



Newfoundland

No. 611.

THURSDAY, April 11, 1839.

Sixpence.

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. 4, 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.

JAMES HODGE,

Of Kelly-Grews,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has a most safe and commodious four sail Boat, capable of conveying a number of Passengers, and which he intends running the winter as long as the weather will permit, between Kelly-Grews, Brigus, and Port de Grave. The owner of the Packet will call every Wednesday morning at Mr. THOS. DOYLE'S for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay as soon as the wind and weather will allow; and in case of their being no possibility of proceeding by water, the letters will be forwarded by land by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state also that he has good and comfortable lodgings and every necessary that may be wanted on the most reasonable terms.

Terms of Passage—

One person or three to pay 15s., above that number 5s. each. Single Letters 1s., double do. 2s., and packages in proportion.

Not accountable for Cash or any other valuable property put on board.

January 10.

DIARY OF A RUN TO THE NORTH COAST OF FRANCE.

The approach to Cherbourg, winding round its sturdy hills, is very picturesque; and the view of the town, the bay, the shipping, the break-water, and Fort Royal, is very fine from the last slope of the Mont du Roule, which towers over it within a mile, over a low level margin carried round the bay at the foot of these hills. The town is compact, solidly built of hard stone, but with no great deal of improvement, since the peace, as to size or commerce: the Merchant Basin, and a range of four-story houses along its quay, together with a gaol, court house and flour-market, are all that appear to have sprung up since days of old. It has the same narrow, crooked, ill-paved, dirty streets it ever had. It is rather more populous, however, and derives a certain bustle and consequence from the Naval arsenal, and the presence of a few men-of-war, though there are singularly few ever lay in the roads; none stationed here as sea-going ships, except the flag-ship in the roads, a ship sloop-of-war—nor is she fairly fit for the sea, being a mere guard, though full masted, rigged, and manned. She fires the morning and evening gun, but carries no flag—the French Maritime Prefects, or Port Admirals, dispensing with that outward sign. The Admiral's Office here (the Major du Port) is on the beach to the east of the outer basin of the Merchant Harbour. It is intended to give up this part of the government establishment to the public, and include all naval concerns to the west of the town in the dockyard: it will be better, as they are now a mile apart.

It made me melancholy not to see a single English flag in the harbour nor the basin, as I walked about, the morning after my arrival, in the Rue de la Fontaine, where the diligence put us down at the Hotel du Commerce. The French are very fond of the word "commerce," without well understanding the thing: they, besides, fondle our word "comfortable," with great liveliness and solicitude, but with not an iota of idea attached to it: so that they have no objection to a man's being comfortable in their stinking, dirty, *salles à manger* at each inn, with its dirty table-cloth always spread, its stone floor possibly, and its stove at one end with the very little fire, half the time entirely out. The French, great and small, infinitely more than us, never think any people on the face of the earth can possibly have any habits and customs but their own dear selves; they go on smiling with "mille pardons," raising their eyebrows in wonder, but never alter the least thing, either from a true delicacy and politeness, or when the necessity for a change keeps getting up their noses once or twice a-day—as the pepper, for instance, which always stands in flat open salt-cellars on their tables, to be mixed with dust, and mix itself with the air, to be snuffed up from one generation to another. It is but of late years that they have, in a small degree, preferred fine table-salt to the coarse, which each man crushed with the flat of his knife; fine salt, however, is still too refined for the provinces—it travels very slowly out of Paris, and even there at half the places it is dirty and coarse.

So much for pepper and salt—not to be sneezed at. But this peppery obstinacy pervades all the domestic relations of life. A French tavern keeper never, in his ineffable conceit and ignorance, imagines any improvement for the accommodation of his inmates. If he has a great barn of an hotel the four walls duly filled with beds (by Madame, and well done), while he is well ensconced within shining rows of his battery *de cuisine*, and warmed by his great fire-place and glowing charcoal stove-furnaces, he is indignant at the growlings (if any) of the animals (*errant*) shivering in the saloon! *Que Diable? que veut on?* Neither do they ever condescend to suppose you can want a paper—or pen, ink, and paper.

I wish I had known there was a hotel on the harbour side kept by an Englishwoman. Though no English flag greeted my eyesight, yet I found afterwards that there are a few poor people (most likely connected with the smugglers, who come here now and then) living about the water-side—one respectable shopkeeper (Robins), the best-looking man in all the town, though he is now nearly French, having been here all his life, and

and never seen England since a child. I found, too, that there was one or two genteel families; one of them, I was glad to see, kept a yacht. Coming into the basin the next day, it was pleasant to see St. George's cross. This gentleman, I understand lives somewhere under the hill, just out of the town.

October 2.—My *jeune France*, with his clubbed locks and German pipe, sticks to me like a leech. Frenchmen, when they take a fancy to you, never think you can want to be alone a moment. Went to the basin with him, and on board his Martinique mule-ship, rolling from side to side as if in a ground swell of the ocean! It is curious the way these poor things rock themselves in this way: they stand in rows, with their heads meeting amidships at the rack along the middle of the orlop deck. There were seventy-three on board; and as the only two hatchways were small, the heat below among them was suffocating, though the weather is now very cold for the time of year! What will it be running down the Trades, and before they land! Poor things! it gave me great pain to look at them—even the best off in the opening of the hatchways. To add to the sad part of the picture, there were several farmers and their wives on board taking a last and affectionate farewell of their poor dear mules—their best friends! But why do you sell it? thought I, as one of these women was patting the muzzle of her "chou, chou." This is just as bad as slaves. Here we animals inflict a pain, a misery, on other animals, for our own selfish ends! Pugh! what tender-heartedness! what signifies it! Or those beautiful sheep, standing round (six of them), licking the hand of their shepherd—their some time friend—who is, at the same moment, waiting to consign them to a Guernsey sloop-trader's hold, for the butcher. All these poor things are to be butchered, and tormented in eternal slavery just for our good will and pleasure—as we kill pheasants or partridges, or hook up a trout, for amusement!

Man! man! you are a conceited, wicked, bad animal—you, the best, the *soi-disant* pious, humane, charitable, good—good! what a farce, what a mockery! And how do we know, most self-sufficient lump of two legged-ignorance, that we are right?—indeed!—and yet we are always gabbling about justice and injustice, about right and wrong. What oppressions, what victimizings, what tyrannies! Tyrants indeed!—look at these poor mules—these poor sheep!

It was well I said nothing of all this to my *jeune France*, or to the peasants; though, indeed, I loved them, forasmuch as they looked sorrowful enough; or to the sister and brother of my young doctor, who sat on two of their corded trunks, in a little bit of a cabin aft, so crammed with lumber, without a table, so dirty, and so every way wretchedly uncomfortable, that nothing but some other French craft can be its parallel. I say it was well I allowed none of this overdone sympathy to escape me, for these were rational people, and would have had doubts if all was right in my upper story! She was a pretty girl, just married, but had her face tied up from the toothach. I cannot bear women with the toothach, so I had no sympathy for her, even if I had not had occasion for it all in the hold. This was the careful, economical part of the family: they had gone on board at once, instead of going to the hotel from the coach; and they gave their scapegrace brother a lecture on his carelessness and extravagance at the hotel, and kicking about the town idling with me, instead of attending to twenty requisite things previous to their sailing—at which he laughed. Very likely they set me down as just as much in fault for leading him about. Tired to death as I was already by my *jeune France*, after saying a few civil things, and wishing Monsieur and Madame a pleasant voyage I got out of this rolling lugger-mugger slave-brig—my juvenile Mephistopheles still sticking to me under a cloud of smoke. Disgusted with the sheer wickedness and hard-heartedness of all mankind in the lump, though not in particular, I left the water-side, and we walked out to the Chateau d'Eau, the only thing that looks like a villa about.

Thursdays and Mondays the streets are crowded with the country market-people. The market held on both sides of one or two of the cross streets. I know not why, but street-stands in this way are always liked better than a special inclosed covered market-place. Our Exeter farmers

won't like quitting the High Street, I'm sure, for the fine thing building for them. Part of the secret lies in their being obliged to pay for their stands—which, *sub Deo*, is free to them. Cherbourg is plentifully supplied with good things from the country—vegetables, fruit, flowers, and butter, conspicuous, particularly fine figs.

There is a short railroad from the Merchant Basin to the foot of the Mont du Roule quarries: the prettiest thing of the kind one can fancy, and like all other public works, solidly and scientifically laid down; not quite a mile in its graceful segment of a circle. It brings the very hard stone down on trucks in immense blocks, some of them, which is lowered into the stone craft from two frame buildings erected over it in an admirably simple and efficient manner, by a winch worked by two men on the platform above, and rolled out between the beams over the hold of the boat. Where the stones are in boxes on the trucks, it is loaded in the same way, an extra span reaching and unhooking the bottom, which falls. The quickness in loading such great masses and quantities by one man at the truck, four in the boat, and two above on the platform machine, is what is so remarkable. Both trains can unload at once (passing each other) close to each other.

The upper end of the Merchant Basin is a sort of open ship-building yard in common. Here the bustle of building and repairing looks cheerful. Two handsome egg sloops were just finished—the *Cock* and *Hen*.

While I stood by one morning (seeing a crowd assembled for the launching), I was struck by the cleverness and workman-like manner of it; they made no more of it than of a couple of row-boats on the same slip prolonged; they followed each other in a twinkling, as soon as ever the solemnity of their christening was over, which in France is made much more of than with us, one of the junior priests of the town performing the ceremony on board in the midst of the captains and owners, and their families, all dressed gaily—their children, a girl and boy, with nosegays, are officiating as godfather and godmother!—with wine and cake, &c., on the companion-head.

I like these observances: the clergyman pronouncing a prayer and blessing seems well in keeping with the increased risks of all floating things—where, in the fierce winds and angry flood, Providence and destiny has so much to do, beyond the ordinary chances of our firesides.

So it happened here, for one of these very sloops was not long after, while trying to get up to London, full of eggs, sunk in the Thames: she was, however, quickly got up again, with no very great damage. It was the *Hen*; the largest boat of the two—incongruous, except, *à la Française*, in compliment to the fair sex!

They were raising on a vessel of five hundred tons, with a rapidity, as I watched them from day to day, and a thorough knowledge of their business, not to be seen everywhere—those, too, the common jobbers of the port. Our yachters know this, and profit by it. Captain D. came in, in his yacht, as he does, I am told, most seasons after cruising about these shores with his lady, making a stay, however, of only a few hours. I was glad to see his men known to, and chatting with, some of the French hard-a-weatherers. I wish more pleasure-boats would come: the intercourse between us is sadly scanty. I did, indeed, espy, on looking curiously round the outer basin, a small gig, not larger than a naval Captain's, with an English name on the stern, of—mum! The circumstance of this frail thing's having a couple of plain deal wash-boards run round over her rowlocks, with sundry lines and kegs under the thwarts, told all about her: the men were out of her: there she lay, a solitary thing at her grapple. Day after day I took a look at her to see what next—but there was not the least change at last, one bright morning she was gone. What dangers, what risks, these hardy fellows run for a precarious living!—fishing, egg-boats in the Channel in winter, merchantmen in the chops of it, men-of-war cruising, are all child's play to it! Poor fellows! your safety lies in the everyday dangers of lawful seamen. But smugglers have been well-nigh all driven from Cherbourg by the extortion of their French brokers: they now more patronise Barfleur.

THE "LADIES' CANVAS."—When the Parliament which supported the famous Coalition Ministry of Fox and North was dissolved by George III. the unpopularity of many of those who had been its members was so great, that the most extraordinary means were obliged to be resorted to, in order to secure their return to the new Parliament which had been summoned. The means used to secure the election of Fox in Westminster where his influence had received an almost fatal blow, were no less singular than they were effective. Three of the most beautiful and accomplished women in England, namely, the celebrated Duchess of Devonshire, Mrs. Damer, the sculptress, and Mrs. Crewe, resolved to canvas the whole of Westminster, and they carried their resolution into such vigorous effect as secured a decided majority of the votes for their great friend. If any of the electors hesitated to comply with the fair canvassers requests that they would vote for Fox, then they inquired of them as to the conditions of their families, the health of their wives and children, and made use of all those nameless allurements which few men whatever their rank and intellect can resist. If, however, these *did* fail of their intended end, the ladies thought nothing of kissing, not they! and the meanest freeholder luxuriated on cheeks and lips that were the admiration of the age. The nether millstone would be softened itself, when compared with the heart that could have resisted appeals, thus made, and in the cause of liberty too! Of one of these brave dames, Mrs. Damer, it has been said that she was a bold woman, if nothing more, for she did three things which scarce any other English lady would have dared to do, she canvassed third of Westminster for Fox, entertained Queen Caroline during the time of her trial, and sent her respects and sincere wishes for his success to Napoleon, when he departed for the last of his field!

From the *Dublin Evening Post*, Jan. 29—Feb. 5.

CHINA—INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG.

The following is given as an authentic account of the quarrel between our Admiral, Sir Frederick Maitland, and the Chinese authorities at Canton, and its gratifying termination:—

On the 28th July an English boat was entering the Bogue, when certain Chinese boarded her, and insultingly demanded whether Admiral Maitland, "his woman, or any of his people," were on board. On being answered in the negative the boat was allowed to proceed, but was subsequently boarded, and the same question asked. She was even fired at by some of the Chinese forts. The British admiral, on learning these facts, immediately made sail towards Canton, and came to opposite the Bocca Tigris, the principal fort of the Chinese, with his own ship, the *Wellesley*, the *Algerine*, and another, a small vessel. All being cleared and ready for action, he sent on shore to demand reparation "for an insult offered, (to use his own words) to the sovereign of my country, in the person of myself, by firing at and boarding a British vessel, under the pretext that I might be on board." The result was, that the Chinese admiral deputed officers of rank to go on board the *Wellesley*, to disclaim all participation in the insult thus complained of, and at the same time to assure Sir F. Maitland that the offending parties should be punished; for that, in truth, the Chinese authorities would regard any insult offered to Sir F. Maitland just as if it had been offered to their own admiral. What a powerful peace maker the broadside of a British man of war is!

THE ARMY—CURIOUS AFFAIR.

We copy the following from the *London Sunday Observer*, which justly remarks that the circumstances are of vast importance as regards the discipline and independence of the British Army. No one can have forgotten the extraordinary proceedings at Cork, which ended in the resignation, by Lord Brudenell, of his command of the 15th Hussars.—The same nobleman is one of the parties in the extraordinary proceedings here advertised to:—

Captain Smith (brother to the Princess of Capua) had made arrangements for exchanging into the 11th Dragoons, commanded by the Earl of Cardigan, better known as the Lord Brudenell of the celebrated Court Martial against Captain Wathen. The Earl of Cardigan had given his assent to the entrance of Captain Smith into his regiment, having, however, previously ascertained from that officer that he was unmarried. Pending the arrangements for the exchange, Captain Smith had become affianced to a lady, whose name we would not introduce if it were not hallowed by the memory of her father, the late Lord Tenterden. Lord Cardigan now opposes the entrance of Captain Smith into his regiment, and his pretext is, that he will not accept of married men. He is himself a married man, and what madness possesses him to oppose the introduction of an officer with an honourable and virtuous wife into his regiment? Really the Earl of Cardigan should seek better counsel.

THE LATE LORD CLEMENTS.—This lamented young nobleman was in his thirty-third year, and was the eldest son of the present Earl of Leitrim, by a daughter of William Birmingham, Esq. His Lordship was a captain in the Prince of Wales's Donegal militia. Lord Clements sat for the county of Leitrim in the Parliaments of 1826 and 1830, but lost his election in 1831—he was, however, re-

electd in 1835 and 1837. His Lordship, dying without issue, his next brother, the Hon. William Skeffington Clements, becomes Lord Clements, and heir apparent to the Earldom. The present Lord was lately a lieutenant in the 37th Foot, and was Aide-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD CLEMENTS.—The remains of this lamented young nobleman, whose death we announced on Saturday, were interred yesterday in the family vault of St. Michan's church.

The funeral was, as himself directed, private; but the deep and unfeigned grief with which the intelligence of his death has been received by all who knew him, of every rank and station, every religious and political opinion, bears testimony to the character of his life.

Titles of honor, add to that his worth, Who was himself an honor to his title.

His services as a member of the Legislature have been prematurely closed; but even in the short period of their exercise sufficient was done to manifest his honest and liberal principles. His sound and unbiassed judgment, his talents and uncompromising independence, and his unperjured devotion to his country. Nor was his private life less generally endeared. A fond son, an affectionate brother, a faithful friend, living in the centre of his tenantry, at his favourite residence (Lough Bynn, in the county of Leitrim), which seemed the congenial sphere of developing the best feelings of his heart—there his impulse was charity; the abodes of poverty brightened by his presence, and the reciprocal duties by which society should be maintained were ever cultivated with his warmest co-operation. He lived not for himself, and his loss is a public calamity.

The Marquis of Clanricarde it is stated is quite delighted with the condescension and liberality of the Emperor of Russia. He and his lady are passing their time pleasantly at St. Petersburg. We hear that the Marchioness is coming home in spring, on a visit to her children.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST—PERSIA.

The plot thickens in the East. The "cloud," which political seers have been so long watching for, is apparent above the horizon of Persia. We copy from the *Augsburg Gazette* the following significant paragraph from the correspondence of that semi-official organ of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg:—

"CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 10.—Mr. McNeil is expected here. It is said that he has left Persia because he could not come to an understanding with the Schah. Hence it is believed that hostilities will certainly begin between the East India Company and Persia. This, at least, is the opinion of the most of the English merchants here. Lord Ponsonby expresses much displeasure at the conduct of Mirza Mohammed. He finds his character was misunderstood, and that he should not have been placed on the throne of Persia. Mirza Mohammed, therefore, plays a very hazardous game if he should really quarrel with England, so as to oblige the East India Company to employ all the means it has at its command to depose him. These means are great, and of many kinds; to which the Schah must inevitably yield unless he apply to Russia for aid. But, from what we hear, it seems that the Schah really enjoys the friendship of Russia, which may certainly make the Cabinet of London and the East India Company more cautious, and remove the apprehensions of an invasion of the Persian territory, may, even excite an expectation of the evacuation of the island of Karrak by the English, on which the Schah insists. Meantime the armaments in the Russian ports are said to proceed without interruption, and every preparation to be making in case war should be inevitable. The same is doing at Malta. Accounts from Malta state that the English squadron in the Mediterranean will soon be increased to thrice its present strength. A part of the English fleet stationed at Malta is placed on the war establishment. Three first-rates are to leave the road in a few days to repair to Smyrna, and, if circumstances should require, take up their station off the Dardanelles."

(Correspondence of the *Dublin Evening Post*.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

There are reports here that a reconciliation has taken place between Lord Durham and the Government. I am inclined to believe that such is the fact. But I am also informed—and you will be greatly gratified to hear it—that Lord Durham and Lord Brougham have been thoroughly reconciled. I have learned that a venerable Peer, whose illustrious name will go down to posterity in connexion with the Reform Bill, has been chiefly instrumental in effecting this renewal of friendship between two of the most distinguished champions of the cause in which he had so long and so successfully struggled.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, Feb. 5.

I do not of course mean to deny what every body asserts, that the Session of Parliament which opened to-day "is unquestionably the most important to which the destinies of England have ever been submitted." As the same thing has been asserted of every Session within my recollection, and will, no doubt, be said of every subsequent one, I see no reason why it should not be also said of the Session of 1839. That it may, however, be

most truly said by certain of your fellow-citizens, there cannot be a second opinion. When the worthy burghers of William-street read her Majesty's speech, and are told—as I tell them with perfect truth—that one of the few passages of that speech upon which their Sovereign laid peculiar emphasis, was that in which she pronounced the cleansing of their Augean stable to be "essential to the interests" of Ireland, they at least will not be disposed to deny that the present Session is "decidedly the most important they can remember." However, without stepping out of my way to pronounce any opinion upon the speech, which is now before your readers, or upon the importance of the Session which it opens, you may spare me so much space as may serve to set your readers right, or to keep them right upon one or two points, of trifling importance, perhaps, but upon which it is not improbable the ingenuity of at least one of your contemporaries will be employed to lead them astray.

It is quite true, as I dare say you will find it asserted, that the attendance of the Nobility in the House of Lords to-day during the delivery of the Royal Speech, was less numerous than usual. Wellington was not there—nor Lyndhurst, nor Brougham—in fact, there were so many absent that it could not fail to strike you, in contrast with former exhibitions of the kind. But the more remarkable contrast was in the paucity of Peereesses. This is characteristic, nor should I be surprised to hear it referred to as a subject of boast. But, the strong contrast with former "first days" was not confined to the *inside* of the House. *Outside* there was a contrast—but a contrast of a different description. I give your Tory contemporaries the full benefit of the fact that fewer than usual of their leaders assembled to-day to pay respect to the Queen; but, on the other hand, let us have the benefit of this fact—that upon no former occasion, within the last few years, was the line of procession thronged with so dense, or nearly so enthusiastic a mass, not of the nobility, but of the people. I imagine nothing, I exaggerate nothing, when I assure you that the greetings with which her Majesty was received by the immense crowd of the middle and lower classes, who choked up the whole line of procession, was of the warmest, and, apparently, the most heartfelt description. Diverged of all the graver feelings which the occasion is calculated to inspire—it is really an intellectual enjoyment—a study to hear Queen Victoria deliver one of these state addresses. Her voice is naturally possessed of so much sweetness—its tones are so clear and silvery—the enunciation of every word, every syllable is so distinct—falling without any apparent effort of the speaker upon the ear of the most distant listener, that it is impossible to hear her without being engrossed with the charms of her most graceful and perfect elocution. In the speech which she delivered to-day, she laid marked emphasis upon the passage relating to the Irish corporations, upon that relating to the Negro emancipation act, and the disturbances in Canada. But it was upon the concluding words that she dwelt with apparently the strongest conviction of their importance. Her appeal to the "good sense and right disposition" of her people was made—it was impossible not to feel it—from her heart.

Attack on the Potato Vessel at Cove.—Sixteen men concerned in the attack on the *Westmorland*, about to proceed for Baltimore with potatoes, were yesterday arrested in the neighbourhood of Cove, and committed to the county gaol. They were committed by Geo. W. Creagh, J. B. Gibbs, and Edward Miller, Esqrs., and the charge against them is, that they "unlawfully, forcibly, and feloniously took possession of the brig *Westmorland*, loaded with potatoes, the property of Messrs. Scott." The arrests were made by order of the Lord Lieutenant, to whom a statement of the circumstances had been transmitted, and the warrants were executed by a party of the 37th, under Captain Whalley, and of the police under Constable Bentley. The Messrs. Scott, anxious for the liberation of the prisoners, applied to the Magistrates to admit them to bail; but these gentlemen had no discretion; the Lord Lieutenant's orders were peremptory, and it is said they will be rigorously proceeded against.—*Cork Constitution*.

The Army in Ireland.—There are at present only five regiments of cavalry, twelve of infantry, and thirty depots stationed in Ireland; and the undermentioned is a correct list of their respective quarters on the 28th Dec. 1838:—1st Royal Dragoons, Cork—2d RNB Dragoons, Newbridge—6th Dragoons, Caher—8th Hussars, Dundalk—70th Laneers, Dublin—5th Foot, Birr, Depot—7th do. Dublin—10th do. Limerick—12th do. Tralee, depot—19th do. Kilkenny—22d do. Belfast—23d do. Armagh, dep.—25th do. Cork—33d do. Fermoy, dep.—34th do. Templemore, dep.—36th do. Kinsale, dep.—37th do. Spike Island, dep.—38th do. Enniskillen—42d do. Dublin—48th do. Fermoy, dep.—53d do. Naas, dep.—56th do. Charlesfort, dep.—58th do. Cashel, dep.—59th do. Mullingar, dep.—60th do. 1 bat. Dublin, dep.—61st do. Clonmel, dep.—64th do. Derry, dep.—65th do. Templemore, dep.—66th do. Youghal, dep.—61th do. Waterford, dep.—69th do. Wexford, dep.—70th do. Nenagh, dep.—Buttevant, dep.—72d do. Clare Castle, dep.—75th do. Boyle, dep.—76th do. Drogheda, dep.—77th do. Galway, dep.—79th do. Dublin—89th do. Castlebar, dep.—88th do. Templemore—92d do. Limerick, dep.—93d do. Buttevant, dep.—94th do. Cork, dep.—95th do. Newry, dep.—96th no. Dublin—97th do. Birr—99th do. Athlone.

THE ROYAL WILLIAM.—Captain Swainson, of the Royal William, informs us that he took the southern passage within a few miles of Madeira, and had thereby mild and comfortable weather the latter part of the passage. Although it is the first winter trip of the steam packets, the Royal William performed admirably, and we understand the passengers speak in high terms of the ship and her commander. We have been favoured with an extract from Captain Swainson's daily journal, which we annex:—

Dec. 15th.—P. M., left the pilot at the floating light; ship Garrick, in company with a steamer: 73 rounded the Skerries Light. Strong breezes, and wind S. S. W.

16th.—Strong breezes and rain; fore and aft sails set; passed Tuskar light. Exchange numbers with a large ship (999.) Wind S. Distance 158 miles.

17th.—Fresh breezes and cloudy. Spoke brig Aquafort, 75 days from Greenock, returning with loss of mainmast. Heavy swell; strong head sea. Wind W. S. W. Distance 166 miles.

18th.—Blowing hard; heavy sea; down yards and masts. Wind S. W. Distance 146 miles.

19th.—Squally, heavy cross sea. Wind N. W. Distance 100 miles.

20th.—Light breezes with heavy swell, squally. Wind N. E. Distance 164 miles.

21st.—Strong gales; ship labouring much; shipping a good deal of sea on deck; down masts and spars. Wind N. N. W. Distance 112 miles.

22d.—Gale increasing; lying too; ship labouring and shipping water on deck. Wind N. N. W. Distance 118 miles.

23d.—Blowing hard with heavy sea. Wind N. W. and W. Distance 96 miles.

24th.—Fresh breezes and cloudy. Wind W. by N. Distance 140 miles.

25th.—Moderate breezes; head swell. Wind W. by N. Distance 160 miles.

26th.—Head swell; 6, 45 lat. per inspection 41 42 N.; up masts and sails. Wind E. N. E. Distance 156 miles.

27th.—Moderate and hazy; heavy swell. Wind S. W. Distance 75 miles.

28th.—Heavy swell; down topmasts and yards. Wind S. W. Distance 155 miles.

29th.—Heavy sea and squally. Wind N. N. W. Distance 144 miles.

30th.—Set sails; fresh breezes. Wind S. S. W. Distance 167 miles.

31st.—Cloudy and strong breeze. Wind S. S. W. Distance 200 miles.

January 1st.—Squally; strong breezes; sails set. Wind N. E. Distance 185 miles.

2d.—Fresh breezes and squally. Wind N. W. Distance 207 miles.

3d.—Cloudy. Wind E. N. E. Distance 225 miles.

4th.—Fresh breezes; cloudy; high swell. Wind E. N. E. Distance 225 miles.—*Cork Southern Reporter*.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) April 11, 1839.

The *Flora*, for Carbonar, from Poole, arrived here on Thursday last, (being prevented by the ice from reaching her destination.) She brings London dates to the 16th Feb., which do not however furnish any particular information in addition to what was previously received, excepting the announcement of the appointment of Lord Normanby to the Secretaryship of the Colonies, vacant by the resignation of Lord Glenelg, as adverted to in our last.

We cannot but regard, with some satisfaction, this nomination to the administration of Colonial affairs; the requirements for the discharge of the highly onerous and important duties of this office are such as to render it desirable in the highest degree that it should be filled by a man of business and statesmanlike habits, possessing a capacity for entertaining enlarged and comprehensive views. The diversity of countries over which his jurisdiction extends—and the great variety of interests involved in those illimitable possessions of the British Crown—plainly indicate that he in whose hands their destinies may be confided, should be able and enlightened—a man of integrity, and one having at heart the advancement and prosperity of his country's interests—without which it would be vain to hope that his administration should be marked by the progressive improvement of the colonies, whose true interests it is morally incumbent on him to foster and protect.

We say we feel satisfaction in the appointment of Lord Normanby to this office—because we think that he possesses the qualities which are requisite for the efficient discharge of the functions it imposes. The vigorous administration of the affairs of Ireland and its salutary consequences, fraught as they have been with substantial benefit to that heretofore misgoverned portion of the Empire, afford, we think, earnest of similar advantages to the countries over which his influence and rule will now be extended; moreover his practical acquaintance with the workings and proceedings of Colonial Governments, which his residence in Jamaica must have given affords him an advantage which even superior talents unaided by such experience would not be sufficient to supply. We shall feel much disappointed if the colonies under his government or direction, do not soon discover that the helm of their affairs is held by an efficient statesman; and we trust that we are not too sanguine when we expect that the Marquis of Normanby's appointment will be hailed as an auspicious event by a

majority of her Majesty's subjects at this side of the Atlantic.

The debates in both Houses on the speech from the Throne are interesting—they contain some fine oratorical displays—at the head of which Lord Brougham's confessedly stands; it is one of his "hitting speeches," levelled at the Ministry, animadverting on the Queen's Speech, and its silence on the Corn Laws, the Indian policy and the state of Ireland, and containing a tremendous tirade of eloquent invective against O'Connell. We have not been able to ascertain in what shape the latter has noticed this attack; but we cannot imagine that he has omitted to defend himself with that promptitude and ability which he has ever before done on such occasions.—It is therefore even more than probable, that in the lawyers' phrase, my Lord Brougham will not take anything by his motion.

The following is a correct list of the sealing vessels that have arrived to this date:—

SEALS.	
Waterlily	4186 Sailed from Trinity
Mary	2984 St. John's
Anna	1531 Trinity
Jane Amanda	1810 Catalina
Larl Grey	2114 Do.
Victory	2050 Do.
Jane	2350 New Harbor
Perseverance	2546 Hants Harbor
Kingaloch	6600 St. John's
Tryon	3100 Hantr Harbor
Metis Packet	3100 Trinity.

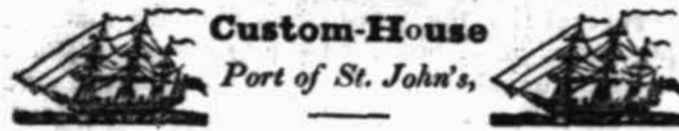
The three last named vessels have not yet discharged cargoes.

Departure.—In the *Margaret Elizabeth* for Cork, Mr. Samuel Prowse.

War Office, Jan. 22.

Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies—Lieutenant John Nicholls, from the 58th, to be Lieutenant, vice Masters, who retires.

Shipping Intelligence.



Custom-House Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.

- March 4.—Schr. Isabella. Meagher, Bristol—48 tons coal, 8 tons iron, &c.
- Schr. Mary, Ryan, Cork—400 bls. potatoes.
- 9.—Brig Olinda, Scott, Greenock—24 bls. pork, 48 cwt. sugar, 104 tons coal, 18 casks loaf sugar.
- 12.—Brig Douglastown, Henderson, Viana—80 tons salt.
- 18.—Brig Earl Grey, Thornton, Gibraltar—75 tons salt.
- 19.—Brig St. John's Percey, Glasgow—70 tons coal.
- 30.—Brig Sophia, Campbell, St. Jago de Cuba—10 puns. rum, 164 puns. molasses, 352 cwt. sugar.
- Brig Ann Johnston, Corbin, Oporto—150 tons salt and sundries.
- April 2.—Schr. Irene, Rayne, Halifax—220 firkins butter, 200 puns molasses.
- Schr. Rifemaa, Clarke, Halifax—87 firkins butter 15 puns. molasses, 267 cwt. sugar, 100 hds. porter, 17 M. shingles.
- 4.—Schr. Erin, Walsh, Lisbon—80 tons salt.
- 6.—Brig John Stuart, Le Buff, Viana—99 tons salt.
- 8.—Brig Amanda, Poland, London—131 chests tea, 80 boxes candles, 34 hds. and 24 qr.-casks wine, 50 bags bread, 9 bags coffee, 10 M. bricks and sundry merchandise.

CLEARED.

- March 21.—Brig Coquette, Sanders, Figueira—1370 qtls. fish.
- 23.—Brig Douglastown, Henderson, Trinidad—1829 qtls. fish.
- 28.—Brig Olinda, Scott, Brazil—2870 qtls. fish.
- April 2.—Sloop Prickle, Campbell, Halifax—750 qtls. fish.
- 3.—Brig St. John's, Percey, Oporto—2069 qtls. fish.
- 5.—Schr. Margaret Elizabeth, Hartery, Cork—172 qtls. fish, 243 bls herrings, 1600 deals, &c.
- 6.—Brig Ann Johnston, Corbin, Barbados—1913 qtls. fish, 16 tierces salmon, 154 bls. herrings &c.
- Brig Sophia, Campbell, Barbados—1950 qtls. fish.

TO BE LET,

THE

HOUSE and GARDEN

In Water Street, lately occupied by Mr. COOKE; ALSO,

GROUND at River Head, and on the Signal Hill Road, on Building Leases—Apply to

HUGH W. HOYLES.

March 21.

On or before the 1st May next—

THAT Eligibly situated HOUSE in Water Street lately in the occupancy of Mr. Maurice Cummins. For further particulars apply to

PATRICK MORRIS

March 21.

ON SALE.

PROVISIONS.

ON SALE BY

T. & J. BROCKLEBANK

1450 Barrels superfine Trieste, and extra superfine Silesian Flour
1590 Bags 1st & 2d quality Bread
90 Barrels prime Mess Pork.
April 11.

JOHN CUSACK,

900 BAGS BREAD, 2d and 3d quality
200 Firkins BUTTER
140 Barrels Superfine FLOUR
50 Do. OATMEAL
55 Chests Congo and Green TFAS
100 HAMS
A few Tierces Archangel BEEF
April 11.

JUST RECEIVED

Per AMANDA from London,

And for Sale by

John M. Rendell & Co.

RICE
COFFEE
LOAF SUGAR
CANDLES (mould and dipt)
CONGO TEA;

Also,

A few dozen Pieces India Silk HANDKERCHIEFS.

April 11.—3w.

BY

Wm. E. TAYLOR,

16 Ancient

Oil Paintings,

principally adapted for places of devotion.

April 11.

BY

Baine, Johnston, & Co,

Ex Brig OLINDA, from Greenock,
24 Barrels PORK
7 Tierces BEEF;

IN STORE.

60 Puncheons Scotch OATS
30 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO
BREAD, FLOUR
PORK, BUTTER, MOLASSES
PITCH, TAR, &c. &c.

April 4.

Prime Irish

POTATOES,

[MINIONS]

NOW LANDING FROM THE MARY,

And for Sale by

PATRICK MORRIS:

Who has also on Hand,

10 Coils Bank Line
Roping and Salmon Twine
Bar and Bolt Iron
Sheet and Sheathing do
Iron Hooping
Six and Seven Inch English Hawsers
Nails, Window Glass in Boxes
Shoes, Barrels
Fire Brick's, Lime, &c. &c.

Also,

A Quantity of Prime

Upland Hay.

March 14.

COALS! COALS!!

At 8s. 6d. per Hhd.

CARTED TO THE HOUSE OF THE PURCHASER!

THE REMAINING STOCK OF

Newcastle and Sydney Coals,

BELONGING TO THE

Estate of ROBERT BRINE & Co.

Is Selling off on the above Terms by

R. PROWSE,
J. M. BRINE,

Agents.

April 4.

NOTICES.

Government Contracts.

THE Assistant Commissary General will receive Sealed Tenders at this Office, until One o'clock, P. M. on THURSDAY, the 28th May, 1839, from any person willing to Contract for either of the following services:

FOR COALS.

700 Chaldrons of the best Sydney Coals, from the mines in Cape Breton; deliverable at the Government Wharf in July, August and September next.

The Contractor will be exempted from paying the import duty.

The price Sterling per Chaldron, of 36 bushels Imperial measure, to be stated in words at length, and in figures.

The Tender to be accompanied by a letter signed by two respectable persons (subject to approval by the Senior Commissariat Officer) engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the penal sum of £300 Army Sterling, for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

FRESH BEEF.

Five days in the week, for one, two or three years, commencing 1st August, 1839.

The rate Sterling per pound, to be specified in words at length, and in figures.

Approved security as above, will be required; £800 Army Sterling, if the Tender be made for One year, or £1,000 if for a longer term.

The conditions of both Contracts may be seen daily. Payment, in each case, will be made monthly in the usual manner, in British Silver, or (at the option of the Senior Commissariat Officer) in Treasury Bills at 30 days' sight, at the fixed rate of a Bill of £100 for every £101 10s. due on the Contract.

COMMISSARIAT,

Newfoundland, St. John's,
2d April, 1839.

THE President of the Benevolent Irish Society begs to acknowledge the receipt of SEVEN POUNDS THIRTEEN SHILLINGS & TEN PENCE from Major FRASER and the Company of Royal Artillery, in aid of the funds of that institution for the relief of the poor.

April 2.

THE President of the Benevolent Irish Society begs to acknowledge the receipt of ONE POUND TEN SHILLINGS from JAMES NOAD, Esq., in aid of the funds of that institution for the relief of the poor.

April 2.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SELF-SUPPORTING

ROYAL DISPENSARY,

Which will be opened to the Public on the 1st April. To be attended by a Physician and Surgeon; and to maintain a Resident Assistant, professionally qualified.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

For recovery in such cases, the usual apparatus will be kept in an apartment fitted up on purpose, ready for instant use, night and day—as at the Humane Institution in Great Britain.

Stomach Pumps and Antidotes for Poison also at hand.

VACCINATION.—Gratis to all applicants.

Attendance daily, at 11 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) when advice will be given, and medicine as prescribed—the smaller Surgical operations performed, and Surgical Dressings.

FEES.—(Payable in advance.)

Unmarried Persons—annually..... £0 5 0

Families..... 0 10 0

Visits to Subscribers in Town, including

Medicine each..... 0 1 6

until amounting to 10s. after which

gratis.

Visits to any Out Harbours at 2s. per mile, when the number of subscribers in one place amounts to 30.

Seamen and Strangers, for each application 2s. 6d. including Medicine.

Out Harbour Consultations, by Letter, including Medicine, from 5s. and not exceeding 10s.

Donations and Subscriptions from the wealthier classes, besides assisting in the establishment of a useful Public Institution, confer the right of sending objects of charity, ad libitum, to the Dispensary for relief, or of procuring medical attendance at 1s. 6d. a visit, to the amount of the sums prescribed.

The dispensary offers immediate resource in case of accidents; a Ward containing several beds will be set apart for the purpose. In all serious cases, the subscribers will have the benefit of a consultation, when it is possible; which, together with the other advantages to be obtained, must render it obvious that nothing short of general support can enable the Institution to become permanent.

The Medical Attendants pledge themselves to perform all Operations, and to reduce Luxations and Fractures, gratis, in the event of the permanent establishment of the Royal Dispensary.

Persons wishing to subscribe will have the goodness to send communications to either of the Medical Attendants.

HENRY HUNT STABB, M. D.
MICHAEL O'DWYER, Surgeon

St. John's, Newfoundland, 1839.

LIST OF HONORARY SUBSCRIBERS.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR	£5 5 0
His Honor the Chief Justice	3 3 0
Mr Justice Des Barres	2 2 0
Mr Justice Lilly	2 2 0
The Right Rev. Dr. Fleming	3 3 0
The Rev. F. H. Carrington	1 1 0
The Rev. D. S. Ward	1 1 0
The Rev. W. Faulkner	1 1 0
The Hon. the Attorney-General	1 1 0
The Hon. W. Thomas	2 2 0
The Hon. J. B. Bland	2 0 0
The High Sheriff	1 1 0
Mr. Kent, M. H. A.	1 1 0
" Henry Thomas	1 1 0
" Kielley	1 1 0
" Milroy	1 1 0
" Alsop	2 2 0
" John Stuart	2 2 0
" Weston Hunt	2 2 0
" N. W. Hoyles	1 1 0
Newman Hunt & Co.	1 1 0
Mr. Richards	1 1 0
The Rev. E. Troy	1 10 0
" Rev. Mr. Ivers	1 1 0
" Rev. Mr. Waldron	1 1 0
" Rev. Mr. Forrestal	1 1 0
Mr. O'Mara	1 1 0
" E. Rendell	1 1 0
" Dillon	1 1 0
" Daniel	1 1 0
" Prowse	1 1 0
" W. Rendell	1 1 0
" Jeremiah Ryan	1 1 0
" Lawrence O'Brien	1 1 0
" W. Grieve	2 2 0
" A. Shea	1 1 0
&c. &c. &c.	

N. B.—A Subscription List will be published occasionally in the *Royal Gazette*.

TO THE FISHERMEN AND LABOURING CLASSES.

A few remarks explanatory of the objects of the Dispensary, as set forth in the prospectus, are offered by the founders of the Institution.

In Great Britain and Ireland, Dispensaries for the Poor are established by the Rich: and as in this country that cannot be done, the present plan of a Dispensary to be supported by yourselves, by small annual subscriptions, is offered to you. For the sum of Ten Shillings a-year, a Family may have the benefit of receiving Advice from a Physician and a Surgeon, every day, by application at the Dispensary at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and an unmarried person can obtain the same advice for Five Shillings a-year: the money to be paid in advance. If you require a Medical man to attend at your Houses, each visit cost Eighteen Pence until you have paid Ten Shillings; but after that you may have as many visits during the year as you wish for nothing.

Besides this, if any one of you should unfortunately require a leg or an arm to be cut off; or any other surgical operation for the preservation of life; it will be performed without further charge.—Should one of you break a limb, there is the Dispensary to receive you, and humane Surgeons to assist you until your friends have time to come and take you home. And if one of you fall overboard, in the night for instance, and is taken out of the water senseless and nearly dead, a bed and fire await you, with every requisite, under the hand of Providence, to prevent life escaping by exposure and neglect.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE OUT-PORTS.

(In the District of St. John's.)

It is unnecessary to remind you of the extreme difficulty with which you now obtain a Doctor's advice when sick; your lamentable condition in such a case was one of the first inducements to establish the Dispensary; by subscribing to which you can get Medicine whenever you apply, and a Doctor to visit you for a very small sum; for instance, to Portugal Cove and Petty Harbour, 18s. to Logy Bay 8s.—and at the same rate of 2s. a mile, to all the other Outports.—It is necessary however, that thirty persons subscribe in one place.

TO SERVANTS.

The dispensary offers a certain resource in times of sickness, at an expense suited to their means.

By the Subscriber,

Deliverable at his Farm, on the Torbay road,

30 TONS PRIME UPLAND

HAY,

PATRICK GLEESON.

April 4.



Port's Corner.

TEARS.

BY HON. CHIEF JUSTICE MELLE, MAINE.

Crystals, where are your recesses,
Where the home of your repose,
When the world around caresses,
And the heart no sorrow knows;
Then, the eye is bright and gleaming
As a summer's smiling day;
Joy and peace may there be beaming,
Still uninfluenced by your sway.

Why should sudden bursts of feeling,
Why should transport flood the eyes?
Why when from your fountain stealing,
Do ye flow mid rapture's sighs?
Where's the font whence pain and anguish
Call ye forth for their relief?
Causing agony to languish
Into deep and dark'ning grief?

Chrystal tears, so freely pouring,
Prompt their duty to perform,
Tell when gentle gales are blowing
Round the heart and when the storm:
Messengers of gladness, rushing,
Bearing orders from the heart;
Showering cheeks, in beauty blushing,
Laughing at the painter's art.

Messengers of deepest sorrow,
From the seat of cruel pain;
Hoping still relief to-morrow,
While hope's promises are vain!
Messengers of tender passion,
Melting sympathy and love,
Hearts o'erflowing with compassion,
Warm'd with influence from above.

Messengers from hearts despairing,
And from Conscience, in alarm:
Its frightful catalogue preparing,
And no aid from mortal arm;
Messengers from hearts repenting,
Washing out the stains of sin:
Mercy smiling—heaven assenting,
Peace around and peace within!

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

(From *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*.)

So many persons are at present looking towards Australia as the future seat of their fortunes, and so many have relations or connexions already settled there, that every information regarding that part of the world is at present more than usually interesting. Various publications have recently appeared, which set forth, and we believe truly, the highly flourishing economical condition of the colony, and the almost certainty with which a fortune can be made with ordinary prudence; but they sedulously keep out of view many of the hardships to which the emigrant can hardly fail to be exposed, and many of the circumstances which ought to be taken into view by him who is considering the propriety of emigrating. From the recent Parliamentary inquiry on transportation, it appears that crime and immorality prevail to an incredible degree in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. In one month, in the year 1835, 247 convicts were flogged in New South Wales, and 9784 lashes inflicted; which is at the rate of 2964 floggings per annum, in a population of probably 80,000 of both sexes and all ages. As we presume females are not flogged, we have at least one in ten of all the boys and men in the colony suffering flagellation annually. But this is only one of numerous sorts of punishments. In 1834, 1000 persons were employed in the chain gangs of New South Wales, and 700 in those of Van Dieman's Land. The severity of this punishment may be estimated from the following description. The convicts are locked up from sunset to sunrise in caravans, or boxes, each holding from 20 to 28 men; but in which the whole number can neither stand upright, nor sit down at the same time, except with their legs at right angles to their bodies. In some instances, the space allowed for each individual to lie down, on the bare boards does not exceed eighteen inches. They are kept to work in chains during the day, under a strict military guard, and liable to suffer flagellation for trifling offences, as obstinacy, insolence, and the like. Convicts who commit crimes after transportation, are dealt with in the most summary manner. If not instantly hanged, they are retransported to Norfolk Island, Moreton Bay, or Port Arthur; and the severity of the punishment is so great that numerous instances have occurred of men commit-

ting murder, with the perfect certainty, and obviously with the intention that they might immediately be sent to Sydney or Hobart Town, to be executed. Macquarie Harbour (now abandoned) was a penal settlement of Van Dieman's Land; and of 132 convicts who made their escape from it, between 1822 and 1827, 76 perished in the woods; one was hanged for murdering and eating his companion; two were shot; eight were murdered, and six eaten by their comrades; twenty-four escaped to the settled districts; thirteen were hanged for bush ranging, and two for murder; altogether, 108 out of 132, who came to a violent death. In Van Dieman's Land, in 1837, there were 18,000 convicts, and a free population of 28,000, and the number of persons brought before the police was 17,000; one seventh of the free population was fined for drunkenness. In New South Wales, the number of convictions for highway robbery alone exceeds the total number of convictions for all manner of offences in England, taking the difference of population into account. Rape, murder, attempts to murder, and other atrocities—are almost of daily occurrence. In Sydney, with a free population in 1836 of 16,000, there were 219 licensed public-houses, besides numerous unlicensed spirit shops. The prevalence of drunkenness is also shown by the quantity of spirits consumed. In 1835, there were entered for home consumption, 291,138 gallons, which gives an annual average supply of nearly four gallons to each individual. The total quantity of spirits of all sorts, foreign and home made, which paid duty in Great Britain and Ireland in 1832, was 26½ millions of gallons, little more than one gallon to each individual. The female convicts, as may well be supposed, are, with hardly a single exception, the most drunken and abandoned prostitutes; and so great is the dread of contamination to the children from such wretches, that it is usual to employ men in the performance of duties fulfilled by women in this country, and to dispense with servants altogether as much as possible. In 1833, the total population of New South Wales, was 60,794; of whom 36,250 were free, the remainder convicts. Of the free, 22,798 were males, and 13,452 females; of the convicts, 21,846 males, and 2698 females. In 1836, the population of Van Dieman's Land was 40,171, of whom 16,968 were convicts, and at the same time, the whole males, convict and free, were, to the whole females, in the proportion of 22 to 12½. This disproportion of the sexes has led to the most serious atrocities; and the attempt of Government to remedy it, by sending out free female settlers, has merely substituted one sort of profligacy for another.

On a full consideration of all the evils attending the present system of transportation, the Committee have come to the conclusion, "that transportation to New South Wales, and to the settled districts of Van Dieman's Land, should be discontinued as soon as practicable," and that crimes now punishable by transportation should, in future, be punished by confinement, with hard labour, at home or abroad, for periods varying from two to fifteen years. It is probable that the effect of discontinuing transportation, though beneficial to the moral, would have an injurious effect on the economical condition of the colony. Of late years, upwards of 3000 men and 400 women have annually been transported to New South Wales. These convicts are assigned to the colonists, who give them no wages, but merely food and clothing; and to this cause much of the existing prosperity of the colonists must be attributed. We doubt not, therefore, that they will oppose the proposed change.

Another consideration for an emigrant is, that in New South Wales, great droughts appear to be periodical; and to them may perhaps be ascribed the scantiness of the native population, and the few quadrupeds which are to be found. These droughts sometimes prevail for years together. The last great drought began in 1826, and did not terminate till 1829. During all this period, very little rain fell, and for more than six months there was not a single shower. In 1835, there was also a severe drought. On the other hand, the rivers are subject to inundations, at intervals of several years—a circumstance which renders it a precarious matter to cultivate the alluvial soils along their banks. The hostility of the natives, also, renders it more difficult than is commonly supposed to settle on the unoccupied land, at a distance from the inhabited parts of the colony. The late three expeditions into the interior under Major Mitchell, were all driven back by the natives; and it appears to have required great circumspection and address to prevent the whole party from being cut off. As it was, there were several skirmishes, attended with loss of life on both sides. These expeditions have, however, led to the discovery of a very fertile tract of country, apparently the best suited for colonization which has yet been found out in New South Wales. Major Mitchell has given it the name of Australia Felix, and here is part of his description of it. "We now descended on one of the most beautiful spots I ever saw; the turf, the woods, and the banks of the little stream which murmured through the vale, had so much the appearance of a well-kept park, that I felt loath to break it by the passage of our cart-wheels. Proceeding for a mile and a half along this rivulet, through a valley wholly of the same description, we at length encamped on a flat of rich earth, nearly quite black, and which seemed to surpass in richness any that I had seen in New South Wales; and I was even tempted to bring away a specimen of it. We had at length discovered a country ready for the immediate reception of civi-

lised man, and fit eventually to become one of the great nations of the earth. Unnumbered with too much wood, yet possessing enough for all purposes, with an exuberant soil, under a temperate climate, bounded by the sea coast and mighty rivers, and watered abundantly by streams from lofty mountains, this highly interesting region lay before me, with all its features, new and untouched, as they fell from the hands of the Creator. Of this Eden it seemed that I was the only Adam; and it was indeed a sort of paradise to me, permitted thus to be the first to explore its mountains and streams, to behold its scenery, to investigate its geological character, and, finally, by my survey, to develop those natural advantages, all still unknown to the civilised world, but yet certain to become, at no distant date, of vast importance to a new people." This fertile tract is situated in east longitude 141, and south latitude 38, and adjoins the new colony of South Australia; so that this climate is cooler than that of Sydney, while it is probable that the Indian corn, and the other valuable products of hot climates, may still be cultivated there. We hope that Australia Felix will not be incorporated with the new colony, and a high price, as there, be demanded for the land. In such an extensive and thinly peopled country as New South Wales, it is in vain to attempt to concentrate the emigrants, by exacting from them a high price for land. They may purchase it at first, but when they find that there are fertile tracts, at comparatively short distances, which they can occupy for nothing, they will soon dispose of their purchase to new comers, and set off with their flocks and herds beyond the bounds of the colony. To sell land at a high price in a new colony, is to counteract the very object for which emigration is undertaken, which is to have plenty of fertile land, and, consequently, the necessaries of life, at a cheap rate. The present mode of selling land has given rise to much disgust, and to great loss to individuals. Between the time when the Colonial officers receive notice of the piece of land fixed on and the actual obtaining possession of it by the settler, five months commonly elapse, during which he and his family must live in idleness, possibly contracting bad habits, and, at all events, seriously encroaching on his capital, at Sydney, or some other expensive town. Farther, the price paid for the land cripples the settler at the outset by diminishing his capital; and it is extremely doubtful whether the Colonial officers can, by bringing labourers from Britain or otherwise, ever employ the price to such advantage for the colony, as the settler himself would do, by attending to his own interest. We doubt if there is any instance of Government's making money by any speculations; their business hitherto has always been to spend. We are aware, that great mischief has arisen, particularly in Canada, from large grants of land being made to the favourites of those who happened to be in power; for, having neither capital, nor inclination to clear and cultivate the ground, these grants keep the more industrious colonists from communication with each other, to the evident injury of the colony; but were a regulation made and rigidly enforced, that all grants not cultivated and stocked within a short period should be forfeited, we believe it would be found a more beneficial arrangement than the present, by which a settler is deprived of a part of his capital, when he most needs it.

ARTIFICIAL DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There is no fraud so fatal as the system of tampering with human life. Adulteration of food may be readily detected, and the mischief repaired; but bad medicine directly or indirectly deprives its victims of reasonable chances of recovery. It has been long known that this horrid forgery is an open and extensive trade in London and that thousands of travellers are constantly supplying the unsuspecting retailers with "cheap remains of a failure," and *dead bargains* of medicinals.

So exact is the resemblance that few can distinguish the genuine from the fictitious drugs. The substitutes cannot be detected except by adequate tests and analysis for each. Such investigations are quite out of the line of medical practitioners in general, and it is only when too late that the frauds are suspected.

During the late inquiry before a committee of House of Commons it was shown by Professor Thompson that twenty chests of Peruvian bark powder are fabricated from two of the real bark. This is a sufficient stock to disappoint twenty thousand fellow-creatures of a cure.

Every other state adopts some means for protecting the health and lives of the people as well as their property. Our rulers employ officers to secure the quality of gold and silver, of butter, and linen, and other articles of commerce; but the afflicted may sink into the grave without any competent authority to see whether the means of relief are genuine or not.

All ranks suffer from this grievance, but the poor feel its effects most. It is cruel and impolitic to leave them any longer victims to such evil.—*See Medical Poor Inquiry.*

In the course of his examination, Professor Thompson stated that the wholesale grocer usually employs a broker to analyse and purchase for him; the trader then sorts the drugs; the purest kind sells in its natural state, the second kind he reserves for powders, and the worst of all he uses

for tinctures, and this inferior kind is very often a state of decomposition. Frauds are often practised in the drug market. Opium often contains a piece of iron embedded in it; calomel often consists of very little more than sulphate of barytes, which is an inert substance; and white precipitate of mercury is sometimes sold as calomel; but in scamony the adulteration is even more remarkable, an immense quantity of chalk being found in it, so that the active ingredient in it often varies from 8½ per cent. to 8¼ per cent. Gamboge is often a manufactured article; milk of sulphur commonly contains one-half of stucco, as is proved by exposing the composition to heat. Peruvian bark, as it comes from the hands of the drug-grinder, often consists of charcoal, Venetian red, Carthaginian bark, lignum vitæ and satinwood. Even so late as forty years ago this composition was made by the Apothecary's Company, and was supplied to the army as Peruvian bark. It is known that on one occasion two chests of the genuine article having been sent to a drug-grinder, he put eighteen chests of extraneous matter to the two of pure bark, and sold the remaining eighteen chests to his own profit. Calamine, or carbonate of zinc, as it occurs in commerce, contains very little zinc at all, consisting principally of sulphate of barytes coloured with a little iron. Ginger is adulterated with 50 per cent, of capsicums, saw-dust, satinwood and flour, and sometimes the article sold does not contain more than 30 per cent. of ginger. Jalap is frequently adulterated with 28lbs. of barley-meal per cwt., and lignum vitæ dust is sometimes used. Liquorice powder is made of equal parts of common sugar and barley-meal, with a little turmeric. Lac and plumbago are adulterated with coal and opium, with extract of senna, and there is sometimes an infusion of from 30 to 60 per cent. of water. Rhubarb is often made of 14 lbs. of flour, 8 oz. turmeric, and 98lbs. of rhubarb; and the article sold often contains no more than one-half of its weight of rhubarb. Nitiate of silver, which is extensively used in medicine, is often adulterated with nitrate of lead. Tinctures are diluted with water. A gentleman now retired from the drug trade had been offered any powder he chose for 36s. per cwt., and when the person making the offer was asked if the article was genuine, his answer was that it was the best that he could make at the price, thus showing that the powder might by brought down to almost any price.—The druggist himself sometimes sends out the genuine article to the grinder, mixed with a number of foreign ingredients; the grinder then does his share of the adulteration; so that very little of the genuine article ever reaches the customer. The apothecaries who are supplied by the chemists only consider themselves judges of the roots and drugs as they present themselves in the natural state; they do not pretend to be able to apply any chemical tests to the article. Drugs are likely to be procured in their genuine state where the apothecary employs a respectable druggist who grinds for himself. To the knowledge of witness only two houses in London grind their own drugs. It was his opinion that drugs adulterated as described were commonly sold to the country practitioners, and he thought that the education prescribed to medical men was not calculated to direct their attention to chemistry sufficiently to enable them to detect such frauds. Inasmuch as price is one of the tests by which medicine is purchased the poor are more liable than others to be supplied with bad remedies. A chemist had urged the witness himself to deal with him, saying in reference to his prices that he could supply him with drugs for paupers much cheaper!

Surely some corrective should be applied to a mischief like this:

MARRIAGE.—Why are not happy marriages more frequent?—One who knew something of human nature, of its dark shades at least, would reply by pointing to the species of conventional hypocrisy, modern society imposes on its members. Nor is he altogether wrong; we are all automata, and the springs which move us are hidden, sometimes from ourselves—how then shall others penetrate our secret motives, or guess them different than our actions would declare? But it is not only that marriages take place under false impressions; in forming such connections there is frequently a want of reciprocal affection. If there be any love at all in the business—and, by the way, that necessary ingredient to wedded happiness is often omitted altogether—it is all on one side. A man may marry the woman of his choice or *vice versa*, but rarely do both consult their inclinations. A girl whilst still under paternal tutelage, refuses or accepts, not as her heart, but as her friends dictate; and in later days, when her own mistress, she marries any one who asks her, because in her buffetings about the world she has felt, the want of a protector; or because she has not moral fortitude to bear the obloquy of being an old maid. And a man marries from pique or whim, to advance in his profession, or to pay his debts. When, therefore, the doting wife, who finds herself mistaken, rails at the fickleness of man, it were more just, perhaps, did she suspect that she had never been loved. And the indulgent husband, whose affection meets with no adequate return, may always be assured that the jewel he vainly seeks to win has long ago been parted with.—*Glances at Human Nature.*