



Newfoundlander

563.

THURSDAY, May 10, 1838.

Sixpence.

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
 - 90 Cwt. Oakum
 - 20 Bls. Stockholm Tar
 - 25 Bales prime smoked Bacon } Recommended
 - 20 Kegs pickled Ox Tongues } to families as
 - 00 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
- 5 Do. Sparkling Champagne, in } or Dozen.
- 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 Hbds. 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

And now opening

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.*

BY

EWEN STABB,

- XX ALE and PORTER, in 60 and 20 gal. cask
- 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.

BREAD.

JUST RECEIVED

Per BROOKE from Hamburg
AND FOR SALE

AT THE STORES OF

Lawrence O'Brien,

- 400 Bags fine BREAD
- OATMEAL
- GRITTS
- FLOUR, &c. &c.

April 19.

OF SALE.

New Spring GOODS!

B. 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.

3w.

BY

THOMAS CASEY,

In the House lately occupied by Mr.
John Mitchell, near the Custom
House.

**130 CASKS First Quality HOLSTEIN
BUTTER,**

Which can be recommended for fa-
mily use.

March 15.

BY

BAINÉ, JOHNSTON & Co.

Ex HARMONY from New-York,

200 Barrels Prime BEEF.

EDGEComb from Liverpool,

100 Firkins Prime BUTTER,

79 Barrels Prime BEEF.

MARY JANE from Demerara,

79 Puncheons MOLASSES.

JOHN FULTON from Boston,

79 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO,

700 CABBAGES.

February 8.

Cordage & Canvass.

FOR SALE BY

W & H. THOMAS & Co.

10 Tons well-assorted CORDAGE, just
imported in the *Edgecomb* from
Liverpool.

ALSO,

3 Pieces assorted CANVASS.

Notice.

BANK

OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Bills on London

May be had at this Branch.

A. MILROY,

Manager.

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

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 under-
signed.—For further particulars apply to
March 8. CHARLES SIMMS.

SPANISH SKETCHES.

(From Alison's History of Europe.)

The Spanish Peninsula has been distinguished, from the earliest times, by memorable achievements, and is illustrated by the exploits of the greatest Captains who have ever left the impress of their actions on the course of human events. The mighty genius of Hannibal there began its career, and, under the walls of Saguntum, gave the earliest token of that vast capacity which was soon to shake to its foundation the enduring fabric of Roman power.—Scipio Africanus there first revived the almost desperate fortunes of the republic, and matured those talents which were destined, on a distant shore, to overthrow the fortunes of the inveterate enemy of his country; the talents of Pompey, the genius of Cæsar, were exerted on its plains; a severer struggle than that of Pharsalia awaited the founder of the empire on the shores of the Ebro; the desperate contest between Christianity and Mahomedanism raged for centuries amidst its mountains; and from their rocks the wave of Mussulman conquest was first permanently repelled. Nor has the Peninsula been the theatre, in modern times, of less memorable exploits; the standards of Charlemagne have waved in its passes; the bugles of Roncesvalles have resounded through the world; the cavalry of the Black Prince, the skill of Gonzalvo de Cordova, the genius of Napoleon, the firmness of Wellington, have been exerted on its plains; and, like their great predecessors in the wars of Rome and Carthage, these two illustrious chiefs rolled the chariot of victory over its surface, and, missing each other, severally conquered every other opponent, till their mutual renown filled the world, and Europe, in breathless suspense, awaited their conflict on the shore of a distant land. From the earliest times the inhabitants of the Peninsula have been distinguished by a peculiarity of military character and mode of conducting war which is very remarkable. Inferior to many other nations in the firmness and discipline with which they withstand the shock of battle, they are superior to them all in the readiness with which they rally after defeat, and the invincible tenacity with which they maintain a contest under circumstances of disaster, when any other people would succumb in despair. In vain are their armies defeated and dispersed, are their fortresses taken, their plains overrun, their capital subdued; singly, or in small bodies, they renew the conflict; they rally and reunite as rapidly as they disperse; the numerous mountain chains which intersect their country afford a refuge for their broken bands; their cities make a desperate though insulated defence; and from the wreck of all regular or organised opposition, emerges the redoubtable Guerilla warfare. The system of warfare thus deemed peculiar to Spain, of all countries in the world, in the days of Scipio and Sertorius, has continued to distinguish its inhabitants, without any interruption, to the present time; that it was pursued, without intermission, for eight hundred years in their wars with the Moors—formed the leading characteristic of the struggle with Napoleon—and continues, at this hour, to be the leading feature of the savage contest between the aristocratic and democratic parties which have for so many years bathed the Peninsula in blood. Durable characteristics of this kind attaching for ages to a nation, though its inhabitants have in the course of them become the mixed progeny of many different races of mankind, will invariably be found to arise from some peculiarity in its physical circumstances, which has imprinted a lasting impress on all its successive inhabitants. This is, in an especial manner, the case with Spain and Portugal. Their territory differs in many important particulars from any in Europe. Physically considered, it belongs as much to Africa as to Europe; the same burning sun parches the mountains and dries up the valleys of both; no forests clothe their sides; naked they present their arid fronts to the shivering blasts of the north and the scorching rays of a tropical sun. Vegetation, in general, spreads in proportion only as irrigation can be obtained; aided by that powerful auxiliary, the steepest mountain sides of Catalonia and Arragon are cut in terraces, and clothed with the most luxuriant vegetation; without it, vast plains in Leon and the Castiles are almost entirely destitute both of cultivation and inhabitants. So extensive, in con-

sequence, are the desert tracts of Spain, that the country, viewed from the summit of any of the numerous mountain ridges with which its inland provinces are intersected, in general exhibits only a confused group of barren elevated plains and lofty naked peaks, intersected here and there by a few glittering streams flowing in deep valleys, on the margins of which alone are to be seen crops and flocks, and the traces of human habitation. The whole country may be considered as a vast mountainous promontory, which stretches from the Pyrenees to the southward, between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean sea. On the shores of the ridge, to the east and west, are plains of admirable fertility, which at no distant period, have been submerged by the waves of the sea; but in the interior an elevated assemblage of mountain ridges and lofty desert plains is to be found, in the centre of which Madrid is placed in a upland basin, at a height of eighteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. The rivers, in consequence, flow for the most part from the east and west, in long courses; and are fed by tributary streams, which meander at the bottom of ravines of surpassing depth, shut in often by precipitous banks or very steep declivities. Three great *chaussées* only—viz., those leading from Madrid to Bayonne by the Somo-Sierra pass, that to Valencia, and that to Barcelona, intersect this great desert central region; in every other quarter the roads are little better than mountain paths, uniting together towns built for the most part on the summit of hills, surrounded by walls environed by superb olive woods, but having little intercourse either with each other or the rest of Europe. It may readily be imagined what extraordinary advantages a country of such natural strength and character must afford to insulated and defensive warfare. In almost every quarter it is intersected by long, rocky, and almost inaccessible mountain chains, which form a barrier between province and province, almost as complete, not merely to hostile armies, but even the inhabitants of the country, as that interposed by the Alps or the Pyrenees. Branching out from the great chain which separates France from Spain, one vast mountain ridge runs to the westward, forming in its course, the Alpine nests and inaccessible retreats of Asturias and Galicia; while another, stretching to the eastward, covers, with its various ramifications, nearly the whole of Catalonia, and encloses, in its bosom, the admirable industry and persevering efforts of its hardy cultivators. In the interior of the ridges, which descend from the crest of the Pyrenees to the long vale of the Ebro, are formed the beautiful and untroubled valleys of Navarre and Biscay, where in mountain fastnesses, and amidst chestnut forests, liberty has for six hundred years diffused its blessings, and the prodigy has been exhibited, of independent privileges and democratic equality having been preserved untouched, with all their attendant security and general comfort, amidst an otherwise despotic Monarchy. Beyond the Ebro, one great mountain range, stretching across from the frontiers of Catalonia to the neighbourhood of Lisbon, forms the almost impassable barrier between the valleys of the Tagus and the Douro, and the provinces of Old and New Castile, Leon, and Estremadura. Its western extremity has been immortalised in history: it contains the ridge of Busaco, and terminates in the rocks of Torres-Vedras. Another, taking its rise from the high grounds which form the western limit of the Plain of Valencia, extends in a south-westerly direction to Cape St. Vincent, in the south of Portugal, and separates, in its course, the outlines of the Tagus and the Guadiana. A third, also reaching in the same direction across the whole country, forms the boundary between the valleys of the Guadiana and the Guadalquivir, under the name of the Sierra Morena; divides the province of New Castile from that of Andalusia; and has been immortalised by the wanderings of the hero of Cervantes; while a fourth, detached by itself in the southern extremity of the Peninsula, forms the romantic mountains of Ronda, whose summits, wrapped in perpetual snow, withstand the genial sun which ripens oranges and citrons, and all the productions of Africa on their sides. Two great and rich alluvial plains are alone to be found in Spain, the character of whose inhabitants differs from that of all the rest of the Peninsula; in the first of which, amidst water-melons, luxuriant harvests, and all the richest gifts of nature, the castanets and evening dances of the Valencians recal

the unforeseeing gaiety of the tropical regions; while in the second, the indolent habits fiery character, and impetuous disposition of the Andalusians, attest, amidst myrtle thickets, the perfume of orange groves, and the charms of a delicious climate, the undecaying influence of Moorish blood and Arabian descent. Spain has never been remarkable for the number and opulence of its towns; Madrid, Cadiz, Valencia, Barcelona, and Bilboa, the largest of which, after the capital, does not contain above eighty thousand inhabitants, alone deserve the name of cities. But it has in every age been distinguished beyond any other country recorded in history, by the unconquerable resolution with which their inhabitants have defended their walls, even under circumstances when more prudent courage would have abandoned the contest in despair. The heart of every classical scholar has thrilled at the fate of Numantia, Saguntum, and Astapa, whose heroic defenders preferred perishing, with their wives and children, in the flames, to surrendering to the hated dominion of the stranger; and the same character has descended to their descendants in modern times. With invincible resolution Barcelona held out for its rights and privileges, after Europe had adjusted its strife at Utrecht, and England, with perfidious policy, had abandoned her Peninsular allies to the arms of their enemies. The double siege of Saragossa, the heroic defence of Gerona, the obstinate stand at Roses, have put the warriors of northern Europe to the blush, for the facility with which they surrendered fortresses to the invader, incomparably stronger and better provided with arms and garrison; while Cadiz alone, of all European towns, successfully resisted the utmost efforts of the spoiler, and after a fruitless siege of two years, saw the arms even of Napoleon roll back. The peculiar political constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, and the revolutions which its inhabitants have undergone in the course of ages, have been favourable to the maintenance of a defensive and isolated internal, as they were prejudicial to the prosecution of a vigorous external warfare by its Government. Formed by the amalgamation, at various times, of many different nations, of separate descent, habits, and religion, it has never yet attained the vigour and unity of a homogenous Monarchy. Its inhabitants are severed from each other, not only by desert ridges of rocky sierras, but by original separation of race and inveterate present animosity. The descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the Spanish soil are there, mingled with the children of the Goth, the Vandal, and the Roman; with the faithfulness of Moorish, or the fire of Arabian descent. These different and hostile races have never thoroughly amalgamated with each other; for many centuries they maintained separate and independent governments, and kept up prolonged bloody warfare with each other; and when at length, they all yielded to the arms and the fortune of Ferdinand and Isabella, the central government neither acquired the popular infusion nor the inherent energy which is necessary to mould out of such discordant materials a vigorous state. The example of Great Britain, where the various and hostile races of the Britons, the Saxons, the Danes, Scots, and Normans, have been, at length, blended into one united and powerful monarchy, proves that such an amalgamation is possible; that of Ireland, where the Saxon and the Gael are still in fierce and ruinous hostility with each other, that it is one of the most difficult of political problems. Without the freedom of the English Constitution, which unites them by the powerful bond of experienced benefits and participated power, or the crushing vigour of the Russian despotism, which holds them close to the bands of rising conquest, it is hardly possible to give to such a mixed race the vigour of homogeneous descent. In Spain this had never been attempted. The Arragonese were jealous of the Catalonians; the Castilians despised the Valencians; the Gallicians even were at variance with the Asturians; and the freeborn mountaineers of Navarre and Biscay had their local antipathies; while all the inhabitants of the north regarded as an inferior race the natives of Granada and Andalusia, where the Moorish conquest had degraded the character, and Moorish blood had contaminated the descent, of the people; and where, amidst orange groves, evening serenades, and bewitching forms, the whole manly virtues were thought to be fast wearing out under the enervating influence of an African sun. But while these circumstances were destructive to the external vigor and consideration of the Spanish monarchy, they were, of all others, those best calculated to enable its inhabitants, when deprived of their central government, and left to their own guidance, to oppose a formidable resistance to the invader. When deprived of the directions of their Sovereign, the provinces of Spain did not feel themselves powerless, nor did they lose hope because it was abandoned by those who were their natural protectors. Society, when resolved into its pristine elements, still found wherewithal to combat; the provinces, when loosened or severed from each other, separately maintained the contest. Electing juntas of government, and enrolling forces on their own account, they looked as little beyond their own limits as the Swiss peasants, in former times, did beyond the lofty mountain ridges which formed the strong barriers of their happy valleys. If this singular oblivion of external events, and concentration of all their energies on local concerns, was destructive in the end of any combined plan of operations, and effectually prevented the national strength from being hurled in organised and concentrated masses, against the enemy, it was eminently favourable, in the first instance, to the efforts of tumultuary resistance, and led to the as-

sumption of arms, and the continuance of the conflict, under circumstances when a well-informed central government would probably have resigned it in despair. Defeats in one quarter did not lead to submission in another; the occupation of the capital, the fortresses, the military lines of communication was not decisive of the fate of the country; as many victories required to be gained as there were cities to be captured or provinces subdued; and, like the Anglo-Saxons, in the days of the English Heptarchy, they fought resolutely in their separate districts, and rose up again in arms when the invader had passed on to fresh theatres of conquest.

RUINOUS DETERIORATION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

The British navy has been so much deteriorated by the destruction of good ships, and the substitution of them for so many bad ones, that it will take many years of sound and rational treatment to restore it to its former collective excellence: I say collective, because, since the peace of 1815, so many vessels of French, Danish, and Swedish model, but more particularly of the first, had been added upon a systematic, but gradual proceeding, that, taken as a whole, it had begun to assume a character for excellence hitherto unknown. The almost insane endeavours, however, of the last six years; to conquer the laws of nature, by a pertinacity worthy of a better cause, have again thrown our naval construction into confusion, and injured the qualities of our men-of-war to a degree which is at least worthy of the most serious attention of the British parliament. Is it, I ask, a matter of trivial importance, that the treasure annually voted for ship-building should be employed in the construction of ships upon notions which have nothing in nature to warrant them, and which have been proved to be as unsuccessful in their practical application as they are false in theory? Would it not be a rational question to ask of the naval administration, why, if Sir William Symonds's theory be correct, other vessels are allowed to be built upon principles so opposite as those which have apparently guided the construction of the Inconstant and Modeste? Ought not the Board of Admiralty to be asked, why they allow six more frigates like the Pique to be built, when she has been proved to be so greatly inferior to the Inconstant and to the Castor? why the country should be put to increased expense, force for force, and yet for inferior ships? and why the same board hesitates to put an end to the operation of a system which is rapidly bringing the right arm of England's power to ruin? Why, we again ask, should the naval administration hesitate upon a question so fully decided in the mind of every man not blinded by obstinate prepossessions and foolish prejudice. Is the prosperity of the British navy, of inferior consequence to the wounded pride of a well-meaning, no doubt, but as doubtlessly a very ignorant person, as far as relates to the science of naval construction. It only requires a very slight inspection of his published doctrines to draw the incontrovertible inference that Sir W. Symonds's theory and the laws of nature are perfectly at variance, and it did not require even one ship to be built upon his notions, to prove their fatally erroneous character. However, after six years of tangible evidence in this shape, of some thirty men-of-war, of various classes, we are not left in doubt as to the practical failure of that gentleman's attempt to improve British naval architecture. Seeing, then, that a visionary and unscientific mode of proceeding has, after such an extensive trial, entirely failed, ought not a return to rational views be demanded of the Admiralty by Parliament, unless that board really act consistently upon what they have virtually admitted, viz.—the failure of the surveyor's attempts—attempts which have excited the derision and contempt of all foreign maritime powers, who cultivate naval architecture as a branch of the physical sciences, instead of indulging in mystical and visionary notions, savouring more of the alchemical imaginations of the middle ages than of the sober realities of modern science. It is now more than thirty years since the Board of Naval Revision expressed themselves thus on the then state of service in our ship-building department, as compared with the cultivation of naval science by foreigners. "While, therefore, our rivals in naval power were employing men of the greatest talents and most extensive acquirements to call in the aid of science for improving the construction of ships, we have contented ourselves with groping on in the dark, in quest of such discoveries as chance might bring in our way." If this language were justifiable, as it doubtlessly was in 1806, how much more applicable is it to the reckless chance-seeking and groping of the present day for discoveries in naval architectural science, and how desperately have the chances turned out—as a signal punishment to those who commit the absurdity of treating naval construction as an affair of opinions instead of philosophical consideration, and give over the British Navy to the ruinous operations of dogmas which, bidding defiance to the connection between cause and effect, and to the worst common experience, sets out with fundamental errors, and ends in confusion and disappointment.

INSANITY—ITS STATISTICS.

It is an undeniable truth, that insanity is a disease almost exclusively appertaining to the civilized races of men. It is nearly unknown to savage and uncultivated nations. The American Indians, the African negroes, the blacks in the British colonies and in North America, the Chinese, and in short, all rude nations, seem to be nearly exempt from mental disease. Nay, it is found that precisely in proportion to the advance of countries to what is usually termed civilisation, is their liability to insanity increased. Madness is an uncommon disease in Russia, and it is rare in Spain and Portugal, while in France and Britain it is a frequent and widely-spread malady. These are indubitable facts. "Is insanity, therefore, (says Mr. Browne) an inseparable adjunct to civilisation? I spurn the supposition. The truth seems to be, that the barbarian escapes this scourge because he is exempt from many of the physical, and almost all the moral sources of mental excitement; and that the members of civilised communities are subjected to it, because the enjoyments and blessings of augmented power are abused.

In England there is one insane person in every 782 out of the population; in Wales, one in 800; and in Scotland, one in 574. The whole number of lunatics in England is calculated to be nearly 10,000, and in Scotland about 4,000. It is difficult, however, to make up tables of this nature, from the great number of lunatics who are not placed in asylums, either public or private. In Scotland, for example, not less; it is supposed, than 1500 are at liberty, and subsist upon common charity. 1338 are in private establishments, or licensed houses, and 500 in public institutions. Of all places in the known world, insanity exists to the greatest extent in the United States of America. In the state of New York an estimate recently taken by the Government showed a proportion of one insane person to 275, and several of the other provinces present an average scarcely less melancholy. Lunatic asylums, fortunately, are springing up in abundance to meet the evil. The causes of it have already been adverted to. It may be added that mental excitement is more common to the people of the United States than to those of any other country. "Mental activity (says Spurzheim) is the most striking characteristic of the nation." In this, doubtless, lies one of the chief causes of the prevalence of lunacy in the States.

Esquirol gives the professions of 500 patients at Charenton. Of these 96 belonged to the army, 63 had been engaged in trade, 60 were proprietors, 31 were farmers or gardeners, 15 were students, 6 ecclesiastics, 6 physicians, and 2 chemists. A table in my possession, containing the admissions to Dr. Duncan's asylum, Ireland, for eighteen years, confirms this view. The number amounts to 130. Of these, one is a schoolmaster, 5 are physicians or surgeons, 7 are farmers, 11 are collegians, 11 are lawyers, 14 are men of property, 14 are cergymen, 29 belonging to the army or navy, and 37 are merchants, or connected with mercantile affairs." These individual cases illustrate the general proposition as strongly as instances taken at random could possibly be supposed to do. The inference drawn affords matter to think upon. Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, it may be observed, have been found to be rarely exposed to lunacy—from the absence in rural employments of that excitement, which generally attends other employments.

The most useful and active period of life is that most liable to the incursion of mania. Extensive observation has shown that the greatest number of cases occur between thirty and forty. The active exertion of all the faculties at that period of life is the cause. It has also been clearly ascertained that the unmarried are more exposed to the malady than the married. The reason is to be found in the regularity of habits, and the moderation of the passions, consequent, generally, upon the formation of the engagement of marriage. Women are more subject to insanity than men. In France, 11,119 lunatics are males, and 13,964 females. In Milan, the numbers are, 2,609 men, 3,207 women; and in Scotland, in 1818, there were 2,311 male, and 3,339 female lunatics.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) May 10, 1838.

Several vessels have arrived from the Seal Fishery since our last, and it is now pretty accurately known that the voyage will be a very unsuccessful one. The St. John's vessels that have arrived up to this time, average about 800 seals, and vessels from outports that have discharged here, about 1600 each; but we apprehend that at the final result the average will be much below those numbers, as it is feared that the majority of the vessels that are yet to be accounted for, have nearly, if not altogether, failed.

A brig arrived at Carbonear from Cadiz, on Friday last, reports, that she fell in with, and was brought to, near the Banks, by a large man-of-war, with the Right Honorable Earl Durham on board, bound direct to Quebec.—GAZETTE.

A private letter received in town by the Pictou, from Waterford, mentions that the Brig Charles, from London to this port, caught fire in the Downs, about the 20th ult., and was scuttled.—Crew and passengers saved.

Died, on the night of Sunday last, after a few days illness, aged 1 year and 9 months, Arthur Campbell M'Kenzie, son of Mr. Garland C. Gaden, of this town.

Shipping Intelligence.
Custom-House
Port of St. John's

VESSELS (ENTERED.)
April 28.—Amity, Callahan, Viana—110 tons salt.
May 7.—Brig Icen, Steele, Copenhagen—250 barrels pork, 500 bis. flour, 1100 bags bread, and sundries, Schooner Hope, Simmons, Cadiz—250 tons salt, Brig Helen, Edie, Hamburg—395 firkins butter, 200 bis. pork, 900 bags bread, 150 bis. flour, 4900 bricks, Brig Gipsey, Gowans, Copenhagen—400 bis. flour, 1400 bags bread, and sundries.
Brig Garland, Hayward, London—64 casks ale, 216 casks butter, 50 bis. flour, and sundries.
Brig-Rose Macroom, Evans, Ross—278 tierces ale and porter, 109 bis. potatoes, 35 passengers.
Brig Mary, M'Laurca, Hamburg—100 bis. pork, 450 bis. flour, 1100 bags bread, 50 firkins butter.
Brig George Barclay, Morris, Waterford—250 tierces porter, 80 bis. potatoes, 125 passengers.
Brig Pictou, Flavin, Waterford—50 casks porter, 4000 bricks, 20 boxes candles, 58 passengers, Schooner Aurora, Cooper, London—10 pipes, 30 hhd. 16 qr.-casks wine, 150 boxes candles, 100 boxes soap, 247 bis. flour, and sundry merchandise.
Brig Bermudiana, Newbold, Bermuda—ballast.

LOADING.
May 7.—Brig Samuel, Walters, Portugal.
Brig British Tar, Blenkhorn, Quebec.
Schooner Swan, Lamzed, Futoue.
Brig Rebecca, Pickford, Portugal.
8.—Anne, Curran, Cape Breton.
Brig Icen, Steele, Brazil.
9.—Helen, Edie, Greenock.
Brig Alpha, Farrell, Cape Breton.

VESSELS (CLEARED.)
May 7.—Brig Neptune, Parker, Demerara—2323 qtls. cod fish, and sundries.
8.—Brigantine Bezsin K. Reece, Tuzo, Demerara—1355 qtls. cod fish.
Brigantine Ann. Curran, Cape Breton—ballast.
Brig Hazard, Mortimore, Oporto—2170 qtls. cod fish.
9.—Schooner Alpha, Farrell, Cape Breton—ballast.

Sales by Auction,

(For account of Salvors, Underwriters or others concerned.)

THIS DAY,
(Thursday,) At 11 o'clock,
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On Messrs. BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.'s Wharf,
THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES
Saved from the wreck of the Schr. NELSON of Cubits, Smith, Master, lost on a Sealing voyage,
Viz:—
4 Anchors, 2 Chain Cables
Mainsail, Staysail, Jib
Topsail, Topgallantsail
Towline, Warp, Pump Gear
A lot of Blocks and Ropes
A Pant.
May 10.

Unreserved Sale of PROPERTY.

THIS DAY,
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.
May 10.

(Without Reserve)
TO-MORROW,

At One o'clock,
At the Commercial Rooms
111 Barrels Hamburg
PORK.
Terms, Cash 10th October.
May 10.

TO BE LET,

A Neat and comfortable HOUSE in Gower Street, comprising Kitchen, Cellar, Parlour, Drawing-Room, and suitable Bed-Rooms, with a Stable, Out-Houses and a never failing Spring of Water.—For further particulars enquire of
Mrs. PRENDERGAST.
May 10.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be offered for Sale
On TUESDAY

The 15th May next,

A Plot of GROUND

IN the rear of the MECHANICS' HALL and belonging to the MECHANICS SOCIETY, of the following dimensions:—

On line of Duckworth street, 49 feet.
Fronting Gambier street, 35½ ditto.
Adjoining Mr. P. Gleeson's Premises, 52 feet 10 inches.

And on line of vacant ground Westward 38 feet.

Further particulars made known on the day of Sale.

May 3.

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.

SALE OF

Valuable Freehold Property,

On THURSDAY, 17th May next,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

PART of the late WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S Property situated on the *Barrens*. 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.

On FRIDAY

The 18th May at 12 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

AN unexpired term of 19½ years of all that tract of LAND commonly called ANDERSON'S FARM, containing about 25 acres, situated within five minutes walk of the Ordnance Yard in the town of St. John's.

It is bounded on the W. & N. and in part intersected by the Road leading from Town to Quidi Vidi, presenting a large extent of Front suitable for Building Lots, &c., and extends on the N. to the margin of Quidi Vidi Lake, along which it runs about 200 yards.

On the Farm are a convenient Dwelling-House, extensive Stabling, Hay-lofts, &c. The premises may be viewed and further particulars known by application to the present occupier Mr. G. ANDERSON.

The Farming Implements, consisting of Carts, Ploughs, &c., will be sold at the same time and place.

PERCHARD & BOAG.

May 10.

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.

Thomas M'Murdo,
SUBURBAN-APOTHECARY,

TAKES leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he may be consulted in the various Branches of his Profession, at his residence, No. 2, Stone Buildings.

May 10.—3 w.

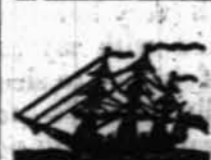
Contract for Roads.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Surveyor General until TUESDAY the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock, for Opening the New Line of Road from *Holy Rood* towards *Salmonia*—to commence at *Holy Rood*—15 Miles, more or less. The said road to be opened to the full width of 12 feet in every part, and to be cleared of Stumps and all timber.

C. F. BENNETT, } Commissioners under the Act 5, Will.
ROBERT JOB, }
W. RICHARDS, } 4. cap. 13.

St. John's, May 3.

For Freight or Charter.



The good Schooner-Brig
AURORA,

Of Jersey, A. 1. British built, Copper-fastened, burthen 120 tons, WILLIAM COOPER, Commander and Owner. She sails well, carries a large cargo for her tonnage, and is well found in every necessary material, as surveyed and approved for the Honorable Hudson Bay Company's service.

For Freight or Charter apply to the Commander on board, or to

TIMOTHY HAGAN.

May 10.

AT THE STORES OF
Timothy Hagan,
On Sale.

The entire Cargo of the AURORA from London, comprising—

- 1200 Bushels Prime Seed Oats
- 300 Do. best Horse Beans
- 300 Barrels Superfine Dantzic Flour
- 100 Do. Prime Mess Pork
- 100 Firkins best Butter
- 100 Sides prime Hampshire Bacon
- 12 Firkins Ox Tongues, containing 1 doz. each
- 50 Best Double Gloster Cheeses
- 18 Dozen bottles preserved Dausion Plums
- 18 Do. do. Preserved Fruits of sorts
- 18 Do. do. best Chilli Vinegar
- 18 Dozen pint bottles Steak and Fish Sauces
- 18 Do. ½lb bottles best Durham Mustard
- 12 Do. 1½lb bottles Jams and Jellies, assorted
- 12 Do. ½lb bottles best Capers for Sauce
- 3 Do. 2lb cases fine Preserved Fresh Salmon
- 3 Do. do. preserved Lobsters, &c.
- 3 Do. do. preserved Harriot Mutton and Vegetables
- 3 Do. do. preserved fine Mock Turtle.
- 50½ Lbs best Arrow Root, in Tin cases of 14lbs each
- 4 Hogsheds best Vinegar
- 200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, 30 lbs. each
- 100 Boxes best Hard Soap, 27 lbs. each
- 50 Dozen Barclay's Bottled Porter
- 50 Do. Burton Ale
- 3500 Gallons good French Red Wines, in Pipes Hhds. and Qr. Casks,
- 12 Dozen Superior Pink Champagne
- 12 Do. Italian Wine
- 12 Do. Raspberry and Cherry Brandy
- 200 Do. Mens', Women's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, assorted.
- 1 Case best Perfumery assorted, comprising Brushes, Combs, Soents, Waters and Pomades of the first quality.

May 10.

Notices.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, (afternoon)—

For Opening a Main Drain, and making other repairs in the *King's Road*.

For Widening and Repairing that part of *Water-street* between the bottom of the Custom-house Hill and Boden's Cove.

For Repairing *Water-street* between the Custom-house Hill and the premises of Messrs. Newman & Co.

For Opening that part of the *Bay of Bulls Road* situated between "Sweeney's Marsh" and the South West fence of Clooney's land.

For Opening that part of the Road to *Holy Rood*, near *Topsail*, situated between "Miller's Brook" and that part already opened, about midway between *Topsail Pond* and *Neale's Pond*.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of

JAMES DOUGLAS.

Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners.

St. John's, May 3.

Westcott & Solomon,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS.

BEG to acquaint their Friends and the Public generally, that having entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP they will still continue to carry on the above Business in the Premises occupied by Mr. S. SOLOMON.

W. & S. will always have on hand Lever and Vertical Watches (warranted)

ALSO.

CHARTS, QUADRANTS, COMPASSES, SPY-GLASSES, LOG GLASSES, &c.

Quadrants, Compasses, and Spy-Glasses, Repaired at the shortest notice.

N. B.—They will also shortly offer for Sale, a general assortment of GROCERIES and HARD-WARE.

May 3.

DR. CARSON having returned from his visit to the United Kingdom his Professional Advice may be obtained Individually or in Consultation.

Dr. CARSON's practice will be exclusively as a Physician.

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. }

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.

ON SALE.

BY

DANIEL FOWLER,

Received Ex Hazard, Neptune, and Devon,

COD SEINES of the following sizes—70x45, 100, 60x90, 56x80, 55x75, 50x70,

CAPLIN SEINES of various sizes
HERRING NETS ditto
SALMON and CAST NETS

LANCE BUNTS
LINES and TWINES

HOOKS and BARVILS

Dressed and undressed LEATHERWARES

SHOE THREAD

3000 Pair BOOTS and SHOES.

400 Bolts No. 1 @ 7 CANVASS

50 Tierces mild "much approved" BEER

A few Hhds. CIDER.

AND ON HAND,

8 Hhds. Prime moist SUGAR.

May 3.

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

ON SALE.

BY

EWEN STABB.

HAMBURG BUTTER
" PORK
" FLOUR

Westphalia HAMS

GENEVA in cases

Florence OIL, in do.

ALE, in hogsheads and barrels

PORTER, in do. do.

BROWN STOUT, in bottles

Port and White WINE, in do.

LEATHER, butt and shoulder.

BOOTS and SHOES.

.....

The Brig MIRIAM, and

Schooner EDMUND,

Are offered Cheap.

.....

2 Western Boats

2 Fishing Jacks

50 Hhds Salted Caplin, &c. &c. } on the Southside

AND,

350 Hhds Salt, 9 Fishing Boats, with an extensive

Room for the Fishery, at Grady Harbor, on the

Labrador.

.....

Also, TO LET OR SELL,

That superior ESTABLISHMENT on the South-

side of this Harbor, lately occupied by Messrs.

Andrew Howard & Co.

May 10. 3

Potatoes and Oats.

ROBERT DOWLEY

HAS JUST RECEIVED

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the ELIZA from Cork—Viz:

Prime Minion POTATOES

Best Irish OATS, for seed.

May 3.

Valuable FISHING ROOM for

disposal at Domino, Labrador.

COMPRISING extensive FLAKES, STA-

GES, FISH STORE, DWELLING-

HOUSE, and OUT-HOUSES.—The situation is

one of the most advantageous on the Labrador

Coast for prosecuting the Cod or Seal Fishery.

Apply to

ROBERT ALSOP & Co.

May 3.—4w.

HUNTERS & Co.

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,

PORK, Butter, Bread, Flour

Loaf Sugar, Stockholm and Coal Tar

Lime in Hogsheds, 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 in-

spection.

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, &c.

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

Poets' Corner.

A SISTER'S TRIBUTE.

TO EDWARD BROWN, ESQ., FLUTIST.

When first a curly-headed boy
Thy soul with music was enchanted,
In feeble efforts would annoy
Before the science was implanted.
Then tiresome was thy tiny fife,
Whose shrill, harsh notes to thee spoke gladness,
I bade thee hush! in words of strife,
When hearts were near oppressed with sadness.
Many a truant chase had I,
To quell thy noise and boyish riot,
To silence thee,—when those would sigh
Who sought in vain for earthly quiet.
I little thought the passion then
We tried to keep in due subjection
Would lead thee honoured among men,
And guide thy taste to such perfection.
Years rolled along—thy talents shone
Like new-born light through darkness breaking;
Fond ears have listened to each tone,
Seraphic sounds from heaven speaking.
In groups thy hearers have advanced,
In ecstasy delight hath found them,
And all have stood, awhile entranced,
As though some magic spell hath bound them.
And thou hast oft, in twilight's hour,
Recalled a tear—in vain concealing—
For, by thy talismanic power,
Thou couldst reveal the soul of feeling.
If proud vexation came with care,
To contradiction anger lean us,
If thou but played one favourite air,
Dissension lingered not between us.
Those airs I may not hear again,
For sickness hath subdued with sorrow
The hope that languishes in pain
To hear thy dulcet notes to-morrow.
And though the transient spark of life
May gleam no more on joys terrestrial,
Thine harmony, from flute or fife,
Shall breathe to me of sounds celestial;
Shall mingle with the seraph choir
And bind us still to one another,
When, joining with the angel's lyre,
We meet in better worlds, my brother!
A sister's love upholds thy fame,
Science more perfect cannot make thee;
Then for thy babes and honoured name
May fortune smiling soon o'ertake thee!

CEREMONY OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.—The costumes displayed upon this occasion among the gentlemen surpass, both in elegance of outline and richness of decoration, all I had expected to see; though I had heard much beforehand of the great splendour of the Hungarian nobles. I really know nothing at once so gorgeous and picturesque as the uniform of the Hungarian noble body-guard, with their splendid silver accoutrements, their spotted furs, uncut, hanging at their backs, and their yellow morocco boots. The rich and beautiful skins which they all carry, apparently in the very shape in which they came off the animal, give a most striking air of primitive and almost barbarous magnificence. The other, and more distinguished Hungarian nobles, wore all of them the remarkable national costume of their proud and stately country; and a finer set of men or dresses better calculated to set their persons off to advantage, cannot easily be imagined. The military uniforms, also, are prodigiously superb; and so various that it required very attentive study to become acquainted with them all. The multiplied and brilliant decorations of Austria are no trifling addition to the magnificence of their full-dress; and, whether it were from the effects of this very effective toilet, or from their personal dignity and grace, I will not pretend to decide, but, whatever the cause, I certainly thought that I had never looked on so elegant an assembly before. At length a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of the court, and sent all the sabred, starred, and cordoned hoters back in thick ranks against the galleries; leaving more space than a moment before seemed possible, for the entrance of those to look upon whom we were all assembled there. The first person who stepped forward into the space thus cleared was the Empress of Austria; her tall and elegant figure shown to great advantage by a dress of black velvet, very richly ornamented about the front and shoulders by diamonds. A white hat and feathers with a brilliant bandeau of diamonds under it, formed her head-dress; and a rich blond scarf, thrown over her very graceful shoulders, prevented her dress from having so completely the air of an evening toilet as it would have had without it. She walked up the room quite alone, bowing very graciously to the tribunes, and to the throng of courtiers marshalled on both sides of her below them. This singleness has, perhaps, something of unapproachable dignity in it that is imposing; but I should have liked the thing better if the arrangements had permitted some "prince or knight of high degree" to have led her to her place of honour; and, I am sure, there must have been dozens of chivalric hearts near her lamenting the necessity that so gracious an Empress and so fair a dame should win her way alone. With most "unbleached majesty," however, and with no faltering step, the imperial lady reached her seat. Then followed the tall and majestic Archduchess Sophia, consort of the Archduke Francis, leading her two little boys, the eldest of them being presumptively "the hope of the fair state. Next to her came the Archduchess Clementina, Princess of Salerno, leading her fair little girl; and then the very pretty young Archduchess Maria Theresa, who, in a few weeks is to become Queen of Naples. The Prince of Salerno and the three young Archdukes followed, completing the party admitted to the tribune of the Empress. A

white plumed host of fair ladies followed; all, I think in black velvet dresses. Soon after they had taken their places another flourish of trumpets was heard from the music gallery; and three very significant taps on the floor from some official baton again cleared the way, making the crowd which appeared quite sufficient to fill the whole, shrink into about half the space. Then entered the Emperor, in his robes, as Grand Master of the Order, and his cortège, consisting, upon this occasion, wholly of Knights of the Golden Fleece, each followed by an elegant young page to bear his train; and a more splendid line it would be impossible to look upon. The whole procession, including the eleven new knights, were all attired in the rich robes of the order; while their collars and caps, radiant with jewels, formed, altogether, as imposing a spectacle as it is possible for draperies and decorations to produce.

We have certainly not improved, within the last century and a quarter, in the art of imagining or of fabricating a grave and princely dress for a grave and princely ceremony. No robes of modern days can compare with the gold and crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold, and lined with white satin; but it is in the majestic and flowing forms into which the robe and the cloak worn over it throw themselves that the superiority consists. Had John Kemble seen an installation of Knights of the Golden Fleece he would most certainly have got up a piece to which the ceremony should have been incidental. He would have worn its robes and its cap too, so as to have done more justice to them than my pen can do. For the cap is by no means to be omitted in the history of this magnificent costume: it is of the same dark and massive material as the dress, with a singular drapery descending from it, that, if suffered to fall to its full extent, would reach the knee. It is in the management of this strange appendage to the head-dress that the greatest difference is perceptible in the bearing and deportment of the different individuals that constitute this noble body. The jewels it is true, with which all the caps are adorned, may differ both in brilliancy of arrangement and in intrinsic value; the same, too, may be said of the resplendent collars; but all this is overlooked and forgotten while the eye follows the easy dignity and grace of one, or the nervous puzzled awkwardness of another. I presume the knights of King Philip the Good were tall and stalwart heroes, who could wear armour as lightly as a shepherd's cloak; for, most assuredly, the dress provided for them requires a noble stature and a graceful mien to give it good effect. Among those we saw to-day were many stately and graceful figures, who looked very much as if nature had prepared them for the place they held. The two knights were, of course, the gazed-at of all eyes; and, fortunately for the perfect effect of the ceremony, the majority of them were tall and handsome men. Among these, the princely Liechtenstein, the graceful, handsome Adolphe of Schwartzberg, and the stately, dignified Hoyos, Grand Veneur to the Emperor, were among the most remarkable. The juvenile Archdukes, too, though both of them too young to have fully attained the firm dignity of manhood, sustained their massive and unwonted garments very gracefully.—Mrs. Trollope's Vienna and the Austrians.

"THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD."—Any one desirous of a right hearty laugh need only read "The Schoolmaster Abroad," in *Hoods Own*. The writer, supposed to be the good-natured, but not very learned friend of a pedagogue, kindly assumes the scholastic sceptre for a few days, in the absence of the principal:—"At nine on Friday morning I found myself sitting at his desk in the novel character of pedagogue. I am sorry to say not one of the boys played truant, or was confined at home with a violent illness. There they were, nine little mischievous wretches, goggling, tittering, pointing, winking, grimacing, and mocking at authority in a way enough to invoke two Elisha bears out of Southgate Wood. To put a stop to this indecorum I put on my spectacles, stuck my cane upright in the desk, with the fool's-eap atop, but they inspired little terror; worn out at last, I seized the cane, and, rushing from my dais, well flogged—I believe it is called flogging—the boy, a Creole, nearest me; who, though far from the biggest, was much more daring and impertinent than the rest. So far my random selection was judicious; but it appeared afterwards that I had chastised an only son, whose mother had expressly stipulated for him the exemption from all punishment. I suspect, with the moral prudence of fond mothers, she had informed the little imp of the circumstance, for this Indian-Pickle fought and kicked his preceptor as unceremoniously as he would have scuffled with Black Diana or Agamemnon. My first move, however, had a salutary effect; the urchins settled, or made to believe to settle, to their tasks; but I soon perceived that the genuine industry and application belonged to one, a clever-looking boy, who, with pen and paper before him, was sitting at the further end of a long desk, as great a contrast to the others as the Good to the Bad Apprentice in Hogarth. I could see his tongue even at work at one corner of his mouth, a very common sign of boyish assiduity, and his eyes never left his task, but occasionally to glance towards his master, as if in anticipation of the approving smile, to which he looked forward as the prize of industry. I had already selected him inwardly for a favourite, and resolved to devote my best abilities to his instruction, when I saw him hand the paper, with a sly glance, to his neighbour, from whom it passed rapidly round the desk, accompanied by a running titter, and side-long looks, that convinced me the supposed copy was, indeed, a

copy not of 'Obey your superiors,' or 'Age commands respect,' but of the head of the college, and, as a glimpse showed, a head with very ludicrous features. Being somewhat fatigued with my last execution I suffered the cane of justice to sleep and inflicted the fool's-eap—literally the fool's—for no clown in pantomime, the great Grimaldi not excepted, could have made a more laughter-stirring use of the costume. The little enormities, who only tittered before, now shouted outright, and nothing but the enchanted wand of bamboo could flap them into solemnity. Order was restored, for they saw I was, like Earl Grey, resolved to 'stand by my order;' and while I was deliberating in some perplexity how to begin business, the two biggest boys came forward voluntarily, and, standing as much as they could in a circle, presented themselves, and began to read as the first Greek class. Mr. Irving may boast of his prophets as much as he will, but, in proportion to the numbers of our congregations, I had far more reason to be proud of my gabblers in an unknown tongue. I, of course, discovered no lapsus lingui in the performance, and, after a due course of gibberish, the first class dismissed itself, with a brace of bows and an evident degree of self-satisfaction at being so perfect in the present after being so imperfect in the past. I own this first act of our solemn farce made me rather nervous against the next, which proved to be the Latin class, and I have no doubt, to an adept, would have seemed as much a Latin comedy as those performed at the Westminster school. We got through the second course quite correct, as before, and I found, with some satisfaction, that the third was a dish of English Syntax, where I was able to detect flaws, and the heaps of errors that I had to arrest made me thoroughly sensible of the bliss of ignorance in the Greek and Latin. A general lesson in English ensued, through which we glided smoothly enough till we came to a sandbank in the shape of a Latin quotation, which I was requested to English. It was something like this, 'nemo mortalius omnibus hora sapit,' which I rendered—'no mortal knows at what hour the omnibus starts,' and with this translation the whole school was perfectly satisfied. Nine more bows. My horror now approached; I saw the little wretches lug out their slates, and to begin to cuff out the old sums, a sight that made me wish all the slates at the roof of the house. I knew very well that, when the army of nine attacked my Bonny-castle it would not long hold out. Unluckily, from experience, I gave them all the same question to work, and the consequence was, each brought up a different result, nor would my practical knowledge of Practice allow me to judge of their merits. I had no resource, but, Lavater-like to go by Physiognomy, and accordingly, selected the solution of the most mathematical-looking boy. But Lavater betrayed me. Master White, a chowder-headed lout of a lad, as dull as a pig of lead, and as mulishly obstinate as Muley Abdallah, persisted that his answer was correct, and at last appealed to the superior authority of a Tutor's Key that he had kept by stealth in his desk. From this instance, my importance declined, and the urchins, evidently began to question, with some justice, what right I had to rule nine, who was not competent to the Rule of Three."

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—On our way to Berne, to divide the day's travelling more equally, we stopped at a small village, not usually the resting-place of travellers, and I there met with a little bit of romance in real life, which Sterne would have worked up well, but I am not sentimental. The house, to which the sign was an appendage, struck me, at first entering, as not having been built for a *hptellerie*; the rooms were low but large, and the floors *parquette*; here and there were to be seen remains of former wealth in pieces of *marquetterie* for furniture, and clocks of *or molu*. There were some old prints, also, on the walls, very superior to those hung up usually in the auberges of the continent, especially in a village auberge. When the supper was brought up, I observed that the silver forks and spoons were engraved with double arms and the coronet of a marquis. I asked the female who brought up the soup from whence they had obtained them. She replied, rather *brusequement*, that she supposed that they had been bought at the silversmith's, and left the room as if not wanting to be questioned. The master of the auberge came up with some wine. He was a tall, fine, aristocratic-looking man, about 60 years of age, and I put the question to him. He replied, that they belonged to the family who kept the inn: "But," said I, "if so, it is noble by both descents?" "Yes," replied he, carelessly; "but they don't think anything of that here." After a few more questions, he acknowledged that they were the armorial bearings of his father and mother, but that the family had been unfortunate, and that, as no titles were allowed in the country, he was now doing his best to support the family. After this disclosure, we entered into a long discussion relative to the Helvetic Republic, with which I shall not trouble my readers. Before I went, I inquired his name from one of the servants, and it immediately occurred to me that I had seen it in the list of those twenty-six who are mentioned as the leaders of the Swiss who defeated the Burgundians, and whose monument is carved in a solid rock at Morat. Two engravings of the monument were in the rooms we occupied, and I had amused myself with reading over the names. I am no aristocrat myself, heaven knows! and, if a country should be benefited, and liberty obtained, by the overthrow of the aristocracy, the sooner it is done the better; but when we see, as in Switzerland, the aristocracy reduced to keeping village inns, and their inferiors, in every point, exerting that very despotism of which they

complained, and to free the people from which was their pretence for a change of government, I cannot help feeling, that, if one is to be governed, let it be, at all events, by those who, from the merits of their ancestors and their long-held possessions, have the most claim. Those who are born to power are not so likely to have their heads turned by the possession of it as those who obtain it unexpectedly; and those who are above money-making are less liable to be corrupt than those who seek it. The lower the class that governs the worse the government will be and the greater the despotism. Switzerland is no longer a patriarchal land. Wealth has rolled into the country; and the time will come when there will be a revolution in the republic. Nothing can prevent it but all the cantons being vested in one central government, instead of so many petty oligarchies, which will tire out the patience of the people. I parted from my noble host, and will do him the justice to say, that his bill was so moderate, compared to the others paid in Switzerland, that I almost wished that all the inns in the cantons were held by the nobility—that is, provided they would follow his example. His wine was excellent, and, I suspect, was laid in long before the sign was hung up at the door.—*Confessions of Ralph Restless, in the New Monthly Magazine.*

HINTS TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Beneath our skin we have little glands, which are for the purpose of secreting oil. This oil is poured out over the surface of the body. We are so foolish in this country as to shave off our beards. The reason why this is so difficult and unpleasant an operation, is, because we do not perform it in the proper way. This fatty fluid constitutes a formidable obstacle to the edge of the razor; but if gentlemen would only take the trouble to wash their faces with soap and water, before they lather their faces, so as to remove this matter, they would find the razor pass over their faces much easier. This oily matter is intimately connected with the bulbs of the hair. When we pull out these hairs others will grow out of these bulbs. As we get old the bulbs seem to lose their power, to a certain extent, and the hair which was black becomes white. Many persons, particularly ladies, do not like to have white hairs, and try to hide this testimony of approaching age. Now, it is astonishing how earnestly people strive to appear young, and what miseries they will endure to attain that object. When a lady wishes to have her hair dyed she sends for the hair-dresser in the evening. He takes a very strong alkaline solution, and washes her hair with it to extract all the grease out of it. Having wiped the hair dry, he takes the hair between his fingers, and soaks it with a metallic paste, containing a preparation of lead. This being done, he rolls up the hair, covers it with a wet piece of blotting paper, and encloses it in a waterproof cap. The lady goes to bed, sleeps with her hair in this state. In the morning the hair-dresser comes and combs out the hair, which is then a beautiful glossy black. Some ladies undergo this operation three times a year. This process, however, injures the bulbs of the hair, and the hair ceases to grow altogether, a just punishment to those who would oppose nature. We find, that nature will not be interfered with.—*Dr. Epps's Lectures on Physiology.*

COMPARISON OF ROME AND NEW YORK.—In the comparison of Rome and New York we cannot help thinking, despite Mr. Cooper's patriotism, that the Americans are hardly dealt with:—"The Roman despises the Yankee, and the Yankee despises the Roman; one, because the other is no thing but a man who thinks only of the interests of the day; and this, because that never seems to think of them at all. The people of the Eternal City are a fragment of the descendants of those who, on this precise spot, once ruled the world; of men surrounded by remains that prove the greatness of their forefathers; of those to whom lofty feelings have descended in traditions, and who, if they do not rise to the level of the past themselves, do not cease to hold it in remembrance; while the great emporium of the west is a congregation of adventurers collected from the four quarters of the earth, that have shaken loose every tie of birth-place, every sentiment of nationality or of historical connection; that know nothing of any traditions except those which speak of the Whittingtons of the hour, and care less for any greatness but that which is derived from the largeness of inventories. The first are often absurd, by confounding the positive with the ideal; while the last never rise far enough above the lowest of human propensities to come within the influence of any feeling above that which marks a life passed in the constant struggle for inordinate and grasping gain. 'Dollar, dollar, dollar, dollar; lots, lots, lots, lots!' I repeat, that the earth does not contain two towns that, in their histories, habits, objects, avocations, origins, and general characters, are so completely the converse of each other as Rome and New York. If the people of these two places could be made, reciprocally, to pass a year within each other's limits, the communion would be infinitely salutary to both; for, while one party might partially awake from its dream of centuries, the other might discover that there is something valuable besides money."—*Cooper the American's Italy.*