



Newfoundlander

No. 645.

THURSDAY December 12, 1839.

Sixpence

JOHN RYAN

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORES,

Hamburgh Bread, Flour, Pork, Beef, Butter
Oatmeal, Gritts, Congo and Bohea Teas
Candles, Mould and Dipt
Soap, Cordage, Nails assorted sizes
Boxes Glass, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12
Sheet and Bar Iron, Mold and SSG. Shot
Gunpowder, Porter and Ale in hds. and Bottles
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.

PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF

Lawrence O'Brien,

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

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.

BY

Ewen & Nicholas Stabb,

EX ROBERT RAIKES, from Hamburgh,

250 Bags BREAD

200 Boxes SOAP

10 Cwt. OAKUM;

Also,

Casks CIDER.

August 15

P. GLEESON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

At his FARM on Torbay Road,

30 Tons Prime Upland

HAY.

Sept. 5.

BY

Bainé, 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 Hamburgh

NOW LANDING—CONSISTING OF

1460 Bags BREAD

200 Bls. Prime Mess PORK

5000 BRICKS.

August 15.

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.

On Sale

The Subscriber

IS NOW LANDING,

Per the *Trusty from Hamburgh,*

1020 Bags 1st 2nd and 3d quality Bread

379 Barrels and half-bls. prime mess Pork

350 Firkins and Kegs Butter

160 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

WINES.

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

For Sale by

October 31.

WILLIAM FIRTH.

BY

HUNTERS & Co.

150 Barrels PORK

200 Firkins best Butter

50 Barrels Hamburgh 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.

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 parcels, &c., that may be given in charge to him.

JAMES DOYLE.

SMALL FARMERS OF IRELAND.

(To the Editor of the *Dublin Evening Post*.)

MY DEAR SIR—I have read the critique of Colonel Torrens on the quiet and very gentlemanlike arguments of Mr. Shorman Crawford in defence of the small farmers, and the general interests of our country.

I respect the conscientious opinions of all men, and am most grateful to the very able persons who, as commissioners, took so great pains to inquire into the circumstances of the poorer classes in Ireland; but I would ask you, is it not possible that some small fallacy may have crept its way into the arguments founded on their calculations? Putting down the entire of our rural and non-manufacturing population as labourers in agriculture, the produce of their work will, certainly, appear small as compared to that of England; but do not some of these labourers sometimes give a help to the superior produce of England? and are they not sometimes allowed (very unwisely) to remain idle and unproductive at home, whilst they absolutely beg for employment, and to be allowed to make their native fields four-fold more productive than they are? In those arms, and in those fields we have the raw material of inexhaustible wealth; we should think well before we export it, as we do our beehives and bread, instead of making use of it at home. Suppose an able and dispassionate judge of statistics was to hear the case of two separate islands—one very badly cultivated, but unable, without importation, to feed its inhabitants—for which island would he recommend emigration?—to whom would he recommend the El Dorado of Australia?

Many of my farming friends in England have, of late years, complained to me that their fine cattle do not repay—that we so inundate the markets with our steam-borne herds that we do them mischief. My answer is, "Give us fair play, and we will consume them at home." In like manner, give us fair play, and we will consume all our labour at home, and the produce will repay five-fold.

Mr. Crawford does not, I believe, wish to divide the whole island into small farms, but to let the thing find its natural level—large, small, and middle. If the land grew only the giant oak, animal nature would perish; but Providence, in its bounty, provides for all.

In all countries there are so many for whom emigration is desirable that a good government should afford it every facility, and, above all things, safety. Great and well-secured advantages may induce a preference to some particular country, but there should be no force, no threats, no false promises. If on so vital a subject I could venture to advise my countrymen, I would say—"If your own country does not afford to your industry the support and the reward to which you are entitled—if you must emigrate, go to the United States or America: they are free from the great disadvantages of a colonial government. If you do go to a colony, Canada is the nearest, and for many reasons, I think the best. Much good is reported of Australia by able and experienced men; but if you must go so far from home, Van Diemen's Land is preferable, or even New Zealand, of which all recent report and authentic evidence speaks most favourably.

My opinion is, that Ireland is not over-peopled—that her people have been the victims of absenteeism, injustice, and a bad government by which for centuries she was cursed, the oppression was in an inverse of the population—that it was the millions who achieved emancipation, and who will, in good time, achieve all we want.

Under the present government those millions will enjoy justice and peace. Peace will bring employment, domestic improvement and wealth; then will there be little necessity for emigration; but all those who wish to emigrate and still preserve their allegiance by going to the colonies, should continue under the especial care of the government for protection, and instruction for safety and local on, which should never be intrusted to any private companies, however respectable.

Dear, Sir, faithfully yours,

CLONCURRY.

Lyons, October 16.

GREECE.—A scene, which appears to have excited an extraordinary sensation (says a French paper) occurred at Athens at the commencement of last month. The public executioner of Eonia had been sent for expressly to execute two brigands, who had been condemned to death, and so great is the horror of that functionary in Athens that, although the Government had taken the precaution to surround him with *gendarmes* for his security, he fell a victim to assassination previously to the intended execution. The Government was much embarrassed for want of an executioner, when a person, who pretended to understand the working of the guillotine, which was on this occasion to be used for the first time in Greece as a substitute for decapitation by the sword, made an offer of his services. Early in the morning, on the 5th of August the guillotine was set up, with the red flag waving over it, and the two criminals were brought out to undergo their sentence. When they were taken from the carriage in which they had been conveyed to the spot, it was found that no locksmith or tool had been provided for releasing them from their chains, and a considerable time elapsed in breaking the padlocks with stones, an immense crowd testifying their indignation at the torture of delay which was thus inflicted upon them. The first victim having ascended the scaffold, it was found that the executioner was not only ignorant of the mode of using the guillotine, but that he was in a state of high nervous excitement. Mustering courage at length, he commenced his operations, but without success. The knife fell before the hand was introduced. The criminal then entreated the troops to fire upon him, and the executioner, finding himself unable to perform the duty which he had undertaken, gave it up in despair. No magistrate or other law officer being present to decide the course which was to be adopted, an adjutant set off at full gallop to Athens for orders. An hour and a half of cruel suspense occurred, when at length a detachment of horse, preceded by a white flag, arrived, and a shout was raised that the King had pardoned the offenders. This being found true, the criminals kissed the crucifix, the women who were present wept with joy, and the multitude rent the air with cries of "Glory to God and the King!" Every one praised this termination of a scene of such painful negligence, and the crowds returned home blessing their Sovereign.

NEISON.—When almost killed by cold and sea-sickness (which his "affectionate friends" at the Admiralty knew very well he was liable to) in the Downs, he was, when it suited their lordships, allowed to recruit his shattered frame at his lately purchased seat at Merton. Here, then, he used to plant shrubs with his one hand, and fish in the Wandle, a small trout stream, which steals through the meadows not far to the north-east of the village of Merton, passing through the village of Garrett (renowned for its "mayor"), and emptying itself into the Thames at Wandsworth. Often, too, was he seen kindly among the poor in his own village, always doing good. Sailors at least should make a pilgrimage to Merton. Here he passed the few moments of ease, quiet, and what might be called pleasure, this great man was destined to enjoy through his brief and brilliant career. This was his only home; not a palace, but a plain country-house standing a little off the road, only screened from it by its shrubbery and small grounds, for it was not of a consequence to boast a park.—How few, now-a-days, know even where the little village of Merton lies in the villa-teeming vicinity of London! How few even stop or ask at the inn—where

"Dog eat, curriele, and tandem."

bait and water to and from Epsom races—that inn, which has not so much as the grace to be the "Nelson" inn (a mile further on), how few now ask "which is Merton-place?" Know, then, forgetful Britons, that Merton is about three miles beyond Tooting, and nine from London, on the Epsom, Guildford, and Portsmouth road—still rather a scattered hamlet than a village, and very little increased since this time.—*United Service Gazette.*

(From the Morning Chronicle, Oct. 23.)

In a second edition yesterday morning, we contradicted the account, previously published, in this and other journals, of Lord Brougham's death. An accident there had been, it appears: the carriage was broken to pieces, and the driver much injured, but his lordship and his friends happily escaped unhurt. It is due to the public and to ourselves to say that the statement we inserted was not founded on any vague and untraceable rumour; nor did we omit such inquiries as would have sufficed, under ordinary circumstances, to guard against mistake, or even deception.

It seems as if gross falsehood or wanton forgery, or both, must have been employed to put this strange imposition into a distinct and credible form.

As we stated yesterday, a letter, professing to come from Mr. Shafto, one of Lord Brougham's companions in the adventure, addressed to Mr. Alfred Montgomery, was read by Count D'Orsay at Crookford's, describing the catastrophe, with the particular circumstances attending it. The object of this letter was to deceive the public, and the end was, for a time, accomplished; nor did the reply to our inquiries at Lord Brougham's house tend to excite suspicion of a fact to which there appeared to be such direct testimony. Wherever the invention originated, this was going great lengths for a joke. As Lord Brougham is, happily, alive and well, we are not sorry at having been led to speak of his character and conduct as they may appear hereafter when viewed from the distance and through the medium by which whatever is most honourable is rendered most prominent. Of Lord Brougham living it may be a more imperative duty, than of Lord Brougham dead, to "mark the spots;" of either it is a much more satisfactory task to "observe the brightness."

(From the Morning Post.)

Lord Brougham, we have now reason to know, is in perfect health. The subjoined communication, received at a late hour last night, fully states the particulars, on a knowledge of which we felt justified in believing that a fatal accident had occurred to the noble lord. It will not be very easy to excuse the criminal levity that could have devised so woful an outrage on the feelings of the community. In the certainty that a few days must clear up the apparent mystery that hangs over the whole matter, we abstain from further observation, and merely give the following letter:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR—I have seen the following paragraph in the Morning Herald of this day, relating to the reported death of Lord Brougham:

"The rumour that the noble and learned Lord had been killed—'kicked to death,' as the rumour had it—was set on foot, we are told, by a well known fashionable Count, who, having received a letter from Mr. Shafto yesterday morning, in which the accident was mentioned; took the letter to White's, and by way of a joke (!) read it publicly in the coffee room, in such a way as to justify the rumour that the result of the upset was the death of Lord Brougham."

I believe this paragraph alludes to me, because I did mention to many persons in the course of yesterday, that I had seen a letter from Mr. Shafto, announcing the dreadful accident to Lord Brougham. The statement, however, that I took the letter to White's, or any other club house, and read it by way of joke, is an infamous falsehood, which I cannot refer to without indignation. The letter which I saw I considered to be genuine; and you will readily believe, Sir, that my feelings yesterday evening were anything but jocular. The persons who could suppose that I could be capable of making a joke about Lord Brougham's death can know nothing of me, nor (I should think) of the feelings of a gentleman.

The facts of this business, so far as I have had anything to do with them, are as follow:

Mr. Montgomery, a friend of Lord Brougham and Lord Wellesley, called upon me on Monday afternoon, in a state of the most distressing grief. He had received a letter from Mr. Shafto, dated Brougham Hall, Saturday, detailing the dreadful occurrence very nearly as it was detailed in your paper of this morning. Mr. Montgomery, when he called upon me, was on his way to Fern-hill, to communicate the contents of this letter to Lord Wellesley, and I never saw any one in a more deplorable state of grief and agitation than Mr. Montgomery was. This morning I had a letter from Mr. Montgomery, written at Fern-hill, and he was as strongly as ever under the distressing conviction of Lord Brougham's death.

It has since come to my knowledge that Mr. Shafto's letter was intended as a joke. I leave others to explain the motives for so heartless a hoax.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servt.
Cte. D'ORSAY.

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 22, 1839.

A correspondent sends us the following:—"Mr. Jaudon's arrangement has been completed, we understand, for some days past. The whole loan was immediately subscribed for, and he might have increased the amount, but the sum raised is sufficient to discharge all his obligations in Europe. We were misled, it appears, in stating that this loan was obtained under the sanction of Baring and Co.; they, in common with others, are probably subscribers, but the bonds are, as securities, placed in the hands, not of Barings, but Denison and Co., who are Mr. Jaudon's bankers."—Globe.

The Directors of the Bank of England have lately adopted an extraordinary resolution, which has caused the utmost alarm at Liverpool, and indeed throughout the whole of Lancashire and the manufacturing districts. They have resolved, in the management of their dis-

count business, both in London and at their branches, to reject all bills bearing the signature of a Bank of Issue, whether private or joint stock. Bills drawn and accepted by merchants and traders, with a dozen endorsements, have been rejected merely because one of those endorsements happened to be that of a country banker issuing his own notes, or of a joint stock bank of issue; also the drafts of country bankers on their London bankers or agents, and accepted by them, have been rejected. In Lancashire all sales are made with the condition for payment in cash or bankers' bills—meaning bills drawn or accepted or endorsed by bankers; now this resolution declares all such bills to be tainted or objectionable, consequently the merchants fear that it will have the effect of suspending all transactions, and of embarrassing their dealings. A deputation from the Liverpool banks waited upon the Governor of the Bank of England, on Friday week, to point out the injustice and impolicy of the measure, when he promised to lay their statements before the General Court of Directors, giving them reason to hope that the grievance would be remedied. On Thursday last the Court deliberated on the subject; and, after a lengthy discussion, they informed the deputation that the obnoxious resolution could not be rescinded. The deputation returned immediately to Liverpool, and on Friday private meetings were called, to consider what further steps should be taken; which will probably end in a resolution to call general meetings of the mercantile and banking interests there, and to present a strong memorial to the Government, praying for its intercession. We look upon this act of the Bank of England as both injudicious and ill-timed; but we do not see so much cause for alarm as those on the spot express; because an act of tyranny of this nature will certainly excite the indignation of all classes of traders throughout the country, who will probably find means to make themselves quite independent of the Bank. It may even be the means of resorting more generally to the use of country bank notes, to the exclusion of those of the Bank of England, which have hitherto formed the bulk of the circulation in Lancashire.—Globe.

RUMOURED MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

There is a very current report abroad among the ministerial circles, that parliament is to be called together before Christmas, for the especial purpose of making the necessary pecuniary arrangements and settlements attended upon the Queen's marriage. Now, although we do not credit this report ourselves, for one or two reasons which we have previously given, we are induced to print it from the consequence with which it is repeated in quarters familiar with ministerial intentions. The sum to be proposed as an outfit for the Prince is, we hear, to be fifty thousand, and one hundred thousand per annum of independent income. Of course the young gentleman has not any fortune or provision of his own. Really, this will, we think, be considered a dearer purchase than that of his uncle Leopold.—Argus.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 1.)

THE MINISTRY.

We copy with great pleasure the following notices, from which it will appear that the composition of the Ministry is daily becoming more and more harmonised with the tone of feeling of the friends of reform throughout the country:—

The Earl of Clarendon is, we understand, to be admitted to a seat in the Cabinet, and to receive the appointment of Lord Privy Seal. We make this announcement with unmixed satisfaction: the aid of the Noble Lord's well-known talent, and the confidence which his acknowledged integrity of principle properly inspires, will enable him to serve his country efficiently as a member of the Government.—Globe.

Mr. Tuffnell, of the Admiralty, has been appointed a Lord of the Treasury, in the place of Lord Seymour. The Hon. Gentleman represented Ipswich for some time, and has gone down to canvass the liberal electors of Devonport, with every prospect of success. The men of Devonport are staunch Reformers.—Sun.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE EAST.

The very fates fight against Tories and Toryism. Their unscrupulous attacks on private and public character, upon men and measures, recoil upon themselves,—their prophecies of loss, disgrace, and ruin to the nation, because they are out, and the Reformers in, are all falsified by the contrary. The Belgium question, which threatened to involve the whole of Europe in the flames of war, when the Tories went out of office in 1829,—when indeed a distinguished member of the party declared the impossibility of preserving peace for six months, has been amicably settled without the firing of a single cannon, and might have been so settled years ago but for the obstinacy of the King of Holland, relying on the understood support of the English Tories. Instances of the like nature might be added almost *ad infinitum*, but we must content ourselves with the last, the complete success of the British policy in India, and the prostration of all the schemes in which Russia has been engaged for years in that quarter. The substance of the intelligence by the overland mail will be found in our compendium; the following general remarks on the result, being pressed for time, we borrow from the editorial columns of the Sun of Wednesday—

"The war in Afghanistan is happily and triumphantly terminated. British enterprise and valour have been equally manifested in the restoration of the Shah Shoojahool-Mook to the throne of Cabool. We well remember that when the question of the expediency of the expedition for the restoration of the Shah was first mooted in the House of Lords the Duke of Wellington, and, we believe, the Marquis of Wellesley, denounced it as perfectly visionary, the noble Duke adding, that he knew enough of the country to be able to predict that it would

terminate in the disorganization, discomfiture and loss of our army. The result proves that even the illustrious Duke is liable at times to underrate the talents of our officers, and the bravery of our troops. The storming, on the 23d of July, of the strong fortress of Ghuznee, was a most gallant achievement, and reflect the highest honor upon General Sir John Keane, and the army under his command. The fate of Ghuznee so alarmed the inhabitants of Cabool, that on the approach of the Shah Shoojah the gates were thrown open, and the monarch and his British allies were received with open arms. On the 7th August, three days after the first division of the British Army had occupied Cabool, the Shah, accompanied by General Sir J. Keane, entered the capital in triumph, and the former peaceably, and amid the shouts of the populace, reascended the musnud. Thus has the most important part of Lord Auckland's policy, so shamelessly traduced by the Tories, been crowned with most entire success; and with a less expense of blood, treasure and time, than perhaps ever attended an undertaking of similar magnitude. Besides this gratifying intelligence, we learn from the Bombay Papers that the Rajah of Satturah, having been convicted of a conspiracy against the British Power in India, has been deposed, and his brother Appa Sahib raised to the throne. As this Prince has no children, and is not allowed to adopt any, his dominions at his death will be annexed to the territory of the East India Company."

CHINA.

Accounts from China, via St. Helena, to the 16th June, fully confirm the news received through the commander of the American ship Panama, that no alteration had taken place in the prospects of the Chinese merchants. The trade continued suspended, and all the English vessels had left Whampoa. The Reliance and George the Fourth were to sail from the outer anchorage in a day or two; the Trusty had gone to New Holland; and three vessels, which had come in from India with cotton &c., were still remaining, with their cargoes on board, waiting the result of the pending difficulties between her Majesty's Superintendent and the Chinese authorities.

The accounts from China, by the overland mail, are less gratifying than those from India. The whole of the opium had been destroyed, which, it was thought, would make it extremely difficult to obtain compensation for the loss. The British merchants had all left Canton, and repaired to Macao. The American houses still continued to transact business at Canton, and were deriving great advantages from the transhipment of British goods in American vessels. There were two American frigates in China, but not one British man-of-war, although the lives and property of our countrymen there were hourly liable to be placed in great jeopardy. Sir F. Maitland, in the Wellesley, was at Trincomalee, by the latest accounts, and, it was supposed would go to China, as his services were not likely to be required in India.

The Newfoundland.

St. JOHN'S (THURSDAY), DECEMBER 12, 1839

The latest intelligence from England received since our last is by the Providence from Liverpool at Carbonear, down to the 1st November, —the most important item of information is the account of the success of the British arms in India, which will strengthen the hold of England on her East Indian possessions, and reflects the highest credit on Sir John Keane, the commander-in-chief, whose conduct has gone fully to shew his fitness for the high and important position to which he has been appointed.

ST. JOHN'S PRICES CURRENT.

DUTIES PAID.

Corrected weekly.

Beef, Hambro' or Copenhagen pr lb 70s	Potatoes, Nfld pr bl 7s 6d and 8s
American, 60s	P. E. Island 6s
Bread Hambro' or Copenhagen, pr bag No. 1 29 to 30s	Rice per cwt 25s to 28s
" 2 26 to 28s	Salt—per hhd., nominal
" 3 23 to 25s	Soap, English, per lb 3 1/2 to 3 1/4
Butter, Hambro' or Copenhagen, 9d to 10d per lb	Spirits—viz.
Nova Scotia, 10d to 11d	Brandy, best Cognac, the gallon 11s.
Candles, Eng. mo. pr lb 10d to 11d	Gin, " 7s. 6d
dips " 9d	Rum, West India—5s 3d to 5s 9d
Cheese, English, per lb 1s	Sugar—Brown, 30s to 35s
Coals, Sydney, pr Brdgprt per hhd 7s 6d to 8s	Loaf, 63s to 65s
Coffee, 9d to 11d per lb	Teas—Hyson pr lb 3s 6d 4s
Cordage, per cwt 60 to 65s	Souchong 2s a 2s 6d
Flour, American superfine pr bl 37s 6d	Congo 2s to 2s 3d
Hambro, or Copenhagen, 37s 6d	Bohea 1s 3d to 1s 5d
Lumber—Board, merchble. Pine pr M 120s	Tobacco—per lb Cavendish, 10d
Spruce " 110s	Negrohead, 9d a 9d 1/2
Shingles, prime, per M.	Wines—
Molasses, the gallon—1s 10d to 2s 4d, as in quality	Port per qr cask 13l 10s
Oatmeal, Hambro pr bl 3s 6d to 3s 5s	Madeira " 10 to £14
Pork, do. pr bl 87s & 90s	EXPORTS.
Irish " 85s	Codfish, merchantable Large 16s
American, 70s & 75s	Do, Small 14s
Bills on England @ 60 days, 20 to 21.	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 28l a 29 Seal—none.

There has been very little doing in sales of any description within the last week or ten days, but

the season for large sales is now nearly over, and transactions for some time to come will as usual be of a limited character. Provisions of every sort are dull at the quoted prices. Rum is almost the only article in which an advance has been obtained—the stock being now very limited.

Teas have been looking up lately, and the existences being not large, the article will probably sustain a further advance in the course of the winter and spring, and more especially in consequence of the high prices at home caused by the recent intelligence from China.

In the produce of the country no transactions have taken place to cause any material change in prices.

Arrival, from Halifax, Mr. J. M. Brine.

Departures—In the Sarah, for Bristol, Mr. Jas. Brine and son, Mr. W. Ryan, Mr. Matthew Warren, Mr. Stockman.

Died.—On Sunday last, aged 72 years, deeply regretted by his family and friends, SAMUEL SOLOMAN, Esq.; Postmaster of this Island—His funeral will take place this day at 2 o'clock, from his late residence in Water-street.

Shipping Intelligence

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.

December 6.—Industry, M'Kinnon, Cape Breton—166 tons coal.
Mary Ann, Taylor, Cadiz—90 tons salt.
Bonanza, Cragg, Copenhagen—100 bls. pork, 100 firkins butter, 300 bls. flour, 1180 bags bread.
10.—Louisa, Muggah, Cape Breton—70 [chalds. coal.
Ann Catherine Munro, Wells, Cape Breton—75 tons coal.
Helen, Laird, Oporto—2 pipes, 12 qr-casks and 10 hhd. port wine, 10 casks olive oil, 80 tons salt, 20 cwt. onions, 76 boxes lemons and oranges.
Euphemia, Butt, Cadiz—150 tons salt, 40 boxes raisins
Hypolite, Morrison, St. Luica, Martinique and Halifax—9 puns. rum, 95 casks molasses, 20 kegs tamarinds, 10 bags pimento, 20 bls. coffee, 50 M. shingles, 3 M. lumber, 46 bags bread, 40 boxes chocolate, &c.
United Brothers, Blyan, Cork—65 tons lime stone.

CLEARED.

December 4.—Mary Harris, Coal, Barbados—213 bls. pork, 1 M. qtls. fish.
Justitia, Tydeman, Naples—2600 qtls. fish.
Cheetah, Wills, Oporto—2600 qtls. fish.
5.—Hiberenia, Match, P. E. Island—377 bls. herring, and sundries.
6.—Gipsy, Gowans, Naples—3700 qtls. fish.
Sarah, Mills, Bristol—60 tons cod and seal oil, blubber and dregs, 300 ox hides.
American Schooner Echo, Stevens, Gibraltar—2 M. qtls. fish.
7.—Ranger, Carroll, Cape Breton—ballast.
Narcissus, Lawrence, Jamaica—2300 qtls. fish, 40 tierces salmon, 200 bls. herring 108 bls. pork.
9.—Goose, Robertson, London—17 M. galls. seal and cod oil, blubber and dregs, 2200 seal skins.
Adelaide, Anderson, Demerara—800 qtls. fish, 1 pipe, 2 hds. and 28 qr. casks port wine, and part of inward cargo.

Vessels to sail for the United Kingdom—

Gobse, for London, waiting a wind.
Red Rover, Liverpool, to sail on the 15th or 16th.
Columbia, do. " 16th or 17th.
Hope, Bristol, " 15th or 16th.
Mars, do. " 14th or 15th.
Speedy, Cork " after 2 fine days.
Gratia, Greenock " 22d.

SALES BY AUCTION

TO-MORROW, (Friday) At 12 o'clock, ON THE WHARF OF

J. & J. Kent,

40 Very Fat Sheep

25 Head Stall-fed Oxen

Very Prime.

Dec. 12.

Sheriff's Sale

THOMAS BEARNS, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM POWER, Defendant. IN pursuance of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed in the above cause, I WILL SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at my Office, on SATURDAY next, the 14th day of December, at 12 o'clock, to satisfy the exigency of the said Writ, all the right, title, and interest of the said DEFENDANT, in and to a DWELLING-HOUSE and FARM situated on the Brookfield Road, known by the name of "Wave Cottage," together with a quantity of old HAY, a few Barrels POTATOES, and sundry other articles, an inventory of which may be seen at my office.

B. G. GARRETT, High Sheriff.

December 12

SALE BY AUCTION.

The fine substantial Brigantine



ECHO

Of 100 tons old measurement,
WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
TO-MORROW

(Friday,) At 12 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

Messrs. Bland & Tobin,

If not previously disposed of. She is but one year old, (has never been in the West Indies, as has been reported,) is unusually well found, and will carry about 2200 quintals fish.
December 12.

For Charter.

To Europe, or the West Indies.

THE FINE SCHOONER



Industry,

JAMES McKINNON Master;
136 Tons new measurement, one year old, and is well found.—Apply to the Master on board, or

BLAND & TOBIN.

Dec. 12.

THE BRITISH BUILT COPPER 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. 28.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL that will carry from 2500 to 3000 Qts. Fish.

JOHN CUSACK.

December 5.

FOR CORK.

(To Sail on the 15th December).
The new Schooner



Speedy,

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

November 21.

Notices

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, by
WESTON HUNT.

December 12.

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.

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 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, Secy

October 31.

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.

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.

On Sale

The Subscribers

Offer for Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

The following Articles,—viz :

- American prime Pork
- Ditto Superfine Flour in barrels and half-barrels
- Coffee in bags
- Manufactured Tobacco in kegs
- Good Porto Rico Sugars and Molasses
- Hamburg (best corned) Beef in half-barrels for family use
- Good Old Rum from the Bond stores in England
- New Rum of good strength and flavour
- Madeira, Fayal, and Pico Wines of best quality
- New Bloom and Bunch Raisins.

DUNSCOMB & KAVANAGH.

December 12.

BY

T. & J. Brocklebank,

The Cargo of the Brig *Bonanza*, just arrived from Copenhagen—viz :

- 100 BARRELS prime Mess Pork
- 200 Ditto Superfine Flour
- 100 Firkins Rutter, 1st quality
- 150 Bags Cabin Biscuit
- 350 Ditto Middlings ditto
- 685 Good Common ditto.

ALSO ON HAND,

A few Puncheons heavy MOLASSES, Suitable for Retailers.

December 10.

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.

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. 28.

Bills of Exchange

ON ENGLAND,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN M. RENDELL & Co.

Nov. 28.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner *GLOBE*, from NEW YORK,
AND FOR SALE BY

McBRIDE & KERR,

600 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR

200 Ditto prime PORK

50 Ditto ditto BEEF.

Nov 14

SHERRY WINE

Sherry Wine.

Nov. 14

BOWRING BROTHERS

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

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 taken 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.

BY

EWEN & NICHOLAS STABB,

205 Boxes Soap, 60 lbs each

200 Ditto ditto, 30 lbs ditto—Ex *Dash* from Liverpool.

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.

Donnelley & Butteris,

HAVE RECEIVED

Ex *Laetitia* from Greenock, *Black Eyed Susan*,

and *Margaret Jane* from Liverpool, and *Agnes*, and *William Inglis*, from Hamburg,

A LARGE and WELL ASSORTED SUPPLY OF

Fall GOODS,

CONSISTING OF—

BREAD, 1st 2d and 3d. quality

PORK

BUTTER

FLOUR

OATMEAL.

PEASE in Half-barrels

BARLEY

Leaf 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,



POETS' CORNER.

From Bentley's Miscellany.

SONG OF THE EARTH TO THE MOON.

Sweet sister draw thee near,
Breathe o'er my weary brow thy silvery dreams,
My flower cups are all closed—the night dew's tear
Weighs down their lids—they crave thy lucid beams
Sweet sister draw thee near;

Midnight has shaded o'er
My mountain tops, and by deep rivers rush,
Luky and cold, moaning with sullen roar;
And then my grandeur with an awful rush
Midnight had shaded o'er.

Come forth and kiss me, sweet!
Roll high, dear sister, in th' imperial sky;
Laugh dimples on the sea—my broad lakes greet:
Frost them with sprinkling silver; lovingly
Come forth and kiss me, sweet;

Thy trembling pearly rays
Quiver with music, and the fairies tread
Their lightsome measures to the amorous lays.
Midst flowers chalcidony in bliss they wed
Thy trembling pearly rays

Beneath thy magic eye
Gray rain smiles, as though a second life
Peep'd through the ribs of death; sterility
The moss-clad pillar, stands with beauty rife
Beneath thy magic eye.

Upon thy clouds of snow,
Like a fair conqueror, thou sailest on;
While the warm fragrant zephyrs gently blow,
In lovely majesty though comest down,
Upon thy clouds of snow!

Joy, sister! thou art near!
My heart is light my face is joyous now,
My flower-cups ope their lids, as though in prayer,
List, how my forest sings! flood lawn, and bough;
Joy, sister! thou art near!

THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON.

From the French of Norvins, Laurent (de l'Ardeche), Bourienne, Las Casas, the Duke of Rovigo, Lucien Bonaparte, &c. With Abstracts from the Works of Hazlitt, Carlyle, and Sir Walter Scott. Edited by R. H. HORNE, Esq.

This is the first time the English public have had a life of Napoleon free from manifest partialities, and yet written in no spirit of indifference. Mr. Horne brings to his task a liberal regard for opinions of all kinds, provided they are worth attending to,—a natural sympathy with the hero of the great story, so far as he possessed great qualities and influenced his times,—but above all, that paramount respect for the interests and elevation of the whole human race, which cares no more for individual qualities in the comparison than individuals like his hero are apt to care for humanity when their own supposed petty interests come to clash with its advancement. We have here therefore the benefit of the various biographies of Napoleon, English and foreign, without their drawbacks. The editor keeps the peace of the coming generations between the conflicting accounts of Tories, Radicals, and French glorification; and for the first time we sit apart from the hubbub of what we behold, and hear a calm story told by a competent relater.

Nor does the work, in other respects, want the interest thrown over modern publications by spirited book-sellers, and the contributions of art. It is one of the phenomena of cheap illustration, being filled full of designs executed for a like contemporaneous work in Paris by the first artists among our neighbours. To these designs, of course, the nature of the subjects gives almost as deep an interest in any corner of England as of France, and it is, moreover, truly curious and pleasant to see in them both the advancement which the French have made in their book-prints in point of force and expression since the days of round little mouths and unmeaning faces, and the singular and emphatical difference between the personal character of the impulsive French people and their sedate-looking Italian commander. We beg the reader to turn, for example, to the print (page 14) of the famous first acquaintance of Napoleon with Junot, and observe the lively, gesticulative, forward, voluble-featured address of the aspiring grenadier, contrasted with the apparent coldness, reticence, and deliberate yet instinctive superiority of the listening young colonel. This distinction is properly maintained throughout the designs, not, however, we must fairly add, without something of a theatrical intention. Napoleon is always made so very self-possessed, gentlemanly, and abstract, so "thin and genteel," and calmly aware of his advantages, that he looks as if he were standing for his portrait to posterity. In all other respects the designs are very clever indeed, and as spiritedly engraved.—Among them is what would seem to be a portrait of his "first love," a Mademoiselle de Colombier, and looking not too handsome to be genuine.—The love, it appears, on both sides, was divided with that of "cherries,"—to the deglutition of

which, and walking about some gardens, their mutual felicity was confined.

Napoleon does not appear to have been very amiable when young, though he was superior to petty exercises of power and vulgar spites.—Neither did his abilities, great as they were, and superior to the common-places about him indicate more than that amount of intellectual energy which would stop short, as it did, of the universality and far-sightedness of a man greatly beyond his time. One of his teachers thought he would make a "good seaman." In short, the military genius was great in him—the mind and eye for great physical results, or a proportionate field of action; and fame and prosperity attended him accordingly, as long as mere force was wanted against less intelligent force. But he never legislated beyond what was suitable to his own individual views. Want of heart, and therefore, proportionate want of head, hindered him from having even a good opinion enough of mankind to wish to do them any lasting benefit incompatible with the ascendancy of himself and his dynasty (a miserable speculation for such a man!), and while his military education, as well as instincts, give him all possible excuse, he ultimately failed, for want of that very belief which he thought a weakness, and was evidently, at all times, a merely retrospective, and not a prospective man—a worshipper of the Cæsars and Alexanders of old, whom he successfully emulated—not an Alexander or Cæsar of a totally new cast, such as the coming ages required, and such as would have kept him, *now this minute*, at the top of the globe, ordaining with ease what we are all doing with difficulty.

All this, nevertheless, does not hinder him from having been a most interesting and extraordinary individual, nor Mr. Horne's publication from promising to be as entertaining as a romance, yet one of the soundest and most instructive of histories.—*Critique in the Examiner.*

DUELLING AMONG THE ENGLISH.—"The men are very particular in their disputes, which are carried on with great ability. If there should be the widest possible misunderstanding, still they keep up the rules of politeness. If it should rise so high as to produce vindictive feeling, still they carry on their disputes in a genteel style, and bad language (God forbid!) is not used. To be called a liar is the utmost insult: this will lead to a duel; the duel is allowed here." Sometimes this happens in such circumstances as the following:—If a man should be at an assembly, and should have something said to him improper or disgraceful, he who feels it to be such would at once leave the room. Then he will relate it to some friend, saying, that he heard so and so, at such a place, in such a party, which he did not like at all. Then his friend will reply, "So and so, perhaps, did not intend to insult you; he might have said it by accident; write a note, and I will carry it to him, and learn more fully." Then the plaintiff will write to him a respectful letter as follows:—"At such and such a day, at such an assemblage, I heard you say such words, which made my heart feel angry; please to explain to me what you meant." Then the friend will carry the note, and request an answer. If the object of the accused is not to insult him, he will write him an answer as follows:—"Upon my honour I never intended to create any displeasure in you, and should I have said anything which you consider improper, I now beg your pardon." Such an answer will settle the question. But if otherwise, he will neither excuse himself nor beg pardon, but will answer as follows: "I have received your letter, which I will thus answer: 'Meet me on such a day, at such a place, and thereby you will be informed, and learn all the particulars.' This will give him to understand that the object is a duel. Then he informs his friends of it, and commences preparations to meet his opponent; and likewise the other will inform his friends, that he has already appointed the time to fight with such a man. Then the friends of both endeavour to settle the question between them; but generally this cannot be effected without fighting the duel. However, when all mediations fail, then the two individuals, accompanied by their respective friends as witnesses, meet at the appointed place, exactly at the fixed hour, which will be published in the newspapers. When the two come to this place with their pistols, then the friends use their utmost influence of mediation; if at last all should be in vain, then they separate from each other a distance of twenty feet, and the signal will be given, when both fire. Then it becomes a matter of chance; sometimes both of them are hit and perish, and perhaps no one is hit, or one dies, and the other is saved. Thus the question is finished; this act is permitted by their law, which does not condemn it, and it has been a well-known practice among the fools of this nation from the ancient times. It is quite similar to the old foolish custom of the heathens, who threw both the plaintiff and defendant into the fire, believing that the flame would only burn the criminal and not the innocent. Thus, also, these people believe that the bullet will not hit the innocent, and this old foolish custom is continued among the imprudent class of the Franks." *The Persians in England.*

Among the many foreigners with whom Mr. Mathews was intimate was a M. P.—he, who frequently visited us after our marriage. Monsieur P.—he and his wife, a pretty Englishwoman, had been married several years, but no child had blessed the otherwise happy couple. At the time we became acquainted with them, in York, the lady

had given promise, and in due time the critical period arrived which was to complete their happiness, as they believed, by a more powerful bond of union. On the evening when this event was expected, and Monsieur P.—he hoped to become a father, he invited himself to dinner with us, desiring to divert, if possible, the intensity of his feelings from the little less than agony of suspense which he experienced lest his dearly beloved wife should fall a sacrifice to her situation. It was almost impossible, even while witnessing the husband's suffering, not to smile at the ludicrous expression he gave to it. Mr. Mathews urged him to take more wine than the habit of the abstemious Frenchman would have allowed him to drink at any other time; but now he seemed glad to use any artificial means to sustain himself. A second bottle of port had been produced, after dinner, before any intelligence from home reached the anxious husband, when lo! as he was sipping a second glass of the newly-opened wine, a servant from home was admitted, almost breathless with haste, and announced that his mistress was "put to bed with a fine boy!" The rapture of the father was as whimsical as had been his dread. He was flying off to see his first born; but a prudent message from the doctor was added, recommending Monsieur P.—he not to return immediately, but to wait, satisfied with present intelligence, until summoned. To this he reluctantly submitted; and resuming himself, indulged in his future prospect of added bliss. Nothing had been wanting but a son to perfect the interest of his life; one child was sufficient for their mutual wishes; indeed, as he observed, a large family would not be desirable, or consistent with his means; and, as he and his wife were no longer youthful, it was not probable that any very serious increase to his family circle could be expected—he was, in fact, the happiest of men. After a short interval, the servant appeared once more, to acquaint Monsieur P.—he that, since his first message, "Mistress had got another bairn!" Surprising was the news, and somewhat damping, we thought, to the happiness and satisfaction which the first intelligence so indisputably occasioned. However, after the first ejaculation of surprise, Monsieur P.—he inquired how his wife was, and on again being assured there was nothing to fear, and that he would soon be allowed to see her, he appeared to resign himself to his twofold blessing, observing, "Well, well! it cannot be prevented—it is one more *den* I expect—*mais* I not repine—two children at one time is rather inconvenient *et* very expensive!—*mais n'importe*. I cannot help it—I must be resign to it." In this manner he philosophised while he sipped his wine, looking into the fire at the same time, in a musing attitude; now and then, however, taking out his watch, and again expressing his anxiety lest his "dear wife" should be in danger. We had some difficulty in preventing him from appearing at his house before the ruling powers there thought proper. A third time his messenger rushed in, more agitated and pale than at first. He appeared to bring fatal news, for his eyes seemed almost bursting from their sockets, and his whole appearance was truly alarming to us all. "Well?" we simultaneously exclaimed, "how is Madame?" "She's as well as can be expected, doctor says; but—" "But what?" asked the agitated husband. "But she's gettin another bairn!" replied the messenger.—"Anossere child!" cried the astonished Frenchman, starting from his chair, and pushing his hair back from his forehead, with a "Wheugh!" as if sudden heat had distressed him. In truth he looked less in sorrow than in anger at this unseasonable augmentation; and, after a second pause in seeming reflection, he suddenly assumed a resolute manner, as if from a strong effort of mental decision, buttoned up his coat rapidly; called for his hat, forced it with a blow down upon his forehead; drew in his breath; and, in a calm yet determined voice, as he hastened out of the room, exclaimed, as if in soliloquy, "I must put a stop to *dis* business!"—*Memoirs of Mathews.*

HERO-ADMIRATION PERNICIOUS.—Of all that is pernicious in admiration, the admiration of heroes is the most pernicious; and how delusion should have made us admire what virtue should teach us to hate and loathe, is amongst the saddest evidences of human weakness and folly. The crimes of heroes seem lost in the vastness of the fields they occupy. A lively idea of the mischief they do, of the misery they create, seldom penetrates the mind thro' the delusion with which thoughtlessness and falsehood have surrounded their name and deeds. Is it that the magnitude of the evil is too gigantic for entrance? We read of twenty thousand men killed in battle, with no other feeling than that it was a glorious victory." Twenty thousand, or ten thousand, what reck we of their sufferings? the hosts who perished are evidence of the completeness of the triumph; and the completeness of triumph is the measure of merit, and the glory of the conqueror. Our schoolmasters and the immoral books they so often put into our hands have inspired us with an affection for heroes; and the hero is the more heroic in proportion to the number slain—add a cypher, not one iota is added to our disapprobation. Four or two figures give us no more sentiments of pain than one figure, while they add marvelously to the grandeur and splendour of our victor. Let us draw forth one individual from those thousands, or tens of thousands,—his leg has been shivered by one ball, his jaw broken by another—he is bathed in his own blood, and that of his fellows—yet he lives, tortured by thirst, fainting, famishing. He is but one of the twenty thousand—one of the actors and sufferers in the

scene of the heroes glory—and of the twenty thousand there is scarcely one whose suffering or death will not be the centre of a circle of misery. Look again, admirers of that hero! Is not this wretchedness? Because it is repeated ten, ten hundred ten thousand times, is not this wretchedness?—*Bentham's Deontology.*

TEA BEST IN THE EVENING.—Tea, as the morning beverage when breakfast form a good substantial meal, upon which the powers for the day of meeting the various chances and changes of life depend, provided it be not too strong, is much to be recommended; but when individuals eat little, coffee certainly supports them in a more decided manner; and, besides, this, tea without a certain quantity of solid aliment, is much more likely to influence the nervous system. Some persons, if they drink tea in the morning and coffee at night, suffer much in animal spirits and in power of enjoyment of the pleasures of society; but if they reverse the system, and take coffee in the morning and tea at night, they reap benefit from the change; for the coffee, which to them in the morning is nutrition, because a stimulus at night, and the tea, which acts as a stimulus at night, gives nothing for support during the day.—*Dr. Sigmond on Tea.*

Sir Moses Montefiore is at present in Egypt, where he has offered to establish a bank, with a capital of a million sterling, if the Pacha will relieve the Jews in his dominions from the disabilities and persecutions from which they at present suffer. Sir Moses went to his first audience of the Viceroy in his ex-official costume as sheriff of London.

A premium of 30,000 francs has been proposed by government for the discovery of means to prevent forgery of stamps, water-marks in paper, and engine-turned engravings, and also for an indelible ink, so that characters once written with it on any writing material cannot be obliterated. It is said that the loss sustained by the revenue from documents written upon stamped paper being, when no longer of use, obliterated by chymical process, and the stamps used for fresh purposes, amounts to £600,000 a-year! This sum appears to us very large.—*Galvani's Messenger.*

A magnificent Protestant Church is just erected on the plains of Waterloo.

We have pleasure in recording a very liberal act of the Duke of Grafton. In consequence of the high price of corn last year, his Grace had an equitable right to a considerable increase of rent from such of his tenants as hold their farms on corn rents; but on their offering payment of such advance, it was intimated to them that his Grace would only receive the same amount of rent as the year before. This is not the first time that the noble duke has shown his great consideration for the welfare of his tenantry.—*Bury Post.*

A DESIRABLE PRESENT.—On Monday, while a little knot of the commissioned men of the 45th were standing engaged in conversation in the Barrack-square, Windsor, a genteel-looking female (we believe from Canterbury) walked up and unceremoniously placed in the arms of Captain —, one of those charming little creatures called infants; the captain made every excuse to reject the offer, but the good lady was determined, and, after receiving the congratulations of his brother officers upon the affinity it bore to its "pa," the gallant captain found it necessary to provide a nurse for the little offspring, and thus the affair was agreeably settled.—*Aylesbury Journal.*

People who are always innocently cheerful and good-humoured, are very useful in the world; they maintain peace and happiness, and spread a thankful temper amongst all who live around them.

When Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was besieging Stetin, (1630), he replied to a soldier who complained of the hard weather, while working at the fortifications, "My friend, the earth is always frozen to those who want industry."

None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them; such persons covet secrets, as a spendthrift covets money; for the purpose of circulation.

By him who can look with firmness on difficulties, the conquest is already half-achieved; but the man on whose heart and spirits they lie heavy, will scarcely be able to bear up against their pressure. The forecast of timid, or the disgust of the delicate minds, are very unfortunate attendants for men of business, who to be successful, must often push improbabilities, and bear with mortifications.

Cardinal Pool was once told of one who was very curious in keeping of his beard, and that the trimming of it cost him two ducats every month; "If so," said Pool, "his beard will shortly be more worth than his head."—*Camden's Remains.*

A HOLE IN THE WALL.—Lady Huntingdon once spoke to a workman who was repairing a garden wall, and pressed him to take some thought concerning eternity and the state of his soul. Some years afterwards she was speaking to another on the same subject, and said to him, "Thomas, I fear you never pray; nor look to Christ for salvation." "Your ladyship is mistaken," answered the man. "I heard what passed between you and James at such a time, and the word you designed for him took effect on me." "How did you hear it?" inquired her ladyship. "I heard it," answered the man, "on the other side of the garden, through a hole in the wall, and shall never forget the impression I received."—*Countess of Huntingdon's Life and Times, Vol. II.*

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