

Franklin and his...
Hickwood's Street

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE



Newfoundlander

561. THURSDAY, April 26, 1838. Sixpence.

On Sale

BY
WESTON HUNT,
Ex Meteor from Hamburg.
150 Firkins first quality Rander's
BUTTER
100 Bls. prime mess PORK.
Which will be so d Cheap.
January 18.

Cordage & Canvass.
FOR SALE BY
W & H. THOMAS & Co.
10 Tons well-assorted CORDAGE, just
imported in the *Edgcomb* from
Liverpool.
Also,
300 Pieces Assorted CANVASS.

BY
EWEN STABB,
XX ALE and PORTER, in 60 and 20 gal. casks
50 Dozen BROWN STOUT
60 Dozen Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES
100 Cases GENEVA
Westphalia HAMS
100 Bags BREAD
300 Firkins BUTTER
150 Bls. PORK
20 Puns. Demerara MOLASSES
BARLEY and BEANS
Deck BOOTS, SHOES
Hide and Butt LEATHER
CORDAGE, TAR, &c.

EDMUND PHELAN, begs most respectfully
to acquaint the Public, that he has purchas-
ed a new and commodious boat, which at a consid-
erable expense, he has fitted out that splendid
Packet-boat

ST. PATRICK,
to ply between *Carbonear* and *Portugal Cove*,
having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted
for Ladies) with two sleeping berths, which will
he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to
solicit the patronage of the respectable community;
and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeav-
our to give them general satisfaction.

The **ST. PATRICK** will leave *Carbonear* for
the Cove, on *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*,
mornings at 9 o'clock, and the Cove at 12 o'clock
on *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday*; the Packet
man will leave *St. John's* at 8 o'clock on these
mornings.

TERMS
After Cabin Passengers.....7s. 6d.
Fore Cabin Ditto.....5s. 0d.
Single Letters.....0s. 6d.
Double Ditto.....1s. 0d.

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight
The owner will not be accountable for any money
put on board.

N. B.—Letters for *St. John's*, &c. received at
Mr. Edmund Phelan's, *Carbonear*, and in *St. John's*
for *Carbonear*, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kieley's, (*New-*
foundland Tavern), and at Mr. John Crutes.
Carbonear, April 12, 1838.

To be Sold or Let.
THE WHOLE, OR IN LOTS, AS FOLLOW :—
No. 1.—A STORE, and WHARF attached there-
to.
2.—A DWELLING-HOUSE, with a COO-
PERAGE adjoining.
3.—A HOUSE in two Tenements (let, but
may be sold.)
4.—A well established RETAIL SHOP with
the necessary apartments.
All further particulars made known on applica-
tion to
PATRICK KELLY.
October 26

Notices

SAVINGS BANK.
AT the Annual Meeting of the, Governors of
the above valuable Institution, the following
Resolution was passed—
*That in addition to the Three per Cent. interest on
the amount of deposits, a Bonus of One per
Cent. for One Year be paid on all Sums that
had been deposited Twelve Months previous to
the close of the accounts.*
N. W. HOYLES,
Cashier.
January 18.

FACTORY.
THE committee of the *St. John's Factory* be-
ing desirous of employing an additional
number of work people, will undertake, at very
low rates, the making of any quantity of Cotton,
Baize, or Canvass Shirts, Flannel, or Blanketing
Drawers, Stockings, Cuffs, or any other articles of
needle or knitting work.
J. JENNINGS,
Secretary
January 18.
N. B.—Persons willing to support the Institu-
tion are respectfully requested to send, material-
for such work as they may require, to the super-
intendant, at the Factory.

On Sale

PROVISIONS, &c.
Richard Howley
HAS JUST RECEIVED
Per Barque BROAD OAK from Hamburg,
AND OFFERS AT REDUCED PRICES
200 Bls. prime new Mess Pork
200 Do. Superfine Flour
100 Firkins Holstein Butter
50 Bags Cabin Biscuit
350 Do. good common do.
100 Coils patent Russia Cordage, (Shroud and
Hawser-laid) from 6 thread to 4 inch
20 Do. 2 and 3 yarn Spun yarn
3 Bales Marline, Hambroline, & Houseline
20 Cwt. Oakum
20 Bls. Stockholm Tar
25 Bales prime smoked Bacon } Recommended
20 Kegs pickled Ox Tongues } to families as
100 Westphalia Hams } very good
A quantity of knit Yarn Hose and Gloves
Deck Boots, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Per ELIZA and ANN from London, and other Im-
portations,
15 Cases Cherry and Raspberry } By the Case
Brandy, in pints } or Dozen.
5 Do. Sparkling Champagne, in }
quarts and pints }
5 Cases Jellies,—viz., Currant, } At cost and
Strawberry, Apple, &c. } charges by the
10 Do. Pickles, Sauces, Durham } package or
Mustard, &c. } low by retail
30 Bls. prime bottled Sherry, at 25s. per doz.
5 Qr.-Casks Old Port, at £10
Benecarlo Wine in Pipes and Qr.-casks
8 Hhds. Cognac Brandy (Martell's } In Bond
brand) }
20 Do. Charente and Bordeaux do. }
5 do. Skiedam Gin }
100 Boxes London Mould Candles }
5 Dozen English Calf Skins }

An extensive supply of
Nautical Goods,
Viz.—Charts, Quadrants, Telescopes, Almanacks
Bunting, Flags, &c. &c.
and,
A general Assortment of Manufactures suitable
for the Seal Fishery.
January 11.
N. B.—On draught, Cognac and
Hollands, *Genuine.*

REAL CAUSE AND CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

To the good intentions of those active bodies of
men (the Temperance Societies) who are so in-
dustriously labouring to abate the monstrous grie-
vance of drunkenness, much must be conceded.
But to their method of reformation, considered as to
efficacy and comprehensiveness, I concede almost
nothing—for surely not the most sanguine tea-
intoxicated member amongst them can dream that
their present plan of operations will ever effect the
annihilation of drunkenness, as a popular and com-
mon vice.

Their aim at rendering *total abstinence* univer-
sal is too ridiculous to be taken into serious con-
sideration. We may with perfect safety predict,
that if England exist as an empire until the vine-
dresser, the hop-picker, the maltster, the brewer,
and the cooper, see their occupations gone, she
will exist for ever.—Even on the plain ground of
custom, the thing is not to be so summarily dis-
posed of. Perhaps no other can be traced back to
so remote a date. And though it may suit very
well with the creed of a tee-totaler, or the fancy of
a pastoral poet, to represent the patriarchs of the
human race drinking only of the clear fountain, we
have documentary evidence incontrovertibly to
prove that in reality these old gentlemen had a de-
cent notion of "the cratur," as well as we of later
times. Those primitive days of innocence were
not literally such milk-and-water stuff as imagina-
tion would paint them. Noah, who survived the
great deluge of water, appears to be the first man
on record who manufactured wine. "He planted a
vineyard, and he drank of the wine, and was
drunken."

Individuals are always to be found who will be-
come converts to any heresy, whether in theology
or victuals; but, the hope of carrying out total
abstinence as an universal system, is just as vision-
ary as is the hope, entertained by every religious
sectarian in turn, that the doctrines of his sect shall
eventually substitute those of all the rest of man-
kind. The elements of universality apply not to
either. Under these circumstances the tee-totalers
have no chance of ever becoming more than they
now are—a praiseworthy, but a small sect.

There is only one rational ground on which this
question can be taken, and that is the prevention
of excess. The establishment of pretty universal
moderation is an attainable object; but a hopeless
waste of energy is it to attempt to go beyond this.
—Yet even so much as this the Temperance So-
cieties will not attain through the means at present
used, tho' they labour at it untiringly during the
next six centuries. Their system is one of denial;
and as such is unfitted to conquer the gross nature
of mankind in general. All exceptions to that
common nature it will include, but never can it
overcome that nature itself. From reason, from
experience, and from fact, it is plainly to be proved
that the only course effectual to the attainment of
the proposed end would be one precisely the oppo-
site of that now followed. The Temperance peo-
ple are for doing everything by restriction; but in
fact sobriety can only be produced by destroying
restrictions of all kinds. This assertion may startle
the tee-totaler, even to the upsetting of his tea-
cup; nevertheless it rests on the authority of one
of our greatest political economists, Dr. Adam
Smith; and is besides, as I previously said, entire-
ly consonant with reason, the result of experience,
and with facts.

Would the Temperance man only lift his eyes
beyond his penny tract and his tea table, he would
behold in the society that surrounds him a super-
abundance of living evidence in proof of this great
truth. He would find that the evil of drunkenness
reigns in all its glory precisely amongst those class-
es of the community upon whom restrictions (tak-
ing that word in its most extensive sense) press
heaviest; and is most seldom found amongst those
again upon whom, in every practical sense, there
are no restrictions at all. Where the difficulties of
regularly obtaining the means of intoxication are
greatest, there practically the greatest amount of
intoxication will be met with. And equally cer-
tain is it, that where the means of intoxication are
always open, and to every practical purpose sur-
rounded by no difficulties to render them scarce or
of only casual attainment, there is intoxication, in
its common and lowest interpretation, comparative-
ly unknown. The poor man who can afford his fill
of beer or spirits only now and then, and to whom

therefore the article is unusual and what is fami-
liarly termed a "treat," is the man who most fre-
quently on such occasions drinks to excess, and not
the fifty thousand a year aristocrat, to whom wine
is an ordinary drink, therefore indifferent, and
fraught with comparatively no temptation. Indeed,
a general principle, I might venture to assert, that
precisely in an inverse ratio to the difficulties or
the facilities of obtaining liquor will intoxication
or sobriety be found to predominate. It is a fami-
liar observation, that they who can least afford it
spend most on liquor; while it will be found that
as we rise through the various grades of society,
the proportion of liquor consumed bears an almost
continually decreasing proportion to the means of
obtaining it. In other words, the lowest classes,
to whom, as it cannot be familiar it always bears
the character of a temptation, are exactly they who
in reality abuse it ofttest and worst. Ascending
higher in the scale, we find it a constant and fami-
liar thing, and consequently without any character
of temptation attendant on it, and with much great-
er means of abuse, we yet in reality find much less
in it.

Perhaps you will tell me this is the result of su-
perior moral education, or something of the sort,
amongst the higher classes. Be it so. But at all
events we have clearly demonstrated that it is not
the result of interdictions, denials, restrictions.
Hence at least the ground is effectually taken from
under you.

So far then from denials, and difficulties of re-
striction mending the matter, they have a direct
tendency to make it worse.

There is really nothing surprising in all this, for
it springs from one of the most usual appetites of
human nature. The same principle is every day
to be seen in operation as respects our ordinary
food. The beggar, who gets his victuals seldom,
and to whom a plain table is a dainty and a tempta-
tion, indulges to excess; the tradesman, to whom
that same table is an every day affair, does not
overstep the common bounds of moderation, trans-
late him to the dining room of a wealthy alderman,
where unusual dishes (temptations) are before him,
and he follows the example of the beggar left be-
hind at his own board, while even there the alder-
man himself, who finds nothing more than usual,
laments his want of appetite. But let the corpora-
tion dining day come round—set even him before
his unusual turtle—a temptation because unusual
—and see, like the unhappy victim of Cream of the
Valley, or Old Tom, upon whom he next day sits
in judgment, what a beast he will but make of him-
self.

The principle of intoxication or excess, is the
same in solids as in fluids; and in both the cases
here illustrated, it arises from precisely the same
causes—restrictions and denials. Yet by restric-
tions and denials would the Temperance advocates
seek to remedy that excess of which they are, in
fact, the principal cause.

Let us hear Adam Smith:—"If we consult ex-
perience," says he, "the cheapness of wine seems
to be a cause, not of drunkenness, but of sobriety.
The inhabitants of the wine countries are in gen-
eral the soberest people in Europe; witness the
Spaniards, the Italians, and the inhabitants of the
southern provinces of France. People are seldom
guilty of excess in what is their daily fare. No-
body affects the character of liberality and good
fellowship by being profuse of a liquor which is as
cheap as small beer. On the contrary, in the coun-
tries which either from excessive heat or cold pro-
duce no grapes, and where wine consequently is
dear and a rarity, drunkenness is a common vice,
as among the northern nations, and all those who
live between the tropics. The negroes, for exam-
ple, on the Coast of Guinea. When a French re-
giment comes from some of the northern provinces
of France, where wine is somewhat dear, to be
quartered in the southern, where wine is very cheap,
the soldiers, I have heard it observed, are at first
debauched by the cheapness and novelty of good
wine; but after a few months residence the greater
part of them become as sober as the rest of the
inhabitants. Were the duties upon foreign wines,
and the excises upon malt, beer, and ale, to be taken
away all at once, it might, in the same manner,
occasion in Great Britain a pretty general and tem-
porary drunkenness among the middling and infe-
rior ranks of the people, which would probably be
soon followed by a permanent and almost universal
sobriety."

From the (London) Weekly Chronicle, March 11.

FRANCE.

The sea appears to have risen higher on the French coast on the 24th ult. than during many years. On the coast of La Vendee on the night of that day a dreadful storm occurred. The sea rose to a height not remembered since 1820, washing away the banks and dikes, and inundating the village of Gueriniere, where it caused great loss. The Garonne, about the same time, also overflowed its banks. The whole of Lower Medoc (the great claret country) was inundated. The jetty of Royan was partly demolished, and a number of the adjoining districts were under water. For some days past a report has been current at Paris that the Duke of Bordeaux, styling himself Henry V., has sent an ambassador or representative to the Court of Don Carlos in Spain, where he has been received with marked distinction and honours. The *Constitutionnel* says, that the government has received positive information of the fact, and it is much embarrassed by the news. The *Messenger* says, that the name and quality of the envoy from the Duke of Bordeaux to Don Carlos is not positively known. Some say he is General Clouet, others that he is Marshal Bourmont, whose advice is to be taken as to the plan of the new campaign, and to whom, in case of need, is to be entrusted the command of an expedition against Madrid.

SPAIN.

On the 20th ult. General Flinter made a sort of triumphal entry into Toledo, with the troops under his command, and the prisoners, wounded, and horses, taken by him in his expedition to Yébenes. The provincial deputation, the Ayuntamiento, Calildo, public functionaries, judges, &c., went out to meet him as far as the bridge of Alcantara, where the "Liberator of the Province," as General Flinter is called, was harangued by the civil chief of Toledo.—On the 23d ult. Don Carlos and his court arrived at Echauri, escorted by a battalion of the guides of Alava, a company of halberdiers, and a squadron of his horse guards. Two foreign personages, who were qualified as ambassadors of the northern powers, accompanied him. Upon the whole route taken by the pretender, the bells were all rung; fetes were given, with dancing, and other amusements. "Vivats" were shouted everywhere upon his passage, and the clergy and authorities of the places he passed thro' went out to meet him. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th ult. Don Carlos made his entry into Estella, with the two personages whom we have already mentioned still by his side, and surrounded by his ministers and generals. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Salvoes of cannon were fired, "Vivats" shouted, and public balls were given in the evening. A letter of the 25th ult. from the frontiers of Navarre, published in the *Indicateur de Bordeaux*, states that on the 17th fresh officers were appointed to the infantry national militia of Vittoria, in place of these who, to avoid the penalties with which they were threatened by Espartero, had passed into France. After the new nominations the officers met at a dinner, at which toasts were drunk in honour of the Republic! The governor of the town being informed of what was passing, was desirous of making an example by ordering some of the officers to be shot; but the national militia, who were apprised of his design, showed every disposition to rise in a body against the governor, who deemed it expedient to take no further notice of the affair.

The *Quotidienne* quotes a letter of the 24th ult. from Madrid, stating that affairs in that place are taking a tragical turn, and that the prime minister, d'Oflalia, had been insulted by the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo and his consort. The latter, it is said, called him a traitor, and but for the intervention of Quiroga, would have struck him, as she did in 1832 a minister of Ferdinand VII. It is added that the motive of this hostility is Count d'Oflalia's opposition to the nomination of Don Francisco as senator.

SWITZERLAND.

On the 18th ult. several capitalists and engineers met at Lausanne, to devise a mode of opening a communication between the Lakes of Geneva and Nuefchatel. A temporary committee was formed, and M. Fraisse was requested to examine whether a rail-road would not be preferable to a canal; to draw up an estimate of the relative costs of both, &c.—Prince Louis Napoleon, according to a letter from Constance, was on the 24th ult. run away with by a spirited horse, and thrown with such violence, that he received violent contusions on his leg and temple, and strained his right wrist so severely that he will not be able to use it for a month or six weeks. He very narrowly escaped being thrown down a precipice.

BERLIN.

THE COLOGNE AFFAIR.—The affair of the Archbishop of Cologne, so far from being settled, is producing new incidents. The Archbishop of Posen has openly declared his concurrence in opinion with the Archbishop of Cologne on the subject of mixed marriages. The Archbishop of Breslaw, lately decorated by the King of Prussia, would, it was expected, very soon openly announce his adhesion to their doctrine, or principles. Advices from Berlin of the 21st ult. state that M. D'Altenstein, the minister of ecclesiastical affairs, was so much affected by the unpleasant turn assumed by the affairs of Cologne, that he had fallen dangerously ill.

I call on all you, then, who would exterminate this social plague, to leave the quack, the hypocrite, and the ignorant meddler to themselves, and to join us heart and hand in forcing on a reluctant government those measures which shall rescue the inferior population from starvation and nakedness, elevate their moral and mental character by judicious education, give them hope that labour may save some portion of its wages for the necessities of age, destroy those monopolies and duties which make of fermented liquors a "forbidden fruit" and lead to continual temptation; and then shall be seen what they and you and I desire to see, a happy, well fed, moral and permanently sober people.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

(From the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette, Jan. 17.)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, 16th January, 1838.

It having been deemed expedient that the Executive and Legislative Functions which have heretofore been unitedly exercised by the Council, in Nova Scotia, should be separated, and his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having received the commands of the Queen, through her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to establish, provisionally, two distinct Councils in this Province—the one Executive—and the other Legislative—Letters Patent have this day passed the Great Seal, nominating and appointing, provisionally, to the said respective Councils, the following gentlemen, namely:

To be Members of her Majesty's, or the Executive Council:

Thomas N. Jeffery, Simon B. Robie, Samuel Cunard, Henry H. Cogswell, Joseph Allison, Esquires, Sir Rupert D. George, Bart., James W. Johnston, James B. Unjacke, Edmund M. Dodd, Herbert Huntington, Thomas A. S. Dewolf, and Michael Tobin, sen., Esquires.

To be Members of the Legislative Council:

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Simon, B. Robie, Peter McNab, James Tobin, Joseph Allison, Norman Uniacke, James W. Johnston, William Lawson, George Smith, Alexander Stewart, William Rudolf, Lewis M. Wilkins, James S. Morse, William Ousely, Robert M. Cutler, Alexander Campbell, James Ratcliff, Joseph Fitz-Randolph, and W. B. Almon, M. D., Esquires.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Venerable Archdeacon Willis to be Chaplain, and John C. Haliburton, Esq., to be Clerk, of the Legislative Council.

We understand that, according to the Instructions received by his Excellency, the Presidency of the Legislative Council will devolve on the Senior Member, with the exception of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, and Members holding offices of emolument under the Crown.—We are therefore happy in finding that the proceedings of the Legislative Council will be conducted by the Hon. S. B. Robie, whose legal knowledge and Parliamentary experience eminently qualify him for the discharge of that important duty.

SHEERNESS—March 6.

Extract of a Letter from an officer on board her Majesty's Ship *Inconstant*:

"On the 6th January, we sailed from Cork, with the right wing of the 93d Highlanders, under the command of Major Arthur, having on board, with our own crew, nearly 600, including men, women and children, five months' provisions, baggage, &c. The wind had been blowing for some time from the westward; the morning after we sailed it came round to the southward, and continued so four or five days, during which time we ran upwards of 1,200 miles, about half our distance; on one occasion she actually went upwards of 15 knots, tho' only 14½ was given her on the log board; since that we have had nothing but a continuation of gales of wind, accompanied with heavy snow storms, the wind veering from S. W. to N. W. On the evening of the 20th, so much had the gale increased that our close reefed main topsail and main staysail were blown away, and she lay to for the night under a close reefed main trysail: next morning she was worn under bare poles; neither then nor on the previous night did she ship a single sea. I observed in the log for that day, while under close reefed fore and main topsail, main and mizen trysail, and fore staysail, at noon, hard gales with heavy squalls, and a heavy sea, ship remarkably easy, carrying a turn-weather helm; so intense was the cold during the snow storms, that many of the men lost the use of their hands, and several fainted away. On the 25th we got soundings, but, owing to the thickness of the weather, we did not make the land until the 28th, and anchored the next day at Halifax, 23 days from Cork, which, at the season of the year, may be considered an extraordinarily quick passage, and having had two main topsails and two courses split to pieces. The day we arrived the ship's sides and ropes were literally coated with ice; the thermometer down to eight, about twenty-four degrees below freezing. We sailed from Halifax on the 6th February, and for the first three or four days we had the wind from the southward and eastward. On the morning of the 10th, the wind suddenly shifted to the westward, which gradually increased almost to a perfect hurricane; we were soon scudding under a close reefed main topsail and foresail. In a short time we had a tremendous sea running, more so than the oldest sailor on board remembered to have seen before: several of

the seas came up astern as high as our mizen top, and the horizon forward was frequently seen over the fore-topsail yard; we had a small gig at the stern davits, and remained there without being in the least injured. During that day we made 310 miles, an equal, if not greater distance than any ship had ever made before in one day. We unfortunately lost our starboard quarter-boat, owing to the foremost davit being carried away; our first lieutenant (Sacket Hope) I regret to say, in his efforts to save the life of a man who was nearly washed overboard, was seriously hurt; the bight of the boat's fall caught round his leg, and would most certainly have dragged him overboard, had not several men rushed to his assistance—the boat in falling struck the spare main topsail yard, which was outside the chains, carried away the after-lashing and part of the yard; it soon followed our lost cutter. The sea increased during the night, and in the middle watch part of a very heavy sea, in the lee roll, came over the starboard waist-hammock netting, which filled immediately, it was of course washed entirely away; so easy was her rolling that she started nothing on deck, or scarce strained a rope yarn aloft; since the gale moderated we had nothing but changeable winds; we anchored 17 days from Halifax. The *Inconstant's* character for speed, after three successful trials, could not be doubted; but her passage to North America, across the Atlantic, and back again in the depth of winter, her lying to and scudding in some of the heaviest gales of wind & stormy weather that could be met with in any part of the world, with such perfect ease, and without labouring in the least, has fully proved that she has not only speed, but every other good quality requisite in the most perfect man-of-war."

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The first act of Sir William Molesworth's tragicomic drama was performed on Tuesday last. We give it this epithet because, but for the serious consequences with which it might have been attended, nothing could have been more ridiculous than the whole exhibition. A notice of impeachment given, with such loud and startling note of preparation, that the whole country was alarmed by it, and members brought up from every corner of the empire to listen to the charges to be preferred against one of her Majesty's ministers by a young and fiery radical, ought not to have ended in so heavy and wearisome a dissertation upon colonial policy, viewed as a mere speculative or abstract question, that not even those most interested in the subject could submit patiently to so enormous an infliction; while the empty benches and the soporific indifference of the rest of the house, clearly demonstrated the failure both of the attempt and of the orator. We are bound to say that, setting aside all considerations of general policy—all party feelings—all question as between whig and tory—Sir William Molesworth entirely failed in making out his own case, upon his own ground and his own data; and he did not establish a single fact that would have warranted any rational man in the House of Commons in concurring in the vote of censure against Lord Glenelg, which he proposed. There must be something specific, something positive, something that bespeaks a gross and wilful dereliction of duty, on the part of a public functionary, to induce any set of men, who have a regard for their own characters, and a sense of their own responsibility, to concur in a vote affixing to him a lasting stigma, and declaring him to be possessed neither of "diligence, foresight, judgment, activity, or firmness," and, consequently, to be unworthy of the confidence of the House of Commons. Such a sentence as this (a heavier sentence by far, to a man of generous feeling, than the loss of life or limb) could only be justified by acts of the very gravest nature. Even then it might be questionable whether, in the present state of parties, the House of Commons would be the fittest tribunal for its decision. But to have proceeded with such a sentence without inquiry, without defence, without any one specific charge that did not apply infinitely more to the system than to the individual, would have been the *ne plus ultra* of political iniquity; and yet this was precisely the position in which Sir William Molesworth placed his case, and in which he left it. His motion, therefore, fell, still-born to the ground. That the tories could find a conceivable excuse for voting with him was palpable. Not a solitary cheer was heard from any quarter during the delivery of a speech which lasted two mortal hours; and so little did any party sympathise in its conclusions, that even Mr. Leader touched his hat in seconding it, and seemed ashamed to march through Coventry with his companion. But the young men of the tory party were resolved not to be balked in the trial of strength, for which Sir William Molesworth's motion had furnished them with an apology. Though they could not vote for his motion, they determined not to negative it, but to move an amendment of their own, upon the plea, as alleged by Lord Sandon, that unless they placed upon record their own sentiments in an independent manner, it might be supposed that they were actuated by a feeling of confidence in her Majesty's ministers. Sir William Molesworth, therefore, has just done what the tories wanted, by furnishing them with a peg upon which to hang a vote of censure. They cared little what that peg might be, and they have consequently chosen Canada as their fighting ground, though Sir William Molesworth and the ultra-radicals admit that the tories are responsible for nine-tenths of the evils which, by their accumulation in Canada, produced the recent outbreak,

and that the government has taken the best mode of putting an end to them by the mission of Lord Durham. Why, if the policy of the government were disapproved of, it was not disapproved of till now,—why the Canada bill was allowed to pass and the appointment of Lord Durham to be made, without an attempt at interference, we are at a loss to conjecture; Lord Stanley's illness, and Sir James Graham's absence from parliament, probably account for it. Their return has infused new energy into the tory councils. The question, however now at issue, is a very simple one; nor can we conceive that any liberal will hesitate in his decision respecting it. However little the conduct of the present cabinet may be admired, we have to choose between it and an infinitely worse one. We do not think that the colonies would gain by exchanging Lord Glenelg for Lord Stanley. We do not think that the people of England or Ireland would gain by substituting a trio of baronets, whom we could name (Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, and Sir F. Burdett), for the present heads of the departments, although we are far from denying that these may be susceptible of much improvement. We do not think that the liberal cause would gain by placing a government of resistance where we now have a government of necessity, though reluctant concession to popular principles. We say, therefore, to the radicals of England, turn the present ministers out, in God's name, if you have anything better to put upon the treasury Benches; but do not give us King Stork for King Log, or exchange a fluid friend for a voracious and insatiable oppressor.

The scene in the House of Commons on Wednesday week when Mr. O'Connell attended in his place to receive the reprimand which the Speaker had been directed, by the vote of a bare majority, to administer to him, was exceedingly curious and exceedingly instructive. What would have been the course pursued by a Speaker, always anxious, as Mr. Abercromby is, to maintain the character of the House over which he presides, had a false and calumnious accusation been preferred against it? He would have exposed the falsehood—he would have crushed the calumniator—he would have justified the House of Commons by demonstrating the utter groundlessness of the charge brought against it. Did he attempt this?—No. Why?—Because he knew and felt that the charge was well founded. It was true; he could not gainsay it; he was too honest to pretend to do so, when all the facts were against him; and he consequently confined himself to an exhortation to Mr. O'Connell to employ his great powers rather in amending the law within the House, than in exciting public opinion against it in other places. But are there not cases in which the only way to remedy an evil is to depict it in its real colours? Is not this one of those cases? Could anything but the exposure which has now taken place have shaken the Grenville Act in the House of Commons? Have not the tories hitherto invariably refused to take any part in amending it? Have they not denied its defects, and always talked of the impossibility of its leading to any practical wrong, since the working was confided to the honour of English Gentlemen? Shall we hear any more of this cant? Is there a man, henceforward, who will dare to repeat it? We believe not one; and (thanks to Mr. O'Connell,) we shall probably see, before another twelve-month has expired the leading members on both sides of the House concurring in a proposal to create some new tribunal for the trial of controverted elections, wholly independent of the House of Commons, and bound by certain fixed rules and precedents to administer uniform and impartial justice. We never saw anything so ludicrous as the discomfiture of the tories, when Mr. O'Connell, in his reply to the Speaker, reiterated in their presence the very words which, when used not in their presence, they had thought it necessary to visit with the gravest censure, and stated that he neither retracted nor repented of them, leaving it to his opponents to deal as they might think proper with this new breach of the privileges of the House, of the actual and indisputable commission of which they had no hearsay evidence—no mere newspaper report of a tavern dinner—but the testimony of their own senses. Where was Lord Maidstone? Where Lord Maidstone's majority? Was there not a man to rise and indicate the purity which had been so recently asserted? Not one! Lord Castlereagh, indeed, made an attempt, but his voice failed him, amidst the cheers of the liberal members, and he sat down again without speaking. We feel confident, therefore, that we shall owe to Mr. O'Connell the breaking up of an infamous system; and he, we are persuaded, will think this advantage cheaply purchased at the price which he had individually paid for it. His very errors have worked good; for had he made his charge as sweeping and as comprehensive as in justice it ought to have been, the conservatives could not have taken it up. Lord Maidstone's motion could not have been made, and the Grenville Act might have lingered on, poisoning the very sources of justice, and inflicting indelible disgrace on the assembly which has been unfortunate enough to adopt it as its rule of action. This is now impossible. The system has received its death blow; and, when party spirit has ceased to rage, it will be recollected with gratitude that that blow was inflicted by Mr. O'Connell.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) April 26, 1838.

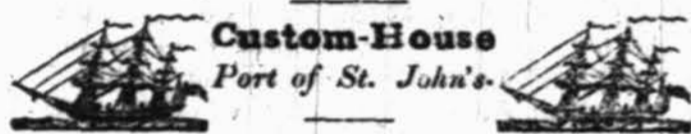
The Spring Term of the Central Circuit Court was opened on Monday last, in conformity with His Excellency's proclamation, by Acting Chief Justice BERTON. — In his charge to the Grand Jury (of which T. BENNETT, Esq., was chosen Foreman,) his Honor adverted to the diminished amount of crime, as evidenced by the unusually small number of criminal charges presenting themselves on the Calendar for the present Term—the fact was particularly gratifying at the present moment, after a winter of nearly unexampled poverty and distress, and bore very flattering testimony to the peaceable and orderly state of our community. He then referred to the state of the Streets in this town, and of the Acts which had been established for their better regulation, which seem to be almost wholly inoperative for the purposes which they contemplated. To the visiting of the Gaol the attention of the Jury was also directed, with a view to their offering such suggestions on its government as might seem to them calculated to lead to improvement.

The following Sealing Vessels have arrived since our last, and we are happy to perceive that, upon the whole, a fair result of this Fishery is anticipated:—

Prosperity	3200
Hannah (Trinity)	1700
Diana	900
Mary Jane	3400
Scipio	1629
Water Witch	2600
Britannia	2200
Pallas	1000
Royal William	1500
Ocean (Bonavista)	2300
Forté (ditto)	800
Jane Elizabeth (Brigus)	3500
Herald (Mosquito)	2700

ARRIVALS.—In the George Robinson, from London, Miss Brine. Mr. James Brine.—In the Olinda, from Greenock, Mr. M'Lea, Mr. Jackson.—In the Hazard, from Dartmouth, Mr. and Mrs. W. Taylor.

Shipping Intelligence.



Custom-House Port of St. John's.

VESSELS (ENTERED.)

- April 2.—Goshawk, Lea, Berbice—25 puns. rum, 108 puns. molasses.
- Hebe, Sinclair, Lisbon—80 tons salt, 1 pipe and 3 qr. casks wine, 5 casks olive oil.
- 3.—Pomona, —, Poole—60 tons salt.
- 4.—Terra Nova, Barclay, London—40 M. bricks, 30 coils cordage, 51 kegs paint, 13 packages dry goods
- 11.—Dewdrop, Furler, Dartmouth and Plymouth—50 bls tar, 41 bales canvass, 55 casks lime, 29 bales leather, and sundries.
- 12.—Mariner, Jerrard, Halifax—107 puns. molasses, 30 qrs. beef, 8 carcasses mutton, 12 M. shingles.
- 17.—Lady Turner, George, Greenock—30 bls. tar, 480 bls. potatoes, 477 coils cordage, 70 casks ale, 3 casks whiskey.
- Brooke, Bleasdale, Hamburh—2666 bags bread, 205 bls. flour, 30 bls. pork, 230 firkins butter, 72 bls. oatmeal and pease, 10 M. Bricks, 300 boxes soap.
- George Robinson, Hallett, London—10 bls. flour, 86 bags coffee, 2969 lbs tea, 131 boxes candles, 75 bls. pitch and tar, 1 pipe and 11 hds. brandy, 7 hds. gin, 5 pipes and 18 hds. wine, 6 hds. loaf sugar, 326 coils cordage.
- Douglastown, Henderson, Trinidad—102 puns. molasses
- Diana, Greig, Liverpool—150 bags bread, 60 firkins butter, 5506 lbs. tea, 480 boxes soap, 60 boxes candles, 30 tons coal, 50 bls. tar, 576 bags nails, 4 hds. brandy.
- 18.—Golden Rule, —, Grenada—75 bls. flour, 123 puns. rum.
- 21.—Hazard, Mortimer, London—50 bls. flour, 25 firkins butter, 33 boxes candles, 101 casks Teneriffe wine, and manufactured goods.
- 23.—Calypso, Graham, Cadiz—340 tons salt.

VESSELS (CLEARED.)

- April 6.—Sophia, Humphries, Barbados—1856 qtls. fish, 20 tierces salmon.
- 7.—Hebe Sinclair, Barbados—1852 qtls. fish, 4 tierces salmon, 47 bls. herrings, 3 M. Staves.
- 9.—Terra Nova, Barclay, Oporto—3400 qtls. fish.
- Funchal, Picken, Brazil—2828 qtls. fish.
- 12.—Palmetto, Pearman, Grenada—1150 qtls. fish.
- 20.—Devonshire, Wainwright, Grenada—1267 qtls. fish
- 22 bls. herrings, 3 hds. wine.
- Lady Young, Taylor, Lisbon—2916 qtls. fish.
- 21.—Douglastown, Henderson, Trinidad—1794 qtls fish

Arrived last evening, the Barque Voyager from Newcastle, 32 days, and Brig Paget from West Indies, 18 days.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

BULLEY, JOB & Co.

Part of the Cargo of the Schr. Albion, from Boston in Fourteen Days, and Schr. Lady from Halifax—Consisting of,

- 100 Barrels Russet APPLES
- 30 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE
- 29 Boxes RAISINS
- 45 Puncheons MOLASSES
- 10 Tierces
- 10 Barrels SPIRITS TURPENTINE
- 75 Hds. fresh Halifax PORTER

Also,

- 10 M. Hamburgh BRICKS (about)
- 100 Bushels Dantzic OATS
- Without Reserve,
- 15 Boxes White SOAP.

April 26.

Sales by Auction.

Unreserved Sale of PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY

The 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES,

THE Subscriber's interest for 11 years from the 1st July next, in the undermentioned Property.

THE WHOLE, OR IN LOTS, AS FOLLOW:—

- No. 1.—A STORE, and WHARF attached thereto.
- 2.—A DWELLING-HOUSE, with a COOPERAGE adjoining.
- 3.—A HOUSE in two Tenements (let, but may be sold.)
- 4.—A well established RETAIL SHOP with the necessary apartments.

All further particulars made known on application to

PATRICK KELLY.

April 26.

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

On the 15th May next,

WILL BE OFFERED BY AUCTION,

(If not previously disposed of.)

ALL Mr. JOHN STENTAFORD Jr's, Right, Title, and Interest in the FARM he at present occupies. It is situated about one mile from Town, on the old Portugal Cove Road; the House is very commodious, with Barns, Out-houses, &c. Further particulars will be made known at any time previous to the day of Sale, on application at the Office of

PERCHARD & BOAG.

April 19.

Valuable Freehold Property,

SALE OF

On THURSDAY, 17th May next,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

PART of the late WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S Property situated on the *Burrens*. It is a most desirable site for cottages, and will be sold in Lots. Persons wishing to purchase by Private Contract can do so at any time previous to the Sale, on application to the Subscribers.

PERCHARD & BOAG.

April 19.

Peremptory Sale.

On TUESDAY,

The 22d May, at 12 o'clock,

THE Interest for the term of 10½ years, from the 20th April last past, of Four DWELLING HOUSES, in Water Street, yielding £61 4s. per annum, free of any Ground Rent.—This being a profitable means of investing Money, will be well worth the attention of Speculators. For particulars apply to

WM. FIRTH,

Auctioneer.

April 26.

NOTICES.

FRESH BEEF.

SEALED Tenders will be received until One o'clock on SATURDAY the 26th May next, from any person willing to supply the Queen's Forces in this Garrison with

FRESH BEEF

(five days in the week) for one year, commencing on the 1st August, 1838.

The conditions may be seen at this office. The rate Sterling per pound, to be expressed in words at length, and in figures. Each tender to be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons (subject to approval by the Senior Commissariat Officer) engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the penal sum of £800 Sterling, for the due fulfilment of his contract.

Payment will be made monthly in the usual manner,—at the option of the commissariat Officer,—either in dollars at 4s. 4d. each, or in British Silver, or in Treasury Bills at 30 days sight, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. Sterling due on the contract.

COMMISSARIAT }
St. John's, 19th April, 1838. }

BANK

OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA Bills on London

May be had at this Branch.

A. MILROY,

Manager.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
26th April, 1838. }

Government Contract.

THE Assistant Commissary General will receive Sealed Tenders until One o'clock on Saturday the 26th May, 1838, for

700 Chaldrons of best Sydney

COALS,

from the Mines at Cape Breton, deliverable in July, August, and September next, agreeably to certain conditions exhibited at this office.

The Contractor will be exempted from paying the import duty.

The price Sterling per Chaldron of 36 bushels imperial measure to be stated in words at length, and in figures.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons (such as may be approved of by the Senior Commissariat Officer) engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the penal sum of £300 Sterling, for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Payment will be made monthly, in British Silver, or—at the option of the Senior Commissariat Officer—in Treasury Bills at 30 days' sight, at the fixed rate of £100 for every £101 10s. due on the Contract.

COMMISSARIAT, Newfoundland, }
St. John's, 10th April, 1838. }

To Architects.

TENDERS for the ERECTION of a COLONIAL BUILDING in this town will be received on or before the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Colonial Secretary. Plans and Specifications of the proposed building may be inspected, and all particulars obtained, by applying to

FREDERICK ELLIOT,

Clerk to the Commissioners,

St. John's, Newfoundland, 1st March, 1838.

Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners for the District of St. John's

February 8.

TO BE LET,

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

A DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP on the Lower Street, near the premises of Messrs. Newman & Co.—Application to be made to

PETER BRENNAN.

April 26.

For a Term of Years.

THAT DWELLING HOUSE and YARD &c., conveniently situate in King's Place, and adjoining the House occupied by the undersigned.—For further particulars apply to

CHARLES SIMMS.

March 8.

AMATEUR THEATRE

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

(For the Benefit of the Poor.)

(THE LAST FOR THE SEASON.)

TO-MORROW Evening,

The 27th Inst.,

WILL BE REPEATED,

The interesting Melo-Drama of

“The Blind Boy;”

AFTER WHICH,

The laughable Farce of

“A Day after the Fair.”

Doors to be opened at ½ past 6; Performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.—Tickets to be had at Messrs. PERCHARD & BOAG'S—Boxes 3s. Pit, 2s.

April 26.

New Spring GOODS!

R. O'DWYER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per Diana from Liverpool, and George Robinson from London,

An extensive supply of

Manufactured Goods.

Being Purchased and Selected by R. O'DWYER on the best terms enables them to offer the articles of the very best description and at reduced prices.

ALSO,

A Consignment of

- 6 Cases of Christy's HATS
- 8 Hampers Excellent English CHEESE
- A quantity of Poland STARCH
- 150 Boxes SOAP.

The above will be Sold to cover Cost and Charges.

April 26.

27.

ON SALE.

HUNTERS & Co.

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED And offer for Sale,

PORK, Butter, Bread, Flour
Loaf Sugar, Stockholm and Coal Tar
Lime in Hogsheads, Bricks
Teneriffe and Canary Wines
800 Barrels Scotch Potatoes, in excellent order—
Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas, from London direct,—with

A large assortment of

Manufactured Goods.

Of the newest Fashion from London, Manchester, and Glasgow, all of which are now ready for inspection.

April 26.

Bulley, Job & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per DIANA from Liverpool, and TERRA NOVA from London,

Part of their Spring Supply of Manufactured

GOODS,

Now ready for inspection, at usually low prices.

ALSO,

400 Boxes English Yellow and White SOAP.

A large assortment of

Bridport GOODS,

VIZ:—

Cod and Caplin Seines, assorted sizes
Lines, Twines, and Lance Bunts.

April 26.

Lawrence O'Brien

OFFERS FOR SALE,

AT HIS STORES

The following GOODS,

Just received from London per HAZARD and GEORGE ROBINSON,

- 400 Bushels prime English OATS
- 120 Kegs White, Black, and Green PAINTS
- 50 Barrels FLOUR
- 40 Boxes London Mold CANDLES, 6's.
- A few do. do. Wax do. do.
- 100 Pieces CANVASS from No. 1 to 7.

ALSO IN STORE,

A large assortment of CORDAGE
LINSEED OIL, NAILS all sizes
IRON, CHALK, &c. &c.

April 26.

THE FINE SCHOONER

Mary,

About 86 Tons O. M., built under particular inspection at Antigonish, and launched in November, 1836. She is full Timbered, well finished, and abundantly found in all necessary Materials.

For terms of payment and other particulars apply to

BULLEY, JOB & Co.

April 26.

FRESH SUPPLY.

WARREN & WHEATLEY,

(Late JOHN H. WARREN)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the DIANA from Liverpool, and GEORGE ROBINSON from London,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Staple and Fancy British

Manufactured Goods,

Which will be ready for Inspection and for Sale in a few days.

The selection having been made by one of the Partners, in the best English markets they can with confidence recommend their STOCK for quality and lowness of price.

Also,

By the DIANA,

A QUANTITY OF

Prime Cheshire & Truckled Cheese

And a few hds. of superior Brandy.

April 19.

BREAD.

JUST RECEIVED

Per BROOKE from Hamburgh

AND FOR SALE

AT THE STORES OF

Lawrence O'Brien,

400 Bags fine BREAD

OATMEAL

GRITTS

FLOUR, &c. &c.

April 19.



Poets' Corner.

THE PET OF THE GUARDS.

THE HON. CAPTAIN LAVANDE TO LADY JANE POMADE.

Lady Jane, I have scarce time for writing,
Or sending adieux, for alas!
I am spared the sad shock of reciting
The act which has now come to pass,
'Twas settled last night while you fretted,
Or warbled that song of the bards—
I saw myself quickly gazetted
As Captain Lavande of the Guards!

But now I'm commission'd my dearest!
My valour is cooling apace,
And the courage you often thought clearest
Thinks fighting a different case.
Canadians use rifles for shooting,
'Tis that which my pleasure retards,
They'll kill me and end the disputing
Of Captain Lavande of the Guards,

I thought when I heard you last talking
Of liberty—victory—breath,
'Twas an omen my joys to be baulking
Or bringing me "in at the death."
I shrunk with delight when you lectur'd
On bursting of bombs and petards,
And cried my old "Pa" when he Hector'd
Hot Captain Lavande of the Guards.

Though I practis'd my hand at gun shooting,
And pistols let off by the hour,
I'd rather have done with recruiting,
To read in your own pretty bow,
At the riding school lessons I follow'd,
With a nephew of Major Bellard's,
Who stood all the dinners he swallow'd?
Why, Captain Lavande of the Guards.

My mare is that vicious young snorter,
Who fell with Dick Jones on her back,
Kill'd Ensign M'George ere I bought her,
And split Hardy's skull in a crack.
But to me, oh how vain is this boasting,
I'd rather sell cambric by yards,
I never can stand half the roasting
Of Captain Lavande of the Guards.

If they'd let me I'd take you in marriage,
And send out to Canada proxies,
But they won't, so send up your carriage
Some scent and a dozen band-boxes.
In the swarup I shall want a few pockets
For gloves, silver tooth-picks and cards,
Cigars, smelling bottles, hair-locks,
For Captain Lavande of the Guards.

By the first ship I can I'll be sending
You up an account of what's done,
As for seeing—no eyes I'll be lending,
I'm fonder of different fun.
It pains me to part with my first love;
My fate I think damnably hard,
For the blood the bold rebels may thirst, love,
Of Captain Lavande of the Guards.

In conclusion, remit me some muslin,
I really must enter my veto
'Gainst being dish'd up for the guzzling
Of some black and dirty musquito,
Take this curl from my pretty red whisker,
Heloise, 'tis your own Abelard's,
'Twas cut as he rode in his britschka
By Captain Lavande of the Guards.

LORD ELDON AND GEORGE IV.

The following anecdote of Lord Eldon is perhaps the best ever related of that distinguished functionary. It is taken from "The Bench and the Bar."

Among his greatest personal friends was George the Fourth. That Sovereign, it will be remembered, made him a magnificent present as a proof of his private friendship, immediately after the Noble Earl ceased to be Lord Chancellor through a change of Ministry. He used, however, when Prince Regent, to have many harmless jokes at his Lordship's expense. One of the best of these—at any rate, the best of several which have been communicated to me—was played off on him soon after his elevation to the Chancellorship. That was in the early part of the present century, when the Prince was in the meridian of life, and passionately fond of fun and frolic. Having previously instructed all the subordinates in the parts they were to play, the Prince and Sheridan one evening engaged a hackney-coach, and went down to the House of Lords to await the rising of their Lordships. The House having risen, the Prince desired one of his servants, whom he had brought with him for the purpose, to intimate to his Lordship, as he quitted his robing-room, that he was waiting in his carriage opposite Westminster Abbey for him. Lord Eldon having informed the servant that he would be with the Prince presently, hurried down stairs immediately afterwards, and was with him nearly as soon as the servant himself. The night was unusually dark, and the streets were then but imperfectly lighted. These circumstances, added to that of having just left the brilliantly lighted House of Lords, very naturally account for his Lordship stepping into the vehicle without discovering that instead of the Prince's own carriage, it was only a hackney-coach. On getting inside,

Lord Eldon found Sheridan with the Prince. The latter mentioned to his Lordship that he was anxious to get his opinion and advice on some matter of personal importance to himself, and that for certain reasons, which he mentioned, they would go to some neighbouring hotel instead of to the Palace, to talk over the matter.

'Most certainly,' your Highness; wherever your Highness pleases,' said his Lordship, with that thorough devotion to Royalty for which the Noble Lord ever was through life, and still is, distinguished.

After what the coachmen call a three or four minutes' ride, Lord Eldon found the coach stop, and in a few moments afterwards he was conducted by the Prince and Sheridan into a handsome apartment up one pair of stairs. The Prince, in the first place, asked a few common-place questions of the Chancellor, as to the proceedings in the House that evening, and then introduced some other topics of general conversation.—'Eldon,' said the Prince, suddenly stopping short in the midst of a rather lively confabulation; 'Eldon, I'm sure you'll excuse me for a few minutes.'

'Oh! most certainly, your Highness.'

Only about ten minutes, however, had elapsed, when his Lordship, notwithstanding the wit of Sheridan, began to express a longing for home.—'I wish,' said he, 'the Prince were returned, as I have some matters to attend to of pressing emergency at home.'

'Perhaps I had better go out and see whether I can learn anything of him.'

'I should feel particularly obliged to you if you would, Mr. Sheridan,' answered his Lordship.

Sheridan took up his hat and quitted the apartment.

His Lordship was now left alone in his glory, but was not suffered to remain long in his solitary state. A remarkably ugly-looking female, about forty years of age, entered the room about half a minute after Sheridan had left it, and advancing towards his Lordship, inquired, with something between a grin and a smile, how he did.

'How do you do?' growled his Lordship, looking the damsel in the face, with a most marked expression of sternness and astonishment.

'Your friends have left you, dear,' said the nymph, seating herself on a chair beside his Lordship, and looking him in her most coaxing manner in the face.

He suddenly pushed back his chair, and without uttering a word, stared at her as hard as if he had meant to say, 'Who are you?'

'Perhaps you'll accept of my company instead of that of your friends, who have left you,' observed the female, suddenly seating herself on his knee.

'Get out, get out, you hussey,' exclaimed his Lordship, forcibly jerking her off his knee, and starting to his feet. He rang the bell that instant with tremendous violence. The waiter made his appearance, but manifested the most provoking coolness.

'Get me a coach this moment, Sir, that I may get out of this house immediately,' said his Lordship, in indignant accents.

'Yes, sir,' said the waiter, with the same provoking nonchalance as before. 'Yes, Sir; only, you are aware, Sir, you have to pay, in the first place, for the use of the room, Sir.'

'For the what?' said his Lordship, evidently as confounded as he was enraged.

'For the use of the room, Sir,' answered the waiter, with undiminished coolness, and putting a towel before in his right hand under his left arm.

'I have not used the room,' said his Lordship, sternly.

'That is your own fault,' observed the other, 'you have been in it, and that's all the same to us.'

'I was brought here, and have only been in the room for a few minutes.'

'No matter to us; you cannot leave the room till you have paid for it,' said the waiter, adjusting his collar.

'Do you know who I am?' said his Lordship, losing all temper at what he conceived the combined injustice of the demand, and the consummate effrontery of the fellow.

'It makes nothing to us, Sir, though you were the Lord High Chancellor of England,' answered the waiter, at the same time snuffing one of the candles.

'I am the Lord Chancellor, Sir.'

'Very well; you are the same to us as any other man. They who live in Rome must do as Rome does.'

'Well, Sir, and what is your demand?' inquired his Lordship, seeing there was no chance of being suffered to stir a foot until he had paid it.

'A guinea, if you please, Sir,' answered the waiter, wiping the dust off the back of one of the chairs.

'Then here it is, Sir,' said his Lordship, tossing down a one pound note and a shilling on the table; 'but remember, Sir, you shall hear further about this matter.'

'We'll take our chance of that,' observed the waiter, as drily as before.

'Now, Sir, will you call a coach?'

'You shall have one in a moment,' answered the waiter, hurrying out of the room for the purpose of bringing it. In a few seconds, he returned, saying a coach was waiting at the door for his Lordship.

rat-tat-tats.
'Stop, stop!' exclaimed his Lordship, putting his head out of the coach window; 'you'll alarm the house—you'll break the door.'

Jehu knocked still louder than before.

'Let me out, let me out, you fellow! What do you mean, Sir,' shouted his Lordship, half suffocated with rage.

Another series of knocks, of the most violent kind, was the only answer.

By this time Lady Eldon, preceded by a troop of servants, hurried down stairs in breathless haste, with a candle in each hand, exclaiming, 'What's the matter? what's the matter?'

The driver now opened the door of the coach, and down stepped his Lordship. 'There's your fare, you unmannerly fellow,' said he, putting eighteen-pence into the coachman's hand.

'Eighteen-pence! only eighteen-pence!' exclaimed the driver, holding out the one-and-six-pence in his hand, and looking at it with an affected air of supreme contempt. 'Vell, who ever heard of such a thing? Only eighteen-pence for driving the Lord Chancellor of England from in Chandos-street to Russell-square?'

It was now that the fact of where he had been flashed across his Lordship's mind; and hearing the coachman still singing out the name of the place coupled with his own name, he put a one-pound note into his hand, saying, 'There, there, Sir, take this, and say no more about it.'

Jarvey put his hand to his hat, pocketed the pound note, mounted his 'dickey,' and giving a sharp smack to his horses, drove away as mute as the adjoining statue of the Duke of Bedford, which he had to pass on quitting his Lordship's residence.

THE JEWESES.—Fontanes asked Chateaubriand if he could assign a reason why the women of the Jewish race were so much handsomer than the men? To which Chateaubriand gave the following truly poetical and Christian one:—"The Jewesses," he said, "have escaped the curse which alighted upon their fathers, husbands, and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of priests and the rabble who insulted the Son of God, scourged him, crowned him with thorns, and subjected him to ignominy and the agony of the cross. The women of Judea believed in the Saviour; they assisted and soothed him under afflictions. A woman of Bethany poured on his head the precious ointment which she kept in a vase of alabaster; the sinner anointed his feet with perfumed oil, and wiped them with her hair. Christ, on his part, extended his mercy to the Jewesses: he raised from the dead the son of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother, Lazarus; he cured Simon's mother-in-law, and the woman who touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaritan woman he was a spring of living water, and a compassionate judge to the woman in adultery. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him; the holy women accompanied him to Calvary; brought balm and spices, and weeping sought him at the sepulchre. "Woman, why weepest thou? His first appearance after his resurrection was to Mary Magdalene. He said to her, "Mary!" At the sound of his voice Mary Magdalene's eyes were opened, and she answered "Master." The reflection of some very beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewesses."

HINTS ABOUT BALLS.—GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.—Your dress should be a black coat by one of the first tailors (dress coat); a white silk rolled collar vest; linen frilled and superbly white, cuffs seen; black tights, if you are well made,—if not trowsers half tight and neat; black silk Lyons Stockings: a handsome black silk stock having a neat bow; a very fine cambric handkerchief, plain border, slightly perfumed; no guard chains or black ribbon; brequet in vest, and slight chain; white kid French gloves, exactly fitting the hand; chassure insurpassably neat and luisante Never go to a public ball before a late hour. Dance no more than four sets, with one lady, under any pretence.—You may converse with your partner *sotto voce*, but only furtively with any other lady while standing up in the dance. You cannot be too attentive to your partner, nor must you leave her while engaged to dance with her; you must either stand or sit near her. Rules for ladies at balls:—however rich the materials for your dress may be, let it be remarkable for its simplicity, and let the hair be as little decorated as possible. Avoid affectation, frowning, quizzing, or the slightest indication of ill temper. Create not the heartburnings of jealousy, by forgetting a lover for some newer face in a ball room. Your handkerchief should be as fine as "snowy cobweb," it should be bordered with deep rich lace and delicately perfumed. Gloves (French) white kid; shoe small, wafer-like, and fitting exquisitely. French silk stockings.—Ball-room Guide.

CONDUCT TO RELATIONS.—The first year of a woman's married life is not always free from vexations and troubles. She carries into one family the principles and habits of another, which sometimes prove so different as to cause the task of assimilating herself, in her new character, to those with whom she is sent forthwith to dwell, to be both painful and difficult. If she be solicitous to promote unanimity between her new connections and herself, she will, perhaps, examine how far she can yield to their prejudices, and in what degree she ought to maintain her own. By yielding

a little, she makes at least her road smoother, if she does not thereby lay the foundation of esteem and affection, not to be shaken, for a time by any trifling cause. And again, as the happiness of the husband is liable to interruption, and his temper to be tried, by the petty umbrages and irritations between his wife and his relations, it is her duty, and assuredly the best mode of securing his own happiness, to endeavour to please them, so as to engage their affections if possible. A determination to be pleased herself, is half-way towards pleasing them; and this may be shown by her willingness to discover their agreeable traits of character, rather than, with the critical penetration of ill humour, to mark their weakness and errors. By pleasing manners at first, she may secure herself a favourable reception into her father's family; and, in time, when she has proved her worth, her footing among them will be on a surer foundation.—*Young Wife's Book.*

CONDUCT TO A HUSBAND.—Should your husbands temper be of the placid and gentle kind, endeavour to perpetuate it, even though your own may not naturally be of that description; and you will have a powerful incentive to imitation, in observing the benign effects of such dispositions on yourself and others; especially recollect, that nothing is more contagious than bad temper, and that a disordered mind, as well as a diseased body, may spread infection over a whole house.—Should he be moose, fretful, or capricious, liable to sudden sallies, or the prey of constant irritability, the cure cannot be effected by opposing similar qualities: by these, the evil would be increased and perpetuated; but their contraries, sweetness, the coolness of a reasonable mind, and that kindness which anticipates the causes of irritation, or allays and soothes it when it is excited, even if they failed to produce the change in his feelings that might be expected, would, at least, have the most salutary influence upon your own, and bring a revenue of peace to the mind under all its trials.—There is one simple direction, which, if carefully regarded, might long preserve the tranquillity of the married life, and insure no inconsiderable portion of conjugal happiness: it is, to beware of the first dispute.—*Ibid.*

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—"Were I to commence at the real fountain of physical education, and trace the stream to its close, I should be obliged to refer to a period anterior to the birth or even the formation of those, of the promotion and perfection of whose health and strength I should be treating. The first and most important element of physical education is, to procure for those to be educated, a constitution of body originally sound.—To this, the soundness of parents is indispensable—it being a law of nature, that constitutional qualities are hereditary. As relates to leading points, this is a truism familiar to every one, and is uniformly and successfully acted on in the breeding of inferior animals. That all constitutional qualities are transmitted from parents to their children, admits not of a doubt. Apparent exceptions are only apparent, not real. Are parents perfectly sound and vigorous in body? So are their children, when they first see the light. Is the reverse true? Are the former constitutionally unsound and debilitated? The evil descends in some degree, to the latter. Respecting intellect, the same is true. According as it is weak or strong, sound, unsound, or peculiar in the parents, so are its character and condition in the children. I speak in general terms, and refer only to general results, without meaning to entangle myself in the difficulties of abnormal cases. And, thus far, all testimony concurs to sustain me. The descendants of a community, sound, vigorous, and hardy in mind and body, will be, themselves, a community of the same description, unless they are changed by adventitious causes. To this, neither does history contain, nor can observation adduce a single exception. Spartan children were like their Spartan parents, and Bœotian children were like their Bœotian parents. And, in our own times, the descendants of the hill-country and of the valley are very dissimilar. As relates to the standing and welfare of the human race, this principle is much more extensively and powerfully operative than it is generally supposed to be. It is the reason why children born at different periods of the lives of their parents, and under the influence of different circumstances, especially different degrees of parental health and vigour, are often so unlike each other. It is, also, the most probable source of the very frequent and strong resemblance of twins, which receive the impress of exactly the same parental condition.—Children partake of the constitutional qualities of their parents, for the time being. Years and circumstances alter those qualities, and the offspring produced under the influence of them thus modified, are correspondingly altered. Even the present predominance of any particular faculty of the mind in the parents, would seem to transmit that faculty to the child in greater vigour than it would be transmitted under the predominance of any other faculty."—*Caldwell's Physical Education.*