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THE NEWFOUNDLANDER

No. 569.

THURSDAY, June 21, 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 POTATGES
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, C'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.

BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Ex HARMONY from New-York,
200 Barrels Prime BEEF.
EDGEcombe 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.
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 20th. 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,

Wanted.

A Schooner's Trip of
GREEN FISH,
to be delivered at Labrador.—Apply to
May 17. WESTON HUNT.

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 Hogsheads, Bricks
Teneriffe and Canary Wines
800 Barrels Scotch Potatoes, in excellent order
Souchang, 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.

POLITICAL NON-EXISTENCE OF WOMEN.

One of the fundamental principles announced in
the Declaration of Independence is, that govern-
ments derive their just powers from the consent of
the governed. How can the political condition of
women be reconciled with this?
Governments in the United States have power
to tax women who hold property; to divorce them
from their husbands; to fine, imprison, and exe-
cute them for certain offences. Whence do these
governments derive their powers? They are not
"just," as they are not derived from the consent of
the women thus governed.
Governments in the United States have power
to enslave certain women; and also to punish other
women for inhuman treatment of such slaves.
Neither of these powers are "just;" not being
derived from the consent of the governed.
Governments decree to women in some States
half their husbands' property; in others one-third.
In some, a woman, on her marriage, is made to
yield all her property to her husband; in others,
to retain a portion, or the whole, in her own hands.
Whence do governments derive the unjust power
of thus disposing of property without the consent
of the governed?
The democratic principle condemns all this as
wrong; and requires the equal political represen-
tation of all rational beings. Children, idiots, and
criminals, during the season of sequestration, are
the only fair exceptions.
The case is so plain that I might close it here;
but it is interesting to inquire how so obvious a
decision has been so evaded as to leave to women
no political rights whatever. The question has
been asked, from time to time, in more countries
than one, how obedience to the laws can be re-
quired of women, when no woman has, either ac-
tually or virtually, given any assent to any law.
No plausible answer has, as far as I can discover,
been offered; for the good reason, that no plausi-
ble answer can be devised. The most principled de-
mocratic writers on government have on this sub-
ject sunk into fallacies, as disgraceful as any advo-
cate of despotism has adduced. In fact, they have
thus sunk from being, for the moment, advocates of
despotism. Jefferson in America, and James Mill
at home, subside, for the occasion, to the level of
the author of the Emperor of Russia's Catechism
for the young Poles.
Jefferson says, "Were our State a pure demo-
cracy, in which all the inhabitants should meet to-
gether to transact all their business, there would
yet be excluded from their deliberations,
"1. Infants, until arrived at years of discretion;
"2. Women, who, to prevent deprivation of
morals, and ambiguity of issue, could not mix pro-
miscuously in the public meetings of men;
"3. Slaves, from whom the unfortunate state of
things with us takes away the right of will and of
property."
If the slave disqualification, here assigned, were
shifted up under the head of Women, their case
would be nearer the truth than as it now stands.
Woman's lack of will and of property, is more like
the true cause of her exclusion from the represen-
tation, than that which is actually set down against
her. As if there could be no means of conducting
public affairs but by promiscuous meetings! As if
there would be more danger in promiscuous meet-
ings for political business than in such meetings
for worship, for oratory, for music, for dramatic
entertainments,—for any of the thousand transac-
tions of civilized life! The plea is not worth ano-
ther word.
Mill says, with regard to representation, in his
Essay on Government, "One thing is pretty clear;
that all those individuals, whose interests are in-
volved in those of other individuals, may be struck
off without inconvenience. . . . In this light,
women may be regarded, the interest of almost all
of whom is involved, either in that of their fathers
or in that of their husbands."
The true democratic principle is, that no per-
son's interests can be, or can be ascertained to be,
identical with those of any other person. This
allows the exclusion of none but incapables.
The word "almost," in Mr. Mill's second sen-
tence, rescues women from the exclusion he pro-
poses. As long as there are women who have nei-
ther husbands nor fathers, his proposition remains
an absurdity.
The interests of women who have fathers and

husbands can never be identical with theirs, while there is a necessity for laws to protect women against their husbands and fathers. This statement is not worth another word.

Some who desire that there should be an equality of property between men and women, oppose representation, on the ground that political duties would be incompatible with the other duties which women have to discharge. The reply to this is, that women are the best judges here. God has given time and power for the discharge of all duties; and, if he had not, it would be for women to decide which they would take, and which they would leave. But their guardians follow the ancient fashion of deciding what is best for their wards. The Emperor of Russia discovers when a coat of Arms and title do not agree with a subject prince. The King of France early perceives that the air of Paris does not agree with a free-thinking foreigner. The English Tories feel the hardship that it would be to impose the franchise on every artizan, busy as he is in getting his bread. The Georgian planter perceives the hardship that freedom would be to his slaves. And the best friends of half the human race pre-emptorily decide for them as to their rights, their duties, their feelings, their powers. In all these cases, the persons thus cared for feel that the abstract decision rests with themselves; that, though they may be compelled to submit they need not acquiesce.

It is pleaded that half of the human race does acquiesce in the decision of the other half, as to their rights and duties. And some instances, not only of submission, but of acquiescence, there are. Forty years ago, the women of New Jersey went to the poll, and voted, at state elections. The general term, "inhabitants," stood unqualified;—as it will again, when the true democratic principle comes to be fully understood. A motion was made to correct the inadvertence; and it was done, as a matter of course; without any appeal, as far as I could learn, from the persons about to be injured. Such acquiescence proves nothing but the degradation of the injured party. It inspires the same emotions of pity as the supplication of the freed slave who kneels to his master, to restore him to slavery, that he may have his animal wants supplied, without being troubled with human rights and duties. Acquiescence like this is an argument which cuts the wrong way for those who use it.

But this acquiescence is only partial; and, to give any semblance of strength to the plea, the acquiescence must be complete. I, for one, do not acquiesce. I declare that whatever obedience I yield to the laws of the society in which I live is a matter between, not the community and myself, but my judgment and my will. Any punishment inflicted on me for the breach of the laws, I should regard as so much gratuitous injury; for to those laws I have never, actually or virtually, assented. I know that there are women in England who agree with me in this—I know that there are women in America who agree with me in this. The plea of acquiescence is invalidated by us.

It is pleaded that, by enjoying the protection of some laws, women give their assent to all. This needs but a brief answer. Any protection thus conferred is, under woman's circumstances, a boon bestowed at the pleasure of those in whose power she is. A boon of any sort is no compensation for the privation of something else; nor can the enjoyment of it bind to the performance of anything to which it bears no relation. Because I, by favour, may procure the imprisonment of the thief who robs my house, am I, unrepresented, therefore bound not to smuggle French Ribbons? The obligation not to smuggle has a widely different derivation.

I cannot enter upon the commonest order of pleas of all;—those which relate to the virtual influence of woman; her swaying the judgment and will of man through the heart; and so forth. One might as well try to dissect the morning mist. I knew a gentleman in America who told me how much rather he had a woman than the man he is; a professional man, a father, a citizen. He would give up all this for a woman's influence. I thought he was mated too soon. He should have married a lady, also of my acquaintance, who would not at all object to being a slave, if ever the blacks should have the upper hand; "it is so right that the one race should be subservient to the other." Or rather, I thought it a pity that the one could not be a woman, and the other a slave; so that an injured individual of each class might be exalted into their places, to fulfil and enjoy the duties and privileges which they despise, and, in despising, disgrace.

The truth is, that while there is much said about "the sphere of woman," two widely different notions are entertained of what is meant by the phrase. The narrow, and, to the ruling party, the more convenient notion is that sphere appointed by men, and bounded by their ideas of propriety;—a notion from which any and every woman may fairly dissent. The broad and true conception is of the sphere appointed by God, and bounded by the powers which he has bestowed. This commands the assent of man and woman; and only the question of powers remains to be proved.

That woman has power to represent her own interests, no one can deny till she has been tried. The modes need not be discussed here: they must vary with circumstances. The fearful and absurd images which are perpetually called up to perplex the question,—images of women on woosacks in England, and under canopies in America, have nothing to do with the matter. The principle being once established, the methods will follow, easily, naturally, and under a remarkable transmuta-

tion of the ludicrous into the sublime. The Kings of Europe would have laughed mightily, two centuries ago, at the idea of a commoner, without robes, crown, or sceptre, stepping into the throne of a strong nation. Yet who dared to laugh when Washington's super-royal voice greeted the New World from the presidential chair, and the old world stood still to catch the echo?

The principle of the equal rights of both halves of the human race is all we have to do with here. It is the true democratic principle which can never be seriously controverted, and only for a short time evaded. Governments can derive their just powers only from the consent of the governed.—*Miss Martineau's Society in America.*

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF THE FRENCH CONSPIRATORS.

The trial of Hubert and those implicated with him, commenced on Tuesday, the first day's sitting being occupied chiefly with the reading of the act of accusation. The following is a list of the accused:—Hubert, a smart-looking young man with a keen eye, yet of a feminine countenance, and totally devoid of any indication of malignity or ferocity. He is a carrier by trade. Mademoiselle Grouvelle is what would be termed in London a genteel-looking woman. She was well dressed; her handsome bonnet of white satin, with artificial flowers, and her handsome blonde *coilette*, being in perfect keeping with the rest of her costume, which was, in short, that of a gentlewoman. She shook hands with her advocate (M. Chauvin Beillard) on entering the Court, and subsequently bowed to or acknowledged friends or acquaintances in different parts of the hall. M. Leproux is a gentlemanly man of 26 or 27 years of age. He is a supplementary Judge of the Civil Tribunal of Vervins. Vauquelin is a tall, respectable, military-looking man of 46 years. Valentin has a patch over one eye, if he have two, for he is said to have pulled one from the socket, in order to disfigure himself, and belie his *signalement* in the records of the police. Annat and Girod are common-place persons. Steuble, who from his connexion with the affair, and the extensive information respecting it which he has given and retracted, is a personage to whom frequent reference will be made in the course of the trial, is a young fellow of three and twenty, apparently not so old, and perfectly *bête* in appearance. From the warmth of Hubert's manner towards him, and his acting as his interpreter, it was surmised that at present they perfectly understand each other, and that some curious scenes will occur in the progress of the drama. The names of the other accused individuals are:—Jean Vincent Giraud, 35 years of age, tradesman's clerk; Antoine Napoleon Annat, 35 years of age, carrier; Leon Didier Valentin, 24 years of age, student in law. The Jury, together with two supplementary Jurymen, having been sworn, the President, M. Delahaye, proceeded to put the usual preliminary questions to the prisoners, as to their names, ages, &c. The President then informed the prisoners that they were accused as follows:—viz.: Grouvelle, Hubert, and Steuble, of having concerted and deliberated on a plot; 1st, for attempting the King's life; 2d, for destroying and changing the form of Government; which plot had been followed by acts committed for the carrying it into execution; and the other prisoners of having been accomplices in the said plot. The names of the witnesses, 91 in number, were then called over, and certain measures ordered to be adopted with regard to several who did not appear.

No new or interesting fact was elicited by the examination of Hubert, Steuble, Mlle. Grouvelle, and the other prisoners on Wednesday. The absurdity of the Judge interrogating the accused was never more evident. Hubert vaunted his republicanism. He accused M. Zangiacomi, who had first examined him, of being so enlightened and impartial Judge. He admitted having read the writings of St. Just, and complained that common labourers were brutes, because they could not read. The worthy President of the tribunal, M. Delahaye, could not tolerate these observations of the prisoner, though true and simple enough. And at last Hubert told the Judge that there was no fairness of discussion between them, because the Judge had the law of September at his back. Steuble, the German mechanic, seems not to have two ideas; and certainly Mlle. Grouvelle could not have selected a more brute pair of instruments.

On Thursday Hubert's trial was suspended in consequence of Giraud, one of the accused, having been attacked in the morning with congestion of the brain. M. Auvity, the physician of the *Conciergerie*, being ordered by the President to visit the prisoner, and report his state to the Court, returned shortly afterwards, and said that Giraud would not be in a condition to be present at the proceedings for some days. The President accordingly adjourned the Court over to Friday. On leaving the dock Mademoiselle Grouvelle exclaimed, "Poor Giraud!—he will die! The tortures of solitary confinement will have killed him!"

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) June 21, 1838.

On yesterday, agreeably to the Governor's Proclamation, the opening of the Legislature took place at the Court House. Soon after two o'clock His Excellency arrived attended by his *cortège*—viz., Major Law, R. V. C., Major Fraser, R. A.,

Asst.-Commy.-General Eppes, Fort-Major Rice, Captains Jeffares and Bindon, and was received at the Court House Gate by a Detachment of the Royal Veteran Companies under charge of Lieut. Saunders. A signal was immediately given announcing His Excellency's arrival, which was responded to by a Salute of 21 Guns from Fort Townsend; and His Excellency having taken his seat on the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was directed to desire the attendance of the House of Assembly. Several Ladies attended in the Council Chamber, to witness the ceremonies, whose presence added not a little to the interest with which such proceedings are usually invested. His Excellency on the arrival of the Hon. Speaker and Members of the Assembly, delivered in a distinct and animated manner the following SPEECH:

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Council: Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—

It gives me particular pleasure to meet you on this day, the auspicious anniversary of our beloved Sovereign's accession—may your labours contribute to the fulfilment of Her Majesty's ardent desire for the prosperity and happiness of this important colony.

I shall have the honor of laying before you the copy of a despatch from Lord Glenelg, by which you will learn that the Queen has been graciously pleased to offer her Royal Mediation for the settlement of those differences between the Council and the House of Assembly, which last year unfortunately prevented the passing of any appropriation act.

I feel confident that an adoption of the measures suggested by her Majesty will obviate similar misunderstandings in future, and afford the best means of securing a satisfactory application of the public funds.

My remarks at the opening of the last session respecting the acts for the relief of disabled seamen, fishermen, and other persons, and for the encouragement of education, I beg once more to offer to your consideration. I must also renew the recommendation to your favour and protection of the Hospital at River-head, the benefit of that institution having become more and more apparent.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—

I shall immediately transmit to you copies of despatches in answer to your late addresses to Her Majesty or to Her Majesty's Government.

In consequence of the peculiar and painful incident attendant on the prorogation, I have found myself compelled during the recess to assume the responsibility of issuing warrants for such sums as were indispensably necessary for the administration of justice, for the reception and support of pauper patients in the Hospital, and for relief to the poor in cases of extreme destitution.

The way in which I have done this will, I hope, be found entirely consistent with the respect due to the Legislature and to the undoubted privileges of the House.

The deficiency of seed potatoes, owing to a scanty crop and early frost in 1837, was pleaded under my observation in such a manner as rendered it impossible for me to withhold considerable assistance in alleviation of a want so serious and so pressing, and which might otherwise have occasioned results in the highest degree calamitous.

The estimates for the approaching financial year shall be prepared without delay,—those for the year about to expire are already in your possession.

It is, I am sure, unnecessary to enforce the expediency of my being promptly enabled to pay up the fixed salaries, and to discharge the various outstanding claims upon the Government.

I am desirous to regal your attention to my former suggestion as to the propriety of making provision for a stipendiary magistrate at the Burgeo Islands, and I would propose a like arrangement for La Poille, a place apparently of increasing importance, and where the recent appointment of a Custom House Officer has proved advantageous to the revenue.

My recommendation for the establishment of a Colonial Vessel, I must also earnestly repeat, and I shall lay before you a letter from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State bearing upon this in conjunction with other important matter.

The defective state of the Jail and Court House of this town has been frequently brought to your notice.

It is barely requisite for me to mention that the revenue act, unless extended, will cease on the 18th of November next.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—

I invite your attention to a despatch from my Lord Glenelg of the 3rd of January, on the subject of Crown Lands. You will observe under what limitations I am therein permitted to assent to an act for their future regulation.

Until such an act be presented for my acceptance, or till the end of this session, I shall adhere to existing rules; but should no legislative enactment be made, I am directed, as you will perceive, to pursue a new system, in the alienation of the Lands of the Crown.

I have to recur to my former proposition for a revision of the 5th Wm. 4th, 2d sess., c. 3, and of the 4th Wm. 4th, 2d sess., c. 6, with reference to the probable expediency of their consolidation into one act.

In connection with this subject the report of the commissioners for the regulation of statute labour, which was last year submitted to you, I again recommend as worthy of particular and favourable attention.

The act for the more speedy abatement of nuisances seems likewise capable of improvement, and on this point I shall supply you with transcripts of a communication from the police-magistrates of St. John's.

A review of the present scale of fees is much to be desired. It would perhaps be advisable that certain

public functionaries should have a sufficient salary totally independent of fees which, in such case, might, with a rateable reduction for collection, be carried to the general account; and that every description of service for which officers can claim remuneration, as well as the amount of remuneration, should be ascertained by law.

I will only further occupy your time to say that on the topics to which I have adverted, or on others which may be discussed either in the Council or in the House of Assembly, I shall be happy to afford such information as I possess, and to facilitate your operations to the utmost of my power.

The House of Assembly having retired, His Excellency left the House attended as before.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—JUNE 20.

Mr. SPEAKER having taken the Chair, read to the Assembly a Copy of His Excellency's Speech.

Mr. KENT, in a speech of some length, then moved for a Committee to prepare an Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session. He considered the Speech a harmless production,—he believed the Governor meant well to the Country. The observation of His Excellency on the subject of Crown Lands were extremely gratifying, inasmuch as it showed that the Delegates had effected this change, which he was satisfied would lead to a satisfactory adjustment of this long-contested point, and which the Assembly have been so desirous to have placed on a more equitable and legitimate footing.

On motion, the House then adjourned until Monday next.

A remarkable case of spontaneous combustion occurred upon one of the quays of the London dock during the loading of the Schooner *Fox*, which should operate as a warning to masters of vessels in taking in Freight. One of the bales of goods intended for shipment on the *Fox* having been deposited, as is usual, on the quay, was discovered to be on fire without any visible cause of ignition, and upon ripping open the package it was found to consist of oil skin jackets, waicoots and trousers, &c., put up in an undried state. Had the package been put on board, and had the vessel gone to sea, a most calamitous result would undoubtedly have happened. We have no doubt that the destruction (by fire) of the brig *Charles*, belonging to Messrs. C. F. Bennett & Co., which we noticed a few weeks since, arose from combustion of a similar nature; and the circumstance should operate as a very serious and powerful warning.—*Ledger.*

FLOATING LIGHT AT DEMERARY.

The Committee of Pilotage of Demerary hereby notify to masters of vessels bound to this port, that yesterday, the 12th March, 1838, there was moored off this Bar a FLOATING LIGHT VESSEL, with a fixed white circular light, in three and a half fathoms at low water spring tides, and in exactly seven degrees North latitude, and 57° 59' West longitude. The Light-house on shore, at the port of Demerary, bearing S. W. by S.,—distance twelve miles.

All vessels inward bound will be supplied with a Pilot from said Floating Light, upon their heaving to for that purpose. And it is also notified that the light will be lowered every night exactly at 12 o'clock, to be supplied with fresh-trimmed lamps—this will occupy not more than fifteen minutes, during which time a common lantern will be hoisted at the mast head.

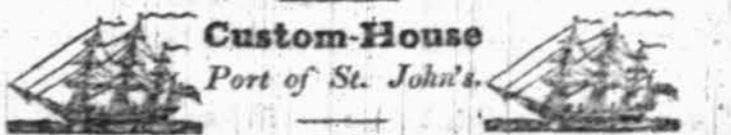
By order of the Committee of Pilotage, ROBERT CHRISTIE, Secretary Pilot Office, Demerary, 14th March, 1838.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Mary Anne*, from Dartmouth, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Hutchings, Mr. James Carter, Jr.—In the *Fox*, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Noad, Lieut. Burrows, (Royal Artillery,) Mr. Thorne (Bristol).

DEPARTURES.—In the *Pictou*, for Halifax, Mrs. Langrishe and Children, Mrs. Richard Morris, Mr. White.—In the *John Stuart*, for Greenock, Mr. John Stuart.—In the *Native*, for Cork, Mrs. Allen, Mr. John Eales.—In the *Edgcombe*, for Liverpool, Mr. R. Brown (of Brigus).—In the *Agneria*, for Sydney, Mr. George Morgan.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr. Frederick Bown, of Sydney, Cape Breton, to Magdelene, third daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Haire, of this town.

Shipping Intelligence.



Custom-House Port of St. John's. VESSELS (ENTERED.) June 14.—Mary Ann, Tacker, Hamburg—900 bags bread, 300 bls. flour, 30 bls. pork, 100 firkins butter, &c.

CLEARED: June 14.—John Stuart, Campbell, Greenock—70 tons seal oil, 2300 seal skins. Edgcomb, Roberts, Liverpool—94 tons seal oil, 4000 seal skins.

Dolphin, Boudrot, Bay, Verte—14 cwt. sugar, 20 bls. flour, 50 ox hides.
 Thomas Tyson, Wylie, Quebec—ballast.
 Redwing, Goodchild, Richebucto—ballast.
 20.—Schr. Agenoria, Larkin, Sydney—30, bls. flour, 20 bls. herring.
 Schr. Hazard, Crowell, Halifax—8400 galls. seal oil.
 Schr. Jane, Yondin, Miramichi—ballast.
 Schr. Rapid, Le'Blanc, Arichat—sundries.
 Schr. Royal William, Axtell, Sydney—10 bls. salmon, 15 bags Bread, and sundry merchandize.

LOADING.
 19.—Schr. Eliza, Hartily, Madeira.
 Schr. Emulator, Hicks, West Indies.
 20.—Brig Mary Anne, Tucker, Britain.
 Schr. Harriet, Kenedy, P. E. Island.
 Brig Ann Johnston, Corbin, Liverpool.
 Brig Cicely, Mardon, Brazil.

FOR LIVERPOOL

(To Sail about the 28th Instant)
 The fine, fast-sailing

Brig ANN JOHNSTON,
 (A1.)

GEORGE A. CORBIN, Master;
 Has excellent accommodations for PASSENGERS
 Apply to the Master on board, or to
 BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.
 June 21.

For BOSTON direct.

The Schooner ALBION,

Captain PETER FOREST
 (To Sail on the 26th Inst.)
 Can accommodate a few STEERAGE PASSENGERS, and will take Freight on low terms.
 Apply to
 BULLEY, JOB & Co.
 June 21.

Wanted to Charter Foreign

A VESSEL

Of 80 to 120 Tons Burthen.—Apply to
 J. DUNSCOMB & Co.
 Who offer for Sale, 500 Barrels HERRING.
 June 21.

WANTED TO CHARTER OR HIRE FOR THE SEASON.

Two or Three well-conditioned

VESSELS

of from 100 to 140 tons each.
 R. BRINE & Co.
 May 17.

Notices.

TENDERS will be received at the HOSPITAL OFFICE, until Tuesday, the 26th inst., at Noon, from Persons willing to contract for the necessary supply of the following Articles, for the use of the St. John's Hospital, for the ensuing twelve months, to commence from the 1st July next—

Viz:—

- FRESH BEEF or MUTTON at per lb.
- SOFT BREAD at per lb.
- BUTTER, at per lb.
- MILK at per quart
- POTATOES at per barrel
- SUGAR at per cwt.
- TEA (best Congo) at per lb.
- BARLEY at per lb.
- RICE (Carolina) at per lb.
- OATMEAL at per lb.
- CANDLES at per lb.
- SOAP at per lb.
- MOLASSES at per gallon
- BISCUIT at per cwt.
- LAMP OIL at per gallon
- COALS at per hogshd (Imperial).

The whole to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at the Hospital, as required, and to be paid for Quarterly.

JOHN SINCLAIR,
 Vice President of the Board of
 Directors of the Hospital.

St. John's June 21.

ROOM Wanted for Twenty-five Tons Freight to TRINIDAD.
 WARREN & WHEATLEY.
 June 21.

Exchange on BRITAIN
 By WESTON HUNT.
 June 21.

FRESH IRISH PORTER.

The Subscribers
 HAVE FOR SALE
STOUT PORTER,

At 4s. 6d. per Tierce.
 Just received—Ex Hope 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. Bernard'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 14.

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARIY-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 £100 10s. Sterling due.

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

ON SALE.

SAMUEL MUDGE

OFFERS FOR SALE

500 BAGS Bread, 100 Bls Flour
 50 Bls. Pease and Oatmeal
 50 Firkins Prime Butter, 300 Bags fine and course Pollard, 6 Bushels each
 10 Hhds. M. Cock's Ale, 5 Hhds. Cider
 7 Bolts No. Canvas, 800 Feet Elm Boards
 2 Bags Coffee, 20 Loaves Sugar.

ALSO

8 Cod and Caplin Seines, 1 Cod Net 50 x 50
 120 Herring and Salmon Nets, 2 Lance Bunts
 80 Dozen Shore, Sed, Bank, and Hambro' Line
 TWINE—Salmon, Salmon-trawl, Trawl, Seal, Sail, Ganging, Herring and Sewing
 250 Pieces, 7 x 10 qr. Blankets
 80 Pieces Blanketing and Serges
 5 Dozen Champagne, @ 40s p dozen,—And
 100 Boxes and Half Boxes SOAP.
 June 21.

BY

Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co.

Ex CARRS, from HAMBURGH,
818 BAGS BREAD,
380 FIRKINS BUTTER.
 June 7.

ON SALE.

BY

Patrick Gleeson,
2 Kitchen Ranges,
 (Complete.)

June 21.

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.

Warren & Wheatley

OFFER FOR SALE,

400 Bls. fine and superfine FLOUR
 10 Puns. heavy retailing MOLASSES

AND

Ex *Haberline* 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 Truoked 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

JOHN CUSACK

300 BARRELS Superfine Copenhagen

FLOUR

50 Do. do. PORK
 250 Bags 1st and 2nd quality BREAD

Fish taken in Payment.

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 Canvas, 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.

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 Hogshd 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, Ganging, Sewing,

Trawl, Seal, Salmon Trawl, } TWINES,
 and Herring

AND ON HAND,

Devonshire Ale, in hhds. and half hhds.

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

Clapboard, Coopers' Rush
 ALSO,
 2 New Lumber Boats
 30 Tuns New Oak Puncheons.
 May 24.

BY

JOHN CUSACK,

The Cargo of the Schooner EMMA,

443 CASKS Porter and XX Ale

4 Casks Basket Salt

20 Boxes Tobacco Pipes

2 Puns. Cork Whiskey.

250 Bags BREAD, per Ship WILLIAM PARKER,
 from Hamburg,

ALSO, ON HAND,

100 Hides Dublin Sole Leather

16 Dozen English Kip and Calf Skins

Ranges, Bazils, and Offal Leather

Pork, Butter, a few Sides Bacon

Green Tea, and Linseed Oil.
 May 17—5w.



Poet's Corner.

THE TRIUMPH OF WOMAN.
(From Tail's Magazine.)

In distant times, when barb'rous man
In ceaseless contests war'd
And crushed by strife's relentless ban,
All social peace was marr'd;

Woman as umpire interposed,
With plaintive eye rebuked
The sanguine broil. The tumult o'ers'd—
Strife ceased where'er she—looked.

Or, if some ruthless monster still
Her winning power defied,
With tame submission to her will,
He yielded when she—sighed.

If some crime-foster'd son of Cain
The bonds of peace uplift,
To strict obedience forced again,
He paused when woman—slept.

When thus she was with victory blest,
Her tears away she brushed;
And, whilst rude man her worth confessed,
With modest pride she—blushed.

Now all-entranced, he gazed, and spoke
His love in language wild;
Then o'er his heart, to seal her yoke,
With Heavenly grace she—smiled.

While thus, before man's spell-bound eyes,
Charm after charm up-sprung,
He listened, with a new surprise,
As, triumph-crowned, she—sung.

No art such conquests could complete—
'Twas Nature's magic all;
'Tis but when woman tries deceit
That man escapes her thrall.

May woman's power continue long,
When by such armour gained!
By tears, by smiles, by sighs, by song,
Be still her sway maintained!

THAT ROMAN NOSE.

That Roman nose! That Roman nose!
Has robb'd my bosom of repose;
For when in sleep my eyelids close,
It haunts me still, that Roman nose.

Between two eyes as black as sloes
The bright and flaming ruby glows;
That Roman nose! that Roman nose
And beats the blush of damask rose.

I walk the streets, the alleys, rows;
I look at all the Jems and Joes;
And old and young, and friends and foes,
But cannot find a Roman nose!

Then blessed be the day I chose
That nasal beauty of my beau's;
And when at last to heaven I goes,
I hope to spy his Roman nose!

A YORKSHIRE SCHOOLMASTER'S JOURNEY.

(FROM "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY," BY "BOZ.")

Regarding with no small curiosity and interest all the busy preparations for the coming day which every street and almost every house displayed; and thinking now and then that it seemed rather hard that so many people of all ranks and stations should earn a livelihood in London, and that he should be compelled to journey so far in search of one, Nicholas speedily arrived at the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill. Having dismissed his attendant, and seen the box safely deposited in the coach-office, he looked into the coffee-room in search of Mr. Squeers. He found that learned gentleman sitting at breakfast, with the three little boys before him, and two others who had turned up by some lucky chance since the interview of the previous day, ranged in a row on the opposite seat. Mr. Squeers had before him a small measure of coffee, a plate of hot toast, and a cold round of beef; but he was at that moment intent on preparing breakfast for the little boys. "This is twopenn'orth of milk is it, waiter?" said Mr. Squeers, looking down into a large blue mug, and slanting it gently so as to get an accurate view of the quantity of liquid contained in it. "That's twopenn'orth, Sir," replied the waiter. "What a rare article milk is, to be sure, in London!" said Mr. Squeers with a sigh. "Just fill that mug up with lukewarm water, William, will you?" "To the very top, Sir?" inquired the waiter. "Why, the milk will be drowned." "Never you mind that," replied Mr. Squeers. "Serve it right for being so dear. You ordered that thick bread and butter for three, did you?" "Coming directly, Sir." "You needn't hurry yourself," said Squeers: "there's plenty of time. Conquer your passions, boys, and don't be eager after vittles." As he uttered this moral precept, Mr. Squeers took a large bite out of the cold beef, and recognised Nicholas. "Sit down, Mr. Nickleby," said Squeers. "Here we are, a breakfasting, you see." Nicholas did not see that any body was breakfasting except Mr. Squeers; but he bowed with all becoming reverence, and looked as cheerful as he could. "Oh! that's the milk and water, is it William?" said Squeers. "Very good; don't forget the bread and butter presently." At this fresh mention of the bread and butter, the five little boys looked very eager, and followed the waiter out with their eyes; meanwhile Mr. Squeers tasted the milk and water. "Ah!" said that gentleman, smacking his lips, "here's richness! Think of the many beggars and orphans in the streets that

would be glad of this, little boys. A shocking thing hunger is, isn't it, Mr. Nickleby?" "Very shocking, Sir," said Nicholas. "When I say number one," pursued Mr. Squeers, putting the mug before the children, "the boy on the left hand nearest the window may take a drink; and when I say number two the boy next him will go in, and so till we come to number five, which is the last boy. Are you ready?" "Yes, Sir," cried all the little boys with great eagerness. "That's right," said Squeers, calmly getting on with his breakfast; "keep ready till I tell you to begin. Subdue your appetites, my dears, and you've conquered human nature. This is the way we inculcate strength of mind, Mr. Nickleby," said the schoolmaster, turning to Nicholas, and speaking with his mouth very full of beef and toast. Nicholas murmured something—he knew not what—in reply, and the little boys dividing their gaze between the mug, the bread and butter (which had by this time arrived), and every morsel which Mr. Squeers took into his mouth, remained with strained eyes in torments of expectation. "Thank God for a good breakfast," said Squeers when he had finished. "Number one may take a drink." Number one seized the mug ravenously, and had just drunk enough to make him wish for more, when Mr. Squeers gave the signal for number two, who gave up at the same interesting moment to number three, and the process was repeated till the milk and water terminated with number five. "And now," said the schoolmaster, dividing the bread and butter for three into as many portions as there were children, "you had better look sharp with your breakfast, for the horn will blow in a minute or two, and then every boy leaves off." Permission being thus given to fall to, the boys began to eat voraciously, and in desperate haste, while the schoolmaster (who was in high good humour after his meal) picked his teeth with a fork and looked smilingly on. In a very short time the horn was heard. "I thought it wouldn't be long," said Squeers, jumping up and producing a little basket from under the seat; "put what you haven't had time to eat, in here, boys! You'll want it on the road!" Nicholas was considerably startled by these very economical arrangements, but he had no time to reflect upon them, for the little boys had to be got up to the top of the coach and their boxes had to be brought out and put in, and Mr. Squeers' luggage was to be seen carefully deposited in the boot, and all these offices were in his department. He was in the full heat and bustle of concluding these operations, when his uncle, Mr. Ralph Nickleby, accosted him. "Oh! here you are, Sir?" said Ralph. "Here are your mother and sister, Sir." "Where?" cried Nicholas, looking hastily round. "Here!" replied his uncle. "Having too much money and nothing at all to do with it, they were paying a hackney-coach as I came up, Sir." "We were afraid of being too late to see him before he went away from us," said Mrs. Nickleby, embracing her son, heedless of the unconcerned lookers on in the coach-yard. "Very good, ma'am," returned Ralph, you're the best judge of course. I merely said that you were paying a hackney-coach, I never pay a hackney-coach, ma'am, I never hire one. I haven't been in a hackney-coach of my own hiring for thirty years, and I hope I shan't be for thirty more, if I live as long." "I should never have forgiven myself if I had not seen him," said Mrs. Nickleby. "Poor dear boy—going away without his breakfast too, because he feared to distress us." "Mighty fine certainly," said Ralph, with great testiness. "When I first went to business, ma'am, I took a penny loaf and a ha'porth of milk for my breakfast, as I walked to the city every morning; what do you say to that, ma'am? Breakfast! pshaw!" "Now, Nickleby," said Squeers, coming up at the moment buttoning his great coat; "I think you'd better get up behind. I'm afraid of one of them boys falling off, and then there's twenty pounds a year gone." "Dear Nicholas," whispered Kate, touching her brother's arm, "who is that vulgar man?" "Eh!" growled Ralph, whose quick ears had caught the enquiry. "Do you wish to be introduced to Mr. Squeers, my dear?" "That's the schoolmaster? No, uncle. Oh, no," replied Kate, shrinking back. "I'm sure I heard you say as much, my dear," retorted Ralph in his cold sarcastic manner. "Mr. Squeers, here's my niece, Nicholas's sister." "Very glad to make your acquaintance, Miss," said Squeers, raising his hat an inch or two. "I wish Mrs. Squeers took gals, and we had you for a teacher. I don't know though whether she mightn't grow jealous if we had. Ha! ha! ha!" If the proprietor of Dotheboys Halls could have known what was passing in his assistant's breast at that moment, he would have discovered with some surprise, that he was as near being soundly pummelled as he had ever been in his life. Kate Nickleby having a quicker perception of her brother's emotions, led him gently aside, and thus prevented Mr. Squeers from being impressed with the fact in a peculiarly disagreeable manner. "My dear Nicholas," said the young lady, "who is this man? What kind of place can it be that you are going to?" "I hardly know, Kate," replied Nicholas, pressing his sister's hand. "I suppose the Yorkshire folks are rather rough and uncultivated, that's all." "But this person," urged Kate, "is my employer, or master, or whatever the proper term may be," replied Nicholas quickly, "and I was an ass to take his coarseness ill. They are looking this way and it is time I was in my place. Bless you love, and good bye. Mother; look forward to our meeting again some day. Uncle, farewell! Thank you heartily for all you have done and all you mean to do. Quite ready, Sir." With these hasty adieux, Ni-

colas mounted nimbly to his seat, and waved his hand as gallantly as if his heart went with it.

DRAWN FOR A SOLDIER.

(From Hood's Own.)

I was once—for a few hours only—in the militia. I suspect I was in part answerable for my own mishap. There is a story in Joe Miller of a man, who being pressed to serve his Majesty on another element, pleaded his polite breeding, to the gang, as a good ground of exemption; but being told that the crew being a set of sad unmannerly dogs, a Chesterfield was the very character they wanted. The militia-men acted, I presume, on the same principle. Their customary schedule was forwarded to me, at Brighton, to fill up, and in a moment of hilarity—induced, perhaps, by the absence of all business or employment, except pleasure—I wrote myself down in the descriptive column as "Quite a Gentleman." The consequence followed immediately. A precept, addressed by the high Constable of Westminster to the Low ditto of the parish of St. M*****, and endorsed with my name, informed me that it had turned up in that involuntary lottery, the Ballot. At sight of the Orderly, who thought proper to deliver the document into no other hands than mine, my mother-in-law cried, and my wife fainted on the spot. They had no notion of any distinction in military service—a soldier was a soldier—and they imagined that, on the very morrow, I might be ordered abroad to a fresh Waterloo. They were unfortunately ignorant of that benevolent provision which absolved the militia from going out of the kingdom—except in case of an invasion. In vain I represented that we were "Locals;" they had heard of local diseases, and thought there might be wounds of the same description. In vain I explained that we were not troops of the line; they could see nothing to choose between being shot in a line, or in any other figure. I told them, next, that I was not obliged to "serve myself;"—but they answered, "'twas so much the harder I should be obliged to serve any one else." My being sent abroad, they said, would be the death of them; for they had witnessed, at Ramsgate, the embarkation of the Wylcheren expedition, and too well remembered "the misery of the soldiers' wives at seeing their husbands in transports." I told them that at the very worst, if I should be sent abroad, there was no reason why I should not return again; but they both declared, they never did, and never would, believe in those "Returns of the Killed and Wounded." The discussion was in this stage when it was interrupted by another loud single knock at the door, a report equal in its effects on us to that of the memorable canon-shot at Brussels; and before we could recover ourselves, a strapping Serjeant entered the parlour with a huge bow, or rather rainbow, of party-coloured ribbons in his cap. He came, he said, to offer a substitute for me; but I was prevented from reply by the indignant females asking him in the same breath, "Who and what did he think could be a substitute for a son and a husband?" The poor Serjeant looked foolish enough at this turn; but he was still more abashed when the two anxious ladies began to cross-examine him on the length of his services abroad, and the number of his wounds, the campaigns of the Militiaman having been confined doubtless to Hounslow, and his bodily marks militant to the three stripes on his sleeve. Parrying these awkward questions he endeavoured to prevail upon me to see the proposed proxy, a fine young fellow, he assured me, of unusual stature; but I told him it was quite an indifferent point with me whether he was 6-feet-2 or 2-feet-6, in short whether he was as tall as the flag, or "under the standard." The truth is, I reflected that it was a time of profound peace; that a civil war, or an invasion, was very unlikely; and as for an occasional drill, that I could make shift, like Lavater, to right-about face. Accordingly I declined seeing the substitute, and dismissed the Serjeant with a note to the War-Secretary to this purport:—"That I considered myself drawn; and expected therefore to be well quartered. That, under the circumstances of the country, it would probably be unnecessary for militia-men to be mustarded; but that if his Majesty did call me out, I hoped I should give him satisfaction." The females were far from being pleased with this billet. They talked a great deal of moral suicide, wilful murder, and seeing the bubble reputation in the cannon's mouth; but I shall ever think that I took the proper course, for, after the lapse of a few hours, two more of the General's red coats, or General postmen, brought me a large packet sealed with the War office Seal, and superscribed "Henry Hardinge;" by which I was officially absolved from serving on horse, or on foot, or on both together, then and thereafter. And why, I know not—unless his Majesty doubted the handsomeness of discharging me in particular, without letting off the rest;—but so it was, that in a short time afterwards there issued a proclamation, by which the services of all militia-men were for the present dispensed with—and we were left to pursue our several avocations—of course, all the lighter in our spirits for being disembodied.

ODDITIES OF LONDON LIFE. BY PAUL PRY.

—These two volumes contain a great number of cases tried before the sitting Magistrates, at our Metropolitan Police-offices. They certainly "hold the mirror up to nature," and show the lower orders of society in all their varieties of habits. Many useful moral reflections may be drawn from this work, which, however excellent its humour may be, can be taken only by the superficial

merely as a work of humour, for it exhibits our magistrates, and what may be called our Police laws, as pre-eminently calculated to promote the vices and disturbances of society. We will give from this work an exhibition of the Scotch and Irish character:—

A VISITOR FROM MODERN ATHENS.

It is seldom that the bar of a London police-office is tenanted by a native of the "land o' cakes," and in this respect, the numerous Scottish residents here are honourably distinguished from their no less numerous brethren from "the green and lovely isle." In fact, the staple commodity (if we may so apply the phrase) of police business, consists of the cases supplied by those "hereditary bondsmen," who date their ancestry from the

"First flower of the earth, first gem of the say." The passions of the "finest pisantry" are excited by trifling and imaginary affronts, and thus are caused those brutal and senseless affrays which, occupy, in adjusting, so large a portion of a Magistrate's time. Davie Morrison, however, forms an exception to the general rule, regarding his countrymen, which we have laid down; for, attired in a pair of "Highland breeks," shirtless and almost shoeless, he was placed before Mr. Chambers, the Magistrate, charged by the police with having been found in Leicester-square, "ae wee short hour ayont the twal," lying on his back, snoring lustily from the effects of prolonged potations of "barley bree." "Mr. Chambers—" How came you to get drunk, Mr. Morrison?" Davie—"Na, na, I dinna think I was just precisely what ye wad ca' drunken, but there's nae doot, I was a wee-bit the war o' liquor." Mr. Chambers—"Was it whiskey you got drunk upon?" Davie—"Wheshky mon—na na is no vary often a pair auld boddy-lik mysel—get's ony thing stronger than pump water, or may be sma' yill to put down his wame." Mr. Chambers—"Come, come, it wasn't small beer that made you drunk last night." Davie—"Ye'r reeght—an' no to fash ye wi' a lang crack, the fac' o' the matter is this: I'm just the noo ye ken frae Edinbree, and I seed two Glasgy lads wha kenne me weel, and 'for auld lang syne,' they just gied me a taste o' rum, and that gar'd me take a sleep on the street stanes." Mr. Chambers—"What brought you from Scotland?" Davie—"I'm no that very weel, ye ken, an' as my doctor tould me a change o' air wad do me maist guid, I just thoct I wad tak a wee walk to Lunnun, but fac as death I'm gaun back till 'Auld Reekie,' as soon's I get out my trouble." Mr. Chambers—"You have been scratching yourself all the while you've stood at the bar. Why do you scratch at that rate?" Davie (angrily)—"Not for ony thing particular; but just for my ain amusement, and nae mair." Mr. Chamber—"What have you done with your shirt?" Davie—"I've gotten my sark safe in my pock neuk." Mr. Chambers—"Well, and why do you not put it on?" Davie—"Put it on! eh mon? Do ye no ken that's just the vary way to dirt the lenin, and yar it wear oot?" This amusing piece of economy, caused some merriment, in which the Bench heartily joined. The Magistrate, having cautioned the defendant against sleeping in the open air, directed that he should forthwith be discharged. "The Modern Athenian" shouldered his pack, and walked away well pleased that the interview had terminated so amicably.

Here we have an instance of Scotch caution and prudence. Now we come to an example of Irish botheration:—

IRISH EVIDENCE.

Norah Callaghan, an Irishwoman, known at police-offices for her fistie exploits, brought up her husband, Peter Callaghan, for having "whacked" her soundly. Plaze yer honner," said Norah, "that big blaggard, saving yer prudence, is my own lawful husband; and its more than sivin-fimesthis three wakes, bad luck to him, that he's bate the blessed life out of me, and murdered me intirely. On Saturday night I went to him for two-and-six-pence, which he allows me for the support of myself and me four helpless childer; whin, without your lave or by your lave, he broke me limbs, kicked away every tooth in the head of me—kill me four blessed childer—and tuk off the half-crown a wake. My witness is outside, and she'll swear to every word of the blessed truth." Peter—"Och, Norah, by the holy poken! I never lifted me foot, barring me fist, but onst against ye, and that was to save me life." Norah—"He gave me this arm—(stripping up her gown, and displaying a limb as brawny as a coal porter's)—and he gave me this leg—(making a motion as if about to produce ocular corroboration). Mr. Chambers—"Don't strip yourself here, woman; you need not show us any more of your bruises." Peter—"She's a common thief, and she knows it. Didn't she take even me coat and breeches, and put 'em up the spout?" Norah—"Your taking away me life. Ax me daughter to come in and be me witness." Mr. Dyer—"You are no stranger to say we've seen you here too often." Norah—"Worse luck that, yer riverence." The daughter was brought into the office, and her testimony was to the effect that her mother commenced beating her father, and that her father never struck her at all. Mr. Dyer remarked, that as the complainant's witness had completely contradicted the charge, the warrant must be dismissed.