

Printer and publisher
Blackwood Street



Newfoundlander

No. 592.

THURSDAY, November 29, 1838.

Sixpence.

ON SALE.

The fine fast sailing Copper Fastened and Coppered Yacht



LOTUS,

About 21 Tons Burthen, Is well Built and Found, and handsomely fitted up.—Her rate of sailing is considered superior to any craft of her description in this Island.—She would make an excellent Packet for Conception Bay.

ALSO, A handsome Four Wheeled Carriage, which can be made close at night, or in bad weather.

Apply to MR. CLIFT, or to W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

October 11.

SAMUEL MUDGE

Has just received per MEDIUM, from Hamburg AND FOR SALE,

- 500 Bags Cabin and common Bread
- 150 Barrels Superfine Flour
- 60 Barrels and Half bls. Pork
- 15 Kegs Ox Tongues
- 75 Firkins and Kegs prime Butter
- 20 Barrels Pease and Oatmeal.

ALSO ON HAND,

- 200 Pair Blankets
- 100 Pieces Serges and Swanskin
- 50 Boxes and Half Boxes Liverpool Soap
- 800 Feet Elm Boards
- 10 Boxes Souchong Tea
- 20 Firkins Old Butter
- 40 Bls. States Flour
- 20 Bls. Damaged Oatmeal, &c.

October 11.

SAMUEL CODNER

HAS JUST RECEIVED, PER EMMA, from HAMBURGH, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

- 15 Barrels Smoked Pigs' Heads
- 80 Firkins Randers' Butter.

ALSO,

- White Lead, Black Paint,
- Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.

August 9.

Just Received,

AND NOW LANDING,

From the Brig PICTOU, from WATERFORD, 253 Tierces Strangman's PORTER, 20 Boxes CANDLES, 48 HORSE COLLARS.

August 16

J. & J. KENT.

TO BE LET.

AND POSSESSION GIVEN THIS MONTH.

THAT large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE with SHOP &c. &c., completely fitted up, adjoining the premises of the Subscriber. For particulars apply to

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN.

October 4.

THE Cottage, House, Out-offices & Grounds now in the occupation of the Venerable the Archdeacon Wix.—Apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

To view the House special application must be made to the Archdeacon.

September 20.

ALL those Waterside Premises at the King's Beach, lately in the occupancy of Mr. PATRICK KELLY, Cooper, comprising a SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, and other Tenements adjoining;—Also, substantial-built STORES, an extensive WHARF, Commodious COOPERAGE, &c.

For particulars, apply to

MICHAEL FOLEY, King's Beach.

August 23.

ON SALE.

John and James Kent

ARE NOW LANDING,

Per Pleiades and Duchess Gloucester from Hamburg,

2000 Bags fine-middling and common Bread

700 Barrels Fine and Superfine Flour

100 Firkins new Butter

40 barrels Oatmeal

20 Ditto Pease

70 Westphalia Hams

7000 Large Bricks.

And per Fox from London,

30 Chests best Twankey,

10 Ditto Fine Congou

TEAS

Which will be Sold low for Cash or Shore Fish in October.

August 23.

Notices.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

CENTRAL DISTRICT, }
St. John's, to wit. }

BY virtue of an order of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this District, in Sessions assembled, I, the High Constable, am thereby required to collect a rate or assessment of Ten Shillings Currency in the Hundred Pounds, on the value of all Houses, Lands, and Tenements in this District—to be applied to the purposes of remunerating parties who have sustained damage under the operations of the Acts 4th Wm. 4. Cap. 1, and 5th Wm. 4. Cap. 5, commonly called the Road Acts.

Notice is therefore hereby given,

to all Landlords and Tenants possessing any interest in the Houses, Lands, and Tenements, situate in the said District, forthwith to pay to me, the said High Constable, the said rate of Ten Shillings in the Hundred Pounds on the value of their respective interests.

Given under my hand, the 24th day of September, 1838.

J. FINLAY, High Constable.

Packet Boats

TO PLY BETWEEN PORTUGAL COVE AND CARBONEAR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that having now completed the new Packet

NATIVE LASS,

in a style hitherto unknown in this Country—being fitted up with comfortable Cabin, Sleeping Berths, &c.—he has commenced plying between Portugal Cove and Carbonear.—The NORA CREINA will also continue to ply as heretofore, and he will thereby be enabled to arrange so that one of the above Packets will leave Carbonear and Portugal Cove every morning while the navigation remains open.—The NATIVE LASS is built in a superior manner, copper-fastened and coppered, sails remarkably fast, and is decidedly superior to any Craft of her description.—The NORA CREINA is sufficiently known to render it unnecessary that any exposition as to her qualities should be gone into.

FARES:

- Cabin Passengers..... 7s. 6d.
- Seerage Ditto 5s. 0d.
- Letters (single)..... 0s. 6d.
- (double)..... 1s. 0d.

And Parcels in proportion to their size and weight.

The Subscriber will be responsible for any parcel, &c., that may be given in charge to him.

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, September 25, 1838.

THE NEW IRISH AGITATION—ADVICE OF THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.

(From the Examiner.)

The people of Ireland will do well to weigh maturely the bearings and issues of whatever new course of agitation they engage in at the present juncture. Never was there, perhaps, a moment when a wrong direction of popular feeling might be productive of more embarrassment to their friends, or worse consequences to their cause. Quite sufficient for the day is the error of the ultra-Radicals in England; and let the people of Ireland be warned by it. There is excellent ground for dissatisfaction and complaint; there is good reason for anxiety; there is ample field and imperative demand for exertion; but there is no cause for despair; and the counsel and language of despair ought not to be hearkened to. The Tories are watching the proceedings of the Irish people eagerly; a blunder in the popular tactics would transport them with rapture. Let there be no precipitation, no bluster; let every thing be done that present circumstances require, but the less that is said about what is intended to be done under circumstances not in existence, the better. We have seen many great public objects achieved by steady and intrepid perseverance, and a blow struck in season; but we recollect no instance of a popular victory gained by mere menace. When the time comes for agitating a question, it is time enough to produce its terrors; and it is not to be forgotten that the more momentous a question is, the more likely are its terrors to prove a *brutum fulmen* when they are prematurely brandished before the public. If the object of the Irish leaders is to terrify, they could not adopt a course less adapted to produce that effect than the display of the repeal flag. Until the people of Ireland abandon the pursuit of objects in which they have the sympathy and support of at least a great body of the English people, they should inscribe no words upon their banners indicative of objects in which no such support or sympathy is to be expected. The battle of municipal liberty is not to be fought with the watch-word of repeal. That word will animate the foe, but gather no additional reinforcements to the cause of Ireland. We can imagine nothing better calculated to make the House of Lords persevere in resistance to the just claims of the Irish people, than to impress them with the conviction that one refusal more will hurry that people into courses in which many of their present friends would certainly desert them, few of their present friends would think justifiable, and actually none combine with them. A repeal agitation would be nectar and ambrosia to the Tory party; then how is it expected that the threat of one will subdue their opposition? The people of Ireland are most formidable when they are most calm, most deliberate, most moderate, and, above all, most in unison with the feeling of their friends in England. Standing upon the principle of union, their demands cannot permanently or long be slighted or overborne. The Tories cannot occupy a weaker or a worse ground than they do at present. Now they are manifestly an anti-union and consequently an anti-British party. Take care, we would say to Irishmen, take care, lest by shifting your ground imprudently you improve that of your adversary—take care you do not afford the Tories (whose hypocrisy would gladly seize such an advantage) a plausible opportunity for taking up their position upon that very settlement of which they are the worst enemies and the chief disturbers.—Take care, too, lest in pursuing the shadow of repeal you lose the substantial benefits you enjoy under the present system, albeit you have been so long out of those rights which the legislature alone can confer upon you. A few years more of a good government would do Ireland no manner of harm, but good incalculable; and this good ought not to be hazarded because it pleases the lords in their obstinacy to withhold the reform of municipal abuses, probably with no other object but to precipitate the Irish people into schemes which would weaken the power of their friends, and serve to strengthen the hands of their enemies to injure them. At present the Lords are the Repealers; let them so remain; let there be no other Repealers, even in word or thought. Depend upon it, the spirit of the Union cannot long be defied with success; but faith must be placed

in it, or it cannot be brought with its full power into action.

We would also impress upon the Irish public the danger and mischief of any division of the popular interest at a juncture like the present. Concord was never more essential; all the Liberal force united is not too strong to keep an active and aspiring adversary in check. As Ireland would be the chief sufferer by a revival of Tory power, so she should be the most careful to avoid a line of conduct which cannot but embarrass and imperil a Liberal administration. The strength of that administration consists principally in the unprecedented union of the whole popular interest of Ireland in its support. Divide that interest and you macadamise the road for the return of the public enemies to office. The Tories want nothing but a breach in the wall; a schism in our camp would do for them what nothing else can do. The Irish, however, are too shrewd a people to give their foes such an advantage. We feel it unnecessary to press the topic.

No evidence can be more salutary at the present juncture of Irish affairs than that of one whose title to the respectful attention of Irishmen is the highest and most unquestionable. We have often had occasion to applaud the spirit with which the Marquis of Normanby seizes every opportunity offered him to serve the cause of Ireland, not merely as a ruler, but a counsellor. At the present crisis we find him in the course of a progress through the west and south of Ireland, returning the addresses of a people to whom his administration has given repose, with replies full of the practical wisdom which the present posture of their affairs calls for. To the people of Roscommon he spoke as follows:—

'The recent exemplary political conduct of the Irish people has powerfully affected the public opinion of England in their favour, and speaking as the representative of your universally beloved and revered Sovereign, and with a perfect knowledge of her gracious sentiments towards you, I would say that on a similar foundation rests her benevolent and enlightened interest in your welfare. Much does, indeed, at this moment, depend upon yourselves; for whilst it is the undoubted privilege of freemen to petition the throne and the parliament for any legislative object, it is by an avoidance of any unseemly change in the tone, any untimely alteration in the nature of your demands—it is by a steady perseverance in the course you have hitherto pursued, that the royal favour may best be confirmed, public sympathy in Great Britain entirely developed, and, as a necessary consequence, that legislative recognition of the principle of equal rights obtained on which all just expectations for the future may be founded, and, by general concurrence, a perfect union be thus established on an imperishable basis.'

Again, in answer to an address of the inhabitants of Killaloe, we find the same excellent strain of advice forcibly and eloquently pursued:—

'I cannot but be deeply sensible of the difficulties which, in the actual state of this country, must beset the course of any government. Those who will not forget the past and those who would forestall the future, alike combine to perplex the present. The legislative abolition of all partial exclusion but imperfectly prepared the minds of men for the practical operation of equal laws; but the intervening interval of inevitable, but not irreconcilable, misunderstanding is fast passing away: for I feel an implicit trust, from the manner in which the great body of the people have hitherto received my efforts to advance the good of all classes in their common country, that they will not, at such a moment, alienate favourable impressions, or check growing sympathies by any demonstrations which might give just offence, or any demand which could not thus be granted. Whilst they remain what I have ever found them, I will not despair, but, with feelings sincerely and truly Irish, will look forward, through increasing confidence in the government of your Sovereign, and diminishing dissensions amongst yourselves, to a future of confirmed freedom and perfect union in this land, already so rich in the blessings of Providence.'

Doubt we have none that the Irish people will mark and follow this friendly counsel, and verify the expectations of their benefactor and enlightened ruler. Great, no doubt, are the provocations to violence: long has been the denial of a few scraps

CENTRAL CIRCUIT COURT.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1838.

James Brine, Plaintiff, vs. J. B. Bland and James Tobin, Defendants.

This was an action of Debt against the defendants as lessees of the plaintiff, to recover £37 10 reserved rent, which by the terms of the lease was to be paid in "sterling lawful money of Great Britain." The defendants pleaded a tender, upon which issue was joined.

The defendants proved a tender of the amount in Spanish dollars, valued at four shillings and four pence each, which they contended was a legal tender. They also proved the delivery of several bills of Parcels by the plaintiff in '35, '36 and '37, charging the rent in sterling, and carrying the amount out in currency, valuing the dollars at four shillings and four pence—and then called several witnesses who proved that within the last ten years the dollar has invariably been paid and received at four shillings and four pence each, sterling, or five shillings currency.

On the part of the plaintiff it was urged that the dollar was like any other article of merchandise in the market, and not being the standard Coin of the realm, could not represent it unless made to do so by law. That the value of the dollar was fluctuating and arbitrary, and it was estimated generally by the rate of exchange between this colony and Great Britain, which until within the last two years had seldom exceeded fifteen and one-third per cent.—Bills being now at 22½ per cent.—the plaintiff demanded his rent either in lawful money of Great Britain, or dollars sufficient to purchase a Bill on England which would produce there the amount of rent claimed.

The Court called the attention of the Jury to the covenant in the Lease, and said that if they were of opinion that the Plaintiff had by his Lease a right in the first place to demand lawful money of Great Britain, his subsequently receiving from the Defendants a less sum than he was entitled to, did not destroy his right to insist now on the fulfilment of the defendants covenant. The Court was strongly inclined to recognize the covenant in the defendants lease as superior to any short mercantile usage but still left the matter open to the Jury, who found a verdict for the defendants.

The words of the lease are clear and distinct—"sterling good and lawful money of Great Britain."—There can be no misapprehension as to their meaning, and consequently they required no evidence to explain them.

About 9 o'clock last evening, the inhabitants of the town were alarmed by a report of fire, which was soon ascertained to have broken out in the stabling attached to the residence of the hon. the Collector of the Customs. An immense assemblage were almost immediately on the spot, and every necessary means were adopted to prevent the fire from communicating with the dwelling; the stables, hay, &c. were destroyed, but the wind at the time was fortunately from the S. E. by which the exertions made with a view to the preservation of the house were rendered effectual. The fire is said to have originated in the loft of the stabling, which contained a quantity of hay, supposed to have ignited in consequence of its having become damp; as it was through the roof of this building it was first seen to issue.

[To the Editor of the Newfoundlander.]

SIR,—In the present crisis, and when so much misrepresentation is abroad, and the more particularly directed against the House of Assembly, I consider it my duty to submit the following statement through the medium of your journal, to the public.

JOHN KENT, Member for St. John's. 27th Nov. 1838.

STATEMENT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL SOCIETY, HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 27th Nov. 1838.

First, I will shew the object of the meeting, and its great importance.

Secondly, the mode of calling together a meeting for the discussion of so vitally important a subject.

And thirdly, the hurried manner in which a long series of resolutions were adopted.

The object of the meeting, as far as I could learn, from the hurried manner in which a series of resolutions purporting to have been adopted by the Chamber, was read by the Secretary, was to give a currency and an apparent sanction to the torrent of invective that the Press of England and Newfoundland have poured forth against the House of Assembly, and to solicit from the parent Government a change in the constitution of the country;—such was the general character of the resolutions, intermixed with assertions vitally affecting me as a member of the House of Assembly, and of course the House itself in its proceedings against Dr. Kielley—assertions unsupported by a tittle of evidence. Every one must admit that the object of the meeting was an important one; and that when the Commercial Society were so indiscreet as to stray away from the peaceful pursuits of commerce, and embark on the stormy ocean of politics, and the more particularly when they knew that the majority of them had over and over again committed themselves in opinions identical with those contained in the resolutions already referred to; it behoved them therefore to act not in haste and precipitation, but with openness and candour. How, then, I would ask, do they commence this proceeding? is it by calling the Society together, and taking the sense of its Members on the propriety of entertaining the question? No such thing. The Chamber concocts a series of resolutions, and after considering, and inwardly digesting these resolutions, they call on me, in a note of which the following is a copy, to swallow them: in fact, to commit an act of felo de se on my Parliamentary self:—

COMMERCIAL ROOM, 24th Nov., 1838.

SIR,—A meeting of the Commercial Society will be held on Tuesday, the 27th November, at 1 o'clock, when you are requested to attend.

By order, W. RICHARDS, Secretary.

To Mr. John Kent.

Now, when a great and momentous question is at issue, and when the Chamber itself is conscious that it is travelling out of its record in all entertaining it, as would appear by the remarks that preface the resolutions, is this, I would ask, an open, a generous, a straightforward way of treating it? even though the Society, like Sterne and the mendicant franciscan, had predetermined to adopt whatever the Chamber suggested; ought not the rules that govern every society that pretend to deliberation, be attended to? ought not a more explanatory notice be given to myself and the few others that belong to the Society, who happen to differ in political opinion with the great mass? I heard, by chance, last evening, of the object of the meeting; I hastily prepared a few resolutions, and I would not be allowed even to read them. I know that my demeanour on that occasion will be misrepresented. Mr. Alsop and Mr. M'Bride proposed and seconded the resolutions of the Chamber; I, in reply, was twitting them on the elaborate character of their eloquence, and indulging in the legitimate weapon of satire against my opponents in debate; and so perfectly unconscious were these gentlemen of my using offensive expressions towards them, that they declared I did not offend them, when Mr. Job interrupts me, saying he would not allow these young gentlemen to be blackguarded in this way;—when thus wantonly attacked, I retorted. Mr. Job would not then allow the meeting to go on, unless I would retract the expressions used by me. I said if he would retract his, I would immediately retract mine. In order to allow the proceedings to go on, I then said, I would retract my expressions; Mr. Job was not satisfied without my making a written apology!! I then asked the Society to allow me to read a few resolutions, (copy of which is annexed) and at this deliberate meeting, where I was, the only person present that differed in political sentiment or opinion, and I, too, a member of the House of Assembly, and the House of Assembly not alone impugned collectively, but I myself individually singled out—at a Meeting thus constituted, I would not be allowed to read a resolution. I challenge the Society to say this report is inaccurate; and I do tell them that they never afforded me a more complete triumph than when they refused to listen to me.

The following are the resolutions referred to in the above statement:—

Resolved,—That much political dissension exists in Newfoundland, and that society is split into two parties, both vehemently asserting various and not alone contradictory but opposite statements: the one maintaining that life and property are insecure, and that social organization is endangered: the other denying in the most absolute manner, the charge, and insisting that the laws are respected, the country peaceable, its institutions in a state of progressive amelioration, and its features, both moral and physical, undergoing active and beneficial changes.

Resolved,—That it is highly desirable that these dissensions should cease, and that the state of the country should be represented in truth and in fact, unclouded by the colouring or exaggeration of party.

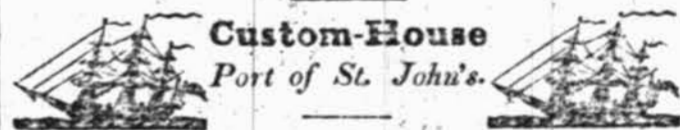
Resolved,—That in order to reflect this desirable object, a petition be presented to our Most Gracious Sovereign praying for a Commission of enquiry, to be composed of persons unassociated with any interest or party in this colony, to report to her Majesty, on its social and political condition.

Resolved,—That in the event of her Majesty according to our prayer, that we present a petition to the Local Legislature, praying that a sufficient sum be appropriated out of the Revenue of this colony, to defray the expenses attendant on such Commission of enquiry.

Married, on Friday evening last, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Charles Blaeklan, Edmund F. Stewart, Esq., of H. M. Customs, to Mrs. Catherine Morris, relict of the late R. Morris, Esq., merchant, of this town.

At Dartmouth, on the 15th Sept., John Coelouh Hill, Esq., late Captain 71st Foot, son of J. Hill, Esq., J. P., Co. Tyrone, Ireland, to Augusta Ann, daughter of W. Richards, Esq.

Shipping Intelligence.



ENTERED.

November 22.—Mides, Webster, P. E. Island—2000 bushels potatoes, 500 bushels turnips, 7 M board, 13 M shingles, 27 M laths.

23.—William, Culleton, Halifax—400 bags bread, 23 hds. porter, 40 boxes chocolate, 16 puns. molasses, & sundries.—Terra Nova, Percy, Halifax—50 puns. molasses, 50 kegs tobacco, 25 puns rum, 100 bls apples, 30 hds. porter, & sundries.—Hibernia, Mutch, P. E. Island, 2500 bushels potatoes, 500 bushels turnips & sundries.—Euphemia, Sinclair, Cadiz—170 tons salt, 80 boxes raisins, & sundries.—Sarah Follett, Hamburg 1275 bags bread, 80 firkins butter, 140 bls. flour, 10000 bricks, 5 bags coffee, and sundries.—Falcon, Stevens, P. E. Island—15 M. board and sundries.

26.—Despatch, Gossney, Cape Breton—66 chals. coals.—Mary, White, P. E. Island—1600 bushels potatoes, 50 bushels turnips, —Malvina, Gearan, C. Breton—80 chals. coal.—Elizabeth Ann, Deagle, P. E. Island—1000 bush. potatoes, 30 tons scantling.—Margaret Ann, Dingwell, P. E. Island—150 M shingles, 9 M lumber, 900 bush. potatoes, and sundries.—Nimrod, Barron, P. E. Island—3000 bush. potatoes, 700 bush. turnips, & sundries.

LOADING.

Nov. 24.—Harriet, Dingwell, P. E. Island—Nancy, Poland, Plymouth and Teignmouth—L'Avenger, White, Bristol—Spanish Brig St. Anthony, Laranaga, Malaga—Wave, Saunders, P. E. Island.

CLEARED.

Nov. 22.—Hope, Kennedy, Halifax—700 qtls. cod fish.—Hazard, Winchester, Boston—75 tierces salmon, 76 bls. herring, 35 qtls. cod fish.—Diana, Greig, Naples—4600 qtls. cod fish.

of reform and redress; monstrous the insult that has accompanied the wrong; but when the cup of injustice is full to the brim, the cause of the wrongdoers is at its extreme shift, and there is only one way to prolong their power of making head against the people, namely, to abandon the position which has given its character to the contest, and make a false move, in which right and wrong, in the estimation of the nation, would change sides.

MATRIMONY FAVOURABLE TO LONGEVITY.—The statistics of marriage prove that it is favourable to longevity. It has been ascertained that at the age of 60, there are but 22 unmarried men alive for 58 married; at 70, 11 bachelors for 37 married men; and at 80, for three bachelors who may chance to be alive there are nine Benedicts. Very nearly the same proportion holds good in the female sex, of whom, while 72 who have been married attain the age of 45, only 52 unmarried reach the same term of life. Perhaps one great cause of this difference is the circumstance of that tenderness of friendship, which, we will hope, does in most cases exist between those who are yoked for life. It cannot be made the subject of precept, it must be left to grow up of itself under the general culture of reason and religion. It is one of the fairest productions of the human soul, the cordial of life, the lenitive of our sorrows, and the multiplier of our joys—the source equally of animation and of repose! He who is destitute of this blessing, amidst the greatest crowd and pressure of society is doomed to solitude; and however surrounded with flatterers and admirers, however armed with power, and rich in endowments of nature and of fortune, has no resting place. The most elevated station in life affords no exemption from those agitations and inquietudes which can only be laid to rest upon the bosom of a friend. The sympathies even of virtuous minds, when not warmed by the breath of friendship, are too faint and cold to satisfy the social cravings of nature—their compassion is too much dissipated by the multiplicity of its objects and the varieties of distress, to suffer it to flow long in one channel—while the sentiments of congratulation are still more slight and superficial. A transient tear of pity, or a smile of complacency equally transient, is all we can usually bestow on the scenes of happiness or of misery which we meet with in the paths of life, but man naturally seeks for a closer union, a more permanent conjunction of interest, a more intense reciprocation of feeling; he finds the want of one with whom he can entrust the secrets of his heart, and relieve himself by imparting the interior joys and sorrows with which every breast is fraught. He seeks, in short, another self, a kindred spirit, whose interest in his welfare bears some proportion to his own, with whom he may lessen his cares by sympathy, and multiply his pleasures by participation.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—(Examiner.)

The Duke of Sussex's retirement from the Presidency of the Royal Society, apart from any other circumstances, should have reminded the friends of the popular cause of his Royal Highness's long, steady, and disinterested services; but when it appears, as it is but too plainly and too painfully intimated in the affecting farewell letter to the members of the Royal Society, that his Royal Highness's retirement is compelled by pecuniary difficulties, it will be felt that the occasion demands both the tribute of respect and gratitude, and the means of extrication from the embarrassment. Let it not be said of one to whom we owe so much, *laudatur et alget*. We thoroughly concur in the *Chronicle's* estimate of his Royal Highness's claims—

"The Duke of Sussex has been no summer friend, no holiday champion, of Liberal opinions:—he is not one of those who have come to the vineyard in the eleventh hour—he was a friend of civil and religious liberty when friends were few, and from the death of the Duke of Kent he stood alone in his family in vindicating the rights of the people. It required no ordinary degree of firmness for one so near the Monarch in blood to hold himself in opposition to the Monarch in opinion, when differences of opinion began to beget personal estrangements. The Duke of Sussex was not in the position of an heir apparent to the throne, whose expectations bear him up in a course of politics adverse to the reigning Monarch. The Duke, as a younger brother, had only to lose by his opinions: all the influences of consanguinity and caste, with which he was in immediate contact, were steadily acting counter to his line of conduct, but his attachment to the principles he deemed wise and just prevailed against all the oblique and sinister biases besetting his peculiar position. In the level paths of life a man who had acted the part of the Duke of Sussex would have deserved the praise of a thoroughly consistent and enlightened politician; but in estimating the merit of this Prince we must consider what he has been in despite of all the influences and temptations tending to make him the very opposite of all that he has been. We cannot duly appreciate his devotion to his cause without adverting to the hostile atmosphere in which it developed itself. We must also measure his services with the same kind of reference to the eminence whence they were rendered, and whence such services are so rarely rendered. In a country in which the auspices of rank do so much, the importance was great of a rallying point for popular principles in a member of the Royal Family. And more valuable was rendered this rallying point by kindred services to letters, the arts, and sciences—to whatever advances, and adorns the mind, or serves to promote the happi-

ness and civilization of mankind. The steady friend of civil and religious liberty was also the prompt patron of all works of merit in letters, arts, and sciences. These benefits are not forgotten; the recollection is fresh in every mind; and voice after voice was raised in the House of Commons in the acknowledgment of them."

If the praise of men of all parties, friends and opponents, could make the rest of the Duke of Sussex's days as happy as they deserve to be, there would be nothing more to be desired; but after what has been made known respecting his Royal Highness's embarrassments, we are sure that the thousands of people in England, Scotland, and Ireland, who are deeply sensible of the claims of the Duke of Sussex, will feel that the remainder of his life should not be passed in any state unworthy of his merits and unbecoming his dignity. There is little good now in referring to causes, but it has been stated that till his Royal Highness was thirty years of age due provision was not made for him, and owing to his political course he had none of the advantages contrived for his more courtly brethren, though, owing also to his solitary political position, as the single friend of the popular cause in the Royal Family, he was probably marked out for more solicitations for aid for different objects, private and public, than any of his brothers, whose means were so much larger. But waiving any explanation of causes, we are confident that there are thousands who would vie with each other in removing a state of things painful to a Prince who has through life pursued the public interests at the sacrifice of his own. Had his Royal Highness been a Tory, and favoured with Tory patronage, he might have been as much at his ease now as his Royal brothers. The state of embarrassment exists—that it should not be allowed to continue will be agreed, and how is it to be disposed of?

It has been said that Ministers will undertake the matter and bring down a message from the Crown calling the attention of Parliament to the difficulties of the Duke; but how can Ministers propose next Session what they resisted last Session upon grounds which, if good then, are equally valid now? and if Lord J. Russell were prepared to retract, would Sir Robert Peel, who praised him for his opposition to Mr. Gillon's motion, and who concurred in the reasons his Lordship gave for it, retract his opinions also? And if the Tories, as seems probable, make the question a party question, could it be carried against them, joined as they would be in a division by some of our Radical friends, who, though most anxious to acknowledge the Duke of Sussex's services, and to place him in the condition of ease and comfort he so well merits, have yet their scruples about effecting this object at the national cost. In the House of Commons the Duke of Sussex has found himself in the state of Gay's hare with many friends, and what passed in the last Session seems to us to render any appeal in that quarter certain either of defeat, or of so strong an opposition, that the grant, if carried, would be accompanied with more of pain to a susceptible mind than could be compensated by the pecuniary relief. What, then is to be done?

Parliament only takes upon itself the debts of Irish tithe-recusants; but the charge which Parliament did not think itself justified in imposing on the nation, a very considerable portion of the people would, we are confident, be glad to take upon themselves, and the only difficulty would be in limiting the undertaking. In objection to carrying any such general desire into effect, we are aware that a hundred scruples of delicacy, and questions of dignity, will be started.

For these considerations, we say, it is too late. A state of debt is not a state of dignity; and when it is asked whether this or that proceeding will consist with the dignity of an illustrious personage, we must answer with another question, whether the state in which he would be left without some such proceeding consists with dignity? Is the dignity of a Prince less compromised by debts to tradesmen than by the spontaneous contribution of grateful men to discharge such engagements?

In submitting these considerations to our readers we only embody what is passing in the minds of the most distant of the Duke of Sussex's public friends, but who have felt themselves within the far more extensive range of his public services, and who are pained to think that one to whom they feel such obligations should have the evening of his well-spent days clouded with difficulties and troubles. The time for the observances due to private circumstances passed when his Royal Highness's condition was made public. The case being as public as it can be made, is delicacy to forbid the consideration and contrivance of the remedy for it?—Whatever may be the difference of opinion as to the mode of remedy which should be adopted, we are sure that we express the feeling of thousands when we say that the Duke of Sussex shall not be left in the difficulties which have been made the subject of an appeal to the House of Commons, and which have compelled his Royal Highness to resign the Presidency of the Royal Society, and that the liberal part of the community will cheerfully and joyfully spontaneously undertake the charge which Parliament has not thought it proper to impose on the whole nation. That there is the will no one can doubt, and the only difficulty would be the choice of ways for giving the most respectful effect to the tribute.

What, after all, is the great difference between a Parliamentary grant and a popular gift? that the one comes through the hands of the tax-gatherer and the other does not—that the one is rendered by willing, and the other by grudging hands.

THE NEWFOUNDLANDER

- 23.—Cordelia, Barnicot, Liverpool—400 qtls. cod fish, 29 tons seal and cod oil, and blubber.
 24.—Schr. Haberdine, Hore, Figueira—1040 qtls. cod fish.—Coquette, Sanders, Cork—900 qtls. cod fish, 4000 gals. cod oil.—Cora, Melville, Brazils—3000 qtls. cod fish.
 26.—Rival, McNeill, Halifax—3500 qtls. cod fish.—Albion, Forest, Halifax—1000 qtls. cod fish, 35 tierces, 10 hhd. salmon & sundries.
 27.—Earl Grey, Thornton, Lisbon—2000 q. ls. cod fish.—Euphemia, Sinclair, Leghorn, 3300 qtls. cod fish.—Iceni, Steele, Leghorn—3800 qtls. cod fish.
 28.—Spanish Brig St. Anthony, Larannaga, Malaga; 1900 qtls. cod fish.

SALES BY AUCTION

TO-MORROW,

(Friday,) At 11 o'Clock,
At the Stores of

SAMUEL MUDGE,

- 100 Bags Bread, 50 Bls Flour
 10 Barrels and half Bls Pork,
 10 Kegs Ox Tongues
 10 Firkins Butter
 10 Qr. Chests Souchong Tea
 20 Boxes ditto, about 7lbs each
 150 Lbs. Arrow Root—good substitute for Starch
 10 Bls Indian Meal, 15 Bls Oatmeal.

Also,

- 30 Pair Blankets, 10 Pieces Blanketing
 50 Pieces Blue, Brown and White Serges
 10 Pair Indian Boots
 3 Pair Fishing Boots
 1 Store Beam
 1 x Cut Saw.
 Nov. 29.

"UNRESERVED SALE."

On MONDAY next,

The 3d December, At 12 o'Clock.

ON THE WHARF OF

RICHARD HOWLEY,

- 9 Hhds Cognac Brandy
 12 Barrels Sherry Wine in Bottle
 7 Cases Cherry and Raspberry Brandy
 2 Do. Black and Red Currant Jams & Jellies
 60 Pint Bottles Champagne
 250 Lbs. English Calf Skin
 60 Do. do. Kipp
 10 Casks Paste Blacking
 15 Kegs Ox Tongues, 1 dozen each
 200 Lbs Marline, Hambroline and Housellne
 30 Coils Hawser-laid Cordage, 2 @ 4 in.
 36 Westphalia Hams
 10 Cannisters Green Paint
 1 Qr. Cask Benecarlo Wine

And sundry other articles.

The above GOODS being remains of various consignments, and ord. red to be sold without any reserve whatsoever to close sales.

Great Bargains may be expected.

November 29.

On TUESDAY next,

The 4th December, At 12 o'clock,
At the COMMERCIAL ROOM,
The Schooner

Nightingale,

5 years old, 91 tons Burthen, will carry about 1800 qtls. dry fish.

She is remarkably well found in materials, has 7 good Punts, 14 Water Casks, a spare Rudder, and all other necessaries for the seal fishery—can be inspected any time previous to the sale, by application to

ROBERT PROWSE.

Nov. 29.

ON SALE.

BY

EWEN STABB,

THE

Schr. ACTIVE

59 Tons Burthen, and fitted for the Ice.

AND

AT THE COMMERCIAL ROOM

On TUESDAY Next,

The 4th December,

Without reserve,

THE SCHOONER

EDMUND

57 tons Burthen, Iron-sheathed,
Now lying on the South-side, near the Dock-yard.
Nov. 29.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, by

NEWMAN & Co.

November 29.

On Sale

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, The Brigantine ELIZA,



Burthen 98 Tons.—Apply to

RICHARD HOWLEY.

The ELIZA is a remarkably strong and substantial Vessel, Six years old, completely fitted for a Sealer or Foreign Trader, having undergone an extensive repair at Cork this year. She is Choked, and Iron-sheathed, and will be Sold with her Punts, Spare Rudder, Towline, &c., so that she may be sent to the Seal Fishery with a trifling expense.—An Inventory of her Materials may be seen on application as above.

November 22.

Valuable Mercantile and Fishing ESTABLISHMENTS

AT FERRYLAND,

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THAT Capital PLANTATION situate on the north side of Ferryland Harbour, comprising a modern Stone-built DWELLING-HOUSE, with spacious domestic conveniences and OUT-HOUSES, together with spacious STORES and WHARVES, calculated for carrying on an extensive Mercantile Trade, for which it has been used for a Century past.

ALSO,
SEVERAL

FISHING PLANTATIONS,

Situate in the same neighbourhood.

A Purchaser or Tenant will be treated with on liberal terms. Further particulars on application to the Proprietor Mr. HENRY HOLDSWORTH, Dartmouth; Mr. JAMES SIMMS, St. John's; or to Mr. THOMAS CONGDON, on the premises.

November 22.

BY

R. BRINE & Co.

50 Bls. No. 1 Herrings.

(Without Casks)

30 Do do do do.

(In Pork Bls.—branded No. 2)

AND

100 Bls. excellent Aberdeen Yellow
TURNIPS.

November 22.

BY

RICHARD HOWLEY,

106 Bls. OATMEAL

Ex Rival from Hamburg.

Nov. 22.

FOR SALE,

The fine, fast-sailing

Schr. Margaret,

5 years old; Burthen per Register 66 Tons; well found in Sails, Rigging, &c.—Apply to

Messrs. NEWMAN & Co.

November 15.

BY

M'BRIDE & KERR,

Per Cora and Olinda from Copenhagen,
3400 BAGS Bread, No. 1, 2, & 3
1600 Barrels Superfine Flour

50 Half-barrels Ditto Ditto

300 Firkins Butter

50 Barrels prime Beef

40 Ditto ditto Pork.

Per Avalon, from DEMERARA,

64 Puncheons very prime Molasses;

Per Jane, from NEW YORK,

100 Barrels prime Pork.

ALSO,

60 Casks fresh Porter.

November 15.

New CIDER.

The Subscribers

ARE NOW LANDING,

A small consignment, per Eliza, from Newark, in uitable packages, warranted equal, if not superior to the best English—which they offer for Sale at reasonable prices.

J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

November 15.

BRIDGEPORT COALS.

The Cargo per St. Patrick, for Sale by

PATRICK JORDAN.

Who offers said Vessel for Charter with fish to CORK or WATERFORD. The Vessel will be ready to load in the course of 10 days.

October 25

ON SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is now Landing,

From the Emma, Dove, and Rival, from
Hamburg—

- 1388 Bags 2d quality BREAD
 400 Barrels } Superfine FLOUR
 100 Halfbls }
 400 Firkins } First quality BUTTER
 100 Half-firkins }
 52 Half-barrels and 10 Barrels Prime PORK
 130 Barrels OATMEAL
 10 Ditto PEASE
 1 Case CHEESE
 100 HAMS
 2 Hhds. GIN
 1 Cask SHOES.
 100 Boxes SOAP,
 3200 BRICKS.

Fish or Oil taken in payment.

November 8.

JOHN CUSACK.

6w.

AT THE STORES OF

Parker & Gleeson,

Ex AGNES, THOMAS BAKER, and MEDIUM from
Hamburg,

1500 BAGS 1st, 2d, and 3d quality
BREAD

- 300 Bls. & Half-bl. OATMEAL & GRITTS
 150 Do. do. do. Superfine and Fine FLOUR
 100 Barrels PEASE
 10 Barrels Pot BARLEY
 5 Barrels Pearl BARLEY
 10 Barrels Split PEASE
 300 Firkins Prime BUTTER.
 A few Barrels prime Hamburg Beef

10,000 Bricks,

And, a few Cases Glassware.

ALSO,

30 Puns. best retailing MOLASSES.

AND IN BOND,

- 30 Hhds. Fayal Madeira Wine
 20 Almudes London Particular
 20 Qr.-Casks Bronte Madeira (which can be recommended as a very superior Table Wine)

1600 Hogsheads COALS.

October 25.

"MADEIRA WINE!"

A Few Qr.-Casks and Octaves Choice London Particular, (Vintage 1828) imported direct per Eliza, for Sale by

R. HOWLEY.

J. Fergus & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

The CARGO of the Brigantine *Quadruple*, from BERMUDA,

CONSISTING OF

Very superior flavored **RUM**
 22 Hogsheads **SUGAR**
 Choice quality

—Also, of former importations—

- 20 Chests Bohea Tea,
 6 Ditto Congo ditto
 12 Ditto Hyson Skin'd ditto
 8 Ditto Young Hyson ditto
 (Warranted Superior.)
 20 Puncheons strong proof Rum
 25 Ditto Superior Molasses
 25 Firkins Butter
 24 Barrels Canada Flour
 A few hogsheads Fresh Porter
 100 Barrels Corn Meal
 A few puncheons Oats
 Billets and Hardwood Plank,
 November 1.

Eligible investment for Capital in
Freehold Property.

THE Premises situated in Duckworth Street, opposite the Stone Buildings, in the occupancy of Michael Murphy and others, will be sold if applied for before 20th November next.—Conditions and terms can be known on application to

BULLEY, JOB & Co.

October 18.

TO BE LET.

On a Building Lease for 31 Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, measuring in front 383 feet, immediately in rear of the Cottage lately occupied by Judge Brenton. For particulars apply to

MICHAEL MEEHAN.

October 10.

ALL Persons having claims against the FACTORY are requested to leave their Accounts with the SUPERINTENDENT, at the Establishment

J. JENNINGS,

November 8.

Secretary.

ON SALE.

Just Imported

In the Schooner CHARLOTTE and Brig ANN JOHNSTON, from Liverpool,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
All of which were Selected by

THE SUBSCRIBER

And are now offered for Sale at moderate Prices for CASH, and in quantities to suit Purchasers.

- PRIME New Westphalia Hams, in casks of 3 cwt
 " " Dutch Cheese, in cases of 1 do.
 Sparkling Champagne, pink and pale, in cases of 3 dozen
 Port, Guernsey Port, and cheap Red Wine, in pipes and hhd.
 Marsella and Teneriffe, in pipes, hhd. & qr.-casks
 Sherry Wine in pipes
 Cognac Brandy, of first and second qualities, in hhd. and qr.-casks
 Pale Rotterdam Geneva, of first brands, in hhd.
 Old Jamaica Rum, in puncheons and hhd., warranted to be 4 years in Bond in England.

Also,

OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,

- Barley in Half barrels
 Butter in Firkins
 Sherry Wine in Cases of 3 dozen
 London Porter and Ale in Barrels of 3 dozen
 Cherry Brandy in pint Bottles
 Raspberry ditto
 Preserved Fruit in quart bottles, consisting of
 Cherry, Plum, Pear, Damson, Rhubarb, Gooseberry and Apple
 Arrow Root in cases of 14lb. each
 A few dozen pair Hamburg made Shoes and Boots and Hose, at a very low price
 A few Gentlemen and Ladies' Gold and Silver Watches and other Jewellery, offered at cost and charges

Nautical Goods

Offered at £15 per cent less than former terms, Charts, Quadrants, Telescopes, of various sizes Wood and Brass Compasses, Storm, Amplitude and of every description Colours, Hunting, Scales, Dividers, Epitomes, Sailing Directions, Marine Barometers, Thermometers, Parallel Rulers, &c. &c.

JOHN HOWLEY.

September 20.

Notices.

PROSPECTUS.

NEWFOUNDLAND BREWERY

CAPITAL £5000!

In 500 Shares of £10 each.

THE affairs of the Company to be managed by Five Directors, to be elected annually by the Shareholders—no Shareholder to have more than one vote.

The Directors to elect a Chairman who is to have a salary.

The Company to be formed when one-half the Shares are subscribed for.

Each Shareholder to advance Twenty-five per Cent on his Share or Shares; each remaining instalment of Twenty-five per cent. to be called in at a notice of not less than Three Months by the Directors.

No Shareholder to be liable for more than the amount of his share or shares

The Directors to be empowered to engage a first-rate and experienced Brewer, Accountant, and such other persons as may be required for the Establishment, to contract for the erection of the Brewery, and also to order a Steam Engine, and all other Machinery or utensils that may be required.

No Shareholder to take more than Twenty Shares after this date, and until the 10th Nov. next, when, if the shares are not disposed of, the subscribing Shareholders may divide the remaining Shares amongst themselves.

The following Gentlemen to act as Provisional Directors to dispose of Shares, and to explain more fully the designs of the Company.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| P. L. Power | Lawrence O'Brien |
| Lawrence Mackassey | Patrick Morris |
| James Douglas | R. R. Wakeham |
| Patrick Mallowney | John O'Mara |
| A. W. Godfrey | Cornelius Dehnehy |
| William Power | Thomas D. Quinn. |
| Michael Allen. | |

Prospectus adopted by a meeting held at Mr. Mallowney's Long Room, Oct. 17, 1838.

Portugal Cove Road!!

STAGE COACH "VICTORIA"

THE Public are respectfully informed that the above comfortable conveyance will in future start from the General Post Office (Mr. Solomon's) every morning at 9 o'clock, for Portugal Cove, where persons wishing to procure seats, &c., will please apply.

N. B.—All Letters, Parcels, &c., left at the Post Office, and intended for Conception Bay, will be carefully forwarded by the Proprietor.
November 8.



Poets' Corner.

THE EMIGRANT SHIP.

(From Tail's Magazine for October.)

'Tis the evening hour, and the sun hath given
To earth one tinge of its native heaven;
And all seems harmony and love,
On the sea below, and the sky above.
One stately vessel in pride is seen,
Breasting the ocean's wavelets green:
The seamen spread each fluttering sail,
To catch the breath of the evening gale;
But slowly she moves from the glittering strand,
As if loath to leave so fair a land.

Heard ye the shout from the sea-girt shore,
Or the answering peal that its echoes bore—
A sound of mirth, o'er the whispering waves,
That, murmuring, died in the rocky caves?
It pass'd from the lip with a joyous swell,
But jarr'd on the heart like a funeral knell;
And many a tale of the heart is there,
Of love undying, of hope, and despair.

Mark ye that pale and lovely cheek
That fearful eye, whose aspect meek
Is fix'd with a lingering look on the scene
Where the flow'ry path of her youth has been?
Her head is leant on the noble form
For whose sake she hath vow'd to brave the storm;
He hath sworn to cherish her, too, and well
Do the doating looks of his fondness tell
How dearly he holds that sacred vow,
How deep is his love, and his faith how true!

But who is he, that, with haughty brow,
And lip of scorn, hath turn'd him to view
The crowds that circle the fading shore,
The land of his home and heart no more?
Say, what hath caused that deep unrest,
In so fair a brow, and so young a breast?
Hath the sting of crime, that brings despair
On its barbed point, e'er entered there?
Oh, no!—that fearless look may tell,
No stain of crime with him can dwell.
The tyrant sought, with oppression strong,
To bind him down; but he rose from the wrong,
And, because his soul might not brook command,
He is seeking a home in a freer land.

And there is the youth whose heart beats high
With the visions that gild futurity;
And the aged man who hath seen each ray
Of hope, save the hope in death, decay;
And the eye which beameth with love is there,
And the frowning brow of dark despair;
Yet each, as he turneth his eyes to the shore,
And thinks of the scenes that must know him no more,
Feeleth a loneliness o'er him creep,
In leaving the land where his fathers sleep.

Oh! many a straining eye will watch
That vessel fade on her path to catch
One last, long-look, till the tear-drops start,
To ease the load of a bursting heart,—
Then turn away with thoughts of pain,
On those whom they ne'er meet again,
And many a sigh, and many a prayer,
Will be breathed to Heaven for the exiles there,—
And that God who biddeth the storm depart,
Will bear the prayers of the fervent heart.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

A DOMESTIC SKETCH.

"You do not wonder at my admiration of Isabella, and you hope my choice will prove a happy one," repeated Henry Wallace. "This is rather less cordial approval than I had hoped for from you, my dear aunt. With the generality of relations, I should have well known that the smallness of Isabella's fortune would be considered an obstacle, which could not be counterbalanced by her beauty and talents, or by what I prize so much, the charming enthusiasm of her character; but you are so far from mercenary—you can, in general, overlook all paltry considerations—and you gave such hearty approbation to Philip's marriage with my cousin Jane Seymour, who had even less fortune than Isabella—that I own I am rather disappointed. But when you know Isabella better, I trust you will think me the most fortunate of all your nephews."

"I did indeed rejoice in Philip's marriage with my dear Jane," said Miss Jervis, after a pause of meditation on both sides; "for I felt that her character was one which would fortify her husband's in every good resolution; assist and support him in adversity, if evil days should come; and that the moderation of her desires was not merely the effect of temporary circumstances, but the result of principle. Many a girl, if transferred from the exact economy of secluded life to the enjoyment

of a large income, becomes an extravagant and lavish wife. In short, it is very difficult to judge what, in altered circumstances, a young and apparently docile being is prepared to become. Isabella has great advantages both of mind and person—love her then, Henry; but do not love blindly; seek to strengthen her character, and do not, as too many do, spoil your wife before marriage, and then appear the austere judge afterwards."

Miss Jervis was the kind friend and counsellor of several nephews and nieces, who were in the habit of confiding to her their most important plans; desirous, if possible, to obtain the sanction of her approval; and who felt secure that, if they were not so fortunate as to gain her approbation, they were secure from ever receiving a taunt or an unkind reflection afterwards. Philip Maxwell and Henry Wallace were both promising members of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn; and the latter was, as we have seen, now determining to marry a beautiful girl, whom his aunt well knew—Isabella Talbot, who had been chiefly educated in France; one who was, in conventional phrase, "fond of society, and formed to adorn it."

The course of life which Isabella led in London after her marriage, gratified and stimulated her ambition. The Government of the day was liberal, party ran high, and she took a warm part in political discussions. The children with which she was blessed; were successively designated by patriot names. She prided herself on the enthusiasm of her character. She was intimate and friendly with her relation, Jane; but with her she rather affected a tone of superiority, which sometimes, though not often, had its effect even with Philip Maxwell, and made him, for a while, look upon Isabella as a superior being.

"How well Isabella dresses, and how admirably she talks!" said Philip, on his return from a dinner party at Henry Wallace's. "What feeling, what enthusiasm, and how much taste she has, Jane!" added he, gently, but gravely. "Why do not you employ the same milliner that Isabella does? You are rather too unobscrvant of these things."

"I could not, if I would, rival Isabella," was rising to the lips of Jane; but she did not utter the words. "Perhaps I am, Philip," was all the reply she made; and there was no irritation of look or manner; and, trivial as such matters may well appear to the philosopher, they are often a severe test of a woman's temper.

"Yes," said Jane to herself, when next she went to her toilet—"I have been too negligent in these little things; small as they are, it is right, as my mother used to say, not to neglect a husband's taste, and never to let him feel ashamed of his wife, if possible." Poor Jane heaved a sigh, to think that human love should be in any degree dependent on human vanity; but she resolved to remedy her error, and she did so with her usual good sense, and without going into any excess.

One day, Isabella and Jane were both in company, when the interesting French novel of De Vigny, "Cing Mers," was made the subject of debate. Isabella expressed her great aversion to the character of Mary of Mantua—she said that it was heartless and unnatural.

"Heartless, but not unnatural in one educated to value show and state above personal affection," said Jane.

"Can you imagine such a character possible?" exclaimed Isabella, with an appearance of indignation, which, as usual, made the company enraptured with her charming enthusiasm.

"Yes," said Jane, calmly; "when ambition once gains possession of a mind, I do not think there is any space left for disinterested love or true patriotism. I think the scene in which the Queen of France tries the diamond tiara on the head of Mary, is admirably painted. The character is natural in such artificial circumstances."

"And can you," said Isabella, "sympathise with such feelings of vanity? I thought you had been too sensible to comprehend the love of diamonds."

"I should have been a blind frequenter of the gay circles of London, Isabella, if I had failed to observe the powerful influence which the glittering paraphernalia of rank exercises on the minds of women. Nor on women only, else might the brilliant badge of the garter become obsolete among statesmen; but, alas! how unfortunate is this influence among women! It is not the royal rank alone which seems raised above the sweet connexions of true love and friendship, and which strives to content itself (if I may use the word content) with perpetual glitter in the place of real happiness. Even in our rank of life, I see girls approach the altar, seeking to dazzle their own eyes with the artificial splendour of their looking, like poor Mary of Mantua, at the brilliant ambassador and the diamond crown, and striving to forget the poor old King of Poland, who is to be the husband!"

"There are not many women, certainly, who have your plain matter-of-fact sense," said Isabella.

One of the company mentioned a late article in one of the Quarterly Reviews, in which the writer deprecates the unromantic influence of modern education, and declares that, for the first time perhaps in history, youth of both sexes, in the higher and middle classes of life, are universally growing up unromantic, from which he seems to forebode national evil.

Isabella smiled triumphantly at what she considered an authority on her side. "I do love a little romance," said she; "without a disposition to value the beautiful without weighing its utility, to turn from the dull and trite details of drudgery and duty to the brighter creations of hope and imagination, the world would be dull indeed!"

The smiles of the company sympathized with Isabella. "I am inclined to think," said Miss Jervis, "that you do not take the same view of the word romantic which the reviewer intended. The word is not, I apprehend, getting more dry and plodding, more addicted to the close duties of the desk; and works of imagination are, I believe, as much patronized as ever. The word romance is one of the most vague in its meaning; it is often applied to almost everything which is not real, which does not exist. Every boarding-school Miss is romantic in her own eyes, when she fancies herself an object of admiration to those who view her with indifference, and thinks that a cottage at Windermere, and fifty pounds a-year, would be charming for the forever of a fifty years futurity. Is the world getting less romantic in this way? If so, I see not the pity."

"No, my dear Miss Jervis," said Jane; "I should agree with you in wishing to keep young heads from such vain chimeras; but yet we gain but little, if a spirit of sordid calculation take the place. Love in a cottage may often be but a foolish dream; but it is surely a purer vision than the castle, the diamonds, and the brilliant appendages, without love!"

"Yes," said Philip Maxwell; "and I do believe, Miss Jervis, that my little wife has as much romance, only of a pure and sensible kind as any one can wish for. The influence of London life tends much to destroy such feelings. A young man comes from his college full of thoughts of disinterested patriotism, pure self-denying friendship, and all the other virtues which he hopes to find in life combined with all the talents. But by degrees, he finds himself mistaken, deceived, deluded; forced in one case to retract the homage which he had thought due to a venerable statesman; at another time compelled to relinquish his hope of finding a young Alfred in a youthful prince. The details of business often weary, the selfishness of partisans often disgust him—then it is refreshing to the mind to come home to one who is ever pure in thought and steady in counsel. Jane is my nymph Egeria!"

"I did not know," said Isabella, who overheard the concluding sentence, "that Jane had been a politician."

"She wisely keeps herself free from all intrigues," said Philip; "but she enters into all my views and opinions, and I am often glad to feel my judgment confirmed by hers. Jane's education has fitted her for this."

"Would it be well if women were to take an open part in politics?" asked one of the company.

Isabella exclaimed enthusiastically, that it would—"That it was a shame, in our country especially, where a woman is allowed to sit on the throne, for her sex to be excluded from the right of voting, and the other political privileges of men. What say you, Mrs. Maxwell?"

"I am quite satisfied that men should vote for us," said Jane. "Even if women had votes, they must surely elect men as their representatives; they must therefore even then confide in their protection; and why should not women now, as heretofore, rest satisfied that the cause of freedom must be the same for both? If women do indeed labour under some legal disabilities which might be easily removed, I think the case needs only to be fairly stated, and we shall not long need champions. The cause of the injured Africans was pleaded by the most eloquent and gifted of the British Parliament; they needed not black orators to assert their rights; and surely we may securely depend on the justice, (to speak not of the affection,) of our brother Englishmen."

"While election contests are carried on as at present," said Philip Maxwell, "I must think that women are saved from great annoyance in not being required to give their votes; but no one can dispute their influence, which I am sorry to say is now generally exerted to retard the march of improvement."

"And in revenge," cried Isabella, "you would confine them to the small duties of the household."

"By no means: I would enlarge the sphere of their knowledge, that they might be fit to be the mothers of patriots. I would seek to ennoble their minds—not in order to give them an ambition for distinction—that fallacious Will-o'-the-Wisp—but that they might be happy themselves, and best promote the happiness of others. It is well observed by an eloquent French writer on this subject, that when we seek to confine women to the management of their households, and adapt their education to that alone, we forget that, from the domestic circle, and from female influence, arise the errors and prejudices which govern the world."

The first years of the married life of both Jane and Isabella were years of prosperity; both their husbands rose in their profession, and both were in time rewarded with part of the patronage which government is so well able to bestow on a few of its learned friends.

Isabella's ambition ever led her husband on in his aspirations: it is so virtuous for the mother of a family to be ambitious! Who that has a son of promise at school at Eton does not view in him the possible successor to the station of Pitt and Canning? What young wife of an ascending barrister sees not, in shadowy perspective, the honours of the woollen? To live, then, in one of the most fashionable streets, to keep the most distinguished company, give splendid entertainments, and live quite up to your income, is the path of prudence—is not it?

Isabella at least pleaded expediency, that came on apology for what our own reason half con-

demns; and well did she perform her part in the management of the brilliant drama. It was sometimes said by visitors that, with such a wife, a man's fortune was half made. But the drama was not over.

The breath of popular applause is proverbially inconstant; but not more inconstant is it than the favour of courts, and the slippery foundation on which depends the office of prime minister, with all his hosts of friends!

After a few agitating days and nights of stormy debate, Maxwell and Wallace returned to their respective homes, with the news that the Ministers had resigned; that their party was out of office; that another star had gained the ascendant.

"It is mortifying, deeply mortifying," said Jane, "to know that so many projects which we hoped might have added to the happiness of our generation, are cut off by party intrigue or court levity! Your plans for the improvement of education are interrupted, and you must submit to find your ideas borrowed and brought forward perhaps again by your old opponents, who will seek for popularity by now proposing the same measures which they formerly rejected with asperity."

"Well," said Philip, "let us hope they may adopt some measures of improvement for the country, and then we will not quarrel as to who was the originator of the plan; but it is not on public grounds alone that you will have to regret this change."

"Your income is reduced; well, we shall do very well notwithstanding," was Jane's immediate reply. It was not the reply of thoughtlessness, but of cool judgment. Jane immediately revolved how alterations might be the best made in their mode of life, without diminishing her husband's happiness or her children's improvement. She took a ride with Philip into the country. Nothing tends more to calm the mind when it has been over-stimulated, than the quiet aspect of nature and the breath of the pure air; and she pointed out to her husband, when they were removed a little way from the circles of fashion, how many dwellings contained all requisites for family comfort, without requiring the income of an East Indian.

"I have often thought," said she, "that those who live in London, where buildings are pressed together until fresh air becomes a luxury, are at last apt to consider air and space as the high-bought privileges of affluence, and to connect ideas of irksome restraint and obscurity with economy; but the world is wide enough to have sunshine and air for all her children, without their buying it at the costly rate of a residence in the Regent's Park. I have been thinking, Philip, how delightful it would be to have our boys live with us, and go to day-school, instead of sending them to Harrow."

"But they would be sadly in your way, Jane I fear."

"I should like the employment of superintending them," said Jane; "and now that you will have a little more leisure, you will be able to give them some of your time, will not you?"

"My dear Jane how delightfully unspoiled you are by your London life!"

"Perhaps I was never quite up to it, and so can more easily come down," said Jane, with a smile.

Isabella heard of the change in her husband's prospects with consternation. Anger against the Ministry for resigning, was combined with lamentations over the ruin of her husband's and sons' prospects, in life; then she threw out hints against what she termed the romantic folly of adherence to party, when fortune and consequence are at stake. It seemed impossible to her to change her style of living; bills were already pressing, for Wallace and Isabella had rather forestalled the future, than contented themselves with the present income.

At last Wallace's mind was brought, although reluctantly, to adopt his wife's suggestion, that he might try to make terms in the victorious camp. She felt convinced that a man of his talents would be received with acclamation.

The minister was courteous; but when pressed on the subject of office, declared that he had many candidates on every list. "Perhaps something in the colonies?" Henry Wallace shuddered as he thought of Sierra Leone, and the other climes where the pestilence walketh by noonday.

"I have a delicate wife and a young family," said he, with diffidence.

"Well sir," said the minister, in a tone of willing benevolence, "I will see: there is a situation in New South Wales—climate, you know, unobjectionable; a near relation of my own had it in contemplation; but I think your talents deserve such a post; and, if my colleagues should not disapprove, it shall be yours."

There was evidently no superior alternative; and Henry Wallace endeavoured to shew the adequate amount of gratitude.

Isabella was in despair: she reviled the ingratitude of the human race; she compared herself and her husband to the noble spirits formerly banished for their patriotism, or for their adherence to principle.

"We are not banished for our patriotism Isabella—say rather for our ambition; but well said Lord Bacon, 'the man who has wife and children, has given hostages to Fortune.'"

Philip whose wife was rather a hostage to virtue than to fortune, lived to gain a most respectable rank in his profession, while Henry and Isabella were banished to the distant settlements of Australia.

"Alas!" said Miss Jervis, "I am afraid that Isabella will now find little comfort in her 'charming, romantic enthusiasm.' But, in my opinion, she was worldly; and worldliness, surely, is not romance."

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