

A TRAVELLER'S VIEW OF LIVERPOOL.

On approaching the great emporium of commerce, from the pure and exhilarating breezes of the English lakes and mountains, and while passing along Dale Street to the hotel, our olfactories were saluted with a copious odour of strange odours, such as I had never experienced in any part of the world. As cholera was rife, some of the party became alarmed, lest we should be inhaling the mephitic effluvia of the "black death." But on reconnoitering the locality, I became convinced that the source of the strange perfume had little to do with the epidemic. The dense mass of shipping that seemed an impenetrable forest between a broad river and a magnificent city—and the long line of stupendous warehouses, in close proximity with the docks, containing immense deposits of every article of commerce which the four quarters of the globe could furnish, afforded a clue to the compilation of smells that impregnated the atmosphere. Here we have exhalations from Mecha coffee and Virginia tobacco—from the cloves of Banda and the cod fish of Newfoundland—from the cinnamon of Ceylon and the whiskey of Scotland—from the rum punchions of Jamaica and the barrels of Norway—from the molasses of the West Indies and the pitch casks of Pinnares—from the opium of the East—tea chests of Canton and the pitch casks of Pinnares—from the brimstone of Solfaterra, and the vanilla of the Hebrides—from the opium of Bengal and the herrings of Lochfine from the nutmegs of the Celebes and the turpentine of the Canadas—from the tamarinds of the Antilles and the train oil of Greenland—from the hops of Kent and the juniper of Holland—from the logwood of Honduras and the pine planks of Sweden—from the pepper of Sumatra and the cotton bales of Bombay; in short, from every species of odorous and malodorous materials that load the ships, line the quays, and crowd the warehouses of one of the greatest emporiums of commerce in the whole world.

The Englishman who can traverse the almost interminable series of docks or rather harbours—hewn, literally as well as virtually, out of the solid rock, without experiencing strong emotions of surprise as well as pride, is insensible to the works of art and the wonders of wealth, from ignorance of what exists in other countries. The stranger can appreciate these stupendous constructions, and one of which would contain, without inconvenience, the united commerce of Venice or ancient Genoa!—docks, which daily cause the Frenchman to stare, the Dutchman to weep, the Spaniard to sigh and the Yankee to murmur. Liverpool seems disposed to distinguish itself on its eastern as well as on its western bound:—by a magnificent cemetery for its citizens' bones on one side—by stupendous docks for its merchants' shipping on the other. The latter are more useful, if not more ornamental than the former. But I must not leave Liverpool, without paying to its enterprising spirit, its commercial wealth, and its distinguishing intelligence, the homage of a stranger, who has visited many a city and site of commerce—

—A Galibus usque  
Auroram et Gæcyon;

but never an equal to this—if I except the metropolis of the British Isles. Nature seems to have determined, many thousand years ago, that Liverpool should not be a commercial port; and to effect her design, she placed at the mouth of its river a congregation of shifting sands and dangerous channels, that might deter mankind for ever from attempting the navigation of such frightful Syrtes. But he has conquered the dread, if not entirely the danger, of these quicksands; and the Transatlantic sailor approaches them with as much confidence as he would sail up the Mississippi of the Chesapeake!

A letter from Madrid states that Queen Christina, widow of Ferdinand VII., is married to the favorite Maria, and has three children by her.

It is expected that the King of Prussia will return the visits of the French Princes, by going to Paris in August. If this visit takes place, it will of course in the Louis Philippe cordially in the policy of the Northern Powers.

In Spain the want of money is most sensibly felt. The ministry have hard work to sustain the army, but Gen. Rotten has been able to muster an army of nearly 100,000 men, with which it was thought he would be able to terminate the war, and clear the country of the bands who put every thing to the test of fire and sword.

News from the Isle of Bourbon speak of a dreadful hurricane there, which destroyed many negro camps, sugar cane, &c. The King of Saxony died at Pillnitz on the 6th of June, in the eighty-first year of his age. The London papers announce the death

of Barry Edward O'Meara, surgeon to the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena. The Cortes of Portugal had been again dissolved after a session of five days.

The following beautiful epitaph is inscribed on a tombstone at Rheims. "Here lieth the body of Etella. He transported his fortune to heaven in charity, and has gone thither to enjoy it."

Two large steamers are about to commence running from Calcutta to Cape Good Hope. They will have an important bearing upon the commerce of India. Cape Town will soon be the grand depot of Calcutta goods.

A wood fire in France costs a shilling a day, and is very inferior to fires of coal. On account of the sparking of the wood, carpets cannot be used, and for the same reason tile floors are preferred to timber ones.

Such is the scarcity of seamen in this port, that several new ships now lying here cannot get men under Ten Pounds sterling, and upwards for the run to Britain; and in fact, many ships have been detained several days to make up their crews even at that rate.—Seamen in other places, wanting employment, would do well to come this way. —V. B. Courier.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 26.

The Assembly's Address in Answer to Lord Gosford's Speech at the opening of the Legislature.

We have copied from a printed paper the Address of the House of Assembly in answer to the Governor's Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature, as reported by the committee to whom the Speech was referred. We have heard that it was adopted without alteration.

Our remarks refer to the French version, which we understand was the original. It has one merit which was foreign to some of the productions of the Assembly: the language is not generally disrespectful. The same cannot, however, be said of the manner and the matter. It sets out by intending to be flattering to the Governor. It thanks him for the speed with which the British Government has replied to the address of the House of last spring. It then begs him to believe that the House was sincere in that address, and compliments itself on its liberality.

His Excellency had promised a copy of the answer of the British Government. The House does not, however, wait to become acquainted with it, but presumes its contents and then reasons on them.

After complimenting the members on their disposition to submit to personal sacrifices (sacrifices individuals) for the remedy of abuses, and particularly for protecting the people against the effects of the system which has "corrupted the Provincial Government, and induced the highest authorities of the Empire to violate the liberties of His Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects;"—it tells His Excellency that it has not thought proper to consider the subjects indicated by his Excellency, till he should inform them more fully of the reasons which induced him to summon the Provincial Parliament!

It then presumes to know what were His Excellency's motives for not calling their attention to other matters; makes him pay a compliment to the zealous labours of the House for the good of the country in the long session of last winter and condemn the Legislative Council. It asserts that it cannot be supposed that the Royal authority intends that they should fatigue this country by the repetition of the scenes of last winter, "to the great discredit of the vicious Constitution which it has been attempted to maintain."

The address then makes His Excellency and the authorities of the mother country declare, that they are "convinced" that all attempts at minor reforms must be fruitless, while the Assembly, on the one hand, "supported by the mass of the Canadian people of all origins," and the Legislative Council on the other, supported by a part of the people, (which is every thing that is bad,) remain irreconcilable; and the House concludes that His Majesty's Government has pronounced between the two "in a way conformable to our humble prayers." In that case, they inform his Excellency, that his "caution, forbearance, and liberal policy" cannot fail to have their effect.

The rest of the address assures his Excellency that the House is persuaded that he is "sincere" in his declarations, and notwithstanding their conviction, as before expressed, the House thinks it necessary to warn him against trusting to minor reformers, but begs him to become the "bienfaiteur perpetuel" of the country, by aiding, to his utmost, in obtaining the changes asked for by the House and "the people;" particularly in the legislative council.

Such is the address; such the fruits of conciliation and indelicacy. A more unparliamentary, undignified, and disingenuous document, has rarely issued from a legislative body.

Taking it in conjunction with the intro-

duction of a bill, (without even complying with the rules of the house, and in defiance of the Act under which they are assembled,) for taking away the legal right of the King to a call to the legislative council, and giving it to their electors, or rather themselves: in short, for changing the whole constitution of the Provincial Legislature, and increasing their own power, we must consider the session as ended; unless indeed, "We, his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the commons" of a country where there are no Lords, have the power of erecting themselves into a *Constituent Assembly*, or a *Convention Nationale*.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1836.

STATE OF THE POLL YESTERDAY.

Peter Brown, Esq.,	76.
Robert Pock, Esq.,	75.
James Power, Esq.,	73.
Anthony Godfrey, Esq.,	72.
Thos. Ruley, Esq.,	5.
Robert Prowse, Esq.,	2.

The Bonavista Election has terminated; and ROBERT JOB Esquire, has been chosen member for that district.

SHIP NEWS.

Custom-House, Port of St. John's.

- ENTERED.
- Oct. 13.—Spanish brig Eolo, Urrutia, Matanzas, ballast.
  - American brig Baron, Gilly, New York, beef, coffee.
  - 14.—Dash, Butler, Liverpool, sundry merchandise.
  - schr. Albion, Whiteaway, Newport and Dartmouth, coal.
  - 17.—Schr. Price, Cape Breton, coal.
  - Vulture, Guber, Danzig, flour, bread, peas, oakum.
  - 18.—Resolution, Swan, Bermuda, rum.
  - 20.—Spanish brig Joven Enrique, Goyarrola, Havana, ballast.
  - American ship Seaman, Ryder, Boston, ballast.
  - American schr. Annawan, Paine, Boston, beef, chairs.
  - 22.—schr. Butterfield, M'Cluskey, Nova Scotia, cattle.
  - 24.—Ocean, Moyes, New Brunswick, seal-lug.
  - Dame, Wilso, Nova Scotia, sugar.
  - brig Chris. ana, Lawson, Oporto, salt.
  - barque Britannia, Short, Liverpool, coal, flour.
  - 25.—schr. Rob Roy, Tynes, Nova Scotia, ballast.
  - brig Persia, Hatchard, London, flour.
  - schr. Radiant, Gosbit, Nova Scotia, molasses, rum.
  - brig Duan, Curtis, Boston, ballast.
  - 26.—schr. Persa, Pengilly, Nova Scotia, sugar.

NOTICE

TO the ELECTORS. Some of the gentlemen of the liberal party having visited my house last night, and left such marks of distinction, that I shall consider myself sufficiently honoured and decline the pleasure of hearing their plaudits from the hustings.

The people of this Bay have no protection but the mighty arm of Him, who saved last night, my life and the life of my little ones.

THOS. NEWELL.  
Carbonear, Oct. 28, 1836.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

SEVENTEEN YEARS UNEXPIRED LEASEHOLD. Of those desirable **MERCANTILE PREMISES**, situate at CARBONEAR, and lately in the occupation of MR. WILLIAM BENNETT, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, COUNTING HOUSE, Four STORES, a commodious WHARF, and Two OIL VATS sufficient to contain about 8000 Seals. For particulars, apply to BULLEY, JOB & Co. John's, June 28, 1836.

On Sale

**G. W. GILL**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED,  
Per Lark from Liverpool,  
PART OF HIS FALL SUPPLY OF  
**MANCHESTER**  
**GOODS,**

Which having been selected by himself, he recommends as being of the best quality.  
Carbonear.

FEE SIMPLE PROPERTY TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THURSDAY, THE 10th NOVEMBER NEXT, At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

ALL That and those desirable Freehold Premises and PROPERTY Situate in ADAM'S COVE, consisting of an excellent Dwelling, 40 feet long, containing 3 good fire-places.—An excellent frost-proof Cellar. A STORE 40 feet long, part of which is fitted into a commodious Shop. Quarter of a large STAGE at the Head of which is about 2 fathoms water.—An extensive FLAKE, a good Kitchen Garden, and Potatoe Fields, the whole admeasuring EAST and WEST 65 feet and North and South 600 feet, and substantially fenced. These Premises are now in the occupancy of Mr John Rorke for the unexpired term of 3 years, at the Annual Rent of £10.

THE above Premises may be examined, and all particulars known on application to Mr RORKE, at Adam's Cove, or,

JOHN EALES,  
J. B. PETERS,  
Auctioneer.

Carbonear,  
October 29, 1836.

TENDERS FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES

TENDERS will be received at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Chancey & Co. until TUESDAY, the Eighth day of NOVEMBER at Noon, from Persons willing to Contract for the performance of the following WORK, Viz—

To Make One Mile of ROAD, on the New line of ROAD leading from CARBONEAR to HEART'S CONTENT; to commence at CARBONEAR, to be Sixteen clear Feet wide, to have sufficient side DRAINS and cross DRAINS where they may be required; to be properly gravelled and sufficiently raised in the middle, and be finished to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, by the Tenth day of DECEMBER next.

To Build good and substantial BRIDGES over Great Beaver Pond Brook, and another over Little Beaver Pond Brook. And to Build Two other BRIDGES that are required farther on the Road, towards HEART'S CONTENT; all of which are to be finished to the satisfaction of the Commissioners by the Tenth day of DECEMBER next.

THOMAS CHANCEY  
THOMAS NEWELL  
ROBERT OLLERHEAD.

Commissioners for the Road leading from Carbonear to Heart's Content.

Carbonear,  
October 19, 1836.

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co ARE LANDING

Ex Brig Maria, from Liverpool, AND WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,

THIR FALL SUPPLY OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

(Extensive and well assorted to suit the Season.)

With a large stock of IRON MONGARY Bar and Bolt Iron, Steel Cabin Stoves, Sheet Copper Sheet Lead, Nails, Grind Stones Linseed Oil, Pitch and Tar 50 Barrels Prime Pork Lard Sugar, Bottled London Porter Mould and Dpt Candles, Pepper 80 Tons best Household Coals, &c. &c.

ALSO ON SALE,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.

Harbour Grace,