



# Newfoundlander

No. 568.

THURSDAY, June 14, 1838.

Sixpence.

**On Sale.**

BY  
**DANIEL FOWLER,**  
Received Ex *Hazard, Neptune, and Devon,*  
COD SEINES of the following sizes—70x  
100, 60x90, 56x80, 55x75, 50x70,  
45x70  
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.

**Potatoes and Oats.**

**RICHARD HOWLEY**  
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.

**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 PAINT?  
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.

BY  
**BAINE, 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.

**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.

**ON SALE.**

**Richard Howley**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED,  
Per *NILE* from LIVERPOOL,  
1000 Pair best Yorkshire  
**BLANKETS,**  
Which being a consignment will be sold at Cost  
and Charges by the Bale.  
ALSO, A QUANTITY OF  
**INDIGO COATINGS,**  
Well worth the attention of Tailors.  
AND NOW LANDING Ex *HABERDINE,*  
**8 Bales Bridport Wares,**  
viz.  
Herring Nets, 40, 45, and 50 rans.  
Cast Nets, St. Peter's, Shore and Sed Lines  
Twines, Shoe Thread, &c.  
May 24.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**

Have for Sale  
**SUPERIOR Sydney COALS,**  
Lime, Roach and Slack,  
In Bulk and in Casks of different sizes, will be  
delivered at any part of the town or suburbs at  
short Notice.

ALSO,  
SPARS, for masts, yards, topmasts, &c.  
Hardwood Timber,  
Bowsprit Pieces  
10 M. seasoned Billets  
1 Ship's Boat.  
R. BRINE & Co.  
May 17.

**NOW LANDING**  
AT THE WHARF OF  
**BULLEY, JOB & Co.**  
Ex *Barque CATO* from NEWCASTLE  
**Best Walsend**  
**COALS.**

N. B.—Families can be supplied on very accom-  
modating terms, and free of Cartage.  
May 24.

**42 PUNCHEONS** fine fla-  
vored RUM

Now landing from the *Brig IMPROVEMENT.*  
AND  
Per *Ship WILLIAM PARKER* from Hamburg,  
1600 Bags 1st, 2d, and 3d quality BREAD  
400 Barrels Superfine FLOUR  
200 Firkins BUTTER  
OATMEAL, PEASE, LEATHERWARE, &c.  
May 17. BLAND & TOBIN.

**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.  
April 19.

AT THE FACTORY,  
**HERRING NETS**  
Of all sizes, and of the best manufacture. NETS  
of any description made to order at the shortest  
possible notice  
May 24.

**Notices.**

**Portugal Cove Road!**

**Stage Coaches VICTORIA, VELOCITY,**  
and **CATCH.**  
THE Proprietors of these Coaches having made  
arrangements conducive to the greater  
comfort and convenience of Passengers, by having  
Luggage-Carts, &c. &c., to accompany them, beg  
leave to inform the Public that they have now  
commenced running—starting from the *Commer-*  
*cial Hotel* for the Cove every morning at 9 o'clock,  
and for *St. John's*, immediately after the arrival  
of the Packets.  
TERMS.—Passengers.....5s.  
Luggage over 20lb. weight cannot be carried  
without a reasonable charge.  
N. B.—All Letters, Parcels, Luggage, &c. &c.  
intended for *Conception Bay* to be left at the *Com-*  
*mercial Hotel*, where Passengers will please apply  
to secure the Coaches.  
St. John's, May 31.

**DR. CARSON** having returned from his visit  
to the United Kingdom his Professional  
Advice may be obtained Individually or in Con-  
sultation.  
Dr. CARSON's practice will be exclusively as a  
Physician.  
BILLIES, May 3d, 1838.

**To Architects.**

**TENDERS** for the ERECTION of a COLO-  
NIAL 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 in-  
spected, and all particulars obtained, by apply-  
ing to

FREDERICK ELLIOT,  
Clerk to the Commissioners,

**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 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.

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.

**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.

**DINNER TO THOMAS DIBDIN, Esq.**

On Wednesday last the friends and admirers of  
Thomas Dibdin, now a veteran in literature, met  
to celebrate the anniversary of his birth, and in-  
vited him to dinner for that purpose; the entertain-  
ment was ordered at Evans's Grand Hotel, Covent  
Garden, and was served in capital style, with ex-  
cellent wines, &c. The company present amount-  
ed to fifty gentlemen, amongst whom were General  
Hodgson, Captain Paton, R. N., Major Read,  
Captain F. Moore, Captain Macdonald, Dr. Out-  
ram, Messrs. Finché, Dance, Roll, Samuel Lover,  
&c. Lord Tenterden and the Hon. Edmund  
Byng were unable to attend, but sent their sub-  
scriptions; the latter gentleman was to have taken  
the chair, but his absence precluding this precon-  
certed arrangement, Mr. Lover, after much solici-  
tation, was prevailed on to accept the post of  
honour.

After her Majesty the Queen; the Royal Fami-  
ly; and the Army and Navy were drunk, Mr.  
Lover rose, and requested the indulgence of the  
company for any deficiency in his fulfilment of the  
duties of the Chair, as he was quite unprepared for  
the post to which the company had done him the  
honour to call him. He touched rapidly and  
briefly upon the merits of Mr. Thomas Dibdin, and  
his claim to the gratitude of his fellow men, for the  
amusement he had afforded them. But (said the  
Chairman) it is not merely on his own merits that  
Mr. Dibdin claims the consideration of English-  
men—he has an hereditary right to their affections  
and gratitude, for to the lyric powers of his father,  
the Navy of Great Britain, in its most glorious  
days, is deeply indebted. Dibdin helped to achieve  
the victories of Great Britain. There is a beauti-  
ful and touching passage of scripture in the bap-  
tismal service, which says, speaking of the new-  
born boy, "happy is the man who hath his quiver  
full of them—he shall not be afraid to meet his  
enemy at the gate;" and Britain, claiming Dibdin  
for her son, might well exclaim, "happy is the  
nation who hath her quiver full of such, she need  
not be afraid to meet her enemy at the gate." His  
songs cheered the sailor in his labours, and  
reconciled him in his wants; there was no situation  
in which the genius of Dibdin had not presupposed  
him, and furnished an appropriate lyric. In his  
hour of rest, as he tossed off his allowance, the  
song of "There's nothing like grog," made the  
draught sweeter, and in that social hour many a  
fond recollection of country and home awakened  
the holier sympathies of his nature, and made the  
sailor a better man; but, suddenly, the tear would  
be dashed from his eye, as some bolder strain was  
awakened, and the same poet who had softened  
the heart, made the eye of the British tar glisten  
with the hopes of future glory. And when the  
hour of battle did arrive, the spirit of Dibdin  
helped to hurl vengeance on the foe—or, if the  
storm swept the ocean, the sailor "on the high and  
giddy mast," looked down on the yawning wave  
below ready to engulf him; and even in that  
dreadful hour, when the hurricane howled around  
him, the foaming waters and the tropic tempest  
thundering o'er his dizzy senses, even then the  
song of Dibdin cheered his heart, and amid the  
fierce roaring of the storm, the verse of the poet,  
like the voice of a saving angel, came and whis-  
pered above the blast—

"There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,  
To keep watch for the life of poor Jack."

Need he say more to entitle the son of that great  
man to the kindly tribute paid him this day? Mr.  
Lover then briefly wound up his address, of which  
we have given but a slight sketch. It was recei-  
ved throughout with cheers, and Mr. Dibdin's  
health was drunk with all the honours.

Mr. Dibdin rose amid loud plaudits, and thanked  
Mr. Lover for his kindness in taking the Chair at  
a moment's notice, and for the many touching allu-  
sions made to his father's memory. Mr. Lover, he  
said, was a man who courted many mistresses  
among the Muses, and no lover should be more  
satisfied, for wherever he had paid his addresses  
his suit had been heard, and both in the fine arts  
and in literature success had awaited him. He  
spoke of the delight it was in his old age to receive  
this tribute of respect and affection from the rising  
generation, and while, he said, in some cases "the  
sins of the father were visited upon the children,"  
it was his happy privilege, that the honours due to

the father were continued to the son.

The company separated at an early hour, after having spent a charming evening.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MAY.

(Abridged from the *New Monthly Belle Assemblée*.)

Hats of every description have the brim considerably reduced in size—that is to say, over the forehead, where it does not stand out near so much as in the winter; it is, however, still deep at the sides, descends very low, and is brought very forward on the cheeks.—Crape hats, which, generally speaking, make their appearance a good deal later in the season, are at present very numerous; the favorite colours for them are rose, white and straw; some few of them are lilac and green, but these colours are too generally unbecoming to be much in favour.—Bonnets have suffered the same diminution in size as hats; those of the drawn kind are not so numerous as last year; all that have yet appeared have the crowns trimmed with ribbon, and the interior of the brim ornamented either with *gerbes* of flowers, or with a small tuft of flowers lightly mingled with blonde lace.

The reign of mantalets is likely to last for some seasons yet to come, but those of winter have decidedly disappeared; they are succeeded by mantalets corresponding with the robe, of silk only, by muslin ones lined with silk, and lastly by coloured silk ones trimmed with black or white lace.—Summer shawls, both of China crape and *filet du soie* have appeared. The first are totally different from any that have yet been seen; they are no longer figured in the loom, but embroidered either in coloured silks, or in silks a shade darker than the shawl; those worked in coloured silks are present bouquets of beautiful flowers with forms and tints that almost rival those of nature, but they are not so much in vogue as those embroidered in silk of one kind only.—Pelisses will, without a doubt, be the most in favour for the promenade during the summer, for when it grows too warm for silk ones, they will be replaced by those of muslin—at present silk ones afford but little novelty.—There is no decided alteration in the forms of robes in dinner dress, those of satin and velvet are laid aside; they are succeeded by silks trimmed with flounces.—*Tulle* crape, and India muslin will be adopted for evening dress—the latter, indeed, is expected shortly to be in favour both for morning and evening dress. Caps and crape hats, are adopted for dinner parties.

**Public Promenade Dress.**—Green pelerine pelisse, the corsage of the shawl form wraps to one form, and is finished with a frill of plain pèkinet, scalloped at the edge; this trimming is continued down the front; sleeve *a la Duchesse d'Orleans*; drawn bonnet of white *pou de soie*, the interior of the brim is trimmed with sprigs of blush roses, the crown with ribbon.

**Carriage Dress.**—Robe of blue figured gros de Naples, a high corsage, and Victoria sleeves; lace *colle-rette* hat of the finest Italian straw of the demi-gypsy shape; the interior of the brim is trimmed with violets and blond lace; the crown is adorned with *follets*.

**Morning Dress.**—Robe of lemon-coloured gros de Naples, worked muslin pelerine of two falls, trimmed with English lace; bonnet *a la Fermiere* of embroidered *tulle*, trimmed with pink ribbon and *gerbes* of flowers.

**Dinner Dress.**—Robe of lilac blue *pou de soie*, the corsage half high and turning over to form a lappel, which, as well as the front of the skirt, is trimmed with the same material. white crape hat, a round shape, the interior of the brim decorated with roses, and a twisted band of ribbons; the edge is finished with a *tulle ruche*; a very rich ribbon tied in a knot at the side adorns the crown.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 30.

THE CORONATION.

The Marquis of Londonderry inquired whether there was to be any alteration of the time fixed for the coronation, and whether the coronation was to be conducted agreeably to the former plan?

Viscount Melbourne said it was intended to defer the coronation for a day or two, but to fix it in the same week, the postponement being in consequence of an objection to the day as the anniversary of the death of George IV. He did not think there was much weight in this objection, inasmuch as there was hardly a day in the year that might not be traced to be the anniversary of some melancholy event. With regard to the second question, it was not the intention to depart from the ceremonial as announced in the proclamation; by adhering to it, precedent would not be violated, while fatigue to her Majesty and expense to the country would be avoided.

MAY 1.

In answer to a question from the Marquis of Londonderry,

Lord Melbourne said the procession would be precisely similar to that which took place on the coronation of William the Fourth, and would be from the Palace to the Abbey.

The Marquis of Londonderry—And am I then distinctly to understand there will be no banquet? Lord Melbourne—No, none. (Great laughter.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 30.

THE CORONATION.

Sir R. Inglis said, that as it appeared by the *Gazette* that there would be no banquet at the approaching coronation, he was anxious to know any procession would take place, by which the public at large would be enabled to witness some portion of that interesting ceremony.

Lord John Russell said it was not intended that the coronation should take place in the same manner as in the reign of the late Sovereign William the Fourth; but he would add further, that there would be a procession from the Palace through the streets to Westminster Abbey. He should state now, as his Hon. Friend had asked the question,

that her Majesty had approved of the advice which had been offered to her, and that it would be formally settled at a Council soon to be held, that the coronation would take place on the 28th June, instead of the day originally fixed. (Hear, hear.)

NEGRO EMANCIPATION—A HINT TO THE MINISTRY.

In the *British Emancipator* of Wednesday se'night, there is a leading article which clearly evinces the feeling entertained by the great and influential body of individuals whose organ it is, on the conduct of the Ministry, in regard to the emancipation question.

After strongly animadverting on a recent case of atrocity in Jamaica, in which eleven females were tied with cords to a treadmill for twenty-four hours, until one was taken down dead and the rest dreadfully mangled, the article says—"And such is the system which the House of Commons, on the 30th of March, determined not to abolish but to modify! And shall a decision like this be final? The nation cheated and plundered; the guiltless slaves outraged, tortured, and murdered! Cupidity, falsehood, and pride only triumphant, and triumphant under the screen of British law! Shall not the heart of the nation swell?—shall not the voice of the nation raise higher and louder than ever?—and wax louder and higher till a government shall be found not autocratic like that of Russia, nor democratic like that of the United States—but resting on the affections of an enlightened and generous people, and willing to yield to that loyal people's prayers, and at one blow to harldown every remaining vestige of the foul and loathsome charnel-house of accursed slavery?"

Now for our parts we have never been able to perceive any valid reason why the present Ministry should have perilled, not only their own position, but the very progress of reform itself, by yielding to the wishes of a few unprincipled West Indians, who would be the very first persons to turn them out of office, if they had the power to do so. The fact is undeniable, that their conduct in the emancipation question has not raised them in the estimation of that part of the country who have all along been their wellwishers and supporters; and it is little better than folly to persevere in a similar course, in the face of the denunciations hurled at them in some of the largest public meetings ever assembled in this country, and also through the press, and those too coming from their own friends, while they in the meantime are playing into the hands of their enemies. We hope and trust that their most uncalculated opposition to this just and holy course will be withdrawn, and that they will at least allow public indignation to sweep away the whole system which, but for them, it might have done before now.

If you make love to a widow, who has a daughter twenty years younger than herself, begin by declaring you really thought they were sisters.

The Queen has given directions that the debts of her father, the late Duke of Kent, shall be paid out of the privy purse.

The American House of Representatives have voted 100,000 dollars (£24,000) to the heirs of Fulton, the original founder of steam navigation.

Last week at a Church in Hull, a youthful couple appeared at the hymeneal altar, and during the reading of the service, on the bridegroom producing the ring, the bride expectant was found to be in a profound sleep.

Colonial.

QUEBEC, May 15.

Yesterday morning the Telegraph announced a line-of-battle ship as having passed the station at Grosse Isle.—She proved to be Her Majesty's Ship Malabar, 74 guns, Captain Edward Harvey, having on board the 71st Highland Light Infantry—a Regiment whose good conduct and marked discipline is still warmly remembered in this Province. About two the noble vessel, with all sail set, made her appearance coming round Point Levy, and pursued her onward course till, when off Hunt's Wharf, the anchor was dropped at about three o'clock. As soon as the ship was brought to, the bugles of the gallant corps poured forth in mellow notes the beautiful and touching air of "Auld Lang Syne." The well-known notes drew a concourse to the wharves, and three hearty cheers at its conclusion, assured the hardy warriors that "Auld acquaintance were not forgot,—nor the days of Lang Syne." The return of this fine corps to Canada is a subject of general congratulation, and the only regrets we yesterday heard expressed were that Quebec was not to be their station, and that the crowded state of the Garrison prevented even their landing to wait steamboat conveyance to Montreal, on their way to their ulterior destination.

The Port of Quebec now, on the 15th May, presents an appearance, unequalled at any former similar period. Two ships of the line, one of the crack frigates—the fastest sailer in the Navy—two large troop ships, and one hundred and fifty merchantmen, form a spectacle equally pleasant and gratifying, and draw crowds of persons to the wharves and batteries overlooking the river.—*Mercury*.

The 34th Regiment, it is reported, is about to be stationed at Niagara (U. C.), and the 24th to come down from Upper Canada to this Province.—*Montreal Courier*.

THE QUEEN'S CORONATION!

On the 28th of June, the Capital of the Empire will present a scene of unequalled splendour, and of the heartfelt rejoicing of a mighty and free people, in honour of the Queen. There is something at once animating and sublime in the Coronation of the lawful and illustrious Heiress of these Realms, ascending her Throne, amid the unanimous acclaims of the most enlightened, opulent, and powerful Nation on the face of the earth. It is the triumph of the constitution—the guarantee for the peaceful preservation of all that is dear to us as British subjects. In no corner of the Empire, least of all, in these favoured and loyal Colonies, ought so glorious a day to pass unhonoured. The deep-seated and cordial feeling of attachment to the Parent State, her beneficent and protecting energy, laws, and institutions, should animate every tongue, and kindle every countenance. It is understood that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and his Council are to proclaim it a holiday. Let it indeed be a holiday of the heart! confined to no class, embracing every rank and order, and communicating to the lowly and poor, as well as to the highest, the enjoyment of an *Universal festivity*.

A few of those who are animated by this feeling, formed themselves into a *Provisional Committee*, and after various plans had been discussed, it was the general sense, as the day is to be celebrated by a grand Review, that tents, under proper regulations, should be opened on the Common, for the gratuitous distribution of refreshments, that some of the manly and innocent sports usual on such occasions in the Mother Country, should be introduced, while the Regimental Bands, and Highland Bagpipe, should enliven the scene, and make the air redolent of music and of mirth; and that the evening should be illustrated by a succession of splendid fireworks, which all might enjoy.—*Halifax Acadian Recorder*.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) June 14, 1838.

By the *Cicely* from Torquay, there are English dates to the 24th ult., but like all the papers recently received from Britain, they are particularly dull and uninteresting.

We have papers to June 1, by the *Hazard*, from Halifax. We perceive it is intended that the Coronation day (28th inst.) shall be quite a gala occasion there. Various arrangements were being entered into by the town's-people of Halifax for the celebration of the day, and the whole proceeding, we understand, is likely to be on a scale of splendour hitherto unparalleled in the annals of Nova Scotian festivities.

The opening of the Legislature will, in conformity with His Excellency's Proclamation, take place on Wednesday next.

Exchange-Rooms, 2 o'clock.

Thursday, May 31, 1838.

By the Schooner *Marie Dolphin*, Hamil, 18 days from Quebec, we learn that a 74 gun ship, supposed to be the *Hastings*, was seen on the 15th inst. 90 leagues from Quebec. H. M. Pique was also seen two days afterwards, and took a pilot from the *Marie Dolphin*.—*Novascotian*.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to issue a commission under the Great Seal, appointing the undermentioned Gentlemen to be her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Central District of this Island, viz.—

The Hon. Henry John Boulton, the Hon. Augustus Waller Des Barres, the Hon. Edward Brabazon Brenton, the Hon. Archibald Walker, the Hon. James Simms, the Hon. James Crowley, the Hon. James Morton Spearman, the Hon. John Dunsecomb, the Hon. William Thomas, the Hon. John Bayley Bland, the Hon. John Sinclair; Peter Weston Carter, Charles Simms, John Livingston McKie, James Fergus, Thomas Bennett, Edward Mortimer Archibald, James M'Bride, Joseph Noad, Newman Wright Hoyles, Robert Job, Nicholas Gill, Patrick Morris, Charles Fox Bennett, John Jennings, and Patrick Doyle, Esquires.

His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint Charles Simms, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, one of the above named Justices of Her Majesty's Peace, to be a Police Magistrate at St. John's, in the room of James Blaikie, Esq., deceased.

His Excellency has also been pleased (under the provisions of the Colonial Act 3 Wm. 4, cap. 7) to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's, viz:—

Newman Wright Hoyles, John Butler Bulley, Thomas Williams, Patrick Morris, and Ewen Stabb, Esquires.—*Gazette*.

WAR OFFICE, May 5.—GARRISONS.—Capt. J. A. WIEBURG, on the half-pay unattached, to be Fort Major at St. John's, Newfoundland, vice PATERSON, who resigns.

ARRIVALS.—In the *St. Patrick*, from Liverpool, Mr. Wenman (of Birmingham).—In the *Hazard*, from Halifax, Mr. J. Lawson.—In the *Cicely*, from Torquay, Mr. J. Rendell.

The *Mary Anne*, Tucker, from Dartmouth for this port, sailed on 21st ult.

Died, on Saturday last, Mr. RICHARD WENMAN GREEN, son of the late Fort Major Green, aged 34 years.—His funeral took place yesterday numerously and respectfully attended.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWFOUNDLANDER.]

SIR,—An appointment which has recently taken place, having given rise to much discussion, out of which have grown some observations which I cannot regard otherwise than as attempts to cast reflections upon the character of the natives of this country, particularly with reference to their efficiency to fill certain situations becoming vacant from time to time—I trust a few observations on the subject which I shall offer, may be deemed not unsuitable at the present moment.

From the time of the establishment in this country of places of emolument and trust, up to the present, the system upon which such places have been universally bestowed would almost warrant the belief that some secret penal code was in existence rendering the natives of the country disqualified for the incumbency of situations under the Crown. At the time of the establishment of the exclusive system (if I may so use the terms referring to that period) there were, to be sure, many obvious and good reasons to justify its existence,—the colony was then in an infant state—the population composed principally of emigrants from England, Ireland and Scotland—and the country afforded no facilities for the cultivation of the talents of the native youth, who, comparatively few in number, were, in consequence of the disadvantages under which they laboured, incapable of performing such duties as devolve upon persons holding official situations;—but what a change has been brought about in this respect: we now have a large native population, amongst whom are to be found persons of intelligence, in every way possessed of qualifications to fit them for the discharge of duties attaching to offices of responsibility and trust. But though the change I have here adverted to is undeniable—though the charge can no longer with justice be advanced that we are disqualified either by want of natural ability, or by the absence of a fair share of intellectual culture;—no corresponding change has been effected in that system which owed its origin to a state of things far different from that which now exists. Were any disposition manifested by which it might be seen that the unjust principle of exclusion now so long in operation would be likely soon to wear away with the disappearance of those circumstances by which it was called into existence, and that a new order of things would supersede it, more suited to the altered condition of the Country, I would willingly say 'wait, leave the matter to those whose wisdom will point out to them that course the justice of which must be obvious to all;—but no disposition has been shown such as that which I have already pointed, though occasions for its manifestation have frequently presented themselves: the same decided hostility to Natives of the Country, which has ever characterised the Crown appointments, still continues in all its original vigour. But let it not be imagined that from any approval of such a state of things has the subject been so seldom brought before the attention of the public; the Natives have long looked on patiently, though their feelings on the subject have partaken but little of complacency—but there is a point beyond which seeming indifference and silence become reprehensible—a longer continuance in apathy will bespeak a satisfaction that matters should remain as they are, and it is quite superfluous in me to say that the longer the evil is permitted to remain, the more difficult does its extinction every day become.

At present, two-thirds at least of the situations now held in this Country could be filled by Natives quite as efficiently, and in many cases with a greater degree of capability than some possess by whom Natives have actually been displaced. And here I would beg to be understood:—the Natives of the Country seek for nothing for which their attainments and qualifications do not render them fully eligible,—all they look for is a preference in cases where they can advance pretensions equal to those of any foreign competitors. But I am persuaded they are beginning to be awakened to the injustice of that principle which has so long prevailed, and to know also that there are certain privileges to which they have a *natural and unquestionable right*, and which they will want neither inclination or ability to advocate and defend.

I am, &c.,

A NATIVE.

St. John's, June 13, 1838.

Shipping Intelligence.

Custom-House

Port of St. John's.

VESSLS (ENTERED.)

- June 7.—Abeona, Jenett, Teignmouth—40 tons salt, 88 coils cordage, and sundry merchandise.
- St. Patrick, Evill, Liverpool—976 coils cordage, 20 boxes soap, and sundry merchandise.
- Isabella, Wright, Hamburg—500 bags bread, 400 bls. flour, 207 firkins butter, 90 bls. oatmeal and pease, and sundries.
- Alpha, Farrell, Bridgeport—79 tons coal.
- William Rufus, Bennett, P. E. Island—55 M board, 40 M shingles.
- Eliza, Hartly, Bridgeport—74 tons coal.
- 8.—Europe, Cato, Hamburg—2028 bags bread, 50 bls. pork, 426 bags bran, and sundries.
- 9.—Oberon, Broeklebank, Hamburg—799 bags bread, 500 bls. flour, 9 M. bricks.
- Mermaid, M'Clure, Porto Rico—165 puns. molasses, 135 cwt. sugar.
- Harriet, Kennedy, P. E. Island—350 bls. potatoes, 1600 bushels oats.
- Mosley, Crawford, Newcastle—297 tons coals, 20 bls. potatoes, 476 boxes glass.

Neptune, Darrell, Porto Rico—124 puns. molasses, 49 hhd. and 39 tierces sugar.  
Galatea, Fanlam, Lisbon—330 tons salt, 25 tons coal.  
11.—Isabella, Meagher, Sydney—102 tons coal.  
Kingdove, Wilmott, Hodensleben (Denmark)—1233 bags bread, 949 bls. flour, 472 bls. pork, 125 firkins butter, 145 bls. oatmeal and pease, 6 half and 5 qr. pipes geneva.  
Coeley, Mardon, Copenhagen—1200 bags bread, 627 bls. flour, 150 bls. pork, 700 bags wheat.  
Victory, Fitzgerald, Sydney—95 tons coal.  
12.—Schr. Trial, Martin, Sydney—73 tons coal.  
Brig Adonal, Ritchie, Sydney—90 chaldrons coal.  
Schr. Hazard, Crowell, Halifax—25 M. lumber, 20 bls. apples, and sundries.  
Schr. Dolphin, Boudrot, Bay Verte and Arichat—22 head cattle, 30 tubs butter.  
Schr. Grand Turk, Ingham, Demerara—54 puns. rum, 52 puns. molasses.

**VESELS (LOADING.)**  
June 12.—Schr. Emily, Liverpool.  
Schr. Larch of the Morrell, Follett, London.  
Brig Traveller, Wright, Bathurst.  
**VESELS (CLEARED.)**  
June 7.—Sibella, Musgrove, Sydney—sundries.  
Annabella, Madigan, Sydney—ballast.  
Viatic, Allan, Bathurst—ballast.  
8.—Surprise, Harvey, Liverpool—84 tuns seal oil, 5 M. seal skins, 2 tuns blubber.  
Robert Burns, Maychell, Quebec—ballast.  
James Denniston, Batson, Quebec—ballast.  
12.—Schr. Pictou, Clarke, Halifax—4000 gals. seal oil, 176 bls. herring, 3 qr.-casks wine.  
Barque Cato, Ormiston, Quebec—ballast.  
13.—Schr. Mary, Deagle, P. E. Island—sundry merchandise.  
Schr. Hibernia, Neale, P. E. Island—12 bls. sugar, 67 bls. herring, and sundry merchandise.  
Schr. Jabez, Tuzo, Barbados—1298 qtls. cod fish.  
Schr. Nine Sons, Price, St. Michaels—1000 qtls. cod fish, 300 bls. herring.  
Brig John's Fox, Quebec—ballast.  
Schr. Native, Hall, Cork—2000 qtls. cod fish.

Sales by Auction.

To SHOPKEEPERS, &c.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At 11 o'clock,

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY

JAMES CLIFT,

BLACK, Blue, and Brown, Superfine and Fine

Blue Pilot Cloths  
Blanketing, Flannels, Blankets  
Merinos, Bombazines, Silks  
Bed Tick, Toweling  
Flat Canvass  
Fustians and Muleskins  
Cotton Drawers  
Virginia Shirts  
Men's Black Hose

And sundry other Articles, which will be particularized in future advertisements, well worth the attention of Purchasers, as they will be offered low.

June 11.

TO-MORROW.

(Friday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

EWEN STABB,

4 Hhds. contg. 800 lbs. Ginger Bread

500 Lbs. prime Shoulder Leather

98 Westphalia Hams

12 Cases Geneva

2 Hhds. Porter

3 Marble Chimney Pieces.

June 14.

WANTED TO CHARTER OR HIRE FOR THE SEASON.

Two or Three well-conditioned

**VESELS**

of from 100 to 140 tons each.

R. BRINE & Co.

May 17.

Wanted.

A Schooner's Trip of

**GREEN FISH,**

to be delivered at Labrador.—Apply to

May 17.

WESTON HUNT.

FRESH IRISH

**PORTER.**

The Subscribers HAVE FOR SALE

**STOUT PORTER,**

At 47s. 6d. per Tierce,

Just received Ex HORE from Waterford.

R. BRINE & Co.

May 31.

Notices.

**TENDERS** will be received by the Subscriber until **FRIDAY**, the 29th Inst., at noon, For repairing the Road, &c., leading from the West-end of the Town to Mr. Palk's House, River Head.

For repairing the Road from Mr. Palk's House to Waterford Bridge.

For making and repairing that part of the Fresh-Water Road situate between the Episcopal Church and Mr. Barnard's House.

For repairing the Road from the Barrens to Upper Long Pond, by Michael Allen's (junior) Farm.

For repairing, opening, and making the Road from Brine's Bridge to the eastern end of Upper Long Pond, by Rennie's Mill.

For making and repairing the Road from the King's Bridge to the White Hills.

For levelling, draining and making that part of the Topsail Road, situate between Thomas Cane's house and the Seventh-mile-post.

For making and draining that part of the old Placentia Road, situate between Dunscomb's Bridge and Pearl's Eastern gateway.

For clearing, draining and making that part of the same Road situate between Pearl's Eastern gateway, and the West-end of Purcell's Marsh.

For opening Drains on that part of the Holy Road Road situate between the Gullies and Holy Road.

For opening Drains on the Bay of Bulls Road situate between that part already drained, near "Goose Marsh," and the South Western end of Bay of Bulls Long Pond.

For opening Drains on that part of the Topsail Road near Brazzel's Pond and Neil's Pond.

For opening that part of the Road to Holy Road, near Topsail, situate between "Miller's Brook," and that part already opened about midway between Topsail Pond and Neil's Pond.

N. B.—Sections and Specifications may be seen at the Office of

JAMES DOUGLAS.

Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners.

June 11.

THE ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL will receive Sealed Tenders until One o'clock, p. m., on **MONDAY**, the 25th June, instant, for the Supply of

**900 Barrels Superfine FLOUR,**

either of Copenhagen, Hamburg, or American growth, to be deposited at the Queen's Stores of Forts William or Townshend, at the expense in the Contractor, there to be subject to approval by the Customary Board of Military Officers, and warranted to keep good eight months after survey.

The import duty will be remitted to the Contractor. The first delivery of 150 barrels to be made by the 25th JULY; the second 150 about the 1st SEPTEMBER; 450 early in NOVEMBER, 1838; and the remaining 150 Barrels by the 1st MAY, 1839.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a Letter from two responsible persons (to be approved by the senior Commissariat Officer), engaging to become bound with the party tendering, in the penal sum of £400, Sterling, for the faithful performance of his Contract.

The price to be stated in words at length, in Sterling, per Barrel of 196 lbs. net weight.

Payment will be made after each delivery, in British Silver Money,—or, at the option of the senior Commissariat Officer, in Bills on the Treasury, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. Sterling due.

COMMISSARIAT.

St. John's, 1st June, 1838.

ON SALE.

**Warren & Wheatley**

OFFER FOR SALE.

400 Bls. fine and superfine FLOUR

10 Puns. heavy retailing MOLASSES

AND

Ex *Huberdine* and *Abeona* from Teignmouth, Prime Devonshire manufactured CIDER, in Hhds. and Pipes, a splendid article to bottle

Also, by the *Abeona*,

A first rate English built PHEATON, with Pole and Shafts to suit one or two Horses.

OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,

Cheshire and Trunked CHEESE

Best Cognac BRANDY; at 12s. per gallon

Ladies Prunella BOOTS & SHOES

Children's do. do. do.

Gentlemen's fine Summer SHOES

And a large and varied assortment of Staple and Fancy

**Manufactured GOODS,**

which they offer at their usual Low Prices.

June 7.

BY

**Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co.**

Ex *CARRS*, from HAMBURGH,

**818 Bags BREAD,**

**380 Firkins BUTTER.**

June 7.

ON SALE.

**W. & H. THOMAS' Co.**

OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the Brig *Mermaid* from

Porto Rico

CONSISTING OF

160 Puns. best retailing Molasses

2 Hhds. and 66 Bls. fine Muscovado Sugar.

June 14.

THE CARGO

Of the *TRAVELLER*, from HAMBURGH,

Consisting of

BREAD, FLOUR,

OATMEAL, BUTTER,

BARLEY, PEASE, &c.

FOR SALE BY

**J. Dunscomb & Co.**

June 14.

**T. & J. Brocklebank**

OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the Brig *OBERON*, from Hamburg,

Viz:—

500 Bls. Superfine FLOUR

799 Bags 1st and 2nd quality

BREAD

9000 BRICKS.

June 14.

BY

**JOHN CUSACK**

300 BARRELS Superfine Copenhagen

FLOUR

50 Do. do. do. PORK

250 Bags 1st and 2nd quality BREAD

Fish taken in Payment.

June 7.

4w.

BY

**SAMUEL MUDGE,**

BREAD 2nd & 3rd quality

FLOUR Superfine

BUTTER, PEASE, OATMEAL, &c.

Ex *John's* from Hamburg,

ALSO.

7 Hhds. Prime CIDER

10 Do. M. Cock's ALE

800 Feet Elm BOARDS

CANVASS & HEMP.

Ex *Native*, &c, from Teignmouth,

June 7.

AT THE STORES OF

**CODNER & JENNINGS,**

PORT WINE, in Pipes, Hhds. and Qr.-casks

Table Sherry, at 28 dollars per Qr.-cask

Prime ditto, at 48 to 80 dollars per ditto

(The above partly in Bond)

Halifax Porter, (fresh)

400 Coils Cordage, Shroud and Road laid of all sizes

50 Coils Spun yarn, Houseline, Amberline, and Marline

100 Barrels Stockholm and Coal Tar

50 Ditto ditto Pitch

100 Bolts Canvass, No. 1 to 8

200 Pieces Flat ditto

10 Crates Earthenware

Lime in Casks of various sizes

Shoulder Leather

Fishing and Deck Boots

Ladies' Cork Soled Shoes

Barvils

A large assortment of Blanketings and Serges

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER

Shop & Store

**GOODS,**

Together with an extensive assortment of

**Bridport Manufactures,**

CONSISTING OF

Cod and Caplin Seines of various dimensions

Herring, Mackerel, and Cast Nets

Lance Bunts

Lines and Twines of all descriptions.

May 31.

BY

**SAMUEL MUDGE**

IMPORTED from Bridport, and other parts of

England—

8 COD SEINES, 75 x 50, 70 x 50

6 CAPLIN Ditto, 49 x 26, 40 x 24,

36 x 22, 35 x 20

3 Salmon Nets, 56 x 60, 60 x 50, 68 x 32

120 Herring Nets, 30, 40, 50, 60 rands, 2 1/2, 2 3/4 & 2 1/2 inch

50 Cod Nets, Cast Nets, Lance Bunts & Cod Bags

150 Dozen Shore, Sed, Jigger, Bank and Hambro Lines

Salmon, Salmon Trawl, Trawl, Seal, Genging, Herring, Sewing and Sail Twine

350 Pair 7 by 10 qr. Blankets

120 Pieces Serges and Blanketing

130 Boxes and Half-boxes Soap

4 Bags good Coffee, 100 Pair Men's and Boys' Shoes.

Also,

A few Dozen

**CHAMPAGNE.**

May 17.

@ 42s.

ON SALE.

**Desirable Investment.**

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE INTEREST for the unexpired Term of 26 years, from the 31st October Next, of and in those STONE & BRICK BUILDINGS and PREMISES situate on the south side of Water Street, now in the occupancy of Dr. O'DWYER, Mr. WM. HART, and Messrs. M'BRIDE & KERR.

ALSO,

For the unexpired term of 35 years from the 1st November next, of and in that STONE PREMISES situate on the South side of the said Street, and now in the occupancy of Mr. PATRICK MULLOWNEY.

The said BUILDING and PREMISES yield a profit rent of £158 sterling, per annum. If the interest in the above mentioned Property is not disposed of by the 1st of August next, it will, on that day, be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

The Terms of Payment will be made accommodating to the Purchaser. A considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on Mortgage on the Premises.

For further particulars apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

May 31.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES—

- 10 PUNS. high-proof Demerara Rum
- 2 do. do. Old Jamaica do.
- 10 Ditto Bright Molasses
- 6 Hogsheads Sugar
- 6 Qr.-Casks Old Port Wine
- 3 Qr.-Casks Old Tenerife do.
- 5 Hogsheads Cape Madeira do.
- 2 Pipes Catalonia do.
- 10 Hogsheads Devonshire Cider
- 24 Hogsheads English, Irish and Scotch Ale
- 15 Tierces Irish Porter
- Superior Brandy and Gin in Bond.
- 1 Cask Old Irish Whiskey
- 20 Qr.-Chests assorted Teas
- 5 Bags Coffee
- 30 Boxes Raisins
- 40 Firkins Butter
- 25 Sides Bacon
- 50 Westphalia Hams
- 1 Hogshead Loaf Sugar.
- Soap, Candles, and a variety of other articles.

AND, TO LET,

That substantial STONE HOUSE in Queen street now undergoing repairs and painting. For further particulars enquire of

JAMES CULLEN,

Opposite Messrs. Rennie Stuart & Co.'s

May 24.

**Samuel Codner**

HAS RECEIVED

Per sundry Vessels,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**Bridport GOODS,**

Viz:—

- COD Seines, Assorted sizes
- Caplin Seines, Cod Bags
- Herring, Salmon, and Cast Nets
- 350 Dozen Shore, Jigger, and Sed Lines
- Roping, Sail, Genging, Sewing,
- Trawl, Seal, Salmon Trawl, } TWINES,
- and Herring
- AND ON HAND,
- Devonshire Ale, in hhd. and half hhd.
- Soap, Candles
- Cordage, Oakum, Nails
- Shoulder and prime Butt Leather
- Fishing and Deck Boots
- Shoes, English and Hamburg manufacture
- Pitch, Tar, Varnish, Ochre
- Paints of different Colour
- Bar Lead
- Linseed Oil, raw and boiled.
- Spirits Turpentine, 1 @ 2 gallon Jars
- Capboard, Coopers' Rush

ALSO,

2 New Lumber Boats

30 Tuns New Oak Puncheons.



Poet's Corner.

THE SAILOR'S GRAVE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Our bark was out—far, far from land  
When the fairest of our gallant band  
Grew sadly pale, and waned away  
Like the twilight of an autumn day.  
We watched him through long hours of pain,  
But our cares were lost, our hopes were vain:  
Death-struck, he gave no coward alarm,  
For he smiled as he died on a messmate's arm.

He had no costly winding-sheet,  
But we placed a round shot at his feet,  
And he slept in his hammock as safe and sound  
As a King in his lawn shroud, marble-bound.  
We proudly decked his funeral vest  
With the English flag about his breast;  
We gave him that as the badge of the brave,  
And then he was fit for his sailor's grave.

Our voices broke—our hearts turned weak—  
Hot tears were seen on the brownest cheek  
And a quiver played on the lips of pride  
As we lowered him down the ship's dark side;  
A plunge—a splash—and our task was o'er;  
The billows roll'd as they rolled before;  
But many a rude prayer hallow'd the wave  
That closed above the sailor's grave.

ESTIMATE OF THE CHARACTER AND GENIUS OF SCOTT.

(FROM THE SPECTATOR.)

The amiable tempter, the equal mindedness of the author of Waverley, was a constant theme; but in reality, *Scotus* like *Diabolus*, was only good-tempered when pleased. The flood of success which attended him through the first half century of his life, furnished little occasion for displaying any of the common infirmities of men in this respect; but it occasionally breaks out in private matters; and though he continued sociable with Jeffrey after the critic had given a severely just estimate of his poetry in the *Edinburgh*, yet he took it in dudgeon *en famille*, and immediately set about getting up a rival in the *Quarterly*. His booksellers, who doubtless knew him well, seemed unwilling to hint at any falling-off in the intermediate novels; and when a stern necessity compelled them in later times to state their opinions, the truth fell harshly on his ear, and operated unpleasantly both upon temper and mind. The notion that politics never influenced his conduct is also dissipated—a greater political zealot never existed; and his zeal, strange to say, was undiminished by time and a wide worldly experience, though the kindness of individual Whigs, during his misfortunes, mollified his fury for a time. His kindly disposition, in his better mood, has not been exaggerated; but there is a letter, written in reference to poor Terry after his ruin and paralysis, which, though full of sound advice, has a plain and pervading under-current of “keep him away from Abbotsford.” His letters to “high people” display a forced and constrained manner, springing perhaps from his feelings of feudal reverence; but he had a healthy disregard of fine and exclusive society. He found and thought its frequenters bores; and felt the greatest enjoyment in the natural jollity of his primitive equals, or of persons somewhat below that grade.

The fulness of the present work also displays in a high degree Scott's vast capabilities of mental labour. In this, all things considered, he seems to have stood alone. The mere mechanical task of penmanship was not small, but when we couple the quantities with the nature of his productions—not abridgments or reproductions, but original works—look at the readable nature of everything which flowed from his pen—and bear in mind his unceasing manner of composition, without pause or thought, as if he were a literary machine, or a man doomed to write—he appears a miracle. The only approach to him is in the case of Voltaire.

In his personal character, the passions or feelings of the man like the writings of the author, seem to have been deficient in depth. Scott had in him none of the intensity which characterises the hero of tragedy. On the contrary, he exhibits the hardness of a man of the world. The death of old friends, unless it interfered with his passing comforts, or operated as a warning, seems to have produced upon him the effect of a mere occurrence. Nor had he much sympathy with the sentiment of others. He speaks, in his *Diary of Ballantyne's* prolonged grief on the death of his wife, with feelings nearly allied “to contempt;” and he seems to have had no compunction in quarrelling with old friends, when his exalted position should have lifted him above the reach of petty provocations. His break with James Ballantyne—“the old school-fellow”—the man “who sinks his own ruin in contemplating mine”—is only excusable on the plea of falling health and the querulousness of growing years on both sides, with the *genus irritabile* on the part of the author. This absence of feeling Scott was accustomed to fancy stoicism. But it was not philosophy, quelling the deepest

feelings of humanity, but a humanity somewhat superficial, and which had got pretty well case-hardened by time, prosperity, and self opinion. Most kings, and George the Fourth especially have been perfect disciples of Zeno in this line.

Of Scott's religion, which had been questioned, Mr. Lockhart speaks in cautious and rather general terms. But in this last volume (page 107) there is an explicit avowal of belief in Christianity, grounded on its moral effects. In more than one place, Scott avows or intimates his conviction of a future state of being; and when, on his last return to Abbotsford, he expressed a wish to be read to, and Mr. Lockhart inquired what book, he answered, “There is but one.” With particular doctrines, or even the broad discriminating mysteries of the Christian faith, he does not seem to have troubled himself.

THE AUTOGRAPHS OF SHAKSPEARE.—An original and undoubted autograph of the great dramatic bard is about to be submitted to sale by auction. This curious signature is in a volume once the property of the poet. The volume is “Montaigne's Essays.” It is in good preservation, excepting that the fly-leaf is a little injured by damp and is loose. This autograph is spelt “Shakspeare,” having no *a* in the second syllable, a mode of spelling the name which that very able commentator, Mr. Malone, always contended to be the legitimate one, although, in deference to common usage, he has in his own edition of Shakspeare's plays preserved the common mode of spelling the name.

ANECDOTE OF WATERLOO.—Colonel Blair told us that at the commencement of the Battle of Waterloo there was some trouble to prevent the men from breaking their ranks. He expostulated with one man—“Why, my good fellow, you cannot propose to beat the French alone?” “You had better keep your ranks.” The man, who was one of the 71st, returned to his place saying, “I believe you are right, Sir, but I am of a very hot temper.”

THE CORONATION.—A new proclamation consequent upon the report of the privy council on the ceremonial of the coronation has been promulgated. It being the advice of the council that solemnity should be as much abridged and economical as might be compatible with the solemnity of the occasion her Majesty notifies as follows:—“It is our royal will and pleasure, that such part only of the solemnity and ceremony of our royal coronation, as is usual upon the coronation of the kings and queens of this realm, solemnized in Westminster Abbey, shall take place; and we do further by this our royal proclamation, signify and declare that we do dispense upon the occasion of this our coronation, with the procession, and with the services and attendances of all persons who, by ancient custom or usage, or in regard of their tenures of any manors, lands, or other hereditaments, do claim, and are bound to do and perform, any services at the time of the coronation, which, according to ancient custom or usage, are to be performed in Westminster Hall, or in the procession; such dispensation, nevertheless, to be altogether without prejudice to the rights and prerogatives of our successors, kings and queen's of this realm, to demand and require the performance of the said several services at any future coronation of the kings or queen's of this realm.”

ANECDOTE OF BYRON.—“I was,” says Sir W. Knighton, “Lord Byron's medical attendant for some time previously to his marriage. One morning on making him my accustomed visit, I found the table at which he was writing covered with printers' proof sheets, scraps of manuscript verses, &c. On my being announced he neither raised his head nor the pencil from the paper he was rapidly scribbling, but said, “Be so kind as to take a book and be silent for two minutes.” A longer time had scarcely elapsed when he threw down the pencil with an air of satisfaction, exclaiming, “I have done it at last.” He apologised for claiming a poet's indulgence, saying that the last four lines of that stanza had given him more trouble than the whole poem besides, adding, “The right words came into my head just as your carriage drove up.” His lordship then rose, and, with a smile, said abruptly “Knighton, what do you think I am going to do? I am going to marry.” I replied, “I am sorry to hear it, my lord.” “The d—l you are! And why should I not?” “Because I do not think you are constituted to be happy in a married life.” He looked grave, and, after a pause, said, “I believe you are right, but the ladies think otherwise (alluding to his sister, Mrs. L.) However, the die is cast; for I have presented myself in due form to the lady's papa. I had an amicable reception. The only personal question put to me was, when I was mounting my horse, Sir Ralph called after me, “Pray, my Lord, how do you pronounce your name? Birron, or Byron?” I replied, “B Y, Sir, spells by all this world over.”—*Memoirs of Sir W. Knighton.*

TWENTY MINUTES.—“When I was about leaving Liverpool for America,” said Mathews, to a professional friend, “I asked the Yankee Captain, as we were lying in the stream, what detained us, that we were not off? He answered ‘The mail, Sir.’ I inquired when it was expected? ‘In about twenty minutes,’ was the reply. In an hour or two the mail came on board; and when we had moved but a little distance, then there was another stop. ‘What is this for?’ said I. ‘We are wait-

ing for a pilot,’ quoth the master. ‘How long before he will be on board?’ was my next question. ‘In about twenty minutes,’ was the answer again; and so it was all the way over. If there was a gale, it never was calculated to last more than twenty minutes: that space of time was likewise the estimated duration of a calm; and one poor fellow, blue and white with active sea sickness, was told to keep good heart, for it might not last more than twenty minutes! When I arrived at New York, after numerous provoking delays, and had become fairly established at my lodgings, there comes up a waiter, in hot haste, with ‘Mr. Mathews! Mr. Mathews! you can't stay here no longer, sa!’ ‘What is the matter?—the reason?’—‘Why can't I?’ ‘Cause, sa, the Sheriff has issued his *shash a-rarrar*, and the red flag is out o' the winder, and they're gwyn' to sell out, sir!’ ‘Well, when must I go?’ ‘Why, sa, I s'pect you'd better be gettin' away in about twenty minutes!’ And thus,” continued Mathews in his fretful, querulous manner, “was it, from the moment I set my foot in America. You'd hardly believe it, yet I had just returned from calling to see an old friend, who was very kind to me on my former visit. ‘Where is Mr. B.?’ said I, to the servant. ‘He is dead, Sir!’ ‘Dead! dead! How long since did he decease?’ ‘I should think about twenty minutes, Sir!’ was the answer. In short,” concluded the inimitable mimic, “there is nothing that cannot be, and is not done, in the United States, in twenty minutes!”

HOWITT'S RURAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.—From a work that has already attained a degree of popularity commensurate to its merits, we extract a passage which, by “force of contrast,” will enable our Metropolitan readers to form some idea, however faint, of the luxuries enjoyed by one portion of the community, purchased as they are, by the misery and privations of a more useful class. The picture is painfully true, and we merely direct public attention to

THE MANSION OF THE RICH MAN—AND THE COTTAGE OF THE LABOURER.

What a mighty space lies between the palace and the cottage in this country! Ay, what a mighty space between the mansion of the private gentleman, and the poor labourer on his estate! To enter the one: to see its stateliness and extent; all its offices, out-buildings, gardens, green-houses, hot-houses; its extensive fruit walls, and the people labouring to furnish the table simply with fruit, vegetables, and flowers; its coach-houses, harness-houses, stables, and all the studs draught horses and saddle horses, hunters and ladies' pads, ponies for ladies' airing-carriages, and ponies for children, and all the grooms and attendants thereon: to see the water for fish, the woods for game, the elegant dairy for the supply of milk and cream, curds and butter, and the dairymaids and managers belonging to them: and then to enter the house itself, and see all its different suites of apartments, drawing-rooms, boudoirs, sleeping rooms, dining and breakfast rooms; its steward's, housekeeper's, and butler's rooms; its ample kitchen and larders, with their stores of provisions, fresh and dried; its stores of costly plate, porcelain, and cooking apparatus of a hundred kinds; its cellars of wine and strong beer; its store of linen; its library of books; its collections of paintings and engravings and statuary, the jewels, musical instruments, and expensive and interminable nicknackery of the ladies; the guns and dogs; the cross-bows, long-bows, nets, and other implements of amusement of the gentlemen; all the rich carpeting and fittings up of day rooms, and night rooms, with every contrivance and luxury which a most ingenious and luxurious age can furnish; and all the troops of servants, male and female, having their own exclusive offices, to wait upon the person of a lady or gentleman, upon table or carriage, or upon some one ministrations of pleasure or necessity—I say, to see all this, and then to enter the cottage of a labourer, we must certainly think that one has too much for the insurance of comfort; or the other must have extremely too little. If the peasant can be satisfied with his establishment, and the gentleman could not tell how to live without his, one would be almost persuaded that they could not be of the same class of animals. Knowing, however, that they are of the same species, it only shows of what elastic stuff human nature is made—into what a nutshell it can compress its cravings, and how immensely it can expand itself when the pressure of necessity is withdrawn. When we go into the cottage of the working man, how forcibly are we struck with the difference between his life and our own. There is his tenement of, at most, one or two rooms. His naked walls; bare brick, stone, or mud floor, as it may be: a few wooden, or rush-bottomed chairs; a deal, or old oak table; a simple fire-place, with its oven beside it, or, in many parts of the kingdom, no other fire-place than the hearth; a few pots and pans—and you have his whole abode, goods and chattels. He comes home weary from his out-door work, having eaten his dinner under hedge or tree, and seats himself for a few hours with his wife and children, then turns into a rude bed, standing, perhaps, on the further side of his only room, and out again before daylight, if it be winter. He has no one to make a fire in his dressing room, to lay out his clothes, to assist him in his toilet; he flings on his patched garments, washes his face in a wooden or earthen dish at the door; blows up the fire, gets ready his own breakfast, and is gone. Such is the routine of his life,

from week to week, and year to year; Sundays and a few holidays, are white days in his calendar. On them he shaves, and puts on a clean shirt and better coat, drawn from that old chest which contains the whole wardrobe of himself and children; his wife has generally some separate drawer, or band-box, in which to stow her lighter and more fragile gear. Then he walks round his little garden, if he have it; goes with his wife and little children to church or meeting; to sit with a neighbour, or have a neighbour look in upon him. There he sits, his children upon his knee, and tells them how his father used to talk to him. This is cottage life in its best estate—in its unsophisticated and unpauperised condition. He has no carriages, no horses, no cards of invitation, or of admittance to places of amusement: none of the luxuries, fascinations, or embellishments of life belong to him. It is existence shorn of all its spreading and flowering branches, but not pared to the quick. This is supposing the father of the family is sober and industrious;—that he is neither a pot-house haunter, a gambler at the cockpit, a boxer, a dog-fighter, a poacher, an idle, rascally, and demoralised fellow, as thousands are. This is supposing that he brings home his week's wages, and puts them into the hands of his wife, as their best guardian and distributor, saying—“Here my lass, this is all that I have earned; thou must lay it out for the best; I have enough to do to win it.” And what are these wages, out of which to maintain his family, aided by the lesser earnings of his wife, by taking in washing, helping in harvest-fields, charring in more affluent people's houses, and so on; and the earnings of the children in similar ways, or in some neighbouring factory? His own probably amount to 9s., or at most 12s.; and if his family be large, and there are several workers among them, the whole united earnings may reach 20s. per week, a sum which will hardly find other men wherewith to pay toll bars or purchase gunpowder—a sum which we throw away, repeatedly on some bauble; and yet on this will a whole family maintain life and credit for a week, ay, and on much less too. In this little hut, which we should hardly think would do for a cowshed or a hay loft, and to which the stables of many gentlemen are real palaces, is the poor man packed, with all his kindred lives, interests and affections; and so he carries on the warfare of humanity, till He, who is no respecter of persons, calls him to stand side by side, before his throne, with the rich man who “has fared sumptuously every day.” Such are “the short and simple annals” of thousands and tens of thousands in these kingdoms; and yet what fine strapping fellows spring up in these little cabins; men who have tilled the soil of England, and wielded at home her mechanic tools, and borne her arms abroad, till their industry and genius, under the direction of higher minds, have raised her to her present pitch of eminence; and what sweet faces and lovely forms issue thence on Sunday to worship, to village feast and dance; or are seen by the evening passer-by in the light of the ingle, amid the family group, making some smoky-raftered hut a little temple of rare beauty, and of filial or sisterly affection. I often thank God that the poor have their objects of admiration and attraction; their domestic affections and their family ties, out of which spring a thousand simple and substantial pleasures; that beauty and ability are not the exclusive growth of hall and palace; and that, in this country at least, the hand of arbitrary power dare seldom enter this charmed circle, and tear asunder husband from wife, parent from children, brother from sister, as it does in the land of slavery. Yet our new poor laws have aimed a deadly blow at this blessed security; and till the sound feeling of the nation shall have again disarmed them of this fearful authority, every poor man's family is liable, on the occurrence of some chance stroke of destitution, to have to their misfortune, bitter enough in itself, added the tenfold aggravation of being torn asunder, and immured in the separate wards of a poverty prison. The very supposition is horrible; and if this system, this iron and indiscriminating system—a blind tyranny, knowing no difference between accidental misfortune and habitual idleness, between worthy poverty and audacious imposition, between misfortune and crime, be the product of philanthropy, may philanthropy be sunk to the bottom of the sea. But the cottage life I have been speaking of is that of the better class of cottagers—the sober and industrious peasantry; but how far short of this condition is that of millions in this empire.

THE UNDERSTANDING.—The several degrees of understanding which men possess, and its strength, are owing to their strength of constitution; for if the least indisposition or illness is sufficient to render the generality of men incapable of continued attention, and it is this continued attention that increases the understanding, it must be evident that it is some insensible malady that creates incapacity, and that it does not arise from any other cause. Nature gives an equal capacity to all, and if one man have less than another, it is owing to the disorder of our frame.

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