and Bottles
Loaf Sugar in hhds.
White Lead and Black Paint
Lime 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.

Warren & Wheatley

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED
From Copenhagen, Hamburg, &c. &c.,
AND OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR STORES,
On the most possible terms, for Cash, Fish, or
Oil Payment—

900 BAGS Fine Middling, & good common
BREAD

270 Firkins prime Ranters' new Butter
80 Ditto Hols in double rose ditto
50 Casks first-quality Mecklenburgh ditto, (put up for the London Market)
50 Barrels Hamburg prime Mess Pork
30 Half-bls. ditto do ditto ditto
20 Barrels do. do. do. Beef
20 Barrels Grits
Oatmeal in bls and half-bls.
Pease in do. do.
superfine Flour in do. do.

ALSO,

20 Puns, good retailing Molasses
75 Boxes *Lead* in made hard yellow Soap
100 Boxes and Half-boxes London Mold and Dipt
Candles
50 Quarter-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
Painis, 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.

On sale.

Donnelley & Butteris,

HAVE RECEIVED

Ex *Lavinia* from Greenock, *Black Faced 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 CABOUSES
Windlass MOUNTING
GLASS in Boxes and Half-boxes
Souchong, Congo, and Boha TEAS.

AND
A Large and Carefully Selected Stock of British
Manufactured Staple

Shop GOODS,

ALSO,

ON CONSIGNMENT,

10 Hhds. Sicilian Red 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.

For 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
140 Barrels and Half-bls. Oatmeal & Grits
30 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 Carriages of the Brigantine *Isabella*, and Brig
Kingalch and *William Inglis*, from Hamburg's.

CONSISTING OF
2500 Bags 1st, 2d, and 3rd quality
BREAD

300 Firkins prime Ranters' Butter
30 Ditto best Holstein ditto (superior quality for
private use)
150 Barrels prime Pork
30 Half-bls. ditto
200 Barrels Oatmeal
100 Ditto Grits
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
Soup, Black and Bright Varnish
40 M. Pine and Spruce Lumbar
10 M. Hardwood Plank
10 M. 8 and 10 M. 12 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.



POETS' CORNER.

LINES WRITTEN AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE

BY G. D. PRENTICE.

The trembling dew-drops fall
Upon the shutting flowers—like souls at rest
The stars shine gloriously—and all,
Save me, is blest.

Mother—I love thy grave!—
The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild,
Waves o'er thy head—when shall it wave
Above thy child!

'Tis a sweet flower—yet must
Its bright leaves to the coming tempest bow—
Dear mother—'tis thine emblem—dust
Is on thy brow!

And I could love to die—
To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams—
By thee, as erst in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams.

And must I linger here
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes to childhood dear
With bitter tears!

Ay—must I linger here,
A lonely branch upon a blasted tree,
Whose last frail leaf, untimely sore,
Went down with thee!

Oh from life's withered bower,
In still communion with the past I turn,
And muse on thee, the only flower
In memory's urn.

And, when the Evening pale
Bows like a mourner on the dim blue wave,
I stray to hear the night-winds wail
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there—
I listen—and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

Oh come—whilst here I press
My brow upon thy grave—and, in those mild
And thrilling tones of tenderness,
Bless, bless, thy child!

Yes, bless thy weeping child,
And o'er thine urn—religion's holiest shrine—
Oh give his spirit undefiled
To blend with thine.

A DREADFUL SACRIFICE.

(From Bentley's Miscellany.)

"If you will have patience to listen to a sad story, I will tell you mine," said my companion. "Do not agitate yourself unnecessarily," I replied, "by recalling the past."
"Recalling the past!" he mournfully exclaimed—"what an unmeaning phrase that is! To me, and to all who have suffered, the past is ever present! Listen: I was a lieutenant when I became acquainted with a young widow, who, with one child, then resided at Brompton. My old malady had increased upon me, and a consciousness of my failing frequently occasioned me deep depression of spirits. The widow was kind to me—I loved her and her infant boy—and before a year was gone, she became my wife; and the child, who had never known his father, learned to call me by that endearing name. No father ever loved a child as I did that sweet boy Frank. Whenever I returned from my voyage, he was my pet, my constant companion; and, never having been blessed with a child of my own, all my paternal affections were lavished upon him. As he grew bigger, he learned to watch me in my absent fits; and dearly as my poor wife loved me, I do think that the boy's attachment to me was even greater. At length, nothing would satisfy him but to be permitted to accompany me to sea. I heard the proposition with delight; and though his mother wept bitterly, she could not censure his very natural bias toward my profession. She gave her reluctant consent, and the boy went with me. Often, when my malady oppressed me most heavily, his watchful care concealed my deficiencies from others; and that which I neglected to do was done by him before the omission was detected. How I doated on that dear boy!—it is not to be told! You could scarcely credit it; yet, when you hear the sequel, you'll say, I must have hated him. His dear mother's health declined, and latterly, at the close of every voyage, she came on deck when we lay in the river, to welcome us both, and to embrace and bless her child. She loved me—but she idolized that frank, spirited, amiable, beautiful boy! The last time we sailed away together, how wildly she clung to his neck at parting!—how earnestly she urged me to cherish and protect him! He was then sixteen years old—a merry midshipman. There was not a handsomer fellow in the ship, not a better heart in the world. My wife lay insensible, when we were forced to leave her; the hope which on former occasions had sustained her, seemed utterly to have forsaken her. Was it a delirium?—did she suspect me? No—she would have roused herself to gaze once again on her dear, dear Frank! The ship sailed, and we had a pros-

perous voyage. The captain, for reasons I forget—or do they affect my story—was anxious, at a particular period, to make observations of the position of some island, respecting which, and, indeed, of its very existence, there was uncertainty. One bright and beautiful night, the captain had gone to his rest; the watch was with me, and finding myself in the very latitude indicated by my orders, I gave directions for a boat to be manned, ordered Frank to take the command of her, and briefly intimated to him the observations which he was expected to make. Lightly he descended the ship's side, took his place in the boat, waved his hand to me, and away they went—a merry boat's crew commanded by a happy youth of sixteen. How beautifully calm was the sea! The huge vessel seemed to rest motionless on the tide, as if conscious that she was to await the return of that frail pinnace—a mother fingering for the coming of her infant! I never saw the deep blue sky so full of stars before! I gazed upwards, I know not how long, till a dreamy, dizzy feeling oppressed my brain. I still leaned over the side of the vessel, and my thoughts were of my wife, and the home where we had often been so happy! Another rose to take my place—my night's watch was over. I left my orders with my successor, and with my weary fellow watchers, I descended to my rest. He who succeeded me had not been long on deck when a fresh and fair breeze arose. We had gone on sluggishly for many days, often quite becalmed; and now that the wished-for impetus was given, every white wing was quickly spread, and we flew over the foaming waters. The breeze increased almost to a gale, and for hours we had pursued our rapid course, when suddenly he who had the watch, the man who had taken my place, missed the boat! Inquiry instantly betrayed the truth. They came to me—to me!—the father of that boy—his sworn father—the man who loved him, and would have died for him—and they found me asleep! Oh! the agony of returning recollection! In my brain's lethargy, I had forgotten the departure of the boat! I had neglected to note it in the orders left to my successor. I heard the rushing of the wind, and the dashing of the waves against the ship's side, and though, with all speed, she was put about, and we went in search of those we had abandoned, I had no hope—I felt that I was a murderer! I know not how long we cruised about—it was in vain—we never saw them more! Oh! what a dreadful death! Prepared but for an absence of an hour—without food—without water! Oh, God! what must that poor boy have suffered! I remember nothing after that until we anchored in the river, and then my wife came on board. Then they could no longer restrain me. I rushed to her, pale, feeble, helpless as she was, and briefly as words could tell it, I shouted in her ears the fate of her loved boy. I told her of his death; but I had not time to tell her of my remorse, for she fell dead at my feet. You will not wonder now at what you saw last night. I left the ship—but where was I to go? I had lost my poor wife, and my boy, my merry boy—and now, at times, I lose myself. No wonder. Can you tell me where I am, sir? My senses—my brain—where can I be?"

The poor lieutenant took a candle, and, after anxiously searching every part of the room, he left me, and I saw him no more. Kind reader, this is a true story.

The following extract is from a Critique on Shelley's writings in the *Edinburgh Review* for 1824. It has a brilliancy of pathos as well as of sarcasm which is rarely equalled:—

Mr. Shelly died, it seems, with a volume of Mr. Keats's poetry grasped with one hand in his bosom. These are two out of four poets, patriots and friends, who have visited Italy within a few years, both of whom have been soon hurried to a more distant shore. Keats died young; and yet his infelicity had years too many. A canker had blighted the tender bloom that o'erspread a face in which youth and genius strove with beauty. The shaft was sped—venal, vulgar, venomous, that drove him from his country, with sickness and penury for companions, and followed him to his grave. And yet there are those who could trample on the faded flower—men to whom breaking hearts are a subject of merriment—who laugh loud over the silent urn of Genius, and play out their game of venality and infamy with the crumbling bones of their victims! To this band of immortals a third has since been added!—a nightier genius, a haughtier spirit, whose stubborn impatience and Achilles-like pride only Death could quell. Greece, Italy, the world, have lost their poet-hero; and his death has spread a wider gloom, and been recorded with a deeper awe, than has waited on the obsequies of any of the many great who have died in our remembrance. Even detraction has been silent at his tomb; and the more generous of his enemies have fallen into the rank of his mourners. But he set like the sun in his glory; and his orb was greatest and brightest at the last; for his memory is now consecrated no less by freedom than genius. He probably fell a martyr to his zeal against tyrants. He attached himself to the cause of Greece, and dying, clung to it with a convulsive grasp, and has thus gained a niche in her history; for whatever she claims as hers is immortal, even in decay, as the marble sculptures on the columns of her fallen temples!

ROMANTIC VILLAINY.

Some time since the sheriff of a county in the southern part of Mississippi, had received in his official character, a large sum of money—say fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. Under pretext of a call from home for a day or two, he placed

the money in the keeping of his wife, whom he charged to take good care of it.

Late in the evening of the day on which he left home, a stranger, of genteel appearance, called at the house, and asked permission to remain over night. Disliking to entertain a stranger during her husband's absence, the wife of the sheriff denied the request, and the stranger rode on. Directly after his departure, however, the lady came to the conclusion that she had done wrong in refusing to take him in, and sent a servant to recall him. The gentleman returned, and soon after retired to rest.

Late in the night, three men, disguised as negroes, came to the house, called up the lady, and demanded possession of the money left in her charge. Believing that there was no help for it, she at length told them that the money was in an outer room, and that she would go and get it for them.

It so happened that the money had been deposited in the room occupied by the stranger, and on her going for it, she found the stranger up and loading his pistols. He had been awakened by the noise, and had overheard most of the conversation between his hostess and the robbers.

Telling the lady to be of good heart, he gave her a loaded pistol, and directed her to go out and present the money to one of the robbers, and to shoot the fellow while in the act of doing it,—on her doing which, he (the stranger) would be ready for the other two.

With a coolness and courage that it is difficult to conceive of in a woman, she did as directed, and the robber who received the money fell dead at her feet. Another instant, and the stranger's bullet had felled a second robber. The third attempted to escape, but was overtaken at the gate by the stranger, and fell under the thrust of his knife.

As soon as practicable, the neighbors were alarmed, and on washing the paint from the faces of the dead robbers, the one killed by the lady proved to be her own husband, and the other two a couple of near neighbours!

DOMESTIC VIRTUE.—No young woman is fit to be married till she has learned to keep house. It is as much of an imposition for a parent to put off a daughter for a wife before she has learned the domestic duties, as it would be for a medical or a clerical body to put off upon the community a man for a doctor or a minister, who had not learned his profession.

It is not maintained that the wife must of course go habitually into the kitchen and do the work there herself, but she ought always to know how to do it. She cannot know, without some experience.

Every mother ought to teach her daughter practically how to keep her house in order; how to economize, so as to make a little go a great way; how to spread an air of neatness and comfort over her household; how to make her husband's shirts and mend his clothes—in a word how to be a good housekeeper. Then, if she has no domestics, she can make her family happy without them; if she has domestics, she can effectually teach them how to do things as they ought to be done, and make them obey her. She can then direct her domestic affairs and thus be mistress of her own house; which sad to say, too many now-a-days are not.—Domestics soon ascertain whether their mistress knows how to do things; and if she does not they have it in their power, and almost always take advantage of it.

I am aware that this will be considered by not a few a very old fashioned and vulgar doctrine; it is difficult to forget the good old times, when we had such excellent bread, so little trouble about servants, and so much real domestic comfort, because our mothers were so vulgar as not to have learned that there is a better and more genteel way than the Bible teaches—when they really supposed it an essential characteristic of a good and accomplished wife, that it should be said of her, "she looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her. Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

Seek a wife, then, of domestic virtues, if you would know domestic happiness, or be able to live well, within your means. You may generally, (not always) know the habits of the daughter in this respect by knowing those of the mother; there are also other and surer ways of ascertaining them. But notwithstanding your utmost sagacity and vigilance, you may possibly be caught. I know a man who was very sure he would never marry a lady till his own eye had actually seen her make a loaf of bread—who, after all married a person, it was said, who could not cook him a dinner to save his life, or even darn her own stockings.

But the domestic virtues need not by any means preclude the highest and most accomplished education. Some of the intelligent, refined, and finished ladies in our land, have been the most excellent of housekeepers.—*Windsor's Young Man's Aid.*

Magnificent triumphal arch.—The most remarkable object in all Africa, is a splendid triumphal arch in perfect preservation, at Djimilah. The sculpture of the cornices, capitals and friezes, which are of the Corinthian order, remind me of the finest works of Rome. The inscription, which remains entire, informs us that it was dedicated to Caracalla, and Julia, his mother, in the third century of the Christian era. A few paces from this are the remains of a temple, with four pedestals, each supporting a statue of Severus and one of Venus, but the other two are unknown. Opposite to this

triumphal arch is a circus, still in good condition. Sepulchral inscriptions abound here, as in all parts, and everything concurs in proving that Djimilah, the ancient Calculum, Colonia, was an important Roman station, and in fact a capital city. Near the ruins at Mons was found a fragment of sculpture representing Roman soldiers, wrought in a pure style. Not far from this were observed a number of tombs close to each other, four or five of which appear to be perfectly uninjured. The upper stones alone have been removed, merely to admit of a search for the contents, the Arabs having been satisfied with opening without destroying them. On arriving at Serof, our notice was first attracted by the ruins of a citadel, forming a triangle, about 200 yards by 150 yards. We counted ten towers on the wall, placed at unequal distances, and in positions to flank each other. The stones with which this citadel was built, were evidently taken from some more ancient structure, and we hence infer that it was not erected by the Romans. Among the ruins we turned up several capitals of a rude and irregular order. They were, in fact, three generations of ruins. Some of the towers have been converted by the beys into silos. Every opening in the sides is closed up, and the corn is let down from an aperture in the roof, which, when the silo is full, is closed up, and when the corn is wanted for consumption, a new opening is made at the bottom, by which it is taken out.—*Recent Travels.*

SPIRITED REPLY.—A poor fellow rescued, half-drowned, from a river, was asked to take some spirits and water. "No, I thank you," replied he, "I have had water enough already, I'll take the spirits alone."

EPITAPHIC WIT.—Every body has heard of the late Colonel Congreve, of "rocket memory," so justly celebrated for his inventive genius in the art of destroying his fellow creatures—(the college of physicians were mere children of innocence compared with our firework Congreve.) The colonel, who was a musical amateur, one day accompanied Madame Vestris and a party of ladies to view Purcell the composer's monument; and "with good emphasis, and with good discretion," read aloud the epitaph—"he is gone to that place where alone his HARMONY can be exceeded." Vestris the satirical little syren, who never loses an opportunity of launching a witticism, immediately exclaimed, "Lal colonel, the same epitaph will serve for you, by merely altering one word, thus—'He is gone to that place where alone his FIREWORKS can be exceeded.'" All laughed but the colonel, who spouted no more epitaphs that morning.

ANECDOTE.—A matronly lady asked one younger, in years, why she did not require her companion to teach her the French language? To which interrogation she replied that ONE TOXQUE was enough for a lady.

Dr. Spurzheim, strolling through a churchyard in France, perceived a grave-digger tossing up the earth, among which were two or three skulls.—The craniologist took one up, and, after considering it a little time, said, "ah, this was the skull of a PHILOSOPHER."

"Very like, sir," said the grave-digger—"for I do see it is somewhat CRACKED."

Age and youth.—How dangerous, how foolish how presumptuous is it in adults to suppose they can read the thoughts and the feelings of those of a tender age! How often has this presumption on their part been the ruin of a young mind, which, if truly estimated and duly fostered, would have blossomed and produced good fruit! The blush of honest indignation is as dark as the blush of guilt—and the paleness of concentrated courage as marked as that of fear.—The firmness of innocence is but too often mistaken as the effrontery of hardened vice—and the tears springing from a source of injury, the tongue tied from the oppression of a wounded heart, the trembling and agitation of the little frame convulsed with emotion, have often been ascribed by prejudging, and self-opinionated witnesses to the very opposite passions to those which have produced them. Youth should never be judged harshly, and even when judged correctly, should it be in an evil course, may always be reclaimed: those who decide otherwise, and leave it to drift about the world, have to answer for the cast-away.

Confidences are more frequently reposed in persons through a want of discretion than from excess of friendship, and are oftener betrayed through incontinency of speech than from motives of treachery.

FOX HUNTING IN THE HIGHLANDS.—A fox chace over the giant hills, cliffs, and crags of the Highlands is no doubt, a species of amusement that may prove somewhat startling to the ear of a southern sportsman; but when the hunt is described as performed on foot, and for the sole purpose of exterminating the creature, which the sheep farmer finds so inimical to the interests of his fold, the practicality of the exploit may be admitted, though the perils attending it continue as before, for they who have had the opportunity of seeing the stout and fearless agility with which the young highlander springs from crag to crag after his prey or follows the bounds down the shelving sides of scarp and corrie, will confess that the chase is won through scarcely inferior hazard.—*Author of "The Subaltern," in Bentley's Miscellany.*

Printed and published every Thursday morning by WILLIAM RICHARD SHEA, for the Proprietors, at their Printing Office, in the rear of Mr. Fitch's Hotel Du Commerce Street.—Terms.—Twenty one Shillings per annum.