

Doctry.

THE SEA GULL.

BY MARY HOWITT.

Oh, the white sea-gull, the white sea-gull,
A joyful bird is he,
As he lays like a cradled thing at rest
In the arms of the sunny sea!
The little waves rock to and fro,
And the white gull lies asleep,
As the fisher's bark with breeze and tide,
Goes merrily over the deep.
The ship with her fair sails set, goes by,
And the people stand to note
How the sea-gull sits on the rocking waves,
As still as an anchored boat.
The sea is fresh, the sea is fair,
And the sky calm overhead,
And the sea-gull lies on the deep, deep sea,
Like a king in his royal bed!
Oh, the white sea-gull, the bold sea-gull,
A joyful bird is he,
Sitting like a king in calm repose
On the breast of the heaving sea!
The waves leap up, the wild wind blows,
And the gulls together crowd,
And wheel about, and madly scream
To the sea that is roaring loud;
And let the sea roar ever so loud,
And the waves pipe ever so high,
With a wilder joy the bold sea-gull
Sendeth forth a wilder cry—
For the sea-gull he is a daring bird,
And he loves with the storm to sail;
To ride in the strength of the billowy sea,
And to breast the driving gale!
The little boat she is tossed about,
Like a weed, to and fro;
The tall ship reels like a drunken man,
As the gusty tempests blow.
But the sea-gull laughs at the pride of man,
And sails in a wild delight
On the top of the crest of the night black sea,
Like a foam-cloud, calm and white.
The waves may rage, the winds may roar,
But he fears not wreck nor need;
For he rides the sea in its stormy strength,
As a strong man rides his steed!
Oh, the white sea-gull, the bold sea-gull!
He makes out the shore his nest,
And he tries what the inland fables may be;
But he loveth the sea the best!
And away from land, a thousand leagues
He goes 'mid surging foam;
What matter to him is land or shore,
For the sea is his true home!
And away to the north, 'mong ice-rocks stern,
Among the frozen snow,
To sea that is lone and desolate,
Will the wanton sea-gull go.
For he careth not for the winter wild,
Nor those desert regions chill;
In the midst of the cold, as on calm, blue seas,
The sea-gull hath his will!
And the dead whales lie on the northern shores,
And the seal and the sea horse grim,
And the death of the great sea creature makes
A full merry feast for him!
Oh, the wild sea-gull, the bold sea-gull!
As he screams in his wheeling flight;
As he sits on the waves in storm or calm,
All comes to him aright!
All cometh to him as he liketh best:
Nor any will gainsay;
And he rides on the waves like a bold young king,
That was crowned but yesterday.

Miscellaneous.

THE EXILES OF SIBERIA.

From Bremner's Excursions in the Interior of Russia.
The laws of the empire requiring that all those condemned to exile, in whatever part of the Country they may have received sentence, must pass through Moscow on their way to Siberia, the traveller has here the best opportunity that can be afforded in any part of European Russia, of learning something of the treatment and prospects of those unhappy men.
On reaching this City, they are allowed a brief rest in the convict prison; their daily journeys being so calculated that he separate bands all arrive here, from the opposite corners of the empire, each Saturday night. After resting throughout the ensuing week, during which they are relieved from their chains, they are despatched in one common band on the second Monday after their arrival; on which occasion government allows some member or members of the committee of prisons to be present, to control the harshness of the jailors or the guards, and to see that none suffer any unnecessary degree of restraint. They are even empowered to hear any statement which the prisoners may make, and, in most cases, to grant immediate redress; or if the application be not of a nature to be granted on the spot, to pledge themselves that it shall be duly attended to after their departure. This, it will at once be seen, is a great indulgence to the prisoners; and the government, so far from thwarting the benevolent visitors, complies with almost every suggestion. These interferences do not, of course, extend to the quashing of legal proceedings, but merely to the prisoner's comforts, his health, or his wishes regarding his family.
The person most frequently present on those occasions is the excellent Hazy, physician to the prisons, one of the warmest philanthropists we have ever known. His exertions in behalf of the unhappy convicts are most incessant. His labours are evidently those of love, and that makes him deem no sacrifice of time or comfort too great. He is a German from Cologne, and as keen a Roman Catholic as that zealous city ever sent forth; but it would be well for the world if half of us possessed as much of the true Christian spirit as this worthy philanthropist. It does one good to have come in contact with such a man as Hazy. We thought better of the Russian government, ever after we found them employing such an agent in such a cause.
Being anxious to witness the ceremony of sending away the weekly band, which could not fail to give us some further insight into the treatment of Criminals in Russia, and enable us to form some opinion on the charges of cruelty towards those condemned to Siberia, which have long been brought against the government, we applied for, and readily obtained, permission to be present on the Monday morning. The prison being situated at some distance from the city, and the departure always taking place at an early hour, we had to leave home by four o'clock in order to arrive in time. It was still dark, therefore, as we drove through the silent streets, and even when daylight came, both mist and rain combined against us. But on reaching the Sparrows' Hills (for so the place is called), the sky cleared, and

afforded us a splendid view back on the city.

Instead of a frowning prison we were surprised to see merely a collection of log huts, united, however, and surrounded by a wooden wall, strong and high. Indeed we soon saw that the place, though of seemingly frail materials, is made fully as secure as stone and line could be—numerous sentinels being posted round it, as well as at every gate. On being admitted, which was done with great caution, and after a strict scrutiny, we found the first court occupied by a file of prisoners already chained for their dreary journey. Poor wretches! with those heavy fetters on their ankles they were to walk every step of a journey which lasts only a few days less than six months! They were all men and women, in the convicts' dress, a long loose kind of greatcoat made of coarse lightish grey cloth. The men have one side of their head shaved; but to distinguish soldiers more readily from the others, they have the whole fore part of the head shaved, in place of the side. All are permitted to retain the enormous beard, in which they take much delight. Each is allowed a low felt cap; but they always remain uncovered when any visitor came near, in fact, the whole time we remained in the prison, the manner of all we saw was not only respectful, but becoming. There was something of composed resignation amongst them, which touched us more than clamorous grief would have done. Of what is still more shocking in such places—levity—there was also none—not a single instance of the swearing and attempted tricks generally seen in such places at home.

Leaving the court, we entered a large prison room, most frightfully crowded with men, women and children, who were to depart that morning. Dr. Hazy and another member of the committee were seated near the door, and by them stood the principal keeper, who had the long list of names in his hand, to each of which was added a brief notice of the crime and history of the individual. Always, as a new name was called, the person came forward from the crowd, and before passing out to have his chains put on in the yard, was asked whether he had any application to make. Many of them had nothing to ask; others had petitions about a wife or child, or relations, which were almost invariably granted. If the request be of a kind which cannot be fulfilled without a short delay, the visitors' powers go so far as to entitle them to defer a prisoner's departure for a week.

The readiness, the clearness too, with which they seemed to state their cases, surprised us; a few words sufficed; while the firm yet respectful way in which the plea was urged showed that they felt themselves in friendly company. Their joy and gratitude, when any wish was complied with, knew no bounds. The anxiety shown to gratify them astonished us, and proved that the system is not in all respects so cruel as we had imagined. Individual cases of oppression there may be; but in general the government is desirous to extend every indulgence, even to the worst.

The applications were of course of very different kinds. One man, for instance, a Jew, came forward and begged that he might be granted eight days' delay, as his brother, also a convict, would arrive the following week, and it would be some consolation to them, even in disgrace, to travel together. Would this very natural prayer have been granted in England? Here it was instantly complied with; and the poor man—he had been condemned for a species of forgery—drew back overjoyed into the throng.

A female who had volunteered to accompany her husband, and had an infant in her arms, wished that they might be allowed to remain a little, to give time for receiving an answer to an application which they had made to see whether the parish would allow their other child to accompany them. This was also conceded. In explanation of this case it may be stated, that by the law, if a prisoner wish to have his wife with him, and she is willing to go, (she cannot be compelled, banishment to Siberia cancelling the bonds of marriage,) government pays all her expenses on the journey, but she must assume the convict uniform and go along with the chain—not tied, nor in it, but behind it—in one of the parts for infants and baggage. With children the cases are different—they belong to the parish, not to the parents. Each parish and each proprietor having an interest in keeping their population as high as possible, parents are not allowed to claim any above five years of age when boys, nor above seven when girls. Boys, in particular, parishes are very unwilling to part with; as may be expected in a country where the numbers to be drawn for the army in each parish depends not on the amount of population at the moment of drawing, but on the amount a short time before; so that the conscription falls more heavily on those who remain, if they part too readily with youngsters. Sometimes, however, great indulgence is shown, both by proprietors and communities; hence even in this place of misery we saw several happy families—yes, happy, for they were all together, father, mother, and three or four children. To such groups exile was but a name.

The ceremony just described was gone through with all, and by the time we returned to the principal court, fetters had been placed on nearly the whole band. It is a cruel operation. The fetters consist of a couple of heavy iron rings, one for each ankle, united by a chain generally two feet long, or rather more, and made of links each four or five inches in length. The chains are not placed on the naked skin, but over the short boot. Instead of being fastened by a padlock, however, so as to be easily removed at night,—the prisoner is never relieved of them till he reach his journey's end—the chains are rivetted by the executioner, who drives an iron bolt through the ankle rings, and by strong hammering, flattens it at both ends in such a way, that nothing can take it out—it must be cut through by main force. While the chaining is going on, the sergeant who is to take charge of the prisoners on their journey, stands by all the time, to see that all are secured to his satisfaction—that is, in such a way as he thinks will justify him in answering for their safe keeping with his own life.

The whole band being now fettered, they were again mustered in the yard, after which a

new chaining commenced—they had still to be linked four and four together by the wrists. At the head of the line a little table was standing, covered with copper coin, from which every man was receiving, in advance, a certain part of his daily allowance, government giving each, for his maintenance, forty eight kopecks, or a fraction less than five pence a day. To each woman who accompanies her husband, half that sum is allowed, and for each child something in proportion.

As the moment of starting approached—the moment when for them the world, our world, should cease to have any interest—for when once these gates are passed they are considered as dead, cut off from society—we were more than ever struck with the calm bearing of the troop. So far from being sad or repining, they looked almost cheerful, and willing to go. This feeling is inspired by the general leniency of their treatment. Some of the officers employed about them may be harsh, but the system, as was remarked by one of our party well acquainted with the prison discipline of England, is in many things much more indulgent than our own. They are warmly clothed, provided with strong shoes for their journey, and plentifully fed. If sick, they are also cared for.

All being now ready, the final scene was gone through with, by the doctor asking—it is the last chance they have of making their wants known—"whether they were satisfied, or had any request still to make?" All replied, "we are contented; we have nothing to ask."

All being now ready, the gates were thrown open, outside of which, the exiles, of whom there must have been more than one hundred, were handed over to a strong guard on foot, belonging to a corps employed, we believe, exclusively in this duty, all wearing faded blue uniforms. Every man loaded his gun in the presence of the prisoners. There was a mounted escort with long spears; the commander of which instantly began to use the poor creatures very roughly, riding fiercely about amongst them, striking right and left with his strong whip, without the smallest reason for doing so, just as a brutal driver might do amongst cattle. A little confusion prevailed for a time, but soon all was in order, and they moved slowly away—the men in a band by themselves; after which followed the carts with their wives, their children, and their little bundle of clothes; and last came the female convicts, marching in a band by themselves, strongly guarded, but not chained.

When they had got to some distance, it was terrible to hear the slow, regular clank of their chains, as they crept across the turf among the small clumps of fir. They gave us a look as we turned away—could they be blamed if it was one of envy?

Having now seen the exiles before starting, and when on their march, let us next inquire what their condition is after reaching Siberia.

The fate of those condemned to the highest degree of punishment, is one of perhaps unmitigated misery—nothing can be more wretched than their condition. From the first hour after their arrival, they are engaged in the most laborious and unwholesome toils—in the freezing depths of the mine, or amid the suffocating vapours of the places where unhealthy chemical processes are carried on—shut up from the light of day, the breath of heaven, the sympathy of their kind. They not only lose goods and rank, but by a refinement in cruelty, they lose their very names—that which marked them to be Christians, and by which they were known among men, is taken away. Christian and family appellations are alike obliterated, and a number given in their stead, by which they are always called by the driver when he has occasion to address them.

Hard as all this may be, the government answers, and perhaps with some reason, that such a punishment is better than to take away their lives, which would have been their sentence in almost every other country.

It must also be stated that the number of those who suffer in this way is very limited: the greater part of the Siberian exiles are by no means severely treated: they are more colonists than convicts, and have it fully in their power not only to live in comfort, but to secure the respect of those about them. In fact, until this visit, our notions on the subject were altogether erroneous. Now for the first time we learn that, to the greater part of the exiles, Siberia is not the terrible land we had always figured it to be. Some prisoners who have made their escape, and got back to Russia, have said that, but for the unquenchable desire to see their native village, they would not have wished to change their condition.

Most of the convicts are settled out on allotments, which they cultivate; and as it is the interest of government to colonize the country, and people it as fast as possible, a man with a family is always encouraged. Taking, therefore, the great mass of those sent thither, the true way of regarding Siberian exiles would be to consider it as a new life to the prisoner. From the moment he leaves Moscow, all connexion between him and the community to which he hitherto belonged entirely ceases; he is cut off from every previous connexion; habits, observances, duties—are changed;—the past becomes a blank; but the future may not be misery. If he can reconcile himself to it, his lot becomes supportable; even more, he may amass something, and leave a family, who, taking warning by their father's sufferings, may, by perseverance in the paths of virtue, soon cause their origin to be forgotten.

It surprised us to find that besides those banished by the sentence of the regular courts, a great many are sent to Siberia by the proprietors of land, noblemen, &c., whose sentence is fully as imperative as that of the judges. When one of his serfs offend him, a landlord has but to condemn him to exile, and he is rid of him for ever. Several of those we saw were of this class. This punishment cannot be inflicted, taking the strict letter of the law, at the mere caprice of the individual; but in practice it is found difficult to control a nobleman; he is to all intents and purposes irresponsible for the exercise of this dangerous privilege. It being his interest to retain as large a number of slaves as possible on his estate, he is not, of course, too rash in driving them away.

SUNDAY IN LONDON.—Notwithstanding so much has been written and said about the different ways of observing the Sabbath in London, it is now generally conceded, by the old denizens and impartial judges, that there is no city in Europe where more deference for the day is involuntarily paid; and certainly there are few places in the world where the same liberty of expression and unanimity of observance exists at the same time and on the same subject. Thus, whatever amusement may be proposed, it is always taken for granted that the amusement is secondary to the religious purposes of the day. In a metropolis with so many inhabitants, and under a government of so much real freedom, it is natural for a people so situated to follow out their own ideas of the manner in which they shall occupy the hours of their Sunday; but with regard to deferential respect and holy deference for the day, no people are more united and firm. The fact of not using the day with sufficient zeal is a fault for which many of them are open to censure; but the general principle of holy regard for the Sabbath is thoroughly implanted in the breasts of Englishmen, and it is acknowledged in other ways than in mere show. London is always too well provided with great and good men, of all denominations, ever to allow public opinion to relapse into general desecration of the Sabbath. During the last half century, the different denominations appear to have been engaged in a race on the road of improvement toward the spiritualization of the intellect. The glorious example of the government, the immense influence of the established clergy, the untiring zeal of the dissenters, and the philosophical spirit of the age, all combine to make London itself one of the largest and best filled churches in the world for the adoration of the heart.—The crowded state of the streets, just before and after the performance of divine service, furnishes a pleasing truth of the influence of toleration, and the blessings of religion.—Upwards of six hundred churches are open for every individual, from the orthodox episcopalian to the wandering tribes of Judah, and even the debating materialist. This is the true toleration of catholicity, and the catholicity of toleration.—N. Y. Knickerbocker.

PETER THE GREAT'S GLOBE.—The Handelsblad of Amsterdam gives the following account of a Globe formerly by Peter the Great, which was presented to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia on his visit to the hut in which the Czar resided when he worked in the dock yard at Saardam.—The Globe is 142 years old, and is one of the six which the Czar gave to the children of the widow with whom he lived in 1697. It had come into the hands of a labourer named Bes, employed in the dock yard of Messrs. de Lange. This man gave it to the Burgomaster, requesting that it might be offered to the Grand Duke, who accepted it with gratitude, drank out of it to the memory of his illustrious ancestor in the cabin he inhabited, and afterwards sent to the Burgomaster a sum of 500 florins, to be given to the man who had preserved the relic.

AN IMPUDENT WITNESS!—In the course of a trial held in the Sheriff's Court on Thursday, for the recovery of £6 alleged to be due for two quarters' rent, a witness, named John Marshall, was called on the part of the plaintiff, to prove the period at which the defendant quitted the apartments, and during his cross examination by Mr. Thomas, for the defendant, was observed frequently to cast his eyes down towards his hands, hesitating very much in answering a question put to him until he had done so. At length it was found that the palms were written all over, and contained the dates which had been given the witness to swear to. Mr. Dowling expressed his disgust at the proceeding, and threw up his brief. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of PETER M'GUIRE, late of Kingsclear, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts forthwith, and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

NANCY M'GUIRE,
Sole Administratrix.
Kingsclear, 11th June, 1839.

NAILS, NAILS, CHEAP NAILS.

Manufactured and sold by

W. H. SCOVIL.

North Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.
CUT Lath, Shingle, Board and Finishing NAILS of all sizes.

Cut Flooring Brads, 3, 24, 4 inch,
"Finishing, do. 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2 inch,
"Sheathing, do. 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 inch.
Copper Boat Nails assorted sizes.
A supply of the above description of nails always on hand, and for sale at very low prices, whole sale or retail.
Purchasers of nails will find it much to their advantage to call and inspect for themselves.
June, 1839.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Connecticut, United States.

Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000
THIS long established Institution has for more than twenty five years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness. During this period have settled all their losses, without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favourable terms every description of property against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, but takes no marine risks.

Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed to many of the principal Towns and Cities of the United States, and in the British Provinces.

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams,
James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington,
S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt,
H. Huntington, Jun., R. B. Ward.
Albert Day.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
James G. Bolles, Secretary.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent at Fredericton for the above mentioned Company, is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.
ASA COY.

UNEXAMPLED

Mammoth Scheme!!

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the History of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of TWENTY DOLLARS per Ticket—the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will wear sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore, emphatically say—delay not, but at once remit and transmit your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application made to

SYLVESTER & Co.

156 Broadway, N. Y.

Observe the Number, 156.

\$700,000.

\$500,000!! \$20,000!!

Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Dollars!

Two prizes of Fifteen Thousand Dollars!

Three prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY.

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS. The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country.—Tickets only Twenty Dollars.

Authorised by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the commissioners acting under the same. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida—Schmidt and Hamilton, Managers. SYLVESTER & Co., N. Y. sole Agents.

No combination numbers! 100,000 Tickets, from No. 1, upwards in succession.

The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONE PRIZE—THE ARCADE.

236 Feet 5 inches, 4 lines on Magazine Street, 101 feet, 21 do. on Natchez Street, 126 feet, 6 do. on Gravier Street—Rented at about \$37,000 per annum, valued at \$700,000

ONE PRIZE—CITY HOTEL.

162 feet on Common Street, 146 feet 6 inches on Camp Street—Rented at \$25,000, valued at \$500,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.

(Adjoining the Arcade,) No. 16, 24 feet 7 inches, front, on Natchez Street—Rented at \$1,200, valued at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.

(Adjoining the Arcade,) No. 18, 28 feet, front on Natchez Street—Rented at \$1200, valued at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.

(Adjoining the Arcade,) No. 20, 23 feet, front, on Natchez Street—Rented at \$1200, valued at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.

No. 23, northeast corner of Basin and Custom House street, 40 feet, front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin Street, by 127 feet deep in Custom House Street—Rented at \$1,500 valued at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.

No. 24, south west corner of the Basin and Custom House Street, 32 feet 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet 10 1-2 inches deep in Custom House Street, Rented at \$1500, valued at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.

No. 339, 24 feet 8 inches on Royal st. by 127 feet 11 inches deep—Rented at \$1000, valued at \$20,000

1 prize, 250 shares Canal Bank stock, \$100 each, 25,000

1 do. 200 do. Commercial do. \$100 20,000

1 do. 150 do. Mech. & Trad. do. do. 15,000

1 do. 100 do. City Bank do. do. 10,000

1 do. 100 do. do. do. do. 10,000

1 do. 100 do. do. do. do. 10,000

1 do. 50 Exchange Bank, do. 5,000

1 do. do. do. do. do. 5,000

1 do. 25 do. Gas light do. do. 5,000

1 do. 25 do. do. do. do. 5,000

1 do. 15 do. Mech. & Trad's. do. 1,500

1 do. 15 do. do. do. do. 1,500

20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, \$100—each prize \$1000, 20,000

10 prizes, each 2 shares of \$100 each—each prize \$200 of Gas Light Bank, 2,000

200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the New Orleans Bank, 20,000

150 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000

SIX HUNDRED PRIZES. \$1,500,000

TICKETS \$20.—NO SHARES.

The whole of the Tickets with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such Prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unincumbered, and without any deduction. Editors of every paper in the United States, in the West Indies, in Canada, and British Provinces, are requested to insert the above as a standing advertisement until the 1st of December next, and to send their accounts to us, together with a paper containing the advertisement.

SYLVESTER & Co.

156 Broadway, N. Y.

New York, May 7, 1839.

BLANKS of all descriptions for sale at this Office.
July 1, 1839.