

Dickson to the Hon. Mr. M. M.

THE



# Newfoundlander

No. 570.

THURSDAY, June 28, 1838.

Sixpence.

### On Sale.

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.

### 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.

### HUNTERS & Co.

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED  
And offer for Sale,  
PORK, Butter, Bread, Flour  
Loaf Sugar, Stockholm and Coal Tar  
Lime in Hogsheads, Bricks  
Teneriffe and Canary Wines  
800 Barrels Scotch Potatoes, in excellent order  
Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas, from London  
direct,—with  
A large assortment of

### Manufactured Goods.

Of the newest Fashion from London, Manchester,  
and Glasgow, all of which are now ready for in-  
spection.  
April 26.

### Lawrence O'Brien

OFFERS FOR SALE,  
AT HIS STORES

### The following GOODS,

Just received from London per HAZARD and  
GEORGE ROBINSON,  
400 Bushels prime English OATS  
120 Kegs White, Black, and Green 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.

### 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 SO AP  
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 fms.  
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.

### 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.

### ON SALE.

**FRESH IRISH**  
**PORTER.**  
The Subscribers  
HAVE FOR SALE  
**STOUT PORTER,**  
At 47s. 6d. per Tierce,  
Just received Ex Hope from Waterford.  
R. BRINE & Co.  
May 31.

BY  
**BAIN, 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.

### CANADA.

MONTREAL, May 31.—The three remaining  
companies of the 34th, together with the detach-  
ment just arrived to join that Regiment, leave  
town this morning, en route, for Upper Canada.—  
They were reviewed yesterday morning on the  
Champ de Mars, by Major Gen. Clitheroe, prepara-  
tory to their departure.

THREE RIVERS.—We understand from good  
authority that it is intended to quarter 300 Cavalry  
at Three Rivers.—*Quebec Mercury.*

WESTERN DISTRICT—AMERICAN FEELING.—  
The following extract from a letter which was  
yesterday placed in our hands by a friend who  
had just received it, confirms the reports before  
current in regard to the state of feeling unhappily  
existing among a certain class of individuals bey-  
ond the lines. We do not, however, see in any  
reason to change the opinion we have already more  
than once expressed on this subject.—Bonfires and  
bell ringing, "sympathy" and excitements, are all  
easy enough. There will be no rescuing or trying  
to rescue prisoners, though, for all that.

WINDSOR, W. District, May 18.  
"We are threatened again by the sympathizers,  
however we do not expect any thing serious.

"They are very much excited in Detroit. The  
Point au Pele prisoners are to be tried for murder  
at the Assizes in Sandwich, on the 2d inst., and  
the patriots threaten to come over and rescue them.

"Captain Marryatt was burnt in effigy in Detroit,  
two or three days ago; the bonfire was in the  
middle of the main street, and all the bells were  
rung on the occasion."

NIAGARA.—Rumours are still afloat in abun-  
dant, received by the way, of Niagara, that great  
preparations are secretly making for the invasion  
of this Province. But we believe these reports  
are the mere fabrications of alarmists—and have  
little or no solid foundation.—*Toronto Palladium,*  
May 20.

DISCHARGE OF DR. ROBERT NELSON AND DR.  
COTE.—The U. S. Circuit Court for this District  
commenced its session at Windsor, on the 21st  
inst. Gen. Wool and several other gentlemen  
were summoned to attend as witnesses in the case  
of Messrs. Nelson and Cote, who had been recog-  
nized to appear and answer to a charge for a breach  
of the neutrality law. But the expectations of  
those who anticipated much from the trial were  
sadly disappointed, for the grand jury returned the  
bills of indictment NOT FOUND, and Dr. Nelson  
and Dr. Cote were discharged, to the great joy of  
the community. The people voted a salute of  
eighteen guns to the grand jury, but the neigh-  
bourhood could not furnish the powder, and the  
people rejoiced quietly, which was quite as rational.

The grand jury was drawn from six different  
towns in this county.

QUEBEC, June 3.

The following circular was yesterday addressed  
by the Chief Secretary of His Excellency the Earl  
of Durham to the different members of the Exe-  
cutive Council:

"Castle of St. Lewis,  
Quebec, 31st May, 1838. }  
SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Go-  
vernour General to acquaint you that it is not his  
intention to continue the Executive Council, ac-  
cording to its present composition, and that your  
services therefore will not be required for the pre-  
sent.

His Excellency has come to this determination  
not from any feeling of dissatisfaction with the  
conduct of that Council or of any of its Members.  
On the contrary His Excellency particularly di-  
rects me to express his high sense of your services  
and his esteem and respect for yourself personally.  
But His Excellency deems it essential for the ob-  
jects of his mission that during the temporary sus-  
pension of the Constitution, the administrator of  
affairs should be completely independent of and  
unconnected with all parties and persons in the  
Province.

Disensions and animosities have naturally, dur-  
ing the course of the late unfortunate events, been  
carried to such an extent, that the necessary ab-  
straction from all party feeling cannot be expected  
from any who have been participators in the strug-  
gle on one side or the other.

His Excellency believes that it is as much for  
the interest of you all as for the advantage of his

own Mission, that his administrative conduct should be free from all suspicions of political influence, or party feeling, that it should rest on his own undivided responsibility; and that when he quits the Province he should leave none of its permanent residents in any way committed by acts which his government may have found it necessary to perform during the temporary suspension of the Constitution. When happily the time shall have come for the re-establishment of Constitutional Government, the different powers composing it will return to their natural state, and be confided to those whose station in the province and personal character, entitle them to the confidence of their Sovereign and their country. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,  
(Signed) CHARLES BULLER, Jr.,  
Chief Secretary.

This document is frank and explicit as to the principles by which His Excellency will be governed in the exercise of those high functions of his office, which have been deemed suitable to the existing crisis, and it is sufficiently courteous to the most scrupulous in the manner of dismissing these gentlemen from the labours which they have very usefully and faithfully performed up to the present moment.—*Neilson's Gaz.*

**THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**—The members of the new Executive Council appointed by his Excellency the Earl of Durham, were sworn in yesterday, and will forthwith enter upon the duties of the station. In the composition of this body his Excellency has avoided the selection of individuals of marked political character, individuals whose introduction into the Council would have been deemed an omen of hostility to one party or received as a token of triumph by another. He has in this acted agreeably to the rule which he has more than once stated should be the guiding principle of his administration, and it is a rule which evinces a thorough knowledge of human nature.

The Executive Council, as at present formed, although not numerous, is fraught with all those elements of talent and respectability which the efficiency of such a body demands. As regards the majority, it is composed of men whose interests lie in other and higher spheres of action, from whence they have been drawn for mere temporary purposes, to give the aid of their powerful and practiced understandings in the political settlement of these Provinces.

**ARRIVAL OF CAVALRY.**—The transport telegraphed at noon yesterday, was the Arab, with a detachment of the 7th Light Dragoons. The cavalry will not land at Quebec; the Arab proceeds to Montreal to-morrow morning.

This day at 2 o'clock, his Excellency the Governor General held his first Levee, in the Chateau St. Lewis, which, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, was more numerously attended than any we have seen.

We understand that the Pique's orders for sailing have been countermanded. She this day again moored, unbent her studding sail gear, and discharged her pilot for a fortnight.

The following ADDRESS, drawn up in conformity to the Resolutions, of a meeting held at the Exchange on the 10th ultimo, was this day presented to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Durham, by a numerous and very respectable deputation of the signers:

**ADDRESS.**

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We the undersigned inhabitants of the city and vicinity of Quebec, beg leave most respectfully to congratulate Your Excellency on your safe arrival at the Seat of Government, and to welcome you to this part of the Dominions of our Sovereign.

At a time when Europe and America are directing their attention to the Canadas, when Great Britain shews by sending out her choicest troops, her firm resolve to maintain the unity of the Empire, it is, we beg to assure Your Excellency, with no ordinary gratification we have experienced the additional proof of her Majesty's estimation, of these valuable though distant colonies evinced by entrusting their Government at this most eventful period, to a nobleman of Your Excellency's acknowledged talent, energy and character, and one possessing such commanding influence in our Father Land.

We feel that it would be premature to call for any immediate expression of opinion on the part of your Excellency on the various grievances which have so peculiarly pressed upon us, and which are detailed in our address to the Throne and to the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament: we beg most respectfully to represent that we shall be prepared at a fitting time through the medium of the Executive Committee of the Quebec Constitutional Association, to expose to your Excellency the nature of those grievances which have in a great measure resulted from our being virtually unrepresented in the popular Branch of the Legislature, as it existed, until the late suspension of the Constitution.

Your Excellency finds the country impoverished, public improvement retarded, enterprise scarcely existing, and emigration, impeded and discouraged. With what feelings of hope may we not look forward to a happy change under your administration, and we hail the future with most pleasing anticipations, looking to your Excellency's appointment as an earnest of better times, particularly gratifying to us after so many years of suffering under the feudal and obsolete laws of times long gone by.

That a nobleman of such Eminence in the Councils of his Sovereign and of such independence, should have the patriotism to cross the Atlantic for the purpose of undertaking, in the hour of danger, a government of no common difficulty, will, we are certain, honourably stamp your Excellency's name in the annals of your country.

That your administration may be eminently successful in promoting the real and substantial interests of British North America, is our fervent prayer, and we beg to offer our assurance that we shall at all times be ready to afford to the acts of your Excellency's government that cordial support, to which, as dutiful and loyal subjects of her Majesty, we are impelled not less from a principle of duty, and allegiance than from the affection we bear to her Majesty's person and Government, and the respect we entertain for your Excellency's character.

**HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.**

Gentlemen,

I thank you most sincerely for this kind and friendly Address.

Following, as it does, the cordial reception which I experienced on my first landing on your shores, it gives me true satisfaction, for it convinces me that I may rely on your support and co-operation, in the accomplishment of the arduous task which, in obedience to the commands of our Sovereign, I have ventured to undertake.

I earnestly entreat you, at this crisis, so important to the fate of your country, to lay aside all party feeling and political animosity:—Let your wisdom and good sense be manifested by restraining the violent, by encouraging the moderate, and by setting the praiseworthy example of charitable forbearance.

You will thus enable me to proceed without hindrance in accomplishing the great objects of my mission, and placing in a permanent state of security those interests in which you are so deeply concerned.

I shall thankfully receive from you and from all her Majesty's subjects in these Provinces, any information which you can, by personal and individual communication afford me, convinced as I am that an intercourse thus freely and unreservedly but at the same time cautiously and peaceably conducted, can only tend to our mutual advantage, to the promotion of your interests and to the success of my administration.

**The Newfoundlander.**

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) June 28, 1838.

We are happy to remark that the most flattering information continues to be received from the Northward respecting the prospects of the fishery. In Conception Bay particularly—from whence there are communications every day—the catch up to the present time exceeds that of any corresponding period for many years, and appearances are sufficiently favorable to warrant the most pleasing anticipations of the result.—From the South and Western parts of the Island the accounts are less encouraging. Owing to the unfavourable weather experienced at the Westward the fishery had not progressed with the usual success; and by the latest intelligence from the Southward the "Caplin" had not made its appearance, and operations in the Cod Fishery were consequently for the time suspended.

**LOCAL LEGISLATURE.**

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—JUNE 26.**

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on consideration of the Supply to be granted for the year ending June 30, 1838. The Bill (being a fac simile of that which was rejected by the Council in the last Session) was now read a 2nd time, committed, and ordered for a 3d reading on Wednesday.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.**

The House met at One o'clock, and immediately proceeded to Government House and presented to His Excellency the following Address adopted by the House on Monday, in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, Her Majesty's faithful subjects the Commons of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, humbly thank your Excellency for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session.

The anniversary of the accession to the throne of our Gracious and Good young Queen is a happy period from whence to date the commencement of our Legislative labours, and we can assure your Excellency that in their discharge we will be actuated solely by the inclination to realize your Excellency's benevolent wish that they may "contribute to the fulfilment of Her Majesty's ardent desire for the prosperity and happiness of this important colony."

We thank your Excellency for your promise to lay before us a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, "by which we shall 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."

We feel satisfied that Her Majesty's high regard for the principles of the British constitution, in the vindication of which Her Majesty's ancestors were placed on the throne of these realms, will not lead her Majesty in the character of a Royal Mediatress to wish that any attempt should be made to interfere with the undoubted privileges of the Representative Branch of the Legislature.

The many and important subjects to which your Excellency has been pleased to call our attention—whether for the emendation of acts already in operation, or to the propriety of, now for the first time, applying the powers of the Legislature to the correction of evils or the supplying of deficiencies—shall meet from us that ready and minute attention which their great importance demand.

We can fully appreciate the difficulties that your Excellency must have encountered in the administration of the Government "in consequence of the peculiar and painful incident attendant on the prorogation," and feel persuaded that your Excellency met them in a way entirely consistent with the pressure of the emergency and the "respect due to the Legislature, and the undoubted privileges of the House."

We shall promptly enable your Excellency to pay up the salaries and to discharge the various outstanding claims on the Government.

We thank your Excellency for the assurance that "on the topics to which you have adverted, or on others which may be discussed either in the Council or the House of Assembly, you will be happy to afford such information as you possess, and to facilitate our operations to the utmost of your power."

And in conclusion we beg to assure your Excellency that we shall sedulously apply ourselves to the consideration of the many and important subjects to be brought before us, relating as they do to the state of this colony, and to the amelioration of the condition of its increasing population.

(Signed) WM. CARSON,

House of Assembly, }  
26th June, 1838. }  
Speaker.

And having returned—

The Hon. Mr. CROWDY appeared at the Bar of the House, and on being admitted within the Bar presented to the House, by command of His Excellency, sundry documents and papers, amongst which was the following from the "Secretary of State in reply to the Address of the Council on the loss of the Appropriation Bill," which will be perused with interest:—

(Copy.) }  
No. 169. }  
Downing Street, }  
1st February, 1838. }

SIR,—I have had the honor to lay before the Queen the address from the Council of Newfoundland, in their Legislative capacity, which was enclosed in your despatch No. 61, of the 22d of November, 1837, on the subject of the questions controverted between that Body and the House of Assembly, during the last Session, and I have received Her Majesty's commands to return the following answer.

The Queen deeply regrets the inconvenience to which Her faithful subjects in Newfoundland will be exposed by the loss of the bill of supply for the current year, and regards with lively concern the jealousies between the two branches of the Local Legislature which led to that unfortunate result. The Queen, however, indulges the hope that Her mediation will be accepted by both the parties to this discussion, and that it will be effectual for re-establishing a good understanding between them, especially as their conflicting claims appear to originate rather in a mutual misapprehension than in any deeper and more settled cause.

The constitution of the Legislature of Newfoundland is avowedly modelled on that of the Imperial Legislature,—with regard to money grants, however, a distinction prevails. In the House of Commons no grant of money can be initiated except by the Crown. This rule practically does not exist in the House of Assembly, nor indeed in the Houses of Assembly of the British Provinces on the Continent of North America. In the latter a substitute has been devised, not less effectual in its operation, and more consonant with the general spirit of the Provincial constitution. It consists in the practice of either granting the supplies for the year by a series of bills, each of which is in turn sent up to the Council for acceptance, or in granting the supplies by separate Resolutions, in each of which successively the concurrence of the Council is obtained before it is included in the general appropriation act. In this respect the Assemblies are subject to a restriction from which the House of Commons is exempt—a restriction which has still in view the same object, that of affording to the people a security against the misuse of that high trust which the constitution commits to their representatives.

If the Assembly should establish and exercise the double right of deciding without the intervention of the House, first on the amount of the public expenditure, and secondly, on the specific objects to which it should be applied, and if the only practical check on this power should consist in the right to reject all the votes of the session collectively, it is plain that a system would be introduced unknown either in the mother country or in the British North American Provinces, and it is equally plain that such a system would be attended with very grave inconvenience. Besides other evil consequences it would reduce the Council and the Governor to the dilemma of making, with a view to peace, concessions disapproved by their deliberate judgment, or of acting on that judgment to the derangement for twelve months of the whole internal economy of the local Government.

Her Majesty is therefore of opinion that the House of Assembly would exercise a sound and enlightened judgment in acquiescing either in the Parliamentary Rule which leaves to the Crown the first suggestion of all money grants, or in the rule of the Provincial Legislatures which brings every such grant under the separate revision of the Council—otherwise the extreme right on the one side must be encountered by a right equally extreme on the other side, and the contests between the two Houses of Local Legislature must be pursued at the expense of the people.

But although there can be no doubt that the Council should exercise freely and fearlessly the right of rejecting an appropriation act, it does not therefore follow that a judicious use was made of this right on the present occasion. Her Majesty having been appealed to by the Council desires to express, though with every feeling of respect for the Legislative Council, a different opinion.

The appropriation bill appears to have been rejected by the Council, because various important services were provided for inadequately—because the supply was voted in such very minute detail as to bring under the revision of the Assembly the case of each public officer, not excepting those who filled the most humble and obscure places—and because the sums voted for contingencies were considered as an unjustifiable diversion of the public revenue from its proper objects to the personal advantage of the individual members of the House of Assembly. However much the deficiency of the supply, or the extreme minuteness of the appropriation might justly be regretted, these circumstances do not seem to afford any valid reason for the rejection of the bill. The third reason indeed involves so grave an imputation that it is difficult to discuss it without trenching on the deference due to the Representative Assembly of Newfoundland. Such an imputation, it is clear, ought not to be cast without the utmost caution, and on the clearest proof. It is, of course, not to be admitted merely on inference and conjecture, nor does the amount of money involved in the question warrant such a conclusion. Considering, also, that so unworthy an abuse of the most sacred and honorable public trust could hardly fail to be visited with the censure of society at large, the Council might, it should seem, safely refer the offending parties to the tribunal of public opinion, with a reasonable security that at no distant time it would be expressed in unequivocal terms, even against those who for the moment might appear to enjoy the most unbounded popularity. If it were necessary to believe that such abuses had been really practised, it might well be doubted whether the authors of them would not derive impunity and encouragement from the public favour so readily bestowed on those who are engaged in a contest of which popular franchise is at least the invariable pretext. The case, therefore, ought to be exceedingly clear and strong which would justify the rejection of a bill of supply on the ground of a selfish misappropriation of the public money by the House of Assembly.

During a session of four months continuance, the sums appropriated under the head of contingencies amounted to £2393 6s 3d, a sum considerable, it is true, when compared with the expenditure of other branches of the public service, and probably admitting of some retrenchment in future years, but not so large as to justify the very serious reproach cast on the Assembly of lavishly voting for their own benefit as individuals, money which ought to have been applied for the good of the public collectively. The practice of claiming a remuneration for serving in the Assembly, or at least an indemnity against the expenses of such service, cannot reasonably be condemned: it is sanctioned by many precedents and by many considerations of great weight. In the very delicate office of assessing the amount of their own remuneration there can hardly be a doubt that the members of the House of Assembly will, on consideration see the propriety of leaving to the Council a controul of the most unfettered kind, and will admit that this is a branch of the public expenditure over which it is emphatically needful that a constitutional jealousy should be exercised.

Adverting to the whole of this subject, the Queen commands me to signify through you to the Council Her Majesty's opinion, that if a bill of supply and appropriation, substantially corresponding with the present, should again be sent up by the House of Assembly, it ought not to be rejected on the grounds assigned by the Council for the rejection of the present bill.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GLENELG.

Governor Prescott, &c. &c. &c.

The Legislative Council met at 12 o'clock, yesterday, and after proceeding to Government House to present the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, adjourned until Friday.

The following song of national triumph addressed to Her Majesty, is from the fertile pen of the celebrated lyric composer "LOVER." It has been admirably set to music by the author, and has elicited much admiration in the British metropolis, where some of the "Stars" have introduced it with great effect. We think its appearance on this day will not be deemed inappropriate:—

All hail to the Queen of the fair and the brave!  
Let the bold song of joy reach the skies!  
Bright, bright o'er the foam of her own subject wave  
See the star of Victoria arise.  
Young Queen of the ocean, prophetic our fire,  
To hail thee, the greatest we've seen—  
Hark! the thundering strain of the old sea-god's quire,  
To welcome Victoria the Queen.  
May years full of honour and loyalty's love,  
Be thine, in thy place of renown!  
To say that we honour thee, means not enough,  
For Britons all honour the Crown.  
But the Crown that encircles young beauty's fair brow  
With fonder devotion is seen;  
And charity sheds its romance o'er the vow  
We pledge to Victoria the Queen.

Long, long, Royal Maid, may the olive entwine  
With the laurels that circle the Crown;  
But if war should arouse the old Lion again,  
'T will be to increase thy renown.  
To battle, while rushing, each heart would beat high,  
To triumph, as wont we have been,  
Propitious to conquest, our bold battle cry  
"Victoria for England's fair Queen."

ARRIVALS.—In the *Breeze*, from Halifax, Mr. G. Duncomb, Mr. Swaine.—In the *Herald*, Qtr-Master M'Atosh (93d Highlanders), Mr. Stirling, Mr. Mayne.—In the *Anandale*, from P. E. Island, Mr. Duncan Mac Gregor.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Earl Grey*, for Cork, Mr. Wm. Donnelly.—In the *Kingaloch*, for London, The Misses Haly, Mr. Robert Haly, Mr. W. Haly.

Shipping Intelligence.



VESSELS (ENTERED.)

June 15.—Albion, Forest, Boston—160 bls. flour, 60 puns. molasses, 100 bls. pitch and tar, 75 bls. apples, and sundries.  
Rapid, Le Blanc, Margaree—34 head cattle.  
Sicilian, Hore, Liverpool—145 tons salt, 20 hhd. and 20 qr.-casks wine, 450 packages figs, 68 qr.-barrels gunpowder, and manufactured goods.  
Guadiana, Yule, Lisbon—270 tons salt.  
Barbara, Giroir, Cape Breton—37 M. board and plank, 38 M. shingles.  
18.—Fox, Fox, London—47 bls. pork, 91 casks butter 58 chests tea, 4 hhd. geneva, 4 hhd. brandy, 3 hhd. and 3 qr.-casks wine, and sundry merchandise.  
Ann Johnston, Corbin, Hamburg—1600 bags bread, 400 bls flour, 240 firkins butter, 120 cases gin, 100 bls. oatmeal, 1200 bricks.  
26.—Schr. Anandale, Walsh, P. E. Island—40 M. lumber, 20 M. shingles.—Brig Ardrowan, Martin, Cadiz—320 tons salt.—Schr. Annabella, Madigan, Sydney—50 chaldrons coal.—Schr. Elizabeth, Morris, New Brunswick—20 M. Board, 11 M. billets.  
27.—Schr. Palmetto, Pearman, Grenada—86 puns. rum, 30 kegs tamarinds, 30 tierces beef.

LOADING.

June 26.—Schooner Clondolin, Tyues, Barbadoes.  
27.—Schr. Sarah, Harris, Sydney.—Schr. Packet, Graham, Halifax.—Brig Amphion, Blank, Portugal.—Schr. Three Brothers, Chesson, Cape Breton.—Brig Mosley, Crawford, Bathurst.—Brig Radical, Anderson, Miramichi.—Isabella, Meagher, Portugal.—Trial, Hally, Bridgeport.

CLEARED.

June 15.—William Rufus, Kiely, P. E. Island—78 bags bread, and sundry merchandise.  
18.—Alarm, Collingwood, Quebec—75 puns. molasses, 44 puns. rum, 61 hhd. sugar.—Alpha, Farrell, Floras (Azores)—ballast.—Traveller, Wright, Bathurst, ballast.  
27.—Albion, Forest, Boston—9000 seal skins, 52 bls. herring.—Radical, Anderson, Miramichi—59 coils cordage.—Trial, Hally, Bridgeport—ballast.—Ellen Kiely, Nova Scotia—ballast.—Cicely, Mardon, Pernambuco—2800 qtls. fish.—Hope, Dowsley, Miramichi—sundries.

Sales by Auction.

On Saturday next,  
The 30th Instant, At 12 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF

RICHARD HOWLEY,

9 H HDS. COGNAC BRANDY  
5 Qr.-Casks PORT WINE  
20 Barrels fine Old SHERRY in bottle (3 doz. ea.)  
10 Ditto Paste Blacking, in small Pots  
10 Ditto Liquid Ditto, in Pots assorted sizes  
10 Kegs Prime Ox Tongues (1 doz. each)  
50 Westphalia Hams  
20 Cannisters Metallic Green Paint (7 @ 10lbs. ea.)  
10 Cases Cherry and Raspberry Brandy (very superior)  
2 Cases Sparkling Champagne (1 doz. each)  
4 Ditto Ditto Ditto (pints)  
1 Case 3 Dozen bottled Fruits  
4 Cases Preserves—Jams, Jellies, &c.  
6 Doz. Durham Mustard, in 1/2 lb. packages  
500 Pair Fine Yorkshire Blankets  
4 Dozen Wellington Boot Legs (block'd)  
5 Ditto English Calf Skins  
4 Ditto ditto Kip  
20 Packages Pearl Tea, 2lbs. each  
And sundry other Articles.  
The greater part of the above will be Sold without any Reserve whatsoever, being to Close Sales.  
June 28.

Damaged BREAD.

(For the benefit of whom it may concern.)  
Will be Sold, under Survey,  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
On SATURDAY next,  
The 30th inst., at 11 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF  
Messrs. Bland & Tobin,  
About 370 Bags damaged  
BREAD.  
Landed from the Brig *Ring Dove* from Haberleben.  
June 28.

Notices.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Assistant Commissary General until One o'Clock, P. M., on FRIDAY, the 29th June, from any persons willing to enter into a Contract for supplying the Undermentioned Materials for the term of three years, commencing the 1st July, 1838, to the Royal Engineer Department—Viz.: American Oak, or Witchazel Timber in Balk, at 7 foot cube

Fir..... do. do. at do.  
Board { 1 Inch..... at 1000 ft. supf.  
          { 1 1/2 Inch..... at ditto  
          { 2 Inch..... at ditto  
          { 3 Inch..... at ditto  
Plank {  
Clapboard, 6 ins. wide... at ditto  
Black Spruce Posts, 8 ft. long, at each  
          " Pickets, 6 do. at 100  
Fir Longers, 18 feet long at each  
Shingles, White Pine..... at 1000  
Laths, of New Lathwood, from 3 to 4 feet long, at 1/2 bundle of 120  
Remsheg Stone, from 3 to 6 inches thick, at 1/2 foot superficial  
Ditto, from 6 to 14 inches thick, at 1/2 ditto.

The whole to be the best of their several kinds, free from shakes and other defects, and the Board and Plank to have straight and square edges. To be subject to approval, and to be delivered free of expense to government, at the Carpenter's yard, near Fort William, in such quantities as may be required from time to time by the Engineer Department.

The Contract to be determinable at any time after one year, on either party giving the other three months' notice in writing.  
Security will be required.

Prices to be stated in Sterling money, in words at length; the probable quantities can be ascertained on reference at the Commanding Royal Engineer office, and payment will be made in Dollars at 4s. 4d. stg. each, in the customary manner, by Ordinance draft on the Military Chest.  
COMMISSARIAT, Newfoundland, }  
St. John's, 21st June, 1838. }

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 Rood, 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.

JOHN EALES,  
TAILOR,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends of St. John's, and the Outports, that he has re-commenced the above business in all its branches, in the House occupied by Mrs. Dearen, next door to Mr. James Stewart's dwelling; and having lately returned from America, where he has received the best instructions and the newest Fashions in that line of Trade, and having engaged the best Workmen in the Island, he hopes, by despatch, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.  
June 28.

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

ON SALE.

BY  
Patrick Gleeson,  
2 Kitchen Ranges,  
(Complete.)  
June 21.

Exchange on BRITAIN  
By WESTON HUNT.

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.

BY  
Robinson, Brooking, Gar-  
land & Co.  
Ex CARRS, from HAMBURGH,  
818 Bags BREAD,  
380 Firkins BUTTER.  
June 7.

Warren & Wheatley  
OFFER FOR SALE,  
400 Bls. fine and superfine FLOUR  
10 Puns. heavy retailing MOLASSES  
AND  
Ex *Haberdine* and *Abeona* from Teigimouth,  
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 Truckled 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. 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  
Barvila  
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.

SAMUEL MUDGE

OFFERS FOR SALE  
500 BAGS Bread, 100 Bls Flour  
50 Bls. Pease and Oatmeal  
50 Firkins Prime Butter, 300 Bags fine and coarse 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 Pair 7 x 10 qr Blankets  
80 Pieces Blanketing and Serges  
5 Dozen Champagne, @ 40s per dozen.—And  
100 Boxes and Half Boxes SOAP.  
June 21.

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 MULLONEY.

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



Poet's Corner.

HYMN TO SPRING.

Thou bringer of new life,  
Welcome thou hither!  
Though with thee comes the strife  
Of changeful weather.  
Oh, young and coldly fair,  
Come, with thy storm-blown hair,  
Down-casting snow-pearls fair,  
For each to gather.

Approachest thou in shower?  
Mist hath enroll'd thee;  
Till, changed by viewless power,  
Bright we behold thee.  
Whilst chilling gales do fly,  
Thou wanderest meekly, by  
Green holme and mountain high,  
Till shades enfold thee.

By dusky woodland side,  
Silent thou rovest;  
Where lonely runlets glide  
Unheard thou movest;  
Wide strewing buds and flowers,  
By fields, and dells, and bowers,  
Mid winds and sunny showers,  
Bounteous thou provest.

Though ever changeful, still  
Ever bestowing;  
The earth receives her fill  
Of thy good sewing;  
And, lo! a spangled sheen  
Of herbs and flowers between,  
Blent with the pasture green,  
All beauteous growing.

Now comes the driven hail,  
Rattling and bounding;  
A shower doth next prevail,  
Thunder astounding;  
Until the glorious sun  
Looks through the storm-cloud dun;  
And, as the light doth run,  
Glad tones are sounding.

The thrush tunes his throat,  
On top-bough sitting;  
The ouzel's wizard note,  
By dingle fitting.  
The loved one, too, is there—  
Above his snow-plashed hair,  
He sings in sun-bright air,  
Carol befitting.

Come every tone of joy!  
Add to the pleasure!  
Sweet Robin's melody  
Joins in the measure;  
And echoes wake and sing,  
And fairy-bells do ring,  
Where silver bubbles fling  
Their sparkling treasure.

The hazel bloom is hung  
Where beams are shining;  
The honey-bine hath clung,  
Garlands entwining  
For one who wanders lone  
Unto that bower unknown,  
And finds a world his own,  
Pure joys combining.

Then, bringer of new life,  
Welcome thou hither;  
And welcome, too, the strife,  
Of changeful weather!  
Oh, ever young and fair,  
Cast from thy storm-blown hair,  
Bright drops and snow-pearls fair,  
For each to gather.

LONDON SKETCHES.

EQUIVOCAL SOCIETY.—By TOBY ALLSPY.

It is surprising what a liberal fund of excuses people of the world are apt to draw upon at sight, for doing what is agreeable to them! At a fashionable watering place, such as Baden just now, and Bath half a century ago, everybody contrives to be afflicted with the very disorder for which the waters are a specific; and not a squire's lady, who grows weary of her country seat, but suffers severely from delicacy of the lungs, and is ordered for the winter to the south of France and its *bise*, or Brighton and its cutting breezes. Flirting mammas find it necessary to repair to Paris for the education of their daughters; while sporting papas consider it expedient to adhere to the covers and preserves of their country seat, in order to keep up electioneering interests for their son.

A house to which I occasionally repair for an evening's amusement, affords me a most amusing study of the hypocrisies of human nature. The proprietor has the honour to, what is termed, "enjoy" a very indifferent reputation. No matter to my readers, the origin of the scandal; whether he be a marker of cards, or hoaxer of the stock exchange—whether a seducer of other men's wives, or conniver at the seduction of his own—signifies not a jot. He is ill thought of in the world. Not a soul in society, but has heard things laid to his charge, the charge of which ought to lay him on the shelf. Nevertheless, his courage is undaunted. Either he despises the ill report of his fellow-creatures, or chooses to out-face it. Mondor (so let us call him) is rich; gives dinners, balls, concerts, *dejeunets*, and fetes of every description; and people of all descriptions attend his *dejeunets*, concerts, balls, and dinners. But, instead of saying, with a degree of audacity equal to his own, "I go there because it suits me—because I find amusement"—every species and variety of specious lie is adopted as an excuse for the indecorum of the measure.

"Are you going to Mondor's ball to-night?" said I, the other evening to Lord A., at a party where we chanced to encounter.

"I go there!" replied his Lordship, affecting a look of indignant amazement, because he fancied he could discover in my inquiry a tone of disapproval which guaranteed my absence. Yet the first person I beheld on entering Mondor's sumptuous house, was the Earl of A.

"Are you going to Mondor's?" I had afterwards inquired of Miss B., a pretty girl standing near us. "I fancy so," she replied; "Mondor was formerly under great obligations to my father; and mamma thinks it would look as though we presumed upon his situation if we constantly declined his invitations. Shall I meet you there?" continued the lady, turning to young Quickset of the Guards.

"I am afraid so. The fellow is rather strong in our county; and my cousin John means to stand the next vacancy."

"I am surprised to find that Mrs. B., with so many daughters to marry, should take them to Mondor's," observed Lady Queenhithe, who was of the party. "I take Laura there now and then, because, as an only child, with her fortune, beauty, and accomplishments, it matters little where she is seen."

"If I had even one daughter, I would not go there!" observed Lady Cutandshuffe, to whom she was addressing herself. "But as I am sure of my rubber there, and, at my age, such things are immaterial, I seldom miss the man's parties."

"O fie!" ejaculated Lady Superfine. "It is all very well being seen at his grand balls, where all the rest of the world is seen also; but to be an *habituée* of such a house—a man of such very infamous character!"

"What right have we to trouble ourselves with the mote in our brother's eye?—because we are virtuous, shall there be no more cakes and ale?" cried Major O'Reilly, a man who has been bowed out of two regiments, and half a dozen London drawing-rooms. "Pon my soul and honour, Mondor's a deuced good fellow; and I consider it my duty, as a gentleman, to keep him in countenance."

"One does not go to keep *him* in countenance exactly," lisped a young gentleman, languishing through a near-sighted glass. "But that exquisite gallery! One cannot refuse oneself a sight now and then of his admirable Guido!"

"As far as reputation signifies," observed one of his lounging companions, "certainly no man ever lost himself more completely than Mondor. But he gives us such capital music! Grisi, Rubini, and Tamburini once a fortnight! I consider it every man's duty to patronise so liberal a patron of the arts."

"Patron of a pack of lazy fiddlers!" cried old Drusus. "If that were all, no respectable man would lose himself by being seen in such company. But look at Mondor's public charities! Twenty guineas annually to the Mendicity Society; twenty to the Ophthalmic Hospital (though, by the way, it might be all the worse for him if the world were able to see clear; ) twenty to the deaf and dumb (a word to the wise; ) twenty to St. George's Hospital; ten to the Houseless Poor; and five to the Small Debts; besides figuring in all the lists of to-the-humane-whom-heaven-has-blessed-with-affluence advertisements, from one year's end to the other. Such a man is a most desirable acquaintance—the sort of person for whom one is always looking out."

"I do not pretend to be a licensed dealer in charity-mongering," observed Sir George Shelfham, with a sneer. "The poor-laws take care of the poor, and we take care of the poor-laws. But when was Mondor ever behindhand when the prospectus of a work of merit was placed in his hands? He has obliged me by taking shares in several new periodicals, which might have survived to become old, had the public been as liberal as himself; and subscribed to I know not how many standard classical works, which, should the subscriptions fill, may, perhaps, one day or other see the light. Rising genius has a splendid patron in Mondor. Last year he was very near fitting out an expedition for Ulick O'Flannaghan's projected voyage of discovery to the Antarctic regions; and, *entre nous*, has advanced many hundreds towards the scheme. To be sure, nothing can be more disagreeable than to have such a man come up and accost one in the street. But certain sacrifices are due to the advancement of letters and the cause of science. I never miss one of Mondor's literary

dinners, and am therefore bound to attend his ball." "Chacun a son gout!" cried Colonel Martinet, shrugging his shoulders. "I should expect to be poisoned at his table."

"The young Duchess has no such apprehension," said I. "I met her there at dinner last week."

"The Duchess dine at Mondor's?"

"I had the honour of sitting next her."

"You amaze me! I thought nothing but the worst company frequented his house?"

"Do you call the Marchioness of Aylsham and her daughters bad company?"

"And they visit him? Is it possible! Could you get me a card for his next fete? I always make it a point to meet the Aylshams when I have an opportunity. Perhaps you could take me there to-night?"

"Let us inquire of Lady Lindo whether the Aylshams are at the ball. See, she is just entering the room with her daughters. Are you come from Mondor's?—are there many people there?" said I, addressing her Ladyship, in a natural tone.

"Hush, hush!—not a word!—pray don't speak so loud! I would not let Lady Marmozet suspect I had been there for the world. She would whisper it all over the town, and it might be a great injury to the girls in a certain set."

"But why did you take them there, then?"

"Because I knew that William was invited, and things are getting rather particular between his Lordship and Sophia. However, I took care to be there early. People tried to persuade me that I ought to come *here* early, and go there afterwards. But, of course, at such a house, I did not choose to be seen by all the world. So, as soon as the room began to fill, I came away; and having arrived here this early, no one will be able to prove that we were there at all."

The clock-regulated prudery which makes it criminal to be seen in society after midnight, which passes for respectable early in the evening, I am unable exactly to understand; and on reaching Mondor's crowded ball, I was fated to be still more puzzled by the curious tenderness of people's consciences.

"Let us make up a quiet little quadrille in this room," said Lady Letitia to her sister. In such a house as this it does not do to put oneself *en évidence* in the ball-room."

"Stay supper, indeed? Oh, dear, no!" cried Mrs. Peachick. "It would by no means suit my views of propriety to be seen *supping* at Mondor's?"

"Heyday! you here?" exclaimed another. "Well, I am amazed! I always fancied you one of the very precise people. I do not set up for one of the rigidly righteous. But you!"

"Just listen to that shocking woman," mumbled Mrs. Sneak, who was eating ices quietly in the corner. "As if it were not wrong enough to come here at all, without making a boast of it. Now, though I am weak and good natured enough to accept Mondor's invitations, thank God, I have sufficient self-respect to keep it to myself!"

Some entered the ball-room bowing to Mondor with a patronising air, which spoke a sense of their own magnanimity, or Christian charity, in being seen under his roof. Some entered timidly, as if apologizing to the society assembled for increasing the amount of the sinful company; some saucily, brazening it through the crowded rooms, as if to say—"Here I am!—find fault with my proceedings if you dare;" some with an air of conscious virtue, implying, that, "to the pure all things are pure."

Poor Mondor, meanwhile, unconscious of the vast movements going on behind the dial plate, kept bowing to one fair guest, and smiling to another; satisfied that all were delighted to be there, and that the absent were vexed and envious.

"Seven hundred invitations, and not above twenty excuses!"—he whispered to me, as we passed each other in the crowd. "I am afraid I have offended half the world by refusing cards. But what is one to do! In London, one's house is limited; and it is really unfair to crowd one's friends to death, in order to accommodate strangers. There is Colonel Martinet, I see, has kept away, because I refused to let him bring a whole family of country cousins. Mrs. Peachick asked leave for her three younger daughters; Mrs. Sneak wanted me to ask her aunt; and Lady Lindo is gone already, because I did not choose to let her invite the three regiments of Guards as partners for the Miss Lindos!"

Little did my poor friend suspect the parting salutations at that moment exchanging in his hall.

"Good night, Littledale! You needn't say at home that you met me here."

"Of course not. In return, pray don't mention to my wife that I was here. I told her I was going to the opera."

"By the way, Lady Mary, this man's parties are never announced, I hope, in the *Morning Post*?"

"I am sure I hope not. If there were any danger of it, it would be worth while to give a *douceur* to the porter to leave out one's name."

"I wish to goodness my coachman would not get so low down in the string. There is William having my carriage called by every link-boy in waiting! Just listen! Not a person living in the street but will know that I was at Mondor's ball!"

"Well!—at least one comforts oneself by knowing that one has done a good-natured action. When people are under a cloud, it becomes a charity to support them. Can you tell me whether it

is Gunter who serves Mondor's suppers, or whether he engages a man cook?"

"Can't say, indeed. The supper and music here are faultless. Poor man!—one does one's best for him, because he does his best for us. But it is a sacrifice. I came here in a hackney coach, because I did not choose my servants to know that I entered such a house. One cannot be too particular in upholding the standard of public morals."

Such are the equivocations of the frequenters of Equivocal Society.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CORONATION.—A public Meeting was held on Friday at the Freemasons' Tavern, to petition her Majesty to postpone her Royal Coronation until August, on the alleged ground that the trade of London would be seriously injured if the request of the petitioners were not acceded to. The placards announcing the Meeting earnestly implored the attendance of the working classes. The Marquis of Londonderry presided on the occasion, and endeavoured, in a very long speech, to convince the assembly how much he had the interests of the working classes at heart, and that to serve them was his only object; but it would not do. Neither the working nor any other class would be humbugged by him, or any of their other friends who addressed them on the occasion. A gentleman who came with a speech ready cut and dried read a portion of it, but was interrupted by peals of laughter and exclamations "Oh, give your speech to the reporters, and we will read it to-morrow in the papers." This was responded to by a cry of "No you won't, for it won't be in any one of 'em." The gentleman then said that he trusted he should have a fair hearing.—(Bravo.) He expected that from Englishmen.—(Hear.) He was the friend of the people.—(Oh! dear.) He had always advocated the interests of the working classes.—("Yes, when you could get any thing by it.") Personally he had no interest in the matter. He came forward to do his duty.—("What, look at your speech again.") He had no idea of addressing the Meeting when he came into that room, but—"What did you write your speech for then before you came?" If the Meeting would not hear him he could not help it. ("Of course you can't.") He was surprised at such interruption, and he was sure no gentleman in the room took any part in it.—("Walker.") He would not be put down.—("Sit down then.") The Meeting seemed to be very good tempered, and he could bear with it.—("So we are, it's a regular lark.") He would not detain them.—("Go on.") There were several other gentlemen anxious to address them.—("no doubt of it")—and who would do so in a more able manner than he had.—("One bit of truth.") He was anxious to do something for the Spitalfields weavers.—("And a little for yourself.") One word more.—("That's right, cut it short.") He thanked them for their attention to the few observations he had made.—("Bravo, you are the most grateful fellow that ever lived.") The other gentlemen alluded to by the Speaker afterwards addressed the Meeting, and a variety of resolutions were adopted. It is worthy of remark that as the Marquis of Londonderry slighted Alderman Copeland by absenting himself from the City Meeting held last week that gentleman returned the compliment by his non-attendance on the above occasion. Both meetings were complete failures.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

By a statement in a provincial paper it appears that "the exportation of machinery by the port of Hull to the Continent is enormous." One house sent off machinery to the value of £10,000 in a single week. It is added, that "nearly one-half the craft that ply on the Ouse, the Aire, and the Don, are engaged in the traffic. The Manchester machinery has been sent by the Liverpool and Leeds coach to the latter place, from thence it is taken, as well as the wool and flax machinery, by the railway, by way of Selby to Hull." These are occurrences to make our manufacturers look about them. No doubt our machinery, from its superior neatness of construction, its ingenuity of arrangement, and efficiency of operation, may become a very profitable article of export. But then, suppose we export our manufacturing superiority along with it? Continental cheapness of labour, combined with the aids and appliances of British machinery, will run us hard in the race of competition. Nor will it avail to attempt obstructing the exportation of machinery. It can be sent out piecemeal, so as to defy all legal description. There is no remedy but in going direct to the root of the evil, viz., the difference in the price of food here and on the Continent, occasioned by our infamous Corn Laws. If they be kept up much longer foreign nations will become their own manufacturers; trade will receive such a blow as it will never recover—the cry of starving millions will be raised in vain—and the agriculturists will find, too late, that with the blind cupidity of the boy in the fable, they have slain the goose that laid their golden eggs. No superiority of skill and labour in our manufactures can permanently stand against a disparity of forty-five per cent. in the price of food. That it should do so is not in the nature of things. When will the Legislature, on the one hand, and the Operative Classes, on the other, arouse themselves to look this momentous subject fairly in the face?—*Ibid.*

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