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DEBATE ON IRISH CORPORATIONS.

(From the Times.)

After the lengthed discussions which the question of Irish municipal reform underwent last year, it was scarcely to be expected that any new arguments could be adduced either on the one side or the other. Still the debate of last night was of the deepest interest, on account of the imperative necessity of at once coming to a legislative decision on this subject, and also by reason of the avowed determination of the government to stand or fall by the measure they have introduced. Then, fall they inevitably must, for, as Lord Stanley plainly told them, they never will be able to carry such a measure, opposed as it is by the wisdom of parliament and by the feelings of the British people.

The speech of Lord Stanley was one of the most effective which ever he ever delivered in the House of Commons. It is one which we should imagine, Lord Morpeth will long remember. For, if the noble Secretary having been wise enough to denote that the defence of the government might well rest on the speech of the member for Lisburn, Lord Stanley reminded him of the nature of that hon. gentleman's speech. And what will our readers suppose was the nature of the speech in question? It went to express Mr. Buller's unmingled horror of the Protestant Church, a feeling which the hon. member had taken care to intimate at an earlier stage of the debate. He having with one or two other radicals, vociferously cheered Lord Stanley's declaration, that the object of the supporters of the bill was the destruction of the Protestant establishment in Ireland. Yes, Lord Morpeth, willing as he is to see the defence of government on the speech of Mr. Buller, pronounced himself, and endeavours to persuade the House, that the Irish corporation bill has no such anti-Protestant tendency. This objection was irresistibly expunged by Lord Stanley. He said to ministers, "If, the conservatives, oppose this measure, because we believe it to be fatal to Protestantism in Ireland. You are supported by those who avowedly regard this bill in the same light that we do; and yet you suppose that your opponents and supporters are both wrong, and that you, the monopolizing minority in this House, are the only clear-sighted legislators on this subject." It is not notorious, as Lord Stanley stated, that O'Connell, in his rebel parliament, used the expression, "Give me municipal reform, and I'll effect everything else." Can there be two opinions as to what this *everything else* meant? It means Popish domination. And indeed the Irish question is brought by the bill to the point mentioned by the member for North Lancashire, of the existence or demolition of the Protestant Church. It was well observed by Lord Francis Egerton, that the municipal bodies, constituted under its provisions, would pay allegiance to the Popish parliament in Dublin, and that every corporate town in Ireland would be under direct control of a Roman Catholic Association of priests and demagogues, combined for no other purpose than the overthrow of the Protestant establishment. But this association, we are happy to say, spoken out so plainly, as to have cleared the public mind. In the words of Lord Stanley, it will be found that England is not to be bullied by the braggarts of the Corn-exchange, that she will not yield that to a measure which she had with-held from a sense of justice. Speaking of the Corn-exchange parliament, we should be glad to learn from Mr. Ward on what grounds he compares the conservative associations "covering the country," as he expressed it, with the revolutionary meetings in Dublin? Is the hon. member aware that emissaries are despatched by this latter body to all parts of Ireland and that his majesty's subjects are taxed, under the imprecations of a seditious priesthood, for the rent necessary to carry on this species of civil war? It is to be regretted that the hon. member for St. Alban's does not inform himself on the subject matter of a debate before taking part in it.

Lord Morpeth's speech was rather a reply to charges brought against Lord Mulgrave's government, than a consideration of the great principle involved in the corporation bill. His lordship was, perhaps, right in directing his eloquence to matters of mere detail. But what could he have been thinking of when characterizing the speech of the member for Belfast as bearing marks of preparation, and delivered in a moment of haste? On these points Lord Morpeth's remembrance is the most prompt and instance of self-conceit which has recently adorned the debates of parliament. It will be perceived that the discussion is adjourned. We doubt not that in the division the people of England will find their representatives showing themselves to be the words of Lord Stanley's friends of the report and contumacy with which the very name of protestantism is regarded by the O'Connellite ministry.

THE IRISH DEBATE.

The projected debate on the Irish municipal corporation bill was last night brought to a close. Of the speeches of the constitutional side, those of Sir James Graham and Sir Robert Peel deserve particular attention, for the contrast they present in statement like reasoning to the fully declaration of Mr. Stiel and the Irish Home Secretary, who stood forward as the principal champions of Popery and whig-radicalism. From some cause or other, Mr. O'Connell held back, contenting himself with declaring that he was a repealer, depicted by 7,000,000 of papists to try an experiment, which he knew must fail—abstractly the obtaining "justice for Ireland" from a British Parliament. Why, if he felt so certain on this point, he should have said Lord John Russell and his colleagues "outraging" as Lord Stanley called it, to no purpose, it is difficult to conceive. But, perhaps, he felt himself called upon last night to proclaim his devotion to repeal, after the attorney-general, whom he himself had appointed to that high office in Ireland, had made the unlooked-for declaration that he should be a repealer if parliament refused to establish Popish corporation ascendancy. This learned gentleman made another blunder, in attempting to explain away the Pigot appointment. Mr. Pigot withdrew from the general association, a fact which, as Sir James Graham remarked, only proved that Mr. Pigot's sense of public decency was much stronger than that of the government which appointed him to a post of high legal trust while he was actively engaged in organizing a system of unlawful taxation and covert resistance to established institutions.

The principal point urged by Mr. Stiel was, that Ireland had sixty-three members in the House of Commons, who were able to force compliance with their wishes from the whig government, and that force, if they could. To us this appears a very sufficient reason for getting rid of the bill, but certainly none for continuing concessions to a class of persons who have proved that they have neither gratitude nor good faith. Mr. Stiel asked the Right hon. Baronet, the member for Tamworth, why, if he intended to refuse corporations to the Catholics, he did not say so at the period of removing their civil disabilities. To this Sir R. Peel replied, that when the repeal bill was petitioned for, the Irish Catholics at the same time prayed for the abolition of corporations in Ireland altogether, but said not a word of substituting new ones for those of which they complained. Sir Robert also showed that, at the period in question, O'Connell had declared in evidence, that neither in the question of tithes, the union, or on any other could the people of Ireland be agitated after the granting of Catholic emancipation. Yet now, under the threat of the repeal of the union, the Irish church is assailed, the tithes resisted, the voluntary system contended for, and, under the presence of corporate reform, a side-blow is directed at the existence of protestantism in the sister kingdom. It is well for Lord Morpeth to talk of the "rotteness of the church;" that rotteness

of the church; that rotteness, as Sir James Graham told him is to be found in the hollow support given by ministers to a church which their royal master is sworn to defend. In the words of the same Right hon. Baronet, the compact at Lichfield house was one which secured office to the whigs at the expense of giving over the established church in Ireland to the national association. Are the members, English, Scotch, and Irish, who voted with ministers last night, aware that, as Sir Robert Peel told the house by the fifth article of the union, it is provided that the established church in England and Ireland should be united in one indissoluble union, to remain in force forever? But what business of this provision if measures are to be passed in parliament, the direct and inevitable tendency of which is to extinguish the very name of protestantism in Ireland? It would be much to the more mainly course for the whigs to come down to the house with an express proposal to repeal the union at once, than thus to lead their colleagues and support to measures proposed by O'Connell for the ultimate extinction of that object, by the degrading process of ready acquiescence on the protestant establishment of the country.

A scene of the Corn-exchange character occurred in the course of Mr. Stiel's speech when referring to the concession said to have been made by Lord Londhurst with respect to the bill. The hon. member for Tamworth stood up, the benches allotted to the whigs, where Lord Londhurst was sitting. This was the signal for the most unbecoming scene of the ministerial benches, which lasted some minutes. To men reduced to the last political extremity this may perhaps be pardoned. It certainly was a most marked compliment to Lord Londhurst that the members of the British constitution to eleven and state should have signified their dissent and hatred, under the poor presence of attaching a meaning to his lordship's words which in his case in parliament he had explained they were never meant to convey, though Mr. Stiel thought proper to declare that those words had never been explained.—Ed.

Wanted to Parliament.—The great question for us is this—by what means shall England be saved? They must be prompt, for all things are urged on to overthrow: vigorous, for they have to resist ferocious enemies; and high principled, for they struggle for the noblest inheritance of man, civil and religious freedom, against every artifice and agency of men to their principle is unknown. Englishmen, meet with, for a moment, let it excite their view, that the first and last object of the faction is the *utter ruin of Protestantism*. The cry is for the substitution of England to the old way of Rome, and in the reinstatement of the old pollutions of Popery in the churches of the Empire. The Papists have no hesitation in avowing this object. "Your church will perish, and with it the heresy of England," say the Popish newspapers. The Popish publications are already insolently congratulating England on the increasing number of Popish chapels and colleges. And the Popish celebration are in all directions sounding their coming triumph. To this purpose all their political movements are subservient. O'Connell is but the creature of the priests; the peasant, for whose wrongs his clamour is raised, are but dust under the march of that arrogant and sanguinary supremacy.—Let not Englishmen, in their lazy confidence imagine that such things are impossible.—Nothing is more within the judgment of Providence than the loss of religion to a people careless of the gift. Where are the early churches of Asia? Where are the Protestant churches of Spain, Italy, and France? Every portion of the civilized world has had a church on Protestant principles in the day of light. Where are those churches now? Removed from nations, negligent of their purity, indolent in their preservation, and thus unworthy of their presence. And what is there to exempt England from the common punishment, if she is found guilty of the common crime? What is there to

save her pastors and her people from the horrid tyrannies, which the returning power of Rome has always exercised upon those who resist her pollutions. We are as far from superstitions as any men living. But who can see the system, the practices, and the purposes of Popery, without seeing their utter opposition to the Scriptures? Who can read those sacred books, without seeing the denunciations launched against all who worship the persecutor of the saints? Who can hear, without conviction, the divine command—"To come out of her lest we perish in her plagues?"—Blackwood.

(From the Halifax Journal, March 27.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulfil, to accompany the first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide me in performing it, and an expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast. In imitating their example, I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiority, it is our happiness to believe, we do not find on the exclusive calendar of any country.—Among them we recognise the earliest and firmest pillars of the Republic; those by whom our national independence was first declared—men who, above all others, contributed to establish it in the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect and patriotism constructed, preserved, and perfected the insuperable institutions under which we live. If such men, in the position I now occupy, felt themselves overwhelmed by a sense of gratitude for this, the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their inability adequately to discharge the duties of an office so difficult and exalted, how much more must they feel so overwhelmed after me, who can rely on no such claims for favour or forbearance.

Unlike all who have preceded me, the reputation, that gave us existence as a nation was achieved in the period of my birth, and whilst I contemplate with grateful reverence that memorable event, I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same lenity and partial bias. No sensibly-fellow citizens, do these circumstances press themselves upon me, that I should not dare to enter upon my path of duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be associated with me in the various and co-ordinate business of Government; and I not forget, with unwearying reliance, on the patriotism, the intelligence, and the kindness of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly labouring in their cause; and above all, did I not permit myself humbly to hope for the sustaining support of an ever watchful and beneficent Providence.

To the confidence and consolation derived from these sources, it would be ungrateful not to add those which spring from our present fortunate condition. Though not altogether exempt from embarrassments that disturb our tranquillity at home, and threaten it abroad, yet, in all the attributes of a great, happy and flourishing people, we stand without a parallel in the world. Abroad we enjoy the respect, and with scarcely an exception, the friendship of every nation; at home, while our Government quietly, but efficiently, performs the sole legitimate end of political institution, in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, we present an aggregate of human prosperity rarely not elsewhere to be found.

How imperious then, is the obligation imposed upon every citizen, in his own sphere of action, whether limited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things so singularly happy. Altho' lessons of history and experience must be lost upon us, if we are content to trust alone to the

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ular advantages we happen to possess.— Position and climate, and the bounteous resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand—also the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people—will avail us nothing, if we fail sincerely to uphold those political institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed, with reference to every circumstance could present, or might be presented, the blessing we enjoy. The framers of our constitution legislated for our country as they found it. It would be a sad error, if we were to regard the institutions they gave us as the sources of our political freedom, and to suppose that they were intended to be permanent. The institutions of our country are not permanent, but they are intended to be permanent. The framers of our constitution legislated for our country as they found it. It would be a sad error, if we were to regard the institutions they gave us as the sources of our political freedom, and to suppose that they were intended to be permanent. The institutions of our country are not permanent, but they are intended to be permanent.

occurred; terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard to the consequences of their conduct, has exposed individuals to popular indignation; but neither masses of the people nor sections of the country, have been swerved from their devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Such attempts at dangerous agitation may periodically return, but with each, the object will be better understood. That predominant affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits; that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body; will be ever at hand to resist and control every attempt at dangerous agitation, which aims, or is likely to result, at overthrowing our institutions.

to the Dardanelles and Cape Matapan, (for the impotent kingdom of Greece, if suffered to exist, must always act in obedience to the Czar's dictate.) It behoves Great Britain to take up a position, to be at hand to frustrate the further ambitious projects of that power. Malta is no longer sufficiently near the Levant to protect our trade and give timely support to Greece, Syria, and Egypt, in case of need; particularly, keeping in view the change that will be effected in naval warfare by the application of steam. The same may be said of all the Ionian islands, except Cerigo, which, however, does not possess a port that could contain a collier, much less a battleship. Candia, whilst it is so situated as to watch the whole of the Levant, the entrance to the Dardanelles, and Adriatic, and the northern coast of Africa, possesses, in the Bay of Suda, a port which might be rendered as strong as either Port Mahon or La Valette. The island is capacious enough to contain a force of sufficient strength to hold service, in the event of an armed intervention being necessary; and it would be like most of the British possessions of Great Britain in the Mediterranean, to be dependent upon other countries for its supplies. The expense attendant on its occupation would, doubtless, in the first instance, be heavy, considering the wretched condition of the fortified points, harbours, roads, &c.; but the extraordinary fertility of its soil would, under proper management, soon enable it to repay this outlay; and, in the meanwhile, England might spare herself the expense of protecting five of the seven islands composing the ancient Ionian republic. Whilst Great Britain would thus improve its own position by the acquisition of Candia, she would, at the same time, be strengthening herself, (which is clearly her policy,) by adding that piece of territory to her empire, and thus directing her maritime energies towards Syria, and what she may hereafter deem it necessary to acquire. All would gladly dispense with the Ionian islands, were they not so situated as to possess the only anchorage in the Mediterranean, which is capable of receiving a vessel of 1000 tons, and which, if lost, would be a great disadvantage to our commerce. Could Russia renounce, having, without her concurrence, possessed herself successively of Poland, Bessarabia, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Georgia? Could Austria or Prussia, both daily interfering in the petty affairs of Germany and Italy? Could France, which continues to harass America, and is contempt of the rights of her former colonies, retain possession of Algiers? The best answer to our question is, that the surest way of avoiding a war is to be prepared for one; and if our preparation in the east be worth preserving, it can now only be upheld by occupying Candia and supporting Egypt.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—We are not getting into a better state of affairs with our relations with Mexico. All the letters by the last vessel from Vera Cruz, represent the state of feeling among the Mexicans as sufficiently hostile to this country. A letter of the 11th January, says,—"Affairs in this quarter continue in a most unsettled state, and bear an aspect of war with the United States. A resolution is now before Congress to pass a non-intercourse act as it said with our country, and another to declare a war. But I hope the leaders of the government may not act thus unwisely." Another letter says,—"The prevalent opinion of the Mexicans is, that a rupture is about to take place between them and the United States, and they are so infatuated as to desire it." The Washington Globe intimates, that a special message on the subject of our relations with Mexico, is about to be presented to Congress by the President.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Lord DURHAM.—A private letter from St. Petersburg states that Lord Durham is shortly about to leave that capital for England, in consequence of the climate of Russia not agreeing with his constitution. Lord De Roos.—The villa to which Lord de Roos has retired (his Lordship, it seems, is not gone to the continent) is at Long Dit-

ton, and is the residence of Colonel and Lady Georgiana de Roos. FRANCE.—The Journal du Commerce contains a minute description of a safety carriage building for the King. SPAIN.—Mendizabal has published a statement of the supplies to the different armies of the north of Spain this year, and states that the sums remitted amounted to 29,315,000 reals (about £240,000). The President of the French Chamber of Deputies has stated that "Algiers, the wretched legacy of the Restoration, has already cost France 200,000,000 francs (£8,000,000 sterling) besides the lives of thousands." Hanover is now suffering very severely from the grippe. In the city, above 12,000 persons are ill, and the number increase daily. The military hospital and barracks have not room for the sick, and the streets are almost deserted in the middle of the day.—In the country it is as bad. In the county of Kalenberg, there are hardly people to feed the cattle.

IRISH POOR LAWS On Monday night Lord John Russell introduced the subject of Poor Laws for Ireland. He thought the relief ought not to be circumscribed. He considered able bodied men destitute and not able to obtain relief ought also to be relieved, consequently the principle of his bill would be that relief should be offered for destitution, and for nothing else. The relief should be in the workhouse, and on a system resembling in many respects the English Poor Laws as amended. No person is to claim relief as a right but their commissioners or officers are to have a discretionary power of selecting cases. The law of settlement is to be avoided. The English Poor Law commissioners are to be employed in Ireland, to effect the union of parishes, and subordinate to them are to be boards of guardians chosen in each union. It is anticipated that the number of those unions may be about 100—that each union may relieve perhaps about 800 paupers upon an average. The expense is computed at about eighteen pence per week for each pauper, the whole being about £312,000 per annum. The guardians are to be exclusively laymen. The rate is to be apportioned by the commissioners and the board of guardians, according to the value of the hereditament. When the tenant pays the full yearly value, one half of the rate is to fall upon the landlord and the other upon the tenant. Holders of tenements under £2 a year to be exempt from the rate. In the proposed measure, there is no allusion to bastardy or apprenticeship. It is intended to employ the able-bodied in public works, such as making roads, reclaiming bogs, &c. The question of emigration is to be kept distinct from this bill. Such is a cursory view of the plan as it stands at present. It was received with great satisfaction by all parts of the House. Mr O'Connell although not sanguine as to its ultimate effects, yet promised to contribute all in his power towards its success. Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley thanked the government for bringing forward a definite measure, and promised their most cordial support and assistance in maturing the plan; in doing which they declared their intention of approaching it divested of all party feelings. Thus an experiment is going to be tried, of establishing a system in Ireland, that has encountered considerable discussion and difference of opinion among political economists in England.

The motion for a new writ for the borough of Stafford was carried against ministers by a majority of one. By accounts from Italy we learn the fire which consumed the greater part of the King of Naples' palace burned without intermission for twenty-four hours. The Royal Library

Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was becoming to excite, I believe it a solemn duty to make known my sentiments in regard to it—and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that they will be candidly received and understood. At least they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that, in the course of those of my countrymen who were favourable to my opinion, was profited, I would support the Petition, and I would, if possible, do every thing in my power to abolish slavery in the West India Colonies, against the wishes of the Legislature of Great Britain; and also with a view to the same, I decided to resist those laws which were passed in the States where it existed. I mentioned also to my fellow citizens, and I trust with frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result of this declaration, by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whose views most immediately affect it, has only remained to add, that no bill could be introduced into Congress, which would be favourable to the institution of slavery.

These opinions have been allowed in the free belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the republic, and that succeeding experience have proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, honorable and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended, to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed; and that in this as in every other respect, the apprehensions of the timid and the hopes of his wicked for the destruction of our government, are again destined to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have

occurred; terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard to the consequences of their conduct, has exposed individuals to popular indignation; but neither masses of the people nor sections of the country, have been swerved from their devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Such attempts at dangerous agitation may periodically return, but with each, the object will be better understood. That predominant affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits; that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body; will be ever at hand to resist and control every attempt at dangerous agitation, which aims, or is likely to result, at overthrowing our institutions.

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POETRY

ON THE DEATH OF AN EARLY FRIEND.

Sweet Laura!—many a day has fled since I beheld thee last,— Now thou art numbered with the dead, And cherished with the past; And I have sighed upon thy tomb— In silence wept thine early doom!

The Bricklayers.—Two Irish laboring bricklayers were working at some houses near Russell square, and one of them was boasting of the steadiness with which he could carry a load to any height that might be required.

The Horsedealer.—An Irish horse-dealer sold a mare, as sound, wind and limb, and without fault. It afterwards appeared that the poor beast could not see at all out of one eye,

and was almost blind of the other. The purchaser discovering this, made heavy complaints to the dealer, and reproached him that he engaged the mare to be without fault.

Mystification.—The following is a genuine piece of Irish logic:—An old woman was what is termed a "general dealer," and among other things sold bread and whisky.

Self-Confession.—A gentleman writing a letter to a friend, was overlooked by an Englishman, who therefore closed his eyes, saying that he would have added more, if it were not that a tall, independent fellow was peeping over his shoulder.

A Postscript.—The wife of an Irish gentleman being suddenly taken ill, the husband ordered a servant to get a horse ready to go to the next town for the doctor.

Body Changes.—The body is constantly undergoing change in all its parts. Probably no person at the age of twenty has one single particle in any part of his body which he had at ten; and still less does any portion of the body he was born with continue to exist in or with him.

Pleasant Travelling.—In Edinburgh resides a gentleman, who is a huge, though not so witty, as Falstaff. It is his custom when he travels to book two places, and thus secure half the inside of the coach to himself.

All Truths Useful.—We hold it to be in absolute contradiction with the

nature of things, that a truth can exist, the knowledge of which is not useful to mankind. The earth contains no poison, the air no pestilence, which Providence has not at the same time endowed with some principle which mankind will, some day or another, turn to use.

Indian fabrics.—A century ago, the city of Deccan, in India, was without a rival in the whole world in the manufacture of beautiful cotton fabrics.

East India Map.—If Noah had been in the navy instead of the navy, what would have been the name of the ark?—Major Arthur's light.

Loan Lads.—We remember seeing a bill in a shop window, a few years ago, which ran pretty thus:—These potatoes to be, on a ton, 115 feet in length.

The Clear Gait.—Young Durivage the comic actor, writes and speaks as good yacker as any man on the stage.

After the 4th July next the flag of the United States will be decorated with twenty-six stars, (now twenty-five). The twenty-sixth is the new state of Michigan.

In the oyster trade between Baltimore and Pittsburg, the waggons gave the U. S. mail one hundred miles start and beat it.—The Louisville Journal thinks if the oysters went on foot it would be a tight race.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet.

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d. Servants & Children 5s. Single Letters 6d. Double Do. 1s. and Packages in proportion

ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent, HARBOUR GRACE. RICHARD & BOAG, Agents, St. John's. Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

NORA GREENA

Packet-Boat between Carbonara and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

The Nova Scotia will, until further notice, sail from Carbonara on the morning of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock, and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock in each case, and the Boat may sail from the Cove at 10 o'clock on each of those days.

FARE. Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d. Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6 Single Letters 6 Double do.

And Packages in proportion. N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will not himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES inclosed.

ST. PATRICK

BENJAMIN PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONARA and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will be found give every satisfaction.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONARA for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning, and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet-Boat leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d. Fore-cabin, ditto, 5s. Letters, Single, 6d. Double, Do. 1s. Packages in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie. N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at this House in Carbonara, and in St. John's for Carbonara, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kelly's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cruet's, Carbonara, June 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years. A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late Captain Scraw, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYOR, Widow. Carbonara, Feb. 9, 1835.

BLANKS of various kinds for Sale at the Office of this Paper. Harbor Grace.