



# Newfoundlander.

No. 50.

THURSDAY, July 3, 1828.

Sixpence.

### On Sale.

**Robinson and Brooking**  
HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED,  
AND HAVE ON HAND,  
Of former Importations,  
The undermentioned  
**GOODS,**

Which they offer for Sale on moderate terms,  
VIZ.

**BREAD**—fine and common,  
Flour—superfine States and Hamburg,  
Irish Butter,  
Rum, Molasses, Coffee,  
Sugar—in hogsheads, tierces, and barrels,  
Rice,  
Pepper in bags,  
Sago, Hams,  
Olive Oil,  
Loaf Sugar, by the hogshead or cwt,  
Raisins,  
Lemons in boxes,  
Walrus, Almonds,  
Hyson, Souchong, Twankey, } Tea,  
Congo, Bohea, and Caper }  
**INDIA-PIECE GOODS**—consisting of Nankeens,  
Crape Dresses, and Gown Pieces, Crape Shawls,  
and Scarfs, of a variety of colours; Bandannoes,  
Long Cloths,  
Irish Linens, and unbleached ditto; at low prices,  
Printed Cottons,  
Bombasins and Bombasettes,  
Shirting, Check,  
Superfine and fine Narrow and Broad Cloths, at very  
reduced prices,  
A large assortment of Strops, of every description,  
Blankets of all sizes, Blanketing, Flannels, Serges,  
and other Woollen piece Goods,  
London and Liverpool Mould and Dried Candles,  
London and Liverpool Soap,  
Playing Cards,  
White Lead, in 50lb. and 25lb. kegs,  
Stockholm Tar, Pitch,  
Lime Oil, Spirits of Turpentine,  
Tinware, assort'd,  
Sole Leather,  
Dressed Seal Skins,  
Fishing and Deck Boots, and other Leatherwares,  
Gunpowder,  
BB and LG Shot,  
Lead in bars,  
Rosin, Red and Yellow Ochre,  
Oakum,  
Superior Cognac Brandy, in hogsheads and pipes,  
Fine Holland's Geneva,  
Red Sicilian Wine,  
Port Wine, of the first quality, in hogsheads, quarter-  
casks, 3, 2, and 1-Ahmed casks, and in cases of  
1, 2, and 3 dozen each,  
Madeira Wine, in quarter-casks,  
Fishing Tackle, consisting of Cod Seines, 60 feet  
deep; 80 fathoms long; 50 ditto ditto, 70 ditto  
ditto; 48 ditto ditto, 100 ditto ditto; 50 ditto ditto,  
50 ditto ditto,  
Cod Bogs, 15 a 20 qts. each,  
Caplin Seines, 26 feet deep, 40 fathoms long; 22  
ditto ditto, 30 ditto ditto,  
Mackerel, Herring, and Cast Nets,  
Salmon Nets,  
Lines and Twines of every description,  
A large assortment of new and twice-kid Cordage,  
Beaufort, double and single number, and Tarpanin  
Canvas,  
Flat Canvas,  
An assortment of Chain Cables, adapted for Schoo-  
ners of from 20 to 70 tons Register, with appa-  
ratus complete,  
Square, Rod, Bar, and Bolt Iron, of all sizes,  
Batches and Axes,  
Nails of all sizes,  
Cabinets for Schooners,  
A large assortment of Anchors, from 25lb. to 6 cwt.  
each,  
Window Glass, in crate,  
Ditto in boxes, 7 x 9, 8 x 10, 11 x 9, 10 x  
12, and 12 x 14,  
Glaziers' Diamonds,  
Spy Glasses, &c. &c. &c.

May 22.

### On Sale.

**Brown, Hoyles & Co.**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
And offer for Sale,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
A large Assortment of

**HAWRSERS**, Cordage,  
Lines and Twines,  
Cod Seines and Bags,  
Lance Bunts,  
Caplin Seines,  
Mackerel and Herring Nets,  
No. and Russia Flat Canvass,  
50 Firkins Butter,  
Best Holland's Geneva in pipes,  
Ditto Cognac Brandy in hds.,  
500 Half-boxes Raisins, } For Exportation  
30 Drums Figs, } or Home  
20 Bags Spanish Nuts, } Consumption.  
3 Barrels Prunes,  
An assortment of Shop Goods,  
15 Barrels Waxen Blacking, in jars.

ALSO

Of former Importations.

Flour,  
Port Wine,  
Madeira  
Sicilian  
Sauterne } Wines, in assorted packages,  
Port  
Catalonia, and  
Malaga  
Nails, assorted,  
Best London White Lead, and other Paints,  
Patent Halls and Wheels, complete for Windlasses,  
Fluise Pipes,  
Ships' Washes,  
Copper  
Cast-iron Stanges and Parlor Grates,  
Second-hand Cod and Caplin Seines,  
Salmon, Mackerel, and Herring Nets.

They will also Sell

Their **FISHING ROOMS** at *Healey Harbour*,  
*Long Island*, and *Black Island*, on the *Labrador*,  
with Boats, Salt, Cod Seines, Salmon Nets, Stage  
L tenses, &c., either together or separately.  
May 14.

BY

**HUNTERS & CO.**  
**LONDON** Particular Madeira and Tenerife  
Wine, in pipes, hds., qr.-casks, and eights,  
Sicilian Red Wine, in pipes and hogsheads,  
Chests Souchong Tea,  
1 Cod Seine, 40 feet deep, 60 fathoms long, with bags,  
Caplin Seines,  
Herring, Mackerel, and Cast Nets,  
Fishing Lines and Twines,  
And a large assortment of Shop Goods.  
May 22.

**WM. & H. THOMAS**

OFFER FOR SALE.

The Cargoes of the Schooners *Sally Ann*, and  
*James*, from Halifax,  
CONSISTING OF

**800 BARRELS** Superfine, Fine, and Mid-  
lings Flour,  
5 Hds. Leaf Tobacco,  
6 Kegs Negrohead ditto,  
10 M. Shingles,  
35 Qr.-casks and Boxes Congo, Twankey, and  
Hyson Teas.

May 7.

**BILLS OF LADING** and **SHIPPING PAPERS**, for  
Sale, at the Office of this Paper.

### On Sale.

**ROBINSON & BROOKING**  
OFFER FOR SALE,  
The Cargo of the Brig *Atlantic*, from Demerary,  
CONSISTING OF  
**130 Puncheons RUM**,  
(60 of which are entered for Exportation)  
**57 Puns. MOLASSES.**  
June 5.

**William Hart Gaden**

OFFERS FOR SALE,

(At Mr. Vallance's Stores.)

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**GOODS,**

Which he will dispose of, at reduced prices, to whole  
sale purchasers.  
May 20.

**PATRICK MORRIS**

Offers for Sale,

**1500 Bags good Bread,**  
**100 Firkins prime Butter.**  
June 12.

BY

**Henderson, Bland & Co.**  
**20 Tons of pale Seal OIL.**  
June 12.

**OEHLSCHLAGER AND Co.**

Have just Received,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

**1000 BAGS** middling, fine, and superfine  
Bread,  
600 Barrels Flour,  
100 Firkins and 18 half-firkins 1st quality Fresh  
Butter,  
100 Barrels Oatmeal,  
Scotch Barley,  
Westphalia Hams,  
Gin, Cordial, Vinegar, Honey, Starch,  
Pitch, Cordage, Fishing Hooks,  
20,000 Bricks,  
20 Cwt. Currants,  
2 Casks Clover Seed.

Also

A large assortment of Yarn Hose,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Wax Candles,  
Caps,  
Beaver, Silk, and Coarse Hats,  
Dutch Tobacco Pipes,  
Eau de Cologne,  
Two Grand Action Piano Fortes, and other Musi-  
cal Instruments,  
12 Clocks,  
Very handsome China Chimney Ornaments,  
A large assortment of Toys,  
A quantity of Stationary, consisting of Day-books,  
Journals, Ledgers, and Memorandum-books,  
Letter Paper, Writing Paper, Drawing and  
Brown Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Seal-  
ing Wax, Wafers, Quills, Slates and Slate  
Pencils, Black Crayon Pencils, and a variety  
of other articles.  
For which Cash, Oil, or Fish will be taken in  
payment.

**Dollars for Bills of Exchange.**  
May 7.

### To be Let.

For 6 or 12 Months, or for a Term of Years, as  
may be agreed upon,  
**A STORE**, 63 feet by 28, together with a  
WHARF and large YARD, adjoining the  
Premises of Mr. John Boyd.—For particulars apply  
to  
**WILLIAM BRANSCOMBE.**  
May 20.

And immediate possession given,

A comfortable Dwelling-House, with a Garden at-  
tached, situate on the north bank of *Quidi Vidi*  
Pond, last in the possession of the late *Burrell Rut-  
ledge*.—For further particulars apply to  
April 23. **PATRICK MORRIS.**

For such a number of Years as may be agreed up-  
on, and possession given on the first day of  
May next,

**THAT** very neat, compact, and desirable **COT-  
TAGE**, (now in the occupancy of Mr. Squar-  
rey) North of *Fort William*, and immediately in the  
rear of the Honourable Judge *BREXTON'S* resi-  
dence—containing two Parlours, four Bed-rooms,  
Servants' apartments, Scullery, Pump-room, Water  
Closets, an excellent *fruits-proc Cellar*, Out-houses,  
Stables, &c. &c., with a Garden and a piece of Mea-  
dow ground adjoining.

The House is situated in a very pleasant and airy  
part of the suburbs, and commands an extensive view  
of a beautiful part of the surrounding country.

Further particulars may be known, on applica-  
tion to  
April 2. **MICHAEL MEHAN.**

### Notices.

**PICKED** up, in the Harbour of *St. John's*, by  
*H. M. S. Orontes*, in the course of last year,  
two **ANCHORS**, which are now lying on the  
Wharf of the Subscriber. Any Person proving the  
property, by attesting when and where lost, and pay-  
ing the Charges incurred, together with Salvage,  
may have them again; and if not claimed before the  
31st July, they will be Sold to pay the same.  
June 26. **JAMES CLIFT.**

**ALL** Persons having legal demands against the  
Estate of **PATRICK WALSH**, of Ireland,  
but late of *St. John's*, Newfoundland, deceased,  
are requested to present their Accounts, duly  
attested, to the Subscriber; and all those indebted  
to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate  
payment to  
WALTER WALSH,  
Administrator to the Estate of  
the late Patrick Walsh.

March 12.



Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour-Grace.

**THE** Public are respectfully informed that the  
**EXPRESS** Packet Boat has undergone a  
thorough repair, and will continue to ply between  
*Harbour-Grace* and *Portugal Cove*, leaving the  
former place every **MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,**  
and **FRIDAY** Morning, at 9 o'clock, and *Portugal*  
Cove the succeeding days at Noon, the Letter Car-  
rier leaving *St. John's* at 8 o'clock, Sundays and  
bad weather only excepted.

Cabin Passengers ..... 10s.  
Storage Ditto ..... 5s.  
Letters ..... 6d.  
And Double Ditto and Parcels in proportion.

The Proprietors will not be accountable for any  
Specie or other Monies which may be put on board.  
Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers will  
be regularly forwarded.

**T. RIDLEY, Agent, Harbour-Grace.**  
**JAMES CLIFT, Agent, St. John's.**

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 16.

MESSAGE FROM THE COMMONS.

Sir F. BURDETT, accompanied by a great many members of the House of Commons, brought up a message from the Commons, saying that they desired a conference with their Lordships on the subject of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects...

The Duke of WELLINGTON intimated, that a message be sent to the House of Commons announcing, that their Lordships agreed to the conference, and appointed it to be held in the Painted Chamber on Monday next, at half-past 5 o'clock.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, their Lordships were ordered to be summoned on Monday next, on account of the conference.

On the motion of Lord WHARNCLIFFE, their Lordships then went into a Committee on the Night Poaching Bill.

Several verbal amendments were agreed to; after which their Lordships resumed, the report with amendments was received, and the bill ordered to be reprinted.—Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 16.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Sir F. BURDETT said, he rose merely to move that the Resolutions of the House, of Tuesday last, relating to the laws affecting the Roman Catholics, be read.

The resolutions were then read from the chair. Sir F. BURDETT moved "That the resolutions of the house be forthwith communicated to the Lords, and that a conference and their concurrence be required thereto."

Mr. SPRING RICE seconded the motion. Mr. SECRETARY PEEL.—I have no objection to the form of the proceedings, upon the understanding that the withdrawal of my objection is accompanied with this condition, that nothing used in that communication shall express a stronger opinion than that contained in the resolution itself.

The question was then put and carried, and Sir Francis Burdett was appointed to proceed to the Lords, and to require the conference.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr. GOULBURN, on going into a Committee on the Navy Estimates, stated that they would have been sooner proposed, had it not been expected that the Report of the Finance Committee would be presented ere that time.

Mr. CALCRAFT complained of the tardiness in producing the Report of the Finance Committee.

Sir H. PARNELL defended the Committee—they had 47 sittings, had examined 38 witnesses, 337 accounts, and had amassed two thousand sheets of letter-press of materials for their future report.

After some conversation the house went in the Committee.

Sir G. CLERK said he would take the Estimates for seven lunar months. The number of men was the same as last year, 30,000, but there was a reduction in the expense of 130,000. Sir H. Parnell contended that there was no bona fide reduction, and moved to reduce the number of men 2000, by putting an end to the coast blockade, which he contended, was a useless expense.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and at a quarter to one the house adjourned.

(From the Liverpool Advertiser, May 20.)

COMMEMORATION OF THE REPEAL OF THE CORPORATION AND TEST ACTS.—The following is an extract of a letter from a friend in London:—"The Test and Corporation Repeal Dinner is to take place here next month, and the leading members of both Houses of Parliament are to be invited. Tickets two guineas; and the only difficulty appears to be in what way to limit the number, as it will be quite impossible to admit any thing like the number of persons that will wish to attend."

MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS IN DUBLIN.—On Thursday a meeting of the Roman Catholics was held in Dublin. Mr. O'Gorman in the chair, when Mr. O'Connell, after a speech of good-humoured exaltation, moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. O'Connor Don, supported by Mr. Sheil and others, and carried without opposition:

"That we deem it a sacred duty to offer the need of our enthusiastic thanks to Sir Francis Burrett, Bart, and the other friends of civil and religious liberty, in the House of Commons; and from peculiar circumstances we rejoice to recognize in particular the manly and noble-minded exertion of Lord Wm. Paget, on behalf of an oppressed but generous people."

"That we strongly recommended the appointment of an early day as possible, for holding another, and we trust the last simultaneous meeting, in order to petition the House of Lords, and to address his Majesty for total and unqualified emancipation. And we recommended the subject particularly to the consideration of the ensuing aggregate meeting."

"That we earnestly implore the liberal portion of our Pro-

testant countrymen to come forward and assist us to procure permanent conciliation amongst all classes of Irishmen, and to establish lasting tranquillity in Ireland."

An Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland is summoned to meet this day in Dublin. The late victory in the House of Commons has been received with the highest pleasure, but with no indecent triumph, in Ireland, and great hopes are entertained, from the accounts sent by the friends of the Catholic Claims in London, that the question may be set at rest this session.

London, May 18.

MINISTERS AND THE CATHOLIC CLAIMS.—It was agreed, at the ministerial dinner last Wednesday, that no opposition should be offered to Sir F. Burdett's motion, to require a conference with the Lords upon the Resolution which the Lower House had adopted. This conference takes place to-morrow, in the Painted Chamber, at half-past 5 o'clock; and it is understood that Ministers will not oppose a conference of the Peers in the Resolution of the Commons. At present it is penal in any Minister of the Crown to hold communications with the See of Rome, and it is expected that this law will be repealed. Immediately on its repeal, government will obtain from the Pope the Veto, and those securities which he has given to other Protestant States; and, on this basis, certain concessions will be made to the Catholics. The line of demarcation is so distinctly marked, that government will have no difficulty in negotiating with the Pontiff. Unless the Chief Magistrate of England has at least a veto upon the appointment of Ecclesiastical officers, whose rights, privileges, and powers are to be enforced by the law, government will resist the claims of the Catholics; and in this they will have the support of every man in the country who is not a bigot of the Romish Church. Should this point be conceded by the Pope, it will be impossible any longer to resist the Catholic Claims.—Observer.

Late yesterday afternoon, a report was in circulation that Mr. Peel, and one or two more of his colleagues, are so much annoyed at the prospect of Catholic Emancipation, that they have determined to resign office. A change of Ministers would certainly be a very important event at the present juncture, but we believe there is no symptom of such change, for the present at least; indeed the steadiness of the Public Securities throughout the day affords the best contradiction.—Id.

The Gazette de France of Wednesday has the following:—"The Russian armies have crossed the Pruth, and will also pass the Danube, and no doubt are in full march for Constantinople. Instead of 40,000 men, who are sufficient to invade Moldavia and Wallachia, 250,000 men are in motion. The Black Sea is covered with ships—Odessa is filled with provisions, and preparations for war are making there with the greatest energy. The sword is drawn, and the Turks must give in their submission at the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army; should they desire to comply with the treaty of the 6th July, as well as promise the payment of the expenses of the war, to stop the progress of their invaders."

Armistice between Brasil and Buenos Ayres.—A treaty for an armistice between Buenos Ayres and Brasil was, it is said, signed on Monday by the Ministers of the two states in the presence of the Duke of Wellington. This armistice is the consequence of an arrangement made by the respective governments abroad, and did not originate here, as has been erroneously supposed.—Times

Accounts from Buenos Ayres of the 3d of February, state, "that Lord Ponsonby, the English Minister, was making every effort to negotiate peace between Brasil and Buenos Ayres." It was added, "that the negotiation had made some progress, and that he had just required from the Emperor of Brasil the raising the blockade of the Plata, as one of the preliminary articles of peace."—Courier.

We are glad to find that the House of Commons has sanctioned a ministerial proposition, for granting a pension of 3000l. a-year to the son of the late Mr. CANNING, during his life. Important as it is to observe economy in the administration of the national finances, there are occasions when it is true wisdom in Parliament to exercise liberality. In our opinion, this was such an occasion. Though we were decidedly opposed to Mr. CANNING through the greater part of his public life, we should be grossly prejudiced if we did not allow, that the last five years of his ministerial services, when he was virtually at the head of the Administration, were such as to redeem his faults, and to confer equal glory on himself and his country. It is impossible to estimate the service he rendered the nation, by merely introducing a spirit of candour, conciliation, inquiry, and reform into the government, and thereby gaining the confidence and affection of the people. The other measures, by which he elevated the character of the country abroad, and gave to the conduct of England the stamp of noble independence and love of liberty, are too fresh in the recollection of our readers to need enumeration. As Mr. CANNING's life, then, was usefully devoted to the service of his country, and as in that service he became poor, without anything like domestic extravagance, we think it a debt of gratitude which the nation owes him to make some provision for his son. Such a tribute will not, it is to be hoped, be lost on future Statesmen, but will be an encouragement to disinterestedness, zeal, and diligence in the service of their country.—Liverpool Advertiser.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) July 3, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A SHOPKEEPER" has been received, and shall appear in our next.

In the preceding columns will be found a few of the most interesting articles extracted from the Liverpool Advertiser of the 20th May, which was politely handed to us by a friend. We perceive by the Parliamentary report, that the Committee of the House of Commons have solicited a conference with the House of Lords upon the subject of the Catholic Claims, and that their request was acceded to, the 19th May having been appointed for the interview. The friends of the measure have adopted this mode, with a view to ascertain the feeling of their Lordships towards the Question, previous to the introduction of any Bill;—we therefore anxiously await the next arrivals, for the result of this interesting meeting.

A case was brought on in the Admiralty Court, on Thursday last, by a memorial of Messrs. JOHN RYAN & Co., to recover upon a Hypothecation Bond, executed at Bristol, for repairs of the Schooner Margaret & Isabella, belonging to Mr. Wm. WALSH, of this town. On the last day of the term of the Central Circuit Court (21st June) a prohibition was moved for, by the Attorney-General, on behalf of the defendant, on the ground of the instrument being rather in the nature of a Bill of Sale than of Hypothecation;—to which Mr. Row replied, on the part of the plaintiff, and the Chief Judge took time to consider. On Thursday last (which was the day appointed by the Vice Admiralty Court to try the Hypothecation) his Lordship delivered his opinion in Chambers, and discharged the motion. On the same day the Admiralty Court was opened—JEAN BROOK, Esq., Surrogate—when an exception was taken to the instrument, by the Attorney-General, for not being stamped;—to which Mr. Row replied, urging that, to such an instrument, a stamp was not required; and the Court, after hearing the arguments on both sides, adjourned to the next day (Friday), when upon its opening, the Counsel for the plaintiffs was asked if he had any thing further to urge against the exception which had been taken by the Attorney-General, and upon his replying in the negative, the Surrogate pronounced a Nonsuit.

Since this decision, the last Stamp Act, 6th Geo. 4, cap. 41, has been found at Government House, by which it appears that stamps to such an instrument as the above are unnecessary. In times like these, when the Statute Law is daily undergoing such important revisions, is it not a reproach to our Courts to be without the Statutes at large, to refer to? They may one day or other, probably, be hanging a noor fellow, under an Act of Parliament that will be discovered, when too late, to have been repealed ten or a dozen years before!

ARRIVALS.—From Liverpool, via Lagos, Mr. MORRISON, Surgeon, R. N., Mr. ROBERT DOUGLASS, Surgeon, and Mr. ROBERT BROWN.

DEPARTURES.—On Saturday last, in the Arno, for Waterford and Liverpool, Assistant Comd. Gen. MANVELL and Mrs. MANVELL; Miss BULGER, Lieut. JOHN BULGER, R. N., Mr. B. DOWLING and Son—and Miss WALSH.

Came in on Saturday last, from Harbour Britain, the Cutter Prichard, belonging to Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., having on board 10 of the crew of the Schooner Guabin, wrecked on her passage from Sierra Leone to London, with a cargo of gold dust, ivory, and palm-oil, and fallen in with the brig Nicholas, from Lisbon bound to Harbour Britain. The captain, mate, and one man were received on board the Huskisson (subsequently spoken with) and taken on to Lisbon, whither she was bound, and thence they would proceed to England as soon as the circumstances would admit.—The following interesting particulars are extracted from the Guabin's log.

THURSDAY, May 8.—Latitude 42° N, long. 24° W. At 10 A. M. perceived she made considerably more water, and set all hands to the pumps.

FRIDAY.—Found she gained on us fast; hove the two chain cables and anchors overboard, and every thing we could come at, but to no effect. At 4 P. M. we quitted her, in two canoes and jolly-boat. At 5, finding she did not go down or appear to settle, we agreed to go on board again and endeavour to keep her up until morning. We set some to the pumps, and the remainder to bailing with buckets out of the cabin. At midnight, the boy who had charge of the boat got her stove, thereby rendering her unserviceable, and making our situation worse, if possible. One head board of the canoe was torn off and lost.

SATURDAY.—At daylight left her the second time, as the sea was level with the deck,—two men left on the wreck. At 7 A. M. went on board again, in hopes to run her nearer to the Azores before she finally went down. Hauled in the canoes, set the foresail; in half an hour she appeared uneasy, and in five minutes upset, larboard side up. All hands flew like lightning, some to the canoes, others to the fore-rigging and chains, the only parts out of the water; with much difficulty we succeeded in getting out the canoes clear of the sails and rigging. The cook swam to the canoe; but, on being told that she was full, he swam back to the vessel, and was drowned alongside; got into the canoes, with the exception of William Cooper, who was drunk, and George Roberts, as we could not carry any more, we therefore left them on the wreck. At the moment of shoving off, a cat and a monkey leaped into the canoe. We pulled round the wreck in hopes to fall in with a compass, but to no effect. Picked up a small cask of bread, and a fourteen-gallon keg half full of water. At 8 we left her, and two men on her, it being impossible to take them in, and steered S. S. W. as night as we could guess, without quadrant or compass, some without jackets, others without trousers, fourteen in number, ten in the Cape Coast canoe and four in the Crew canoe, and so very deep that we were in danger of being upset every moment, shipping was all over, and making us completely wet and cold.

Served out half a biscuit and a mouthful of water twice a-day.

SUNDAY.—Strong breezes from the S. E. and a long sea; our feet and hands beginning to swell, with flying pains all over, the effect of a continual sea breaking into the canoe, and not being able to stir for fear of upsetting her.—The small canoe not in sight.

MONDAY.—At day-light could not see the small canoe. All our paddles, except one, lost; the people having gone to sleep, had them washed out of their hands. Made four out of plank we happened to have in the canoe's bottom. We supposed or thought that a confused noise of several persons were near us; I mentioned it, supposing it to proceed from pain and anxiety, but I found all had experienced the same sensation. In five minutes more the joyful cry of "Sail, oh!"—a most welcome sight. Set on all the paddles, and at 8 were kindly received on board the brig Nicholson, of Sunderland, Capt. Robert Fox, 12 days from Lisbon, bound to Newfoundland, who, with his crew, united in administering to our relief, and making us comfortable. About half an hour after we fell in with the small canoe; took out the people and set her adrift.—Ledger.

(Signed) JOHN GRANT.

The following extracts of letters received on Monday, by the Brig Lavinia, Capt. COWAN, 23 days from Oporto, will give our readers some idea of the distracted state in which Portugal is now placed, by the traitorous conduct of the Infant DON MIGUEL:

Porto, June 4.—This country is in a very agitated state; and business is almost entirely suspended. A provincial Junta has been established here to maintain the Authority of the King DON PEDRO IV, in opposition to his Brother DON MIGUEL, who has aspired to the Crown. The principal part of the Army having declared in favour of this Junta, their troops are on the march towards LISBON. Our communication with the Capital is at present interrupted, but some accounts which have reached, describe it in a very disturbed situation. The blockade of this port was ordered by the Government at LISBON, and a Corvette has been sent off to enforce it, but it has been raised as respects British Vessels by the two English Brigs of war stationed here. We are of opinion that matters will be brought to a speedy issue, and we hope without much bloodshed. The demand for Fish will be brisk when tranquillity is restored, as the Dealers are without supply, and the country is bare.

Porto, June 5.—The new Regent D. Michael hardly put his foot on shore, ere he commenced the destruction of that liberal fabric, which his Brother and King had raised up—confidence was at once destroyed—the capitalists withdrew their funds from circulation—the Bank (whose means to meet its engagements had been adequately increased by extensive additional subscriptions,) prepared and even fixed a day to renew its operations, on its previous extensive scale, but thought it prudent to suspend any new transactions. The Buyers at Lisbon positively declined making purchases of any country on account of the new order of things—and to the same cause did my friends at Figueira ascribe the great backwardness on the part of their customers—Trade in fact became completely paralyzed, and so has continued up to this moment.

A civil war has now commenced, and God knows what will be the result; the Junta here, in the name of the King, are marching troops to the South; and the Prince from Lisbon; so that every day we expect to hear of an action. I am most happy to hear of the fish at this moment, for the Buyers do not hold scarcely a single quintal, they are very unwilling to purchase, particularly at the advanced prices which are demanded; indeed my friends prefer waiting the result of a few days, ere they close for the Cargoes on shore, holding the two last arrived in franquia. Our communication with Lisbon is stopped—and last week our port was blockaded; luckily two Brigs of War, sent from England for our protection, crossed the Bar, and after some discussion, raised the blockade, so far as British vessels are concerned. Of an advance upon last prices there is no doubt; and if things end favourably, the fish here cannot fail of sending home handsome returns.

As to Viana, it is worse off than this City; without any regular Troops, the Enemies of the constitution have intimidated the other party, and are at present in possession; the place is deserted, and the Swift and Britania remain with their cargoes on board; however there is little to fear from the peasantry, who will again fly to their houses as soon as a few soldiers of the Line shall make their appearance.

Shipping Intelligence. CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED. June 26.—Brig Invulnerable, Pichard, Figueira; 400 hhds. salt. Schooner Liberty, Pepperal, Figueira; 400 hhds. salt. Br g William & Mary, Mills, Figueira; 340 hhds. salt. 27.—Schooner Nightingale, Moore, P. E. Island; 900 bushels potatoes, 15 M. board. Brig Catalonia, Kelso, Barbados; 75 puns. molasses, 3 hhds. sugar. 30.—Brig Rambler, Ryan, Bay Verte; 40,000 board, 10,000 staves. Schooner Two Sisters, Hanrahan, Sydney; 33 head cattle, 38 sheep, 10 firkins butter, 2000 board. Br g Lavinia, Cowan, Oporto; 800 hhds. salt, 23 boxes lemon, 6 pipes, 8 oxen, 3 kegs butter, 35 sheep. Schooner Courier, Gerroas, Antigonish; 20 M. board, 30 M. shingles, 6 oxen, 3 kegs butter, 35 sheep. July 2.—Schooner Mary, Taylor, Pictou; 100 barrels flour, 160 barrels pork, 6 chests tea, 45 puns. shooks. Brig Oporto Packet, Pridham, Figueira; 650 hhds. salt. CLEARED. June 28.—Brig Elizabeth, Pinton, Quebec; ballast.

Schooner Rival, Bls, Bay Verte, 10 puns, rum 2 bls. sugar, 2 gr. casks wine.  
 20—Brigantine Pegasus, Talbot, Demerara; 1224 qtls. fish.  
 Brig Susan, Martin, Quebec; ballast  
 July 2—Brig Horatio, Gotham, Figueira; 200 quintals fish.

Married, on Saturday last, by the Rev. F. H. CARRINGTON, Mr. JOHN B. THOMSON, Merchant, to Miss BOUCHER, daughter of the late ALEXANDER BOUCHER, Esq. of this place.

Died, at Bonavista, on Sunday se'night, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq. Merchant, of that place—aged 44 years.—On the Tuesday preceding his death, he had occasion to arise at a very early hour in the morning to give some particular directions respecting a bait skiff—and after retiring from the window at which he stood, he had scarcely reached his bed, when he was violently attacked by a paralytic stroke, which proved fatal.—He was long and deservedly respected in the mercantile world, and has left a wife and 5 children to lament his premature death.—Gazette

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 10 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

JOHN HOWLEY,

Part of the Cargo of the Nightingale, from Prince Edward Island,

CONSISTING OF

Potatoes and Lumber.

After which, will be offered for Sale, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

Some of which being to Close Sales, will be Sold without Reserve—VIZ.

- 50 Duzen St. Peter's and Long Shore Lines,
- 12 Mackerel and Cast Nets,
- 100 Lbs. Seal Twine,
- 20 Bolts of double-bleached No. Canvass,
- 10 Boxes Window Glass—8 x 10, and 10 x 12,
- 6 Ditto long tip and short Pipes,
- 6 Barrels very superior Leaf Tobacco (about 100 lbs. each),

- 200 Gallons Cognac and Spanish Brandy,
- 150 Ditto Hollands Geneva,

(Lots to suit Purchasers.)

- 100 Dozen bottles of excellent Port Wine, Porter, and Devonshire Cider,
- 20 Single and double Gloucester Cheese,
- 50 Loaves double-refined Sugar,
- 40 Boxes Soap, and
- 1 Piece of superfine black Broad Cloth.

Also,

A large lot of Earthen, Glass, and Gold-lustre Ware, China, &c. &c.

July 3.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Robinson & Brooking,

50 KEYS Negrohead Tobacco,

- 30 Barrels Cider,
- 3 Hogsheads Porter,
- 2 Pipes Geneva,
- 6 Chests Olive Oil, in flasks,
- 26 Large curried Seal Skins,
- 41 Firkins Butter,
- 10 Half-barrels Pease,
- 30 Barrels Oatmeal,
- 1 Ullage Cask Red Wine,
- 5 Firkins Lard.

July 3.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

At the Ordnance Yard,

A QUANTITY OF CONDEMNED

Barrack BEDDING and FURNITURE.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

July 3.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

William & Henry Thomas,

77 BAGS damaged Bread, in lots of 5 bags each—the same having been Surveyed, and ordered to be Sold.

- 100 Barrels Flour,
- 60 Ditto Poilard,
- 20 Ditto American Pork,
- 20 Kegs Butter.

July 3.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

On our Wharf,

100 BLS. new prime New-York Pork,  
 10 Kegs negrohead Tobacco,  
 6 Barrels Line Juice.

After which, to the highest bidder,

- 5000 Oil-cask Staves—in lots of 1000 each,
- 35 Bundles puncheon Hoops,
- 2 Casks Oil Dregs,
- 30 Bags Bread,
- 20 Barrels Flour.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

July 3.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

At Perkins's Long Room,

THE unexpired term of 11 Years, from the 1st of May last past, in those desirable Water side PREMISES, situate on the South side of Water-street, and now in the occupancy of Mr. JOHN RYAN, printer; consisting of a Dwelling-house and Shop; 27 feet by 36 feet; a Store, lately built, of 41 feet by 27 feet, and a very substantial Wharf, at which vessels of 250 tons may load.

The profit rent arising from these Premises is 40l. Sterling per annum.

GEORGE LILLY, Auctioneer.

July 3.

For London.

(To Sail about the 10th instant)

THE BRIG



INVULNERABLE,

MAURICE PHELAN, Master;

She has room for a few tons on Freight, and good accommodation for Passengers.—Apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

July 3.

A CARD.

HENRY BISSET, grateful for the encouragement hitherto experienced at the London Medical Establishment, takes leave to apprise his Friends and the Public in general, that he has recently received from his Correspondents in London, a large supply of genuine MEDICINES, which he is enabled to sell on moderate terms.

Mr. ROBERT DOBIE, Surgeon, from the University of Edinburgh, will, in future, superintend the business of the Establishment; and who, from his attention, it is hoped, will give general satisfaction.

N. B.—Advice will be given at the Establishment.

London Medical Establishment,  
 July 3, 1828.

ALFRED WILSON,

Chemist and Druggist,

(Assistant to the late Mr. JAMES DOBIE, Surgeon) BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their kindness and attention to him while residing at the London Medical and Chemical Establishment; and has now the honour to inform them that he has commenced business on his own account, in the house adjoining that of Mr. HUGH R. DOUGLAS, where any orders or prescriptions from the Medical Gentlemen will be attended to with the utmost punctuality.—Medicine Chests also, or Out-harbour orders, will be despatched at the shortest notice.

MEDICINES, of the very first quality, may be obtained Wholesale and Retail; and a quantity of genuine patent MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

A. W. further assures the Public, that the strictest attention will be paid to any orders with which they may be pleased to favour him.

St. John's, 19th June, 1828.

On Sale.

William & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig Toronto, from Quebec, CONSISTING OF

- 420 BARRELS prime Pork,
- 264 Barrels Quebec fine Flour,
- 300 Firkins Butter,
- 19 Barrels Quebec Beef,
- 97 Bags Quebec Bread,
- 3 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco.

June 26.

For Charter.

To a port in Spain, Portugal, or Italy.

The new, fast-sailing, British-built Schooner NADIR, Burthen per Register 68 tons; will carry about 1200 qtls. of Fish in bulk.—Apply to

RENDELL & MORTIMER.

WHO OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the said Vessel—Consisting of 280 Hogsheads Salt, and 6 Tons Coal.

June 26.

On Sale.

The Subscribers

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per the TORONTO, from Quebec, 20 HOGSHEADS superior quality ALE, 60 Puncheon SHOOKS; Which being on Consignment, will be Sold low.

JAMES STEWART & Co.

July 3.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The fine new BRIG



TORONTO,

G. CHEVREUILS, Master.—Burthen per Register 145 tons; now lying at Messrs. WILLIAM & H. THOMAS'S Wharf. This vessel is quite new, and well-found in Sails, Rigging, &c., having two new Chain Cables. She will be Sold cheap, and easy terms of payment given to the purchaser.

For further particulars, apply on board, or to J. H. DORWIN, at Miss WARD'S Hotel.

June 26.

By private Contract,

THOSE commodious PREMISES at Little Placentia, (now in the occupancy of the Subscriber) consisting of a Dwelling-house, Gardens, Stores, an excellent Stage (at the head of which is sufficient water for a large Vessel, in a safe harbour) and a Beam room sufficient to make 2000 qtls. Fish.

The establishment is most eligibly situated, and well adapted for one whose collections might amount to about 8000 quintals annually.—For particulars apply to:

NICHOLAS HAYES,

Little Placentia, or to

Messrs. ROBINSON & BROOKING, St. John's.

PORK AND TOBACCO.

This Day Received,

Per the Brig Catharine, Captain M'ALPIN, from New-York, via Halifax,

200 BLS. new prime Pork,  
 25 Casks Tobacco,

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

June 24.

Robinson & Brooking

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig Prince Leopold, from Hamburg—Consisting OF

450 BARRELS Hamburg Flour,

- 20 Half-barrels Pease,
- 40 Barrels Oatmeal,
- 350 Bags Bread,
- 100 Barrels prime Pork,
- 320 Firkins Butter,
- 10 Firkins Lard,
- 100 Westphalia Hams,
- 2 Pipes Geneva.

June 26.

BROWN, HOYLES & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schooner May Flower, from Hamburg—Consisting of

PORK, Beef, Butter, Bread, Flour, Oatmeal, Hams, Geneva, Beer, &c.

And, for Charter,

The Schooner

MAY FLOWER,

Of the burthen of 75 tons.—Apply to the Master on board, or to

BROWN, HOYLES & Co.

June 12.

On Sale.

William & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

250 BARRELS best City inspection New-York prime Pork, just imported in the Brig Catharine, from Halifax, and warranted of a very superior quality.

- 1400 Barrels superfine, fine, and middlings Flour,
- 10 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco,
- 35 Kegs Negrohead ditto,
- 300 Bushels Indian Corn,
- 100 Barrels Pitch and Tar,
- 30 Puncheons Molasses,
- 30 Barrels Sugar,
- 2 Tons refined ditto,
- 200 Kegs white and black Paint,
- 150 Bags Nails,
- 100 Boxes Soap and Candles.

All of recent Importations.

June 26.

Oehlschlager and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

AND

OFFER for SALE,

A few Barrels very prime Hamburg

BEEF,

For Family use.

June 26.

NEWMAN

& Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

From Miramichi,

A Cargo of very superior Pine LUMBER, which they offer for Sale, on reasonable terms.

June 26.

PATRICK MORRIS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

120 Tons of Salt,

Imported per Brig Invulnerable, from Lisbon.

June 26.

LONDON TEAS.

RECENTLY RECEIVED,

BY

Robinson and Brooking,

AND FOR SALE,

On Moderate Terms,

HYSON and Gunpowder Teas, Sonchong in qr.-chests, Congo in qr.-chests and boxes, Bohea in various-size packages, Caper Congo in small packages.

June 12.

PATRICK MORRIS,

At his Stores, in Water-street,

Submits for the inspection of the Public, an extensive and variously-assorted selection of Manufactured and other GOODS, recently imported from Great Britain and Ireland—

CONSISTING OF

- OUT white superfine Calicoes,
- Twist Shirtings,
- Coloured fancy Cottons,
- Cambrie new light-ground Chintzes,
- Furniture Cotton,
- Striped Jernet—coloured Vesting,
- Worsted Quilting,
- Worsted, Treadle, Wild-worm, Blue, and Drab Drills
- Milled Swastikin,
- Fine Kersey Blanketing,
- Double-rose Blankets,
- Lambs'-wool and worsted Hose,
- Superfine black and blue Broad Cloths,
- Ditto ditto Forest Cloths,
- Blue Whitney Flushing,
- Blue, brown, and white Serges,
- Cotton and red Shirts,
- Duck Trousers,
- Canvass Frocks,
- 60 Pieces bleached and brown Canvass, No. 1 to 5
- 30 Pieces flat Canvass,
- 1000 Pair Men's strong Shirts,
- 200 Bags Bread,
- 400 Tierces Porter,
- 30 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco,
- 40 Feather Beds,
- 30 Barrels Oatmeal,
- 100 Coils new Cordage,
- 300 Boxes yellow Soap,
- Pine Spars,
- Roach and slack Lime,
- And various other articles.

N. B.—Several cases of COTTONS and CALICOES, which will be disposed of on low terms, to wholesale purchasers.

FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

(From Gilbert's Practical Treatise on Banking.)

When a merchant in one country draws bills upon a merchant residing in another country, he usually draws them in sets; that is, he draws two, three or more bills of the same tenor and date.—These bills are sent to his correspondent by different ships. Thus he secures the swiftest conveyance, and his remittances will not be delayed by any accident that may happen to an individual ship. In drawing these bills it is always expressly stated whether each bill be the first, second, or third, of a set, as "pay this my first of exchange," (the second or third not being paid). On the payment of any one bill, the others are of no value.—If a merchant has a set of bills, say at Paris, drawn on a merchant at London, he will sometimes send over the first bill to his correspondent in London, to get it accepted, and to retain it until claimed by the holder of the second. The merchant at Paris will then write on the second that the first has been accepted at such a house in London. He will then sell it or pay it away. By this means he is sure that the bill he negotiates will not be returned to him, and greater value is given to his bill, not only as it has the additional security of the acceptor's name; but if it be drawn after sight, it will become due so much the sooner.—When the second bill arrives in London, the holder takes it to the house where the first is deposited; and it is immediately given up to him.

Foreign bills are often drawn at a "usage" after date. A "usage" from Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Altona, Paris, or any other place in France, is one month; from Cadiz, Madrid, and Bilbao, two months; from Leghorn, Genoa, or Venice, three months. When it is necessary to divide a month upon a half "usage," which is the case where the "usage" is either one month or three, the half month is always fifteen days. Bills drawn from Russia are dated according to the old style, and twelve days must be added to the date, in order to ascertain at what time they fall due. Bills from France, instead of being drawn after date or sight, sometimes state the time of payment, as "on the 1st of August, pay, &c." These bills are allowed the usual three days' grace: this bill would fall due on the 4th of August.

TO DEFEND THE ROOF OF A HOUSE FROM THE WEATHER AND FIRE.—

Take one measure of fine sand, two measures of wood ashes well sifted, three of slaked lime ground up with oil, laid on with a painter's brush, the first coat thin, the second thick. I painted on a board with this mixture, and it adhered so strongly to it, that it resisted an iron tool and the operation of fire: I used only a part of it, and leaving the rest in an iron pot, left it with water on its top, which is now as hard as stone, and not in the least altered by the effect of the water.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

PERPETUAL MOTION—THE MARVELLOUS HISTORY OF MYNHEER VON WODENBLOCK.

(From the Literary Magnet.)

"There was not a Dutchman who did not tremble at the sight."—*Knickerbocker's Free Translation.*

He who has been at Rotterdam will remember a house of two stories, which stands, in the suburbs, just adjoining the basin of the canal that runs between that city and the Hague, Leyden, and other places. I say he will remember it, for it must have been pointed out to him, as having been once inhabited by the most ingenious artist that Holland ever produced—to say nothing of his daughter, the prettiest maiden ever born within hearing of the croaking of a frog. It is not with the fair Blanche, unfortunately, that we have at present any thing to do; it is with the old gentleman her father. His profession was that of a surgical instrument maker; but his fame principally rested on the admirable skill with which he constructed wooden and cork legs. So great was his reputation in this department of human science, that they whom nature or accident had curtailed, caricatured, and disappointed in so very necessary an appendage to the body, came limping to him in crowds; and, however desperate the case might be, were very soon, as the vulgar saying is, "set upon their legs again." Many a cripple who had looked upon his deformity as incurable, and whose only consolation consisted in an occasional bit at Providence, for having entrusted his making to a journeyman, found himself so admirably fitted—so elegantly propped up by Mynheer Turningvort, that he almost began to doubt whether a timber or cork supporter was not, on the whole, superior to a more common-place and troublesome one of flesh and blood. And in good sooth, if you had seen how very handsome and delicate were the understandings fashioned by this skilful artificer, you would have been puzzled to settle the question yourself; the more especially if, in your real toes, you were ever tormented with the gout or corns.

One morning just as Master Turningvort was giving its final smoothness and polish to a calf and ankle, a messenger entered his studio (to speak classically) and requested that he would immediately accompany him to the mansion of Mynheer Von Wodenblock. It was the mansion of the richest merchant in Rotterdam; so the artist put on his best wig, and set forth, with his three corrupted lat in one hand, and his silver-headed stick in the other.

It so happened that Mynheer Von Wodenblock had been very handsomely employed, a few days before, in turning a poor relation out of doors; but in endeavouring to hasten the odious wretch's progress down stairs, by a slight impulse, a posterior, (for

Mynheer seldom stood upon ceremony with poor relations) he had unfortunately lost his balance, and tumbling headlong from the top to the bottom, he found, on recovering his senses, that he had broken his right leg, and that he was minus three teeth. He had at first some thoughts of having his poor relation tried for murder; but being naturally of a merciful disposition, he only sent him to gaol on account of some unpaid debt, leaving him there to enjoy the comfortable reflection, that his wife and children were starving at home.

A dentist soon supplied the invalid with three teeth, which he had pulled out of an indigent poet's head, at the rate of ten stivers a piece, but for which he prudently charged the rich merchant twenty guineas.—The Doctor, upon examining his leg, and recollecting that he was just then rather in want of a subject, cut it carefully off, and took it away with him in his carriage, to lecture upon it to his pupils. So Mynheer Wodenblock, aware that he had been hitherto accustomed to walk, and not to hop, and being, perhaps, somewhat prejudiced in favour of the former mode of action, sent for our friend at the canal basin, in order that he might give him directions about the substitute with which he wished to be supplied in the place of his last member.

The artificer entered the wealthy burgher's apartment. He was reclining on a couch, with his left leg looking as respectable as ever; but with his unhappy right stump wrapped up in bandages, as if conscious of its own littleness.

"Turningvort, you have heard of my misfortune; it has thrown me into a fever, and all Rotterdam into confusion—but let that pass. You must make me a leg; and it must be the best leg. Sir, you ever made in your life." Turningvort bowed. "I do not care what it costs."—(Turningvort bowed yet lower)—"provided it outdoes every thing you have yet made of a similar sort. I am for none of your wooden spindle-shanks. Make it of cork; let it be light and elastic, and cram it as full of springs as a watch. I know nothing of the business, and cannot be more specific in my directions; but this I am determined on, that I shall have a leg as good as the one I have lost. I know such a thing is to be had; and if I get it from you, your reward is a thousand guineas."

The Dutch Prometheus declared, that to please Mynheer Von Wodenblock, he would do more than human ingenuity had ever done before; and undertook to bring him, within six days, a leg which would laugh to scorn the mere common legs possessed by common men.

This assurance was not meant as an idle boast.—Turningvort was a man of speculative as well as practical science; and there was a favourite discovery, which he had long been endeavouring to make, and in accomplishing which he imagined he had at last succeeded that very morning. Like all other manufacturers of terrestrial legs, he had ever found the chief difficulty in his progress towards perfection, to consist in its being apparently impossible to introduce into them any thing in the shape of joints, capable of being regulated by the will, and of performing those important functions achieved under the present system, by means of the admirable mechanical construction at the knee and ankle. Our philosopher had spent years in endeavouring to obviate this grand inconvenience; and though he had undoubtedly made greater progress than any body else, it was not till now that he believed himself completely master of the great secret. His first attempt to carry it into execution, was to be in the leg he was about to make for Mynheer Von Wodenblock.

It was on the evening of the sixth day from that to which I have already alluded, that with his magic leg, carefully packed up, the acute artisan again made his appearance before the expecting and impatient Wodenblock. There was a proud twinkle in Turningvort's grey eye, which seemed to indicate that he valued even the thousand guineas, which he intended for Blanche's marriage portion, less than the celebrity, the glory, the immortality, of which he was at length so sure. He unfixed his precious bundle, and spent some hours in displaying and explaining to the delighted burgher the number of additions he had made to the internal machinery, and the purpose which each was intended to serve.

The evening wore away in these discussions, concerning wheels within wheels, and springs acting upon springs. When it was time to retire to rest, both were equally satisfied of the perfection of the work; and at his employer's earnest request, the artist consented to remain where he was for the remainder of the night, in order that early next morning he might fit on the limb, and see how it performed its duty.

Early next morning all the necessary arrangements were completed; and Mynheer Von Wodenblock walked forth to the street in ecstasy, blessing the inventive powers of one who was able to make so excellent a hand of his leg. It seemed, indeed, to act to admiration. In the merchant's mode of walking there was no stiffness, no effort, no constraint—all the joints performed their office without the aid of either bone or muscle. Nobody, not even a connoisseur in lameness, would have suspected that there was any thing uncommon, any great recollection of accurately adjusted clock-work, under the full, well-splashed pantaloons of the substantial looking Dutchman. Had it not been for a slight tremulous motion, occasioned by the rapid whirling of about twenty small wheels in the interior, and a constant clicking like that of a watch, though somewhat louder, he would even himself have forgotten that he was not in all respects as he used to be before he lost his right foot to bestow a parting benediction on his poor relation.

He walked along, in the renovated buoyancy of his spirits, till he came in sight of the Stadt House; and just at the foot of the flight of steps that led up to the principal door, he saw his old friend Mynheer Vanouthern, waiting to receive him. He quickened his

pace, and both mutually held out their hands to each other, by way of congratulation, before they were near enough to be clasped in a friendly embrace. At last the merchant reached the spot where Vanouthern stood; but what was that worthy man's astonishment to see him, though he still held out his hand, pass quickly by, without stopping even for a moment to say, "How d'ye do?" Yet so it was; but it was no fault of our hero's. His own astonishment was a thousand times greater, when he found that he had no power whatever to determine either when, where, or how his leg was to move! As long as his own wishes happened to coincide with the manner in which the machinery seemed destined to operate, all had gone on smoothly; and he had mistaken his own tacit compliance with its independent and apparently self-acting powers, for a command over it which he now found he did not possess. It had been his most anxious desire to stop to speak with Mynheer Vanouthern, but his leg moved on, and he was under the necessity of following it! Many an attempt did he make to slacken his pace, but his leg tagged so violently, that he was afraid of dislocating his arms, and was obliged to go on.

He began to get seriously uneasy, as to the consequences of this most unexpected turn which matters had taken; and his only hope was, that the amazing and unknown powers, which the complicated construction of his leg seemed to possess, would speedily exhaust themselves; of this, however, he could as yet discover no symptoms. He happened to be going in the direction of the Leyden canal; and when he came in sight of Mynheer Turningvort's house, he called loudly upon the artificer to come to his assistance. The artificer looked out from his window with a face of wonder. "Rascal!" cried Wodenblock, "come out to me this instant! You have made me a leg with a vengeance!—it won't stand still for a moment! I have been walking straight forward ever since I left my own house; and unless you stop me yourself, heaven only knows how much farther I may walk. Don't stand gaping there, but come out and relieve me, or I shall be out of sight, and you will not be able to overtake me."

The mechanic grew very pale, he was evidently not prepared for this new difficulty. He lost not a moment, however, in following the merchant, to do what he could towards extricating him from so awkward a predicament.

The merchant, or rather the merchant's leg, was walking very quick, and Turningvort being an elderly man, found it no easy matter to make up to him. He did so at last, nevertheless; and catching him in his arms, lifted him entirely from the ground. But the stratagem (if so it may be called) did not succeed, for the innate propelling motion of the leg hurried him on along with his burden, at the same rate as before. He set him, therefore, down again; and stooping, pressed violently on one of the springs that protruded a little behind. In an instant the unhappy Mynheer Von Wodenblock was off like an arrow; calling out, in the most piteous accents, "I am lost! I am lost!—I am possessed by a devil in the shape of a cork leg! Stop me! for heaven's sake, stop me! I am breathless! I am fainting! Will nobody shatter my leg to pieces?" Turningvort! Turningvort! you have ordered me."

The artist, perplexed and confounded, was hardly in a situation more to be envied. Scarcely knowing what he did, he fell upon his knees, clasped his hands, and with strained and staring eye-balls, looked after the richest merchant in Rotterdam, running with the speed of an enraged buffalo, away along the canal, towards Leyden, and bellowing for help as loudly as his exhaustion would permit.

Leyden is more than 20 miles from Rotterdam, but the sun had not yet set when the Misses Backsneider, who were sitting at their parlour window, immediately opposite the Golden Lion, drinking tea, and nodding to their friends as they passed, saw some one coming at a furious speed along the street. His face was as pale as ashes, and he gasped fearfully for breath; but without turning either to the right or the left, he hurried by at the same rapid rate, and was out of sight almost before they had time to exclaim, "Good gracious! was not that Mynheer Von Wodenblock, the rich merchant of Rotterdam?"

Next day was Sunday. The inhabitants of Haarlem were all going to church, in their best attire, to say their prayers and hear their great organ, when a being rushed across the market place like an animated corpse—white, blue, cold, and speechless; his eyes fixed, his lips livid, his teeth set, and his hands clenched. Every one cleared away for it, in silent horror; and there was not a person in Haarlem who did not believe it a dead body endowed with the power of motion.

On it went, through village and town, towards the great wilds and forests of Germany. Weeks, months, years passed on; but at intervals the horrible shape was seen, and still continues to be seen, in various parts of the north of Europe. The clothes, however, which he, who was once Mynheer Von Wodenblock, used to wear, have all mouldered away; the flesh too has fallen from his bones, and he is now a skeleton!—a skeleton in all but the cork leg, which still, in all its original rotundity and size, continues attached to the spectral form, a *perpetuum mobile*, dragging the wearied bones for ever and for ever over the earth.

May all good saints protect us from broken legs, and may there never again appear a mechanic like Turningvort, to supply us with cork substitutes of so awful and mysterious a power!

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**Doct's Corner.**

I THINK OF THEE!

(From "Specimens of the British Poetesses.")

When thou at eventide art roaming  
Along the elm-overshaded walk,  
Where, past, the eddying stream is foaming  
Beneath its tiny cataract—  
Where I with thee was wont to talk—  
Think thou upon the days gone by,  
And heave a sigh!

When sails the moon above the mountains,  
And cloudless skies are purely blue,  
And sparkle in the light the fountains,  
And darker frowns the lonely yew—  
Then be thou melancholy too,  
When musing on the hours I prov'd  
With thee, BELOV'D!

When wakes the dawn upon thy dwelling,  
And lingering shadows disappear,  
And soft the woodland songs are swelling  
A choral anthem on thine ear—  
Think—for that hour to thought is dear—  
And then her flight remembrance brings  
To by-past things.

To me, through every season, DEAREST!  
In every sense—by day, by night—  
Thou present to my mind appear'st  
A quenchless star, for ever bright!  
My solitary, sole delight!  
Alone—in grove—by shore—at sea—  
I THINK OF THEE!

**CRIMINAL LAWS.**—Mr. Peel has introduced two Bills, which were prepared by Lord Lansdowne, during his Secretaryship for the Home Department, and by him conducted through the House of Lords. The first is a Bill to facilitate justice, by an improvement in the law of evidence; the second, to consolidate and amend the statute law of offences against the person. It is of the utmost importance that all men should comprehend the law, which restrains or protects them in their intercourse with each other. The abstruser points of equity and property law are not so intelligible or necessary; but the knowledge of that we have mentioned is indispensable, and perhaps no part of it is so essential as that of offences against the person. A simple detail, therefore, of the proposed alteration, will not be out of place.

First, as regards the heaviest crime—murder. The law as it stands distinguishes it into two sorts—murder and petty treason. Petty treason is a fiction, drawn from its forced analogy to high treason, which makes murder more heinous, where submission and obedience are due, as in the case of a wife murdering her husband, or a servant his master.—The difference in its treatment consists in allowing the petty traitor 35 peremptory challenges, and requiring two witnesses to the crime for conviction; thus making petty treason more heinous in terms than murder, and more favoured in fact. It is proposed to assimilate them.

The second clause proposes that the wilful concealment of murder shall be punishable; the third, that every assault, which ever acts prove to have been committed with a murderous intent, shall be punished as murder. Lord Ellenborough's Bill includes only the acts of cutting and maiming; and these terms are interpreted to apply only to injuries inflicted by a sharp instrument. There is no moral reason for the distinction; and it is intended to abandon it.

One of the most serious clauses is the following:—The Bill, as it came from Lord Lansdowne's hands, enacted that to take away life in order to prevent a felony should not be considered murder. Mr. Peel objected to this as throwing too broad a protection over the latitude of resistance to, or interference with, the acts of a felon—and we think justly. Any man of plain sense will see the consequences to which it would lead, if the law granted the license of inflicting summary death upon a person in the act of committing a felony, as if he were no better than vermin! Mr. Peel proposes to modify the clause, and to limit impunity to those cases where death ensues after all other reasonable efforts to prevent the felony, have failed.

The other clauses enact that the concealment of a dead infant shall be punishable as well in a married as a single woman—that abduction for the purpose of defiling or of marriage shall apply not only to the case of heiresses and females possessing property, but to all females whatever; and, that to warrant conviction, it shall no longer be necessary that the abduction and marriage take place in England; and lastly, that to convict persons charged with the violation of children of tender age, and with unnatural offences, proof shall not be required to be so positive as heretofore, but only such as clearly establishes the design and intent.

Such is the outline of this important Bill. We believe, also, that a very useful clause will be added, which gives, under restrictions, a jurisdiction to the Magistrate in cases of petty assault, whereby parties aggrieved will not be subject to the inconvenience of appearing at the Sessions.—*London paper.*