



# Newfoundland

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Sixpence.

(FROM THE EXAMINER.)

## MR. BARING WALL ON PARLIAMEN- TARY INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Wall's *Thoughts on Parliamentary Independence* appeared during the Session, when we had no opportunity of noticing it, and we gladly avail ourselves of this season of leisure to draw the attention of our readers to the views of a really liberal Conservative.

We often hear boasts of what the liberal Conservatives would do if in power, but who, and how many are the liberal Conservatives, and what is their treatment by the Tory party? The few men who really deserve the name of liberal Conservatives are Lord Eliot, Mr. Lascelles, and Mr. Baring Wall, and what is the conduct of the Tory party to them?—persecution. Every party has its two extremes, and its ruling tendencies and dispositions may be fairly inferred from its treatment of its extremes. The opposite flank to the liberal Conservatives is occupied by the Newcastle, Roden, Winchelsea, Shaw, Perceval, and Goulburn division (for it is more than a section), and how are the excesses of these men regarded by the main body of the Tories? Are the columns of the *Times*, *Post*, and *Standard*, loaded with abuse of them? Are Mr. Shaw, Colonel Perceval, and Mr. Goulburn, called upon to resign their seats, or are intrigues set on foot to supplant them? Oh, no; there is ample toleration for the deviations of the Orange Tories from the ostensible policy of the main body; but for the deviations of the liberal Conservatives there is no allowance, nothing but persecution.

The real sympathies of the Tories go with their ultras, who do but rush into the extremes which the others would join in if it were not for the "I dare not" that "waits upon I would;" while, on the other hand, the separation of the liberal Conservatives from the party line of march is regarded with the bitterest resentment, because it is in the direction contrary to the whole bias and spirit of the party. Proceeding upon these observations, we may foresee with sufficient certainty which of the two opposite extremes of the Tory ranks would be ascendant if reinstated in power. An opposition which tramples on its liberal section, and endeavours to thrust it out of political existence, cannot without a miracle be converted into a liberal Tory Government. There has, in fact, been no mitigation of Toryism; nothing but a suppression of it. The main-spring of the party has been bent by circumstances, but the direction of its bias is the same as ever, and if the constraint were removed it would fly to its old position in opposition to civil and religious liberty.

Mr. Wall thus adverts to the intolerance of the party—its intolerance of liberality:

"It appears to me that some of the gentlemen who are now in opposition, do not well understand its spirit. A government may be, and ought to be, somewhat exacting with its supporters,—its existence may be compromised by a stray vote; but the opposition, from its very nature, is bound to extend its protection to every dissenter from ministerialism. Its duty is to tolerate, conciliate, and win, rather than to treat with distrust and suspicion, those who do not believe in all the articles of its political faith, more especially as that body would find some difficulty in defining what those articles are."

The gentlemen in opposition, as Mr. Wall observes, may not understand the spirit of opposition, but they perfectly understand their own spirit, which is at hatred with liberality in all its forms and degrees. Their conduct to the few liberal Conservatives in their ranks is the frankest confession of the great object of their hostility.

But it is time that we should proceed to a liberal Conservative's exposition of his views:

"In my estimate of the duty of a Member of Parliament, I can never lose sight of the great change that took place in 1830. It seems to me impossible that any administration can now be conducted on the same principles which regulated the Government previously to that period. The power of resistance is taken away: even under the old system it was but for a season. True it is, that great questions were a long time in their progress through Parliament, but then they were of a peculiar nature,—they were questions to which the great bulk of the people were opposed; and they were carried in many instances against their opi-

nions, feelings, and wishes. A man may well have been against the change that took place in 1830, and yet be prepared to go a great way, now that that change has been adopted. And this seems to me to be the danger, that the calm has succeeded to the political tempest, no one imagines that the tranquillity can be interrupted. Men were not born again in 1830, as they ought to have been for the new order of things in which they were to live. They go on just as they did before, some from thoughtlessness, some from indifference, others from thinking it will last their time, and many from a misapprehension of the extent of the change that has been effected. It must strike the attentive observer that while these changes have been taking place, there never was a period in our history when the great mass of the people were so attached to the monarchy, the church, and the institutions of the country, as they are now.

Why, Gentlemen, that feeling is a Government in itself. To have, indeed, what is called a strong administration—that is to say, to see all the chief men of the country either in office, or supporting those who are, we must have one of these two things; either real danger to contend with, or the people united in opinion. \* \* \* I have heard men say, that 'this is no Government.' In reply, I ask if you can form one? Is not this state of inactivity, on the part of Parliament and the Ministry, which many complain of, to be attributed to the country more than to the Government—to our ignorance of what the country really believes in, and most desires? It seems to me rather a slight charge against an administration that it does too little, when timid men of the opposite party are afraid it will do too much, and when even the little it is able to do is sure to be revised and remodelled by the other House of Parliament.

The leading principle of my politics has always been this: If you are not able to turn a Government out, do not embarrass it."

The treatment of the Canadian difficulties is thus touched upon by Mr. Wall:

"Now how was it with this Canadian question among ourselves? The rebellion had been put down more easily than had been anticipated, and as the news became more encouraging, party feeling increased, and many began to think what a good opportunity had been lost for turning the Government out. The fact is, there is a devil in our political system, as Bolingbroke says, 'a tempter always at hand.' We assembled in numbers—we put down with praiseworthy alacrity the revolt—there never was anything like the unanimity we displayed. We acquiesced in the appointment of a governor by the Crown to inquire into the grievances of the colony—we sanctioned the framework of a new constitution—and then one-half the House of Commons said they did not like the Government Bill—pulled it to pieces—framed and fashioned it to their own liking—carried it all their own way—and finally endeavoured to turn out an administration whose complaisance had been so remarkable. All this must be very unintelligible to the Canadian country gentlemen, although we English squires understand it well enough."

### CATHOLICISM AND O'CONNELL.

"On this subject of Catholicism I would say to you, do not be afraid of any man, whatever letter of the alphabet his name begins with; but be assured if he possess more power in any assembly than he is legitimately entitled to, that there is something rotten in the system which you are trying to prop up, and which he is the instrument employed by—a powerful and a confiding people to overturn. Mr. O'Connell stands an awful beacon against misgovernment and misrule; with all his violence, which I disapprove of—with his extreme opinions, from which I disagree—with his want of consideration for the feelings and prejudices of others, which I deeply regret, there he is, retaining a position which he has now held for many years, exercising his pristine influence in his native country, with a power yet unbroken, and a spirit unsubdued, and this with the press of England, the Church of England, and the aristocracy of England arrayed against him, and what is still more remarkable with a Government in power since 1830, which to a limited extent has been desirous of carrying out these measures of Irish policy, which this remarkable man advocates, and for the furtherance of which he has made so many sacrifices. To his party many

Irish Members of the House of Commons are attached. I have heard and with sorrow the nickname of 'The Tail' applied to them. They deserve no such appellation. They are the free and fair choice of great bodies of the people—they made their appeals respectively, not to close boroughs, but to county and commercial constituencies.—Public opinion elected them; many of them are 'large-acre' men resident in their respective districts, having won by their attainments, their characters, and habits of business, their local connexion, their property, and their influence, the confidence of those by whom they were returned as Members of the Imperial Parliament."

### THE EDUCATION GRANT.

"I entirely disapprove of the tone and temper in which the measure was opposed. I think it was 'neither contrary to revealed religion,' nor 'to the principles of the constitution;' but delay seemed to me desirable, as affording more time for inquiry, and no good can ever result from forcing on a measure of this nature, against the feelings and opinions of the public. I believe that the diffusion of sound and useful knowledge is our best and only chance. Dispute not about creeds and opinions when the Chartists are at your doors.—Give cheap, rational, and universal education to the people. Who ever thought on his death-bed which of the 39 articles he had believed or disbelieved in? The usings and aspirations of the dying soul (whether it belong to Luther or to Rome), are of a far more awful and sublime nature. It is dead to the wisdom of the schools—the science of controversy—the divinity of man; it dreams only of 'temperance, righteousness, and the judgment to come.'

"In conclusion, I would say to you, measure not truth by the standard of party—cherish your independence—narrow not the conscience of a state—think for yourselves. Believe me there is no standing still in politics—you must recede or go forward. \* \* \* Talk not of a permanent settlement of anything in politics. I do not wish for triennial parliaments; but our lot is cast in times where 'finality' is nonsense."

We close our extracts with an acute remark on the tendencies of Lord Melbourne's mind—

"The Minister of Queen Victoria had other duties to perform than the Minister of William the Fourth. His responsibility was increased ten-fold, and my firm conviction is that Lord Melbourne deeply felt it. He had difficulties to contend with in the fears and prejudices of the late Monarch, which he could never feel under the confiding disposition of the present Sovereign. The Court for the first time was entirely and heartily with the Minister—no favourite was excluded—no compromise was to be effected—no private feelings were to be merged in considerations of state policy—it was entire and unreserved confidence on the one side and the other. From the moment, however, that Lord Melbourne knew he could do everything, he would do nothing. In my understanding of the case, his conduct was marked by patriotism and honour. It illustrated, also, in some degree, his natural disposition and turn of mind, which was always for progressing when the obstacles were many, and for reflection when the facilities were great for the accomplishment of any object he had in view. His old and favourite maxim of 1817, often repeated by him on other occasions, is singularly descriptive of his whole character and career. 'Mibi semper in animo fuit ut in rostris curiam, in senatu populum defenderem.'"

The pamphlet of Mr. Wall is the production of a reflecting, enlightened, and candid mind; and differing with the author as we do as to Radical principles, we yet heartily respect the temper and ability with which he maintains his opinions.

### LORD LONDONDERRY AND THE CLERGY.

Lord Londonderry has returned a highly characteristic answer to an address of the Clergy of Ripon and Thirsk, admonishing him of the sin of duelling. His Lordship replies—

"Did the Clergy of any part of the empire remonstrate with the hero of one hundred fights, when he met Lord Winchelsea in a duel? From whence, then, may I ask, arises the extreme anxiety at this moment, upon a far humbler and less impor-

tant matter? The clergy remonstrating seem to wish for publicity, and your letter informs me my reply may have an influence on society. But I should lose the degree of character I have (I hope) obtained, through life, for candour and straightforwardness, if I did not at once declare that *while you, as clergymen, are compelled to view this transaction as unauthorised and unauthorised by God, we as soldiers are bound to fight to uphold the altar and throne when attacked, and for this high duty our garments must be unsullied as yours; and while you, in the due exercise of your high calling, are bound to preach the gospel and administer consolation to the repentant sinner, you must leave to the British soldier the unfettered right of being the best judge and arbiter of his own honour, while he religiously believes, that in doing his duty in that state of life to which Providence has called him, he will find mercy in the Redeemer, instead of drawing down the wrath of God, as you seem to announce.*"

Lord Londonderry in effect says that it is the business of the Clergy to preach against the violation of the Commandments, and that it is the business of soldiers not to mind them. To the soldier, he says, must be left the unfettered right of being the best judge of his own honour; and the soldier's honour is, in his lordship's view, a paramount consideration to all the laws of God and man, the said soldier trusting for mercy while "he religiously believes," that in committing homicide, "he does his duty in that state of life to which Providence has called him." Lord Londonderry is clearly of opinion, that if the Church expects soldiers to fight for it, it must not expect them to heed its precepts.

The observation, that the Clergy did not remonstrate with the Duke of Wellington for duelling is a palpable hit. Lord Winchelsea, in his place in the House of Lords, once declared, that if he knew the man who had written some trumpery libel on Queen Adelaide, he would put him to death with his own hands; and the bishops present did not feel themselves called upon to rebuke the wish and will to commit murder. When, indeed, have the heads of the Church ever rebuked the great for their sins, or condemned unchristian practices countenanced by the wealthy and powerful? When some one argued against the sinfulness of the slave trade in the House of Peers, Lord Eldon replied, that it was not sinful, could not possibly be sinful, for the bishops had never breathed a murmur against it!

More addresses of thanks to the Earl of Clarendon have been published. They are from Seville and Castellon de la Plana, &c.; likewise lists of the subscriptions in Madrid for the medal to be presented to him.

It is stated that Mr. Spring Rice, lately created Lord Montague, is to get another step in the Peerage as Viscount Shanid, the name of a barony in the county of Limerick, where the chief part of his property is situate.—*Times*.

The Queen has appointed the Right Hon. Baron Montague Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of her Majesty's Exchequer.—*Gazette*.

THE DOVER DINNER.—One "who had intended to dine" at this feast, thus writes to the *Chronicle*:—"With regard to the late dinner at Dover to the Duke of Wellington, I should like to point out an act committed by some party or parties connected with it, which appears to me to unveil in some trifling degree the 'secrets of the prison-house.' In the printed list of songs, glees, &c. &c., to be there sung, and which were given to each guest, I observed the favourite old glee of

"With a jolly full bottle."

In the second verse occurs the following line:—

"May all plotting contrivers be left in the lurch." Chancing to cast my eyes over this, judge of my surprise at discovering that the word 'Reformers' (with a capital initial, evidently to attract special attention) had been substituted for 'contrivers.' Upon the accuracy of this you may rely. I pointed out the paltry affair to several 'out-and-out Tories,' but who happen to be gentlemen to boot, and they loudly expressed their indignation. *En passant*: although I paid a guinea and a half for my ticket, all I obtained in the shape of refreshment was a bottle of stuff miscalled 'wine,' which I left on the table, and half a lobster." Another correspondent with the same signature describes in like terms the miserable meanness of the fare.

SPAIN.

**OPENING OF THE CORTES.**—The Queen Regent (accompanied by her daughter) opened the Cortes on the 24 inst. in a speech of more cheerful promise than she has been able to deliver since the death of Ferdinand. The treaty of Bergara, however, had not then reached Madrid, and, of course, without it the speech remains a blank; the most important event of the year and the war not being even held out in perspective. One passage will yet serve to show the colour and tenor of the Royal address:—"If the Administration, paralyzed every moment by the devastation of civil war, has not been able to encourage, as I had desired, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, it has at least not only preserved, but even encouraged, fresh communications. Public instruction, the basis of morals and civilization, progresses as much as it can in the midst of the embarrassments of the nation. In the provinces some primary schools have been established, as also the normal school of Madrid. These establishments afford the most flattering hopes. The war is in the most promising state."

**Reception in the Cortes of the News of Maroto's Treaty.**—On the third instant (we learn from the latest Madrid journals), the Deputies having assembled, by virtue of an extraordinary notice at their houses, and the public tribunes being filled with spectators, the President opened the sitting at a quarter before five, to receive a communication from the Government. The Minister of War then read the following despatch from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the convention which I have just concluded with Lieutenant-General Don Raphael Maroto, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the enemy's force, by virtue of the powers with which I have been invested by the Government. In consequence of this convention five battalions and two squadrons of the Castilian division, three battalions and four companies with a squadron of the Guipuscoan division, eight battalions of the Biscayan division, with four field-pieces, have entered into amity, and have been united to our army. Having presented myself, I harangued them with all the effusion of my heart, and told them that all Spaniards, the country, and the Queen, owed them an eternal gratitude for the fraternal union they had just made with my army for the consolidation of the peace so desired by all. The reiterated acclamations of those troops and of my soldiers followed my discourse. Having publicly embraced General Maroto as the signal of the reconciliation which must henceforth unite men who have been hitherto in open war, I ordered the arms to be piled, that they might freely give way to the effusion of joy and happiness caused by the termination of their disorders, and the commencement of a new era which reunites all Spaniards as brothers. I do not doubt that the remainder of the Guipuscoan forces who are on the St. Sebastian line will follow soon the example of their comrades, and also the Alaveses and Navarrese divisions. I hasten to transmit to you such happy news, which will fill with joy the heart of her Majesty."

(Signed) "The Duke of VICTORIA."  
"Head-quarters of Bergara, August 31."

The reading of this despatch was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy. Senor Olozaga said that it was to be regretted that the congress was not constituted at that moment, as all his hon. colleagues would agree with him that according to the regulations of the congress, which ought to be respected as law, nothing could be proposed or adopted in consequence of the Government communication. On the other hand, as Spaniards, nothing but joy could be experienced in learning that the Constitutional Government had been recognized by the troops which had hitherto fought against it. What was best to be done under the circumstances was to constitute the Chamber as soon as possible, in order to examine with suitable care what has just been submitted. We can, nevertheless, declare that the first act of the congress will be an act in favour of those who have contributed to such a satisfactory result, provided that the Constitutional Government be maintained in all its purity.—The Minister of War (interrupting): It will be so.—Senor Olozaga: In what manner?—The Minister of War (earnestly): I say that it will be maintained in all its purity.—Senor Olozaga: It will be maintained, as I understand, as it ought to be, as it will be, no doubt.—Our first act, I repeat, must be in favour of those who have contributed to this glorious result, and at the same time we manifest our wishes in favour of the country, in order to contribute by all the means in our power to the consolidation of the constitution of 1837, of the throne of Isabella II, and of the regency of her august mother. (Great applause).—Count de Las Neves rose and cried out, "The constitution of 1837 for ever!" Isabella the Second for ever!" which produced a fresh burst of applause in the Chamber and in the public galleries.—The President having demanded if Senor Olozaga's motion was supported?—Senor Benavides demanded a call of the house.—Count de Las Neves answers that the vote ought to be unanimous.—Senor Quentin said the object of the call was to ascertain the number of deputies present.—The proposition of Senor Olozaga was then unanimously carried. The sitting closed shortly after five o'clock. The President, Senor Zumalacarray, went and warmly embraced the Ministers of War and of Grace and Justice, and the greatest satisfaction prevailed amongst the Deputies.

The Newfoundlander.

St. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), DECEMBER 5, 1839.

The trial of the two men Murphy and Devreaux, (who have been for some months imprisoned, and against whom true bills were found by the Grand Jury) suspected of the murder of Thomas Oates in May last, came on in the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, and occupied the whole of the day.—The evidence was insufficient to substantiate the charge against the prisoners—and the Jury after a few minutes deliberation, found a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

The last three weeks have been singularly prolific in melancholy disasters and sudden deaths, as will be seen by the following list of inquests taken before AARON HOGSETT, Esq., the Coroner for this district. It can hardly be necessary to premise that verdicts have been returned in accordance with the facts found:—

Nov. 12.—Inquest on view of the body of MICHAEL DELANY, a seaman, who died suddenly on the wharf of Baine, Johnston & Co.

Nov. 20.—On view of the body of JOHN RYAN, fisherman, found dead on the road on the north side of Quidi Vidi Pond.

Nov. 23.—On view of the body of JAS. BROCK, who died suddenly on board the Brig *Narcissus*, lying at the wharf of Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co.

Nov. 23.—On view of the body of THOMAS HARTFHY (an idiot) found dead in the morning, at the forge of John Power, Magotty Cove, Blacksmith.

Nov. 30.—On view of the body of HENRY SHEA, late a seaman on board the schooner *Dolphin*, of Brigus—found drowned.

Same date. On view of the body of JOHN BAKER, master of the British brig *Columbia*, consigned to Job Brothers & Co., of this place. Mr. Baker had been in the habit of occasionally sleeping on shore, in the house of a respectable family; and previously to his retiring to rest, which was very early on the preceding evening, he complained of some little fatigue, and requested the lady of the house to look into his room before she retired for the night, which she kindly did, aware, we believe, that he had been accustomed to some sudden attacks. She found him awake; and in answer to an inquiry he said that he felt better. On entering the room in the morning, he was found a corpse, having no doubt died in an apoplectic fit, which was, in fact, the verdict of the Jury. His remains were respectfully attended to the grave yesterday.—Capt. Baker was a native of Ringmore, in Devonshire, was about 48 years of age, and was generally esteemed by all who knew him.

Dec. 2.—On view of the body of JANE BRAND, of the South side, who in a disordered state of mind had left her home on Sunday morning, and had gone into the woods, where on the following day she was found drowned in a pool of water.—Verdict, accidental drowning.—Ledger.

Dec. 3.—On view of the body of MICHAEL SHEEHAN, (found drowned) the following verdict was recorded:—"Accidental drowning, by falling overboard out of the schooner *Nancy* in the harbour of St. John's."

Same day, upon view of the body of ANN PURCELL, wife of John Purcell of Portugal Cove, who died suddenly at her lodgings in St. John's, having been found dead upon the stairs.—Verdict,—"Died by the visitation of God."

The arrival at the wharf of Messrs. M'BRIDE & KERR, on Friday last, of a remarkably fine new brig built at Renews in this Island, for and under the inspection of ALAN GOODRIDGE, Esq., by Mr. GARRETT CURTIS, a native inhabitant, and perfectly self-taught in the art of shipbuilding, has attracted much notice among those who are interested in or connected with the shipping interests of the Colony.—The vessel is named the *GRATIA*, and has a prettily-carved full length female figure head; she is built of Janiper and Witehazel; her 'tween deck beams are secured by a stringer above and below; she is copper-fastened throughout, and has been put together with the utmost regard to strength and durability. Her length from the inner part of the main stem to the fore part of her sternpost is 86 feet 6, 10ths; depth of hold, 14 feet 3-10ths; admeasuring 180 tons (new measurement). She has a very fine entrance and run, and will no doubt turn out a fast ship, as the brig *Amanda* has done, built by the same master-builder, under the same superintendance.

The keel of the *Gratia* was laid down about this time last year, and the vessel was launched from the building-yard of Mr. Goodridge on the 7th ultimo. From the commencement to the end, during the whole of her construction, the labour was performed with a total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits. We should have said that this beautiful vessel is lightly and suitably sparmed, and that her standing and running rigging are of the very best materials,—the rigging itself reflects much credit upon her master.

Much credit is due to Mr. Goodridge for the spirited manner in which he has entered upon and prosecuted this undertaking; and the merit of Mr. Curtis, the self taught master-builder, are beyond all commendation.—We heartily wish them success in any future similar operations.—Ledger.

While upon this subject we cannot allow the occasion to pass of introducing the name of another genius of this class, whose performances entitle him to more than an incidental notice,—we allude to Mr. MICHAEL KEARNEY, of Ferryland, a young man of 24 years of age, and who has never received any instruction whatever in the art of Shipbuilding.—He has already built several vessels now in this trade;—the last (the *Scotch Lass*) was launched in December of 1838, for the house of Baine, Johnston & Co. She is allowed by the best judges to be a beautiful specimen of naval architecture, strong and substantially-built, and finished in workmanlike style. She has since made several successful voyages, and is proved to be in all respects admirably suited for any trade in which her owners may think proper to employ her.—Mr. Kearney is now engaged in the building of a Brig for Mr. Donnelly of Spaniards Bay, and from the concurrent testimony of all we have spoken to on the subject, she will be such a vessel as to add much to the reputation this young man has already earned for himself.

We should not omit to remark that this, as well as the other individual in question, is a native of this country—a circumstance which we feel much pleased to have to record.

Arrivals.—In the President from Sydney, Mr. Temple Piers.—In the Scotia from Cadiz, Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Forsyth.

Departure.—In the Lavinia for Greenock, Mr. John Paton.

Died, at Halifax, N. S., on the 24th November, Mr. WILLIAM EAGAR, artist, (formerly of this town) in the 44th year of his age—leaving a wife and 9 children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

—On Monday last, Mr. Michael Kirwan a native of Ireland, long a resident in Barin, aged 50 years—he was respectfully interred yesterday.

ST. JOHN'S PRICES CURRENT.

DUTIES PAID.  
Corrected weekly.

Beef, Hambro' or Copenhagen pr bl 75s	Potatoes, Nfld pr bl 7s and 7s 6d
Bread Hambro' or Copenhagen, pr bag No. 1 29 to 30s	PE Island 5s a 5s 6d
No. 2 26 to 28s	Rice per cwt 25s to 28s
3 23 to 25s	Salt—per hhd, nominal
Butter, Hambro' or Copenhagen, 9d to 10d per lb	Soap, English, per lb 3jd to 3j
Nova Scotia, 10d to 11d	Spirits—viz.
Candles, Eng. mo. pr lb 10d to 11d	Brandy, best Cognac, the gallon 11s.
dips " 9d	Gin, " 7s. 6d
Cheese, English, per lb 1s	Rum, West India—5s to 5s 4d
Coals, Sydney, or Brdgprt per hhd 8s to 8s 6d	Sugar—Brown, 30s to 35s
Coffee, 9j to 11d per lb	Loaf, 63s to 65s
Cordage, per cwt 60 to 65s	Teas—Hyson pr lb. 3 to 4s
Flour, American superfine pr bl 38s a 40s	Soachong 2s a 2s 6d
Hambro, or Copenhagen,	Congo 1s 8d to 2s
Lumber—Board, merchantable Pine per M 120s	Bohea 1s 3d to 1s 5d
Spruce " Shingles, prime, per M.	Tobacco—per lb
Molasses, the gallon—1s 10d to 2s 4d, as in quality	Cavendish, 10d
Oatmeal, Hambro' pr bl 3s 6d to 35s.	Negrohead, 9d a 9jd
Pork, do. pr bl 87s & 90s	Wine—
Irish " American, 67s 6d & 70s	Port per qr cask 137/10s
	Madeira " 10 to £14
	EXPORTS.
	Codfish, merchantable Large 16s
	Do. Small 14s
	Do. Madeira, 12s
	Do. West India 11s
	Labrador Talqual 11s
	Salmon No. 1, No. 2,
	Herrings No. 1 pr bl 16s
	Oil... Cod, per tun 287 a 297
	Seal—none.
	Bills on England @ 60 days, 18 to 19.

Flour has declined since our last, as the present quotation shows.—A quantity of Philadelphia superfine sold at auction on Friday last at 85s 6d a 35s 9d.—The ordinary selling prices of bread have not varied—a lot of prime common went at 23s and 23s 6d yesterday at auction.

Pork is not in any demand.—Hambro' prime was offered at auction yesterday at 80s, and not sold—there being no advance obtained on the upset price.

Molasses has not undergone any material change, and is rather a heavy article—there was a sale at auction within the week of a few puncheons of middling at 1s 9d.

In the produce of the country there have not been any transactions to need particular notice.

Shipping Intelligence



ENTERED.

November 28.—Cornhill Dowsley, Liverpool—70 tons coal.

Waterlily, Harris, Dantzic—1098 bags bread, 3 M. bricks, and sundries.

29.—American Brig Echo, Stephens, Philadelphia—1000 bls. flour.

Gipsy, Gowans, Cadiz—170 tons salt, 120 boxes raisins.

Barbara, De Roche, New York—290 bls. flour, 180 bls. pork, 2 M. staves, &c.

Hope Cooper, Liverpool—200 boxes soap, 60 boxes candles, 145 tons coal, and sundry merchandise.

Porcia, Hatchard, Hamburg—1100 bags bread, 100 bls pork, 890 firkins butter, 46 casks leatherware, 75 bls oatmeal and peas, 11 M. bricks.

Elizabeth, Sinclair, New York—800 bls. flour, 6 M. bricks.

Lady of the Lake, Taylor, Cape Breton—119 tons coal.

Clarinda, Corbin, Cape Breton—70 tons coal.

Lancet, Field, Gibraltar—30 hhd and 28 qr. casks wine, 650 boxes raisins, 200 boxes prunes, 75 drums figs, 10 fraills almonds.

George Henry Harrison, Phoran, P. E. Island—500 bls. potatoes, 80 tons timber.

Topaz, Furneaux, P. E. Island—800 bls. potatoes, 10 qrs. beef.

Isabella, Meagher, Cape Breton—100 tons coal, Dec. 2.—President, Crane, Cape Breton—80 tons coal.

Ann Johnston, Corbin, Cadiz—170 tons salt, 116 baskets figs, 19 jars olives, 250 baskets and 60 boxes raisins, and sundries.

Scotia, Caldwell, Cadiz—150 tons salt, 43 kegs figs, 36 fraills nuts, 105 boxes raisins.

Arctic, Moore, Novascotia—19 M. lumber, &c.

3.—Ranger Carrol, Miramichi, 58 M. lumber.

LOADING.  
Dec. 4.—Mars, Blake, Bristol.

Ann Johnson, Corbin, Cork.

CLEARED.  
Nov. 27.—Active, Willcocks, Teignmouth—1740 qtls. fish.

George, Morry, London—35 tuns seal and cod oil, and blubber, 48 casks sugar, 199 hides, 80 bales curled hair.

Two Brothers, Field, Bristol—18 tuns seal and cod oil, 357 qtls. core fish, 7 tierces blubber.

28.—Icent, Steele, Leghorn—3700 qtls fish.

Fanny, Hallett, Brazils—2800 qtls. fish.

Lady of the Lake, Young Barbados—1680 qtls fish, 30 tierces salmon.

Paget, Brophy, Barbados—1450 qtls fish, 30 bls. herring, 25 bls. pork, 19 boxes raisins and sundries.

Victory, Fitzgerald, Waterford—1600 qtls. fish, 4 tuns cod oil.

29.—Liberty, Hill, Oporto—1570 qtls fish.

Elen Highfield, Doughty, Ancona—2860 qtls. fish.

30.—Asia, Chalmers, Oporto—4700 qtls. fish.

Dec. 2.—Trial, M'Grath, Cape Breton—26 bls herrings, and sundry merchandise.

3.—Lavinia, Henderson, Greenock—22,000 galls. seal and cod oil, 30 bls. caplin, and sundries.

4.—Mary Harris, Cole Barbados—213 bls. pork, 1000 qtls cod fish.

Justitia, Tydeman, Naples—2700 qtls cod fish.

Cheetah, Willis, Oporto—2600 qtls. cod fish.

VESSELS LOADING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Sarah for Bristol, to sail to-morrow,—Speedy for Cork, to sail about the 10th or 12th—Red Rover for Liverpool, to sail about the 10th—Columbia for Liverpool, to sail in ten or twelve days.

SALES BY AUCTION.

**THIS DAY,**  
(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,

AT THE WHARF OF

**Mr. T. HOGAN,**

THE FINE NEW

**Schr. AENEAS,**

Built at P. E. Island this year (under particular inspection). A most desirable vessel for the trade of the Country.

December 5.

(WITHOUT RESERVE.)

**TO-MORROW,**

(Friday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

**Bland & Tobin,**

200 Barrels prime American Pork

50 Ditto American Beef

50 Firkins-Hamburg Butter.

December 5.

**Positive Sale!**

On **TUESDAY** next.

The 10th instant, At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

**Nicholas Gill, Esq.**

THE SCHOONER

**ORION,**

Burthen 69 Tons; well found in Sails, Rigging, &c. Has 3 Anchors 3 Chains, and a Boat.

Further particulars made known on application to

JAMES LEASY.

December 5.

**WANTED,**

A MAID SERVANT, who can be well recommended.—Immediate application to be made at the *Newfoundlander* Office.

**FOR CORK.**

(To Sail on the 5th December),  
The new Schooner



**Speedy,**

103 Tons.—For FREIGHT or PASSAGE,  
Apply to M. STEWART & Co.  
November 21.

**For Charter,**



THE BRITISH BUILT, COP-  
PERED AND COPPER-  
FASTENED BRIG  
**ELIZABETH,**

G. A. SINCLAIR, Master;  
Carries about 2800 Quintals FISH.—Apply to the  
Master on board, or at the Office of  
Messrs. HUNTERS & Co.  
December 5.

To SPAIN or PORTUGAL.  
THE BRITISH-BUILT  
SCHOONER



**Lady Newman,**

She will carry about 2200 qts fish.  
Apply to  
PERCHARD & BOAG  
December 5.

THE BRITISH BUILT BRIG



**Caroline,**

R. COOMBS Master;  
Will carry 2,600 Quintals Fish.—Apply to  
R. PROWSE.  
Nov. 23.

**Wanted to Charter,**

A VESSEL that will carry from 2500 to 3000  
Qts. Fish.  
JOHN CUSACK.  
December 5.

**Notices**

**Tenders for Herring Twine**

TENDERS will be received by the Secretary  
of the ST. JOHN'S FACTORY, until  
THURSDAY next, from persons willing to Supply  
the Establishment with  
**50 Doz. best Herring Twine**  
December 5.

MR. JENKINS, Adjutant and Acting Quarter  
Master of the Royal Veteran Companies,  
will receive Sealed Tenders, addressed to him at the  
Orderly Room, Fort William, until the 7th of  
December next, from any Person willing to supply  
the Detachments of Single Non-Commissioned  
Officers and Men of the above Corps stationed at  
Forts Townshend, William, and Signal Hill, from  
1st of January next to the 31st December, 1840,  
(both days inclusive) with the following Articles:—  
Potatoes..... per barrel  
Tea..... per pound  
Coffee (unground).....  
Ditto (ground).....  
Brown Sugar.....  
Rice.....  
Barley.....  
Peas..... per gallon  
Flour..... per pound  
Salt.....  
Onions.....  
Pepper.....

Security of Fifty Pounds Currency will be re-  
quired for the due performance of this Contract,  
and the Contractor will be required to pay for this  
Advertisement.  
The Contract will be paid monthly, in the Cur-  
rency of the Country.  
H. JENKINS,  
Ensign, and Adjutant R. V. C.  
Fort William, Nov. 13, 1839.

THE Creditors of DANIEL HOLAHAN,  
now confined in Gaol at St. John's, and  
charged in execution at the suit of PATRICK  
DOWER, are hereby notified that in Ten Days  
from the date hereof, the said Daniel Holahan will  
apply to the Supreme Court to be brought before  
the said Court for examination, in order to his dis-  
charge under the provisions of the Act for the re-  
lief of Insolvent Debtors taken in Execution.  
HUGH W. HOYLES,  
Nov. 25. Attorney.

**1,000 Quintals  
Labrador Fish,**  
November 7. By NEWMAN & Co.

**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 Tender to be accom-  
panied 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 land-  
ed 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.

**John & James Kent**

BEING about to make their usual extensive ar-  
rangements for the conveyance of PASSEN-  
GERS from WATERFORD to St. John's the ensu-  
ing Spring, request those who may wish to have  
orders for passages for their friends from WATER-  
FORD, 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 Har-  
bor 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 Sub-  
scriber, or the said William Stirling.  
PETER BROWN, Executor.

October, 10th 1839.

**Mr. SIMMS'S School,**

OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL ROOM.  
MR. SIMMS respectfully offers his unfeigned  
thanks to his many Friends for the patron-  
age 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 to-  
wards 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 occa-  
sionally visit his School, and witness his mode of  
giving instruction.  
His EVENING SCHOOL will commence on  
MONDAY, the 4th November.  
October 31.

**On Sale**

**Winter Boots!**

R. O'DWYER & Co.  
Are now opening, per Red Rover,  
Their Winter Supply of  
Women's, Girls' and Children's  
**Cloth and Snow Boots,**  
(Of the best English make.)  
Which will be sold at a low figure.  
They have also on hand their usual supply of  
ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.  
December 5.



THE SCHOONER  
**Speculation**

Of about 84 Tons Register, with her SEALING  
GEAR; she carries a large cargo for her tonnage,  
and is well found in MATERIALS. Terms to an  
approved purchaser will be made accommodating.  
Nov. 28. McBRIDE & KERR.

BY  
**T. & J. BROCKLEBANK  
SIAM SUGAR,**

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

ON SALE

**NOW LANDING,**

AND FOR SALE,

BY  
**E. & N. STABB,**

Ex CAROLINE from Hamburg, and SURPRISE  
from Torquay & London:

**600 BAGS** Fine and Common Bread  
60 Bags Rice.  
Butt and Shoulder Leather  
36 Dozen Pair Gloves  
20 Barrels Coal Tar  
A few Casks assorted Boots and Shoes,  
(English Manufacture.)  
Nov. 28.

BY  
**JOHN CUSACK,**

4 Puncheons old CORK WHISKEY,  
(By the Cask or Gallon.)  
12 Dozen English KIPS  
10 Cwt. RANGES.  
Nov. 23.

**Bills of Exchange  
ON ENGLAND,**

FOR SALE BY  
JOHN M. RENDELL & Co.  
Nov. 23.

JUST RECEIVED  
Per Schooner *GLOBE*, from NEW YORK,  
AND FOR SALE BY  
**M-BRIDE & KERR,**  
**600 BARRELS** Superfine FLOUR  
200 Ditto prime PORK  
50 Ditto ditto BEEF.  
Nov 14

**SHERRY WINE**

20 Quarter-casks Superior  
**Sherry Wine.**  
Nov. 14 BOWRING BROTHERS

BY  
**T. & J. Brocklebank,**

Per CAROLINE from Hamburg;  
**400 BAGS** 1st and 2d quality Biscuit  
20 Barrels Oatmeal, of 196 lbs. each  
20 Half-ditto Pease  
50 Westphalia Hams,  
ALSO,  
HYSON, TWANKAY, and CONGOU  
**TEAS.**

Of good quality;—being of their own importation,  
direct from China.  
Small Merchantable Shore FISH, or CASH ta-  
ken in payment.  
Nov. 28.

**WESTON HUNT,**

Ex *IRT*, from HAMBURGH,  
**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 Puncheons Porto Rico  
**MOLASSES.**

A handsome Article well worth the attention of  
Retailers.  
October 17.

**NEWPORT COALS!!**

FOR SALE BY  
**JOHN RYAN,**  
Ex Sarah, from Bristol,  
100 Tons best Newport Red Ash  
**COAL.**

Cheap from the Vessel.  
November 7.

On Sale,

BY  
**EWEN & NICHOLAS STABB,**

205 Boxes Soap, 60 lbs each  
200 Ditto ditto, 30 lbs ditto—Ex Dash from Li-  
verpool.  
100 Barrels prime Hamburg Pork  
20 Firkins Holstein Butter  
20 Chests Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas  
Cordage, Oakum  
Stockholm Tar  
English made Boots and Shoes  
Hamburg ditto ditto  
Paints, Tinware, Blue  
200 Hogsheads Coals  
20 Puns. Molasses.  
Nov. 5.

BY  
**Codner & Jennings,**

Just Received from HAMBURGH.  
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 low to wholesale purchasers  
BOWRING BROTHERS  
October 10.

**WINES.**

100 Dozen Champagne, Sherry, &  
Port, all of prime quality,  
For Sale by  
WILLIAM FIRTH.  
October 31.

**The Subscriber**

IS NOW LANDING,  
Per the *Trusty* from Hamburg,  
1020 Bags 1st 2nd and 3d quality Bread  
379 Barrels and half-bls. prime mess Pork  
350 Firkins and Kegs Butter  
100 Barrels and Half-bls. Oatmeal & Gritts  
30 Ditto do. Pease  
10 Cases assorted Glassware, 24 Coils Cordage  
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

**Donnelley & Butteris,**

HAVE RECEIVED  
Ex *Lavinia* from Greenock, *Black Eyed Susan*,  
and *Margaret Jane* from Liverpool, and *Ag-  
nes*, 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 ditto  
CORDAGE and BOLT-ROPE  
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 Bohea 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.

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.  
WALTER LANNAN.



POETS' CORNER.

THOU HAST FORGOTTEN ME.

"Man's love is of man's life, a thing a-art,  
Tis woman's whole existence."—BYRON.

Thou hast forgotten me! The moon's clear beaming,  
Shedding its placid light o'er vale and grove,  
Seem'd to my girlhood's wild, untutored dreaming,  
Less pure, less steady, than thy whispered love.  
Alas! from such a blissful dream to waken—  
To find such clouds o'ercast my sunny morn;  
By thee the loved, the idolized, forsaken,  
An object of the world's insulting scorn—  
This I am now—the smiles which erst I won  
From thee, are agony to think upon.

Thou hast forgotten me! The summer flowers,  
Flinging their perfume on the ambient air,  
Seem like the fondness which in former hours  
Dwelt on thy lips, as fleeting and as fair;  
And oh! so fair! even now a bliss is clinging—  
A worldless bliss—around my withering heart,  
And on my ear thy gentle voice is ringing—  
Nor can I bid the witching tones depart.  
Thou hast forgotten me—and can it be,  
That I must ever, ever think on thee!

Thou hast forgotten me! Yet unupbraiding  
Would I live on, and pray thou might'st be blest;  
And though the roses on my cheeks are fading,  
The joy has passed for ever from my breast,  
Yet, oh! I love thee still—it may seem madness—  
To speak of love at such an hour as this—  
Nor would I change my bosom's cherished sadness  
For all the world could proffer now of bliss—  
Oh! no...the very mirror of despair  
Were sweet to me if thou wert imaged there.

Lord Eglington has addressed the following to the inhabitants of Ayrshire and others, who attended the tournament at Eglington Castle:—"I take this opportunity of expressing my sense of the extreme order and good conduct exhibited by the thousands assembled here at the late tournament, and my gratitude for the universal kindness shown to me individually on that occasion. That I trusted to the good feelings of my fellow-countrymen my arrangements may have already shown; but that my opinion has been borne out by their conduct beyond even my expectations, I feel proud in offering this public testimony. For the cordiality with which my attempt to revive the amusements of past days has been met, and the kind feelings which have been expressed towards me on all sides, and by all classes, I now offer my most sincere and heartfelt thanks; and when I hear evil disposed persons endeavouring to sow contention between the richer and the poorer classes, I will point to the occasion which has just passed for a refutation, and deny that contention can exist where all seem actuated by one common feeling of kindness and of confidence."

TENDERS IN PAYMENT.—In a case, Kent v. Dean, tried at the Liverpool Assizes, before Mr. Baron Maule, in which a tender of rent had been made by a woman putting the amount in cash upon a table, the Learned Baron said, "As to tenders, it is very strange that they are so rarely made in a legal manner. One would think it a very easy thing to make a tender; but it is one of the rarest things in the world to find a tender clearly proved. People commonly clog a tender with some condition, which makes it no tender in law. One man goes to another, and says, 'Here is your 144; but I must have a receipt in full of all demands.' A tender, to be good, must be an unconditional one, clogged with no stipulation whatever; and certainly the tender made by this woman is as good a tender as I ever got out in evidence in my life."

SIR ROBERT PEELE'S LAST BLOW TO TORTISM.—The failure of Sir Robert Pele's last attempt to form a ministry was a blow which the faction will never recover. His over-caution to make all firm has irrecoverably betrayed their interests. He committed the greatest rashness while thinking his course the most prudent. In aiming at a dictatorship of the palace, he did not foresee that the loss of his game would be a proscription from Downing-street. The party has reason to rue his ignorance of what is most real and genuine in human nature. He has brought it into the new and fatal condition of hostility with the court. He has blundered, by his excess of cunning, into such a position with the Sovereign, that his elevation must be her degradation. From that time nothing has been left but the wild scheme of storming office by parliamentary preponderance. No wonder that the party is galvanised into extraordinary convulsions. In this state of things, considerable changes are made in the personnel of administration.—Morning Chronicle.

LORD HOWICK'S RESIGNATION.—The regret expressed at the resignation of Lord Howick, as Secretary at War, is nearly universal in the army. The ready attention and liberal consideration given by his Lordship to all claims referred to his department have rendered him exceedingly popular. The good-conduct warrant, and the institution of a rotation system of relief, with a hundred

minor improvements, will cause his Lordship's administration to be long remembered; and the valuable inquiries of Dr. Marshall and Major Tulloch commenced under his Lordship's auspices, will form a lasting memorial to his zeal for the good of the army.—Naval and Military Gazette.

LEAVING LOVERS ALONE.—"I think it is my duty, Nicholas, my dear," resumed his mother, "to tell you what I know, not only because you have a right to know it too, and to know everything that happens in this family, but because you have it in your power to promote and assist the thing very much; and there is no doubt that the sooner one can come to a clear understanding upon such subjects, it is always better every year. There are a great many things you might do, such as taking a walk in the garden sometimes, or sitting up stairs in your own room for a little while, or making believe to fall asleep occasionally, or pretending that you recollected some business, and going out for an hour or so, and taking Mr. Smike with you. These seem very slight things, and I dare say you will be amused at my making them of so much importance; at the same time, my dear, I can assure you (and you'll find this out, Nicholas, for yourself one of these days, if you ever fall in love with anybody, as I trust and hope you will, provided she is respectable and well-conducted, and of course you'd never dream of falling in love with anybody who was not,) I say, I can assure you that a great deal more depends upon these little things than you would suppose possible. If your poor papa was living, he would tell you how much depended upon the parties being left alone. Of course you are not to go out of the room as if you meant it and did it on purpose, but as if it was quite an accident, and to come back again in the same way. If you cough in the passage before you open the door, or whistle carelessly, or hum a tune, or something of that sort, to let them know you're coming, it's always better; because of course, though it's not only natural, but perfectly correct and proper under the circumstances, still it is very confusing if you interrupt young people when they are—when they are sitting on the sofa, and—and all that sort of thing, which is very nonsensical perhaps, but still they will do it.—Nicholas Nickleby.

NOTICE.

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

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

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 h. ares.

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

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

SYLVESTER & Co.,  
156, Broadway, N. Y.  
New York, May 7, 1839.

Packet Boat

TO PLY BETWEEN PORTUGAL COVE AND CARBONEAR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that having now completed the new Packet

NATIVE LASS,

in a style hitherto unknown in this Country—being fitted up with comfortable Cabin, Sleeping Berths, &c.—he has commenced plying between Portugal Cove and Carbonear.—The NORA CREINA will also continue to ply as heretofore, and he will thereby be enabled to arrange so that one of the above Packets will leave Carbonear and Portugal Cove every morning while the navigation remains open.—The NATIVE LASS is built in a superior manner, copper-fastened and coppered, sails remarkably fast, and is decidedly superior to any Craft of her description.—The NORA CREINA is sufficiently known to render it unnecessary that any exposition as to her qualities should be gone into.

FARES:  
Cabin Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
Steerage Ditto ..... 5s. 0d.  
Letters (single)..... 0s. 6d.  
..... (double) ..... 1s. 0d.

And Parcels in proportion to their size and weight.

The Subscriber will be responsible for any parcel, &c., that may be given in charge to him.  
JAMES DOYLE.

On Sale

PROVISIONS.  
FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF  
Lawrence O'Brien,

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

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

300 Firkins prime Rander's Butter  
30 Ditto best Holstein ditto (superior quality for private use)  
150 Barrels prime Pork  
30 Half-bls. ditto  
200 Barrels Oatmeal  
100 Ditto Gritts  
15 M. Bricks  
A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Hosiery  
October 10.

Ewen & Nicholas Stabb,

Ex ROBERT RAIKES, from Hamburg,  
250 Bags BREAD,  
200 Boxes SOAP,  
10 Cwt. OAKUM;

Also, August 15  
Casks CIDER.

P. GLEESON  
OFFERS FOR SALE,  
At his FARM on Torbay Road,  
30 Tons Prime Upland HAY.

Sept. 5.  
BY  
Baine, Johnston, & Co,  
Ex MARGARET, from Halifax,  
100 Puncheous 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  
1460 Bags BREAD  
200 Bls. Prime Mess PORK  
5000 BRICKS.  
August 15.

JOHN RYAN  
HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORES,

Hamburg Bread, Flour, Pork, Bref, Butter  
Oatmeal, Gritts, Congo and Bohea Teas  
Candles, Mould and Dipt  
Soap, Corilage, Nails assorted sizes  
Boxes Glass, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12  
Sheet and Bar Iron, Mold and SSG, Shot  
Gunpowder, Porter and Ale in hds. and Bottles  
Loaf Sugar in hds.  
White Lead and Black Paint  
Linsed 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  
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 Linsed Oil  
Candles—Moulds and Dips  
Soap, Black and Bright Varnish  
40 M. Pine and Spruce Lumber  
10 M. Hardwood Plank  
10 x 8 and 10 x 12 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.

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