

John Shea Proprietor
St. John's

THE



Newfoundlander

No. 510. THURSDAY May 4, 1837. Sixpence.

Notices.

District of St. John's, Newfoundland.
I, JOHN SHEA, do hereby give Notice, that in pursuance and execution of a certain writ of our Lord the King, to me directed, for the Election of Three Members, to serve in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEWFOUNDLAND for the District of St. JOHN'S, I, the RETURNING OFFICER above-named, shall proceed to the said ELECTION at St. JOHN'S in the said District, at the hour of 10 o'clock of the Forenoon of MONDAY the 8th day of May now next ensuing, and continue the said Election there, until SATURDAY, the 13th day of the same month, inclusive: And the said Election will be further holden within the said District at the Places and on the Days hereunder specified, unless the Members so to be elected, as aforesaid, shall be duly elected and returned in such wise that the same Election shall be determined without taking the Polls at all or any of the said following Places—
At TORBAY on MONDAY, the 15th, and TUESDAY, the 16th, days of May, aforesaid.
At PORTUGAL COVE on THURSDAY, the 18th, and FRIDAY, the 19th days of May, aforesaid.
Hours of Polling from 10 until 4 o'clock, each day.
JOHN SHEA,
Returning Officer.
St. John's, April 13th, 1837.

DESERTED from the service of the Subscriber, on Tuesday Morning last, WILLIAM COSTELLO, an apprentice, a native of Petty Harbor, aged about 15 years. Any person found harboring or employing the said Deserter, after this public notice, will be prosecuted according to Law.
RICHARD POWER,
Petty Harbor, 3rd April 1837.

To be Let.

For such a term as may be agreed upon, and possession given immediately—
THOSE extensive and valuable PREMISES situate on the South Side of this Harbour, lately the property of RICHARD WOOD, Esq., of Bermuda. The water-side extends from East to West 250 feet.—The STORE upon the premises admeasures 106 feet long by 35 feet broad—and the DWELLING HOUSE 25 feet long by 18 feet broad—the almost unlimited extent of flake room, and the conveniency of the position, render it a desirable situation for the purposes of the fisheries and general trade of the Island.
Apply to
April 6. Mr. ROBINSON.

On Sale

Cordage.

20 Tons Assorted CORDAGE,
Viz—
Hawser-Laid from 1 to 6 inch
Shroud-Laid from 6 thread Ratline to 6 inch
Houeline, Hambroline, Marline, & Spun yarn
1 and 1½ inch White Rope
9 and 10 inch Banking Cables
For Sale by
W. & H. THOMAS & Co.
February 16.

BY

BLAND & TOBIN,

100 Barrels prime Irish PORK, per Blandford from Cork.
And of former Importations.
40 Puncbeons RUM
40 Ditto MOLASSES
30 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR
100 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER.
February 16.

On Sale.

On moderate terms,
BY

EWEN STABB,

500 Barrels prime Pork
500 Ditto Fine and Superfine Flour
50 Ditto Oatmeal
500 Firkins Butter
10 M. Bricks
Calf Skins, Sole Leather, &c. &c.

For Charter.

The British built, Coppered Brig

LIVELY,

147 Tons Register.



April 13.

JUST ARRIVED,

Ex REFORM from London,
AND FOR SALE

BY

M'BRIDE & KERR,

260 Packages Bohea TEA
70 Ditto Congo ditto
12 Ditto Twankay ditto

With part of their Spring Stock of
FANCY GOODS,

Now ready for Inspection.

AND OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,
15 Casks LOAF SUGAR
10 Qr.-Casks PORT WINE, @ 110s.
150 Barrels excellent English POTATOES
10 Gross WINE BOTTLES
LIME in casks of various sizes
12 Reams PRINTING NEWS.
April 6

LAND For Sale.

100 ACRES on the NORTH side of Windsor Lake, bounded on the South by the Portugal Cove Road; and,
100 Acres on the SOUTH side of Windsor Lake, and bounded on the North by said Lake.
For Further Particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. BLAND & TOBIN.
March 16.

TEAS.

LATELY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

B. BOWRING & SON,

Hyson, Twankay and Congo TEA,—

ALSO—

150 Boxes Soap, 20 Barrels Currants.
Feb. 2.

BY

JOHN RYAN,

LOAF SUGAR, Currants,
B. B. and Mould Shot, Gunpowder,
Cognac Brandy in hds., Gin in cases,
Stockholm and Coal Tar, Pitch,
Cordage, Oakum and Spun yarn,
Starch and Blue,
Hyson and Gunpowder Teas in small packs
Boot-Legs, Upper and Sole Leather,
Iron (assorted), Nails (assorted), Iron Hoops,
Pipes in boxes,
London Mould Candles,
Barclay and Perkins's Porter,
Sherry Wine in Qr.-casks,
Lime in casks,
Together with a general assortment of SLOP
GOODS, suitable for the Seal Fishery.
January 19.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—A sentinel was placed at the door of one of the rooms which occupied the four corners of the great hall; Mehemed-Ali was there. When we entered, he was striding across the room, and talking with his minister, Boghos-Bey, who was standing before him in the most respectful attitude. He immediately made us a sign to be seated, and he himself placed himself on the angle of his divan. Three enormous candles of wax, in silver candlesticks, nearly three feet high, spread a dull light over the room, whose white-washed walls were ornamented only by a few rude paintings, and two frames, containing the drawings of the first two ships built in Egypt. The rest of the furniture consisted of a divan of scarlet, with a great round table, surmounted by a chandelier. Mehemed-Ali is an old man, of small stature; his quick and piercing eyes, and the white beard which covers his breast, redeem, in some measure, the expression, which is rather common, of his physiognomy, habitually gay and open. By a remarkable singularity, the Pacha, whilst imposing upon his troops the new costume adopted through the empire, has scarcely made any modification in his own. In the evening, he wears generally the long dress of the mamlouks, and his head is always covered by the folds of a large white turban, arranged in the Albanian fashion. Endowed with much natural intelligence, joining the most prepossessing manners to a great enthusiasm for the European innovations, the Pacha possesses, in the highest degree, the art of captivating his hearers, and of imposing his manner of seeing things on those who are about him. We need not be surprised, therefore, at the reputation which has been given to him in Europe by the persons who have had an opportunity of approaching him. We were impatient to begin a conversation in which we expected that the regenerator of Egypt was going to reveal himself to us; but it turned almost entirely on questions of commerce, and we could not help feeling a kind of disappointment in finding only the speculator and merchant, where we thought we should have found the conqueror and legislator. Alexander the Great is the favourite hero of the viceroy. Having learnt that there existed a summary of the historians of this conqueror, he ordered the work to be procured from France. We were present when it was brought to him; arabesques in gold added to the elegance of this handsome volume, on which Thonvenin seemed to have exhausted the resources of his art. "In how short a time can you give me this book translated?" was the question he put to one of his interpreters. "In six months." "It is too long," answered the Pacha, with vivacity; and seizing immediately the yataghan of one of his khawass, he quickly parted the rich volume into three. "In this manner three of you can work upon it; I must have the translation in two months. And I also," said Mehemed-Ali to us, "I intend that the events of my life shall be related to men. Every day I dictate to my kiatib (secretary) a portion of my history; and it is wonderful how one fact brings on another, and how a crowd of circumstances, which I had forgotten, are brought back to my memory. Admire," added he, after a moment's silence, "how He who knows all things is impetrable in his designs. They tell me that Alexander and Ptolemy were Macedonians; and I, too, am of Macedonia. Our country, then, was destined thence to give masters to Egypt; but my power extends much further than theirs in this country, and I hope, with the assistance of Heaven, to discover one day if, as your Champollion believes, the Pharaohs reached the sources of this Nile blessed by God." Our conversation lasted more than an hour; the physiognomy of the Pacha was animated, and we experienced an inexpressible charm in hearing this extraordinary man abandoning himself to his natural talkativeness and curiosity, and mixing more than once traits of ingenious ignorance with the observations of a subtle and penetrating mind. After we had been served with coffee in zarfs, ornamented with diamonds, the viceroy arose, and we took our leave of him, announcing to him, at the same time, our departure for Nubia. "Go," said he, "visit without fear every part of my dominions; every where you will find aid and protection."—*Egypt and the Turks.*

he had laboured under a very considerable degree of nervousness, of which loss of appetite, a propensity to upset tea things, a spectral attempt at drollery, and an irresistible inclination to look at the clock every other second, were among the principal symptoms. "He—he—he," tittered Mr. Magnus, affecting cheerfulness, and gasping with agitation. "It only wants two minutes, Mr. Pickwick. Am I pale, Sir?" "Not very," replied Mr. Pickwick. There was a brief pause. "I beg your pardon, Mr. Pickwick; but have you ever done this sort of thing in your time?" said Mr. Magnus. "You mean proposing?" said Mr. Pickwick. "Yes." "Never," said Mr. Pickwick, with great energy, "never." "You have no idea, then, how it's best to begin?" said Mr. Magnus. "Why," said Mr. Pickwick, "I may have formed some ideas upon the subject, but, as I have never submitted them to the test of experience, I should be sorry if you were induced to regulate your proceeding by them." "I should feel very much obliged to you for any advice, Sir," said Mr. Magnus, taking another look at the clock, the hand of which was verging on the five minutes past. "Well, Sir," said Mr. Pickwick, with the profound solemnity with which that great man could, when he pleased, render his remarks so deeply impressive—"I should commence, Sir, with a tribute to the lady's beauty and excellent qualities; from them, Sir, I should diverge to my own unworthiness." "Very good," said Mr. Magnus. "Unworthiness for her only, mind, Sir," resumed Mr. Pickwick; "for to show that I was not wholly unworthy, Sir, I should take a brief review of my past life and present condition. I should argue by analogy, that to any one else I must be a very desirable object. I should then expatiate on the warmth of my love, and the depth of my devotion. Perhaps I might then be tempted to seize her hand." "Yes, I see," said Mr. Magnus, "that would be a very great point." "I should then, Sir," continued Mr. Pickwick, growing warmer as the subject presented itself in more glowing colours before them—"I should then, Sir, come to the plain and simple question, 'Will you have me?' I think I am justified in assuming that upon this she would turn away her head." "You think that may be taken for granted?" said Mr. Magnus; "because if she did not do that at the right place it would be embarrassing." "I think she would," said Mr. Pickwick. "Upon this, Sir, I should squeeze her hand, and I think—I think, Mr. Magnus—that after I had done that, supposing there was no refusal, I should gently draw away the handkerchief, which my slight knowledge of human nature leads me to suppose the lady would be applying to her eyes at the moment, and steal a respectful kiss. I think I should kiss her, Mr. Magnus; and at this particular point, I am decidedly of opinion, that, if the lady were going to take me at all, she would murmur into my ears a bashful acceptance." Mr. Magnus started; gazed on Mr. Pickwick's intelligent face for a short time in silence, and then (the dial pointing to the ten minutes past) shook him warmly by the hand, and rushed, desperately from the room.—*Posthumous Paper of the Pickwick Club for December.*

THE VIXEN.—The Russian outrage upon British commerce, by the seizure of the Vixen, and the hasty and premature condemnation of the vessel, have not only involved the important question of international law, but the question of peace or war with this country; and we are led to believe, from the Ministerial papers and the language of Lord Palmerston in Parliament, that the Executive Government are seriously engaged in ascertaining the facts connected with this violation of rights, and most gross insult to the British flag. Prompt and bold measures must be immediately adopted, to enforce a suitable reparation, or make a stand against the renewed aggression of the Autocrat.—*Woolmer's Exeter Gazette.*

Sir Francis Burdett, in answer to an enquiry from some of his Constituents, desirous of knowing his opinion of the policy of the present Administration, has replied, "I repeat my entire disapprobation of the whole system of Ministerial policy, both foreign and domestic; that the measures now before Parliament are ill concocted, unjust in principle, feebly sustained, and mischievous to the public."—*Ibid.*

PICKWICK'S ADVICE ON PROPOSING.—Down they sat to breakfast, but it was evident, notwithstanding the boasting of Mr. Peter Magnus, that

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, FEB. 6.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in rising to move the renewal of the committee on Joint Stock Banks, said it would be in the recollection of the house that last session, on the motion of the member for the Tower Hamlets, a select committee was appointed to consider the state of the law in relation to Joint Stock Banks. The opinion of the committee was stated in the report, to the effect that they saw so many difficulties in the way of immediate legislation, that they preferred recommending that the committee should be revived, and that in the meanwhile their report should be circulated in the country. It was in obedience to that recommendation that he now begged to propose the revival of that committee: As the proposition he was about to make was for the continuation of the committee, it would be highly inexpedient on his part to presume any anticipation of what might be the opinion of the committee on the subject, but he should be greatly misconceived if it were considered that his motion was made in hostility to the principle of Joint Stock Banks, or the established system. It was well understood that the act 2 Geo. IV. was rather considered when it was passed, as an experiment, and it was obviously necessary that time should elapse before it it would be possible to form a deliberate opinion on the subject. Now, however, a great many facts were before them which would enable them to judge whether the practice under the act in question, and the act itself, required amendment. The large majority of the witnesses examined on the part of the banks, while maintaining the decided usefulness of a well understood system of joint stock banking, united in the opinion that the law required amendment, for the protection of the banks themselves, of the people, and for the general protection of the credit and currency of the country. It had been suggested that the committee should extend the range of its inquiries; but he would ask whether the subjects before them had not been in themselves sufficiently complicated and difficult without embarrassing themselves with new and still more intricate and delicate subjects for consideration. (Hear, hear.) It was out of the question to require the committee to embark upon the whole question of the currency, or the renewal of the bank of England charter in connection with joint-stock banks. He did not mean to say that it would have been possible to carry on the investigation before the committee without looking into the effect of the bank of England circulation in relation to these banks; this sort of incidental inquiry was indispensable to the development of the subject; but to open the whole question of currency and the bank charter in that committee only tended in a very great degree to embarrass its proceedings. The house would recollect that in the last session his language on this subject had been at all times that of caution and warning. In the same spirit of caution he would now entreat hon. members who might be disposed to extend the circle of the committee's inquiries to beware lest they thus inflicted a permanent injury on the best interests of the country. It was his intention to propose the extension of the inquiry of the committee to Ireland. Several circumstances in connection with the circulating medium in that country, which had taken place in the course of the last six months, had been such as greatly to excite public attention. In order to give the committee the assistance of some Irish members in the course of its deliberation, he proposed to add to the committee of last session four Irish representatives, two taken from one side and two taken from the other side of the house. It was, perhaps, absurd in him to talk of the two sides of the house in relation to a subject of this nature; for he was bound to say that in the inquiry of last year all party feeling was completely lost sight of, as it surely ought to be in a question in which were involved interests of such immense magnitude as the banking interests of the country. (Hear.) He should conclude with moving, in terms of the motion of last year, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the acts for promoting the establishment of joint stock banks under certain restrictions in Great Britain and Ireland, and to determine whether it was expedient to make any alteration in the provisions of those acts.

The SPEAKER having put the question,

Mr. HUME said the right hon. gentleman had stated that the committee of last year was appointed with no hostile view towards joint stock banks, and he was not disposed to say it was; but he believed the joint stock banks entertained a different opinion. He would set out by declaring it his conviction that no banking system could be perfectly safe unless founded on the principle that bank-notes should be changeable for gold on demand. Unfortunately, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, in granting the last bank charter, consented to the introduction of a clause in which that essential principle was departed from. His proposition was not to open the question of the bank charter, but only to inquire, with a view to ascertain what had been the discretion exercised by the bank of England. (Hear.) The reduction of the rate of interest by the bank of England had been the cause of much of the evil of which we had to complain. The reduction of the rate of interest and the amount of surplus money possessed by the bank had increased speculation. Let any one draw his conclusion from the results of the system in France, as compared with the results of the system in this country—let him make that comparison, and reconcile his mind to our system if he could. He would have them ask themselves how it was that a wealthy country like England should be in a tenfold degree subject to these violent changes, while France, while Holland, while every other country, except America, remained undisturbed; and America had followed in a degree the steps of England, in consequence of the facilities which existed of her getting money from this country. The bank began to exhibit their determination to restrict their issues by refusing heavy bills from America, which they did from the month of August. Discounts were subsequently refused, till commercial men found themselves unable to meet their liabilities and engagements. The bankers, finding themselves screwed up, refused to grant discounts, and this led to the general restriction which now existed. He, therefore, complained of the conduct of the Bank of England, and he would say that the House would not be acting wisely if it did not inquire into the facts to which he had referred. He believed it would be found that the present state of things

had arisen from an excess of currency, and not from any course that had been taken by joint stock or other banks. The amount of the circulation of the joint stock banks in June, 1835, was £10,500,000, say £11,000,000, in round numbers. What had been their increase during the period of the greatest excess of discounts by the bank of England? The greatest excess of the joint stock banks was £1,300,000; it never exceeded. This, too, happened when the excess on the part of the Bank of England was £7,000,000.—The evil had not been produced by joint stock banks but by the Bank of England. There had been a diminution in the bullion to the amount of two millions, and an increase of two millions in the circulation. The Bank of England had not one shilling of capital; it was all lent to the government. (Hear.) He could tell the right hon. gentleman that if he permitted the present system to go on, unless that system was changed, very considerable danger must follow, and they would have to interfere with the public credit. He intended to move as an amendment, that there be a general inquiry into the state of banking, and the causes for the changes in the circulation from December, 1833.

Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the amendment, which he deemed the more necessary, as the inquiry proposed by the motion amounted to nothing at all. He did not deny that joint stock banks had contributed materially to the present distress, but the part they bore in the production of it was nothing to that of the Bank of England.

Mr. ROBINSON objected to so large a subject as proposed by the amendment being submitted to the present committee. As a commercial man, he would express his opinion that the public had at the present crisis been materially indebted to the bank and the bank directors; that but for them the distress experienced would have been much aggravated.—He was at a loss to know how they could make the bank responsible for the natural effects of a metallic currency. He thought that from the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer we might get good, but that from the adoption of the hon gentleman's amendment nothing would arise but alarm and anxiety.

Mr. BARING was of opinion that it would be well to keep the workings of joint stock banks under some control, and to continue the inquiry relative to them; but he did not think that they should extend their interference to private banks, because they were of a limited circulation.

Mr. CLAY was decidedly of opinion, that if the inquiry was to lead to any useful end, it ought to be confined to the objects specified in the original motion.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that if the inquiry could be supposed to imply hostility to the joint stock banks, or if the motion could be construed to involve a charge of misconduct against the joint stock banks, he, for one, would vote against it. He thought that inquiry necessary, because it needs must be courted by all who sought the public confidence; and next, he supported the inquiry because it was supposed that the management of joint stock banks had led to the present state of mercantile and commercial affairs. So far from having been productive of distress, he was prepared to maintain that joint stock banks had tended very materially to mitigate it. It was true that one joint stock bank had stopped in England, and another in Ireland—it was also true that private banks had suspended their payments, and amongst the rest an old established banking firm in the city of Carlisle. From the stoppages of joint stock banks in England no loss to the public had been sustained, and he was sure would not follow the suspension of a similar establishment in Ireland. The joint stock banks, by means of discount which they afforded had filled up a channel which the public wanted, and which the Bank of England and other sources failed to supply. With respect to what had fallen from the hon. member for Yarmouth, he must say that it was most absurd, when the country was in a state of prosperity—when her manufactures had increased—when high prices were obtained for her commodities, to look out for, for to anticipate, any approaching calamity. It was then absurd to say, "Put about the helm, shorten sail, the country was too prosperous!" When Dr. Majendie dissected a living dog he nailed him to a board—(hear, and a laugh)—in the same manner were the directors of the Bank of England secured by the existing standard of value. The legislature had commanded them to look to gold—that was their fixed star, and by a kind of equivocating policy they were brought, not by any fault or error of their own, but by those of the system, into a sort of feverish strength, and yet, such being the fault of the system, the legislature refused to look it in the face. Look at the contrariety in point of situation of the two countries, England and Ireland. It was said that there was an union between those two countries. Here, however, the government had a national bank, that of England. In Ireland no national bank existed except for the sole purpose of monopoly, by which other banks were prevented from issuing their notes within fifty miles of the city of Dublin. The house could not be aware that in Ireland interest was allowed at 3½ per cent., while in England discounts were not to be effected at less than 5 per cent. Now, at the very time the rate of interest was lowered in Ireland at its bank, the joint stock banks discounted at 6 per cent. Bills from Lancashire, Yorkshire, and other manufacturing districts, came in, and while in the way of discount notes were received at one window, they were changed for gold at the next, and the consequence was, that aid was sought and obtained from the bank of England to the extent in gold of 1,000,000 at a time when she had only £4,000,000 in coffers. (Hear.) Thus was distress produced, and thus was a full inquiry into the system called for. The hon. member for Bridport had stated that it would be dangerous to the Bank of England. That doctrine was somewhat new, for he would ask what was the meaning of danger to the Bank of England but danger to the whole commercial interests of the country? Every assertion that inquiry was dangerous would only tend to increase apprehensions in the mind of the public.

Mr. P. THOMPSON commenced by observing, that his hon. friend (Mr. Gisborne) who had moved the previous question, whether he was an enemy or a friend to joint-stock banks, ought to consent to the inquiry. The joint-stock banks had obtained great credit by the manner in which they had borne up under the recent pressure in monetary matters, and he was sure that nothing but good could come from the further investigation of the subject. (Hear.) He did not believe that by legislation they could make indiscreet people wise, and, if the consequences affected themselves only, he would be ready to say let them alone. As, however, the ef-

fects operated greatly on the public in general, there was fair ground for the interference of the legislature, in order to take measures to check the evil as far as possible. With regard to the motion of the hon. member for Middlesex, he thought it too extensive in its nature to be carried out by any committee. He objected to it further because he conceived that the committee would undertake sufficient business if they confined themselves to joint stock banks. Would it be wise to create the excitement that would necessarily ensue from a solemn inquiry at the present time into the whole transactions of the Bank of England? Nothing could be more unadvisable. He concluded by hoping the house would agree with him in supporting the original motion, which would establish a limited but efficient mode of inquiry.

Sir R. PEEL said it was certainly of great importance to the commercial and banking interests of the country that parliament should at an early period of the session pronounce a decisive opinion whether or no it would propose any new restrictions on joint stock banks; and if parliament decided it would so interfere, it ought to make known with as little delay as possible what would be the nature of those restrictions. He was, therefore, unwilling to devolve on the committee more than was necessary for the object of inquiry; if the inquiry were to be carried out into every branch of banking affairs, into the minutiae of the currency question, they might go on *ad infinitum*. There were two propositions before the house; one was by the hon. member for Derbyshire, who was for making no inquiry at all. ("No," from Mr. Gisborne.) Well, perhaps not; but certainly the hon. member had gone upon the principle, that because parliament could not instruct the people how to conduct their business better than they could do so themselves, therefore, parliament ought not to interfere. Now, if that were a good principle, why not carry it out further? Why restrict the circulation of notes? Why have any restrictions whatever on banks? Why not allow 5s. or 1s. notes? (Hear.) The imposition of any restrictions showed that the legislature saw there was ground for its interference. Some hon. gentlemen had alluded to certain recent occurrences connected with banking affairs, in a tone of delicacy that he thought unnecessary. He would speak openly. Was there nothing in the conduct of the northern central and banking company, that justified inquiry? When such an establishment came to the bank and said, "Unless you advance us hundreds of thousands we shall be ruined"—could any man doubt that such was a very different case from a speculation in sugar or tobacco? (Hear.) When the hon. and learned gentleman talked of the dependance to be placed on the discretion of joint stock banks, and said if any one doubted that discretion he would vote against the committee, he (Sir R. Peel) would say, he doubted it. (Hear.) Look at the report of last year, and let any man say whether he could place implicit confidence in the sagacity of joint stock banks. It appeared that the managers of one of them stated that every year they had large dividends they had great profits; but though they had had debts to the amount of £20,000 or £30,000, they never took any account of them, and their shares were at a premium of 10 per cent. (Hear.) How did that state of things arise? By the power which parliament had conferred upon the parties. He would not say anything of the wisdom of that course, but having given such a power virtually or directly, legally or practically, they ought to inquire into the operation of it. (Hear.) While one hon. gentleman deprecated all inquiry, another wished to have an inquiry into everything, not including the affairs of the Bank of England itself. Now with regard to the conduct of the Bank of England, as far as its relations to the government were concerned, that had been recently the subject of two inquiries. He recollected sitting on a committee three years since, day after day, which was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the whole of the transactions of the Bank of England as far as they related to the government, and in consequence of that inquiry the bank charter was extended, and he apprehended that no man intended to propose to revise the bank charter. But they had a right to ascertain in what manner it would be affected by the subject of inquiry. If, in the course of investigation, it should be stated that the Bank of England, and not the joint stock banks, had caused certain evils, then it would be difficult for the Bank of England to resist any further inquiry as to the truth of that statement. Although he must contend that every relation of the Bank of England with joint stock banks must be as far as necessity required intruded upon, he should vote for the original motion, dissenting as he did from both amendments. The hon. and learned member for Kilkenny re-opened the whole question, but the bill of 1819 had been so often discussed, that he should decline entering upon it on this occasion. With regard to the evils of the bill of 1819, he never denied the extent of individual distress occasioned by it, and he had never contemplated that distress without regretting the result that ensued; but he thought the system which rendered that bill necessary, and not the bill itself, ought to be made responsible for those evils. He did not believe any measure was ever proposed which was so conducive to the comfort of the labouring classes as that which compelled those who employed them to pay them their wages according to a certain fixed standard. (Hear.)

Mr. FRASE was satisfied with limiting the inquiry to the original object of the committee, and did not think it necessary to extend it as proposed by the hon. member for Middlesex.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER replied.—He saw no reason to alter the opinion which he had already expressed to the house on the subject. He deprecated any inquiry at present with respect to the Bank of England, except as to its connection with joint stock banks. He confessed that he thought the Bank of England had not been fairly and justly dealt with by some hon. members. Among other charges it had been said that the Bank of England had done wrong in giving assistance, at a time of great emergency, to the Northern and Central Banking Company. But what would have been said if the Bank of England had not given that assistance? (Cheers.) Would it not have been said that the Bank of England had been induced by a mean jealousy to take the first opportunity of crushing a rival, and of compelling parliament to look into the whole question of joint stock banks. (Hear.) Justice ought at least to be done to the Bank of England, and to the principles on which they had uniformly acted. The right hon. gentleman expressed his regret that his honourable and learned friend the member for Coventry (Mr. Williams), should, in the course of his speech, have made use of observations

which were liable to great misconstruction out of doors. His hon. friend had declared that the Bank of England had really only 2s. 6d. in the pound to meet their engagements; but in stating this he had adverted to the amount of bullion in the coffers of the bank only. Now he had heard a kind of taunt thrown out, that every person who should vote for the original motion did so upon the supposition that there was a distrust of joint stock banks; but he for one certainly did not vote upon that principle. He wished merely to see whether the law required amendment; and if hon. gentlemen meant to ask him whether he placed implicit faith in the directors, &c., of joint stock banks, that was a confession of so unbounded a character that he was not inclined to make it. He held that it was not necessary to inquire into the concerns of the Bank of England, because there had been an inquiry lately into that subject.—The house divided, when there were found—

For the original motion..... 121
Against it..... 42
Majority..... 79
The committee was then appointed.

The Newfoundland

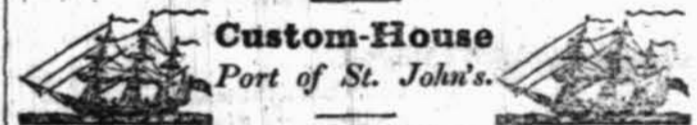
ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) May 4, 1837.

We have had no arrivals from Great Britain or Ireland this week. Since Saturday, the weather has been very stormy, and would be severely felt by vessels approaching the land—of which a great number are expected from various quarters. Those from Foreign Europe, with Provisions, are now very anxiously looked for, as the stock in our Market has not been reduced to so low an ebb, in any corresponding season, for many years past.

The Returning Officer has engaged Mr. Patrick Kilty's House in Water-Street, nearly opposite Beck's Cove, for the purposes of the Election, which will be opened at 10 o'clock on Monday next. The Hustings, which are already erected, will immediately adjoin the polling room.

AMATEUR THEATRE.—This fashionable place of amusement will, to-morrow evening, close for the season with that deservedly favorite Melo Drama "Rob Roy." It was performed on Tuesday evening, to a bumper-house, amidst the loudest demonstrations of applause, and was very kindly announced for repetition in order to afford numbers of persons who could not then possibly procure admittance, an opportunity of enjoying a rich treat, of which they would otherwise be deprived.

Shipping Intelligence.



Custom-House
Port of St. John's.

VESSELS (ENTERED.)

May 1.—Brig Bermudiana, Newbold, Porto Rico; 50 bls sugar, 90 casks molasses.
Schooner Alexander, Keating, Guysborough; 50 sheep
19 head cattle, 60 bls beef, &c.

VESSELS (LOADING.)

April 27.—Leader, Granger, Demerara.
Palmetto, Spencer, Grenada.
Ben, Forest, Boston.
May 1.—Clondolin, Tynes, Barbados.
2.—Mermaid, M'Clure, West Indies.
Madonna, Smith, Portugal.
3.—Charles, Hutchings, Cadiz.

VESSELS (CLEARED.)

April 27.—Schooner Emma, Silly, Demerara; 1300 qtls fish.
Brig Euphemia, M'Gaw, Quebec; 50 puns molasses.
28.—Brig Borealis, Birnie, Demerara; 2400 qtls fish.
Brig Caledonia, Greig, Figueira; 2000 qtls fish.
29.—Brig George IV., Wakeham, Oporto; 2000 qtls fish.
Schooner Collector, Whelan, Halifax; 400 coils cordage.
Schooner President, Odell, Halifax; 1000 qtls fish.
Schooner Reform, Knight, Madeira and Tenerife; 1600 qtls fish.
Schooner Mary, Wills, Figueira; 900 qtls fish.
May 1.—Brig Salima, Hayes, Barbados; 1700 qtls fish
2.—Brig Paget, Brophy, St. Vincent; 1200 qtls fish,
20 bls pork, and sundries.
Schooner Ranger, Morris, Cape Breton; ballast.

Amateur Theatre.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor.

(FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.)

(The last for this Season.)

On TO-MORROW EVENING,

WILL BE REPEATED,
That celebrated and much-admired Melo-drama

Rob Roy,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Entertaining Songs.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. PERCHARD & BOAG'S.—Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.

Doors to be open at half-past 6; performance to commence at 7 precisely.

May 4.

A few Tons of UPLAND

HAY,

For Sale by NICHOLAS CROKE.

May 4.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,
BY

JAMES CLIFT,

- 10 Tierces India Beef
- 10 Ditto ditto Pork
- 10 Coils Cordage
- 50 Bales Tobacco
- 10 Bags Coffee
- 6 Chests Bohea Tea
- 250 Dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs
- A quantity Chairs, Tables, and other Furniture
- 1 Dresser, and some new Sashes and Frames, 10 by 12.
- 1 Regent Stove, Oven and Boiler, complete. May 4.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At 11 o'clock,
In the Forenoon,

**THE GOOD SCHOONER
MARIA,**

Lying at the Subscribers' Wharf—Burthen per Register 91 51-94 tons, and will carry about 1800 Quintals Fish. The MARIA has lately returned from the Seal Fishery with a good trip, and for both which, and the Labrador Cod Fishery, she is well adapted. ROBINSON, BROOKING, GARLAND & Co. May 4.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday,) at 11 o'clock,

AT THE SHOP OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

- 100 Pair Fine Assorted Shoes
- 20 Pair Gentlemen's Slippers
- 24 Pair ditto Clogs
- 12 Dozen Southwesters
- 6 Do. Chip Hats
- 6 Do. Ladies' Work Boxes
- 6 Do. Looking Glasses
- 10 Gross Boxes Lucifer Matches
- 12 Dozen assorted Dolls
- 3 Dozen Umbrellas
- 2 Dozen Baskets
- 6 Dozen Academical Speakers
- Spelling, and other useful BOOKS
- 2 Dozen Saws
- 2 Dozen assorted Saucepans
- 20 Boxes Cigars, and sundry other articles.

WM. TAYLOR.

May 4.

Postponed Sale.

On THURSDAY next,

At 12 o'clock,

Instead of To-Morrow, as previously Advertised,

AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF

DR. SHEA,

King's Road,

**THE REMAINDER OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**

CONSISTING OF

- Pianoforte and Music Stool
- 1 Set Mahogany Dining Tables
- 1 Pair Card Ditto
- 1 Pembroke Table
- 1 Sofa, 2 Brussels Carpets & Rugs
- 1 Floor Cloth, 1 Easy Chair
- Fender and Fire Irons
- 1 Mahogany four post Bedstead and Palliass
- Moreen Hangings
- 1 Set Window Curtains to match
- 1 Mahogany Chest Drawers
- 1 Looking Glass
- 1 Washhand Stand, 1 Dressing Table
- Silver Table, Dessert, Tea & Salt Spoons
- Silver Mustard Pot & Spoon
- 1 Register Stove, Kitchen Range
- Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

J. CLIFT, Auctioneer.

May 4.

Desirable TAVERN & PROPERTY.

FOR SALE

At Portugal Cove,

On WEDNESDAY,

The 10th day of May next, At 12 o'clock,
WILL BE SOLD,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

At the Commercial Rooms

AT St. JOHN'S,

THE fee-simple of that desirable PREMISES at Portugal Cove, the Property of the late Mr. GEORGE GOFF, together with about 4 Acres of cleared LAND adjacent.—Further particulars will be made known on application to the subscriber.

By order of the Mortgage Trustee,
J. BOYD,
Broker.

April 20.

Sale by Auction.

FOR SALE.

UNDER a Decree of Appraisalment and Sale of the Court of Vice Admiralty, for Payment of Bottomry Bond—

On WEDNESDAY next,

The 10th instant, at Noon,

AT THE WHARF OF

James Clift, Esq.,



THE BRITISH-BUILT BRIG

Elizabeth,

Of the Burthen of 133 4-94 Tons. She is substantially built; will carry a large Cargo for her Tonnage, and is a desirable Vessel for the purposes of this Trade.

CHRISTOPHER AYRE,

Marshal.

May 4.

FOR SALE,

THE

Schooner Emma;

Will Sail about the 10th Instant.

Can accommodate a few PAS-

SENGERS.—Apply to

May 4.

JOHN CUSACK.

Notices.

To be Ruffled for

AT

Messrs. PERCHARD & BOAG'S

AS SOON AS THE LIST IS FILLED UP—

(55 Tickets at 20s. each:)

A Box containing the following Articles of the best quality, VIZ.

- 1 Dozen Silver Table Spoons
- 1 Ditto ditto Forks
- 1 Ditto ditto Dessert Spoons
- 1 Ditto ditto ditto Forks
- 1 Gravy Spoon
- 1 Dozen balanced, Ivory handled, Dinner Knives and Forks
- 1 Dozen ditto ditto Dessert ditto ditto
- 1 Pair Dinner Carvers to match
- 1 Pair Poultry ditto ditto

The Box is of oak, with patent lock, and distinct partitions for the different Articles.

April 27.

COMMISSARIAT,

Newfoundland, 20th April, 1837.

TENDERS in Triplicate will be received by the Deputy-Commissary-General on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May next, until One o'Clock, P. M., from Persons willing to enter into a Contract agreeably to certain conditions which may be seen at this Office, for Supplying

FRESH BEEF,

for the use of His Majesty's Troops and others in this Island, for 12 months, from the 1st August 1837, to the 31st July, 1838, at five days issue per week.

The Tenders must specify the price per pound in sterling, in figures and in words at length, and to be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons (such as may be approved of by the Senior Commissariat Officer) engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the Penal sum of £800 for the fulfilment of the Contract.

Payment will be made at this office monthly in British Silver, or in Dollars at 4s. 4d., with a reservation of a power on the part of this department to pay in Bills at 30 days sight at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. sterling due on the Contract.

On Sale

BY

HUNTERS & Co.

- 200 Barrels Irish Pork
- 150 Ditto Hamburg ditto
- 100 Ditto superfine Flour
- 100 Firkins Irish Butter
- 150 Ditto Hamburg ditto
- 1000 Barrels best Seed Potatoes (Cork crops)
- 50 Puncheons Rum
- 60 Ditto Molasses
- 100 Kegs Paint—white, black, green, sky blue, yellow, and red.

ALSO,

- 20 Hogsheads Sugar
- 100 Barrels ditto
- 10 Pipes
- 10 Hhds. and } Vidonia Wines.
- 20 Qr.-casks }

An excellent assortment of

Manufactured Goods.

Lately imported from London, the greater part of which are now ready for inspection.

ALSO,

- 10 Hhds. Halifax PORTER,
- 25 Dozen London BROWN STOUT, in Cases 2½ and 3 dozen each—highly recommended.

April 13.

On Sale.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

For such number of years as may be agreed on, THAT BLOCK of HOUSES in Duckworth-street, immediately to the west of the Dwelling-house of J. FERGUS, Esq., consisting of Eight Tenements, together with a Lot of good BUILDING LAND in the rear;—there is a constant run of Water at the Eastern boundary.

Also,

A HOUSE, COOPERS' SHOP, and eligible BUILDING LAND, at present occupied by JOHN BROPHY, having about 136 feet front on the Lane leading North from the rear of the House lately occupied by T. WILLIAMS, Esq.—This Property holds out good encouragement for an Investment, and may be viewed, and other particulars known, on application to

JAMES CLIFT.

N. B.—If not Sold by the 15th Instant, it will be put up at Auction on that day.

May 4.

BY

Matthew Stewart & Co.

(On the Premises lately occupied by STEWART & CHEETHAM)

105 HOGSHEADS Halifax and Pictou PORTER and ALE

- 10 Barrels BEEF
- 300 Barrels good Seed POTATOES
- 200 Bushels ditto ditto OATS
- 120 Tons SCANTLING and BALK
- 30 M. 1½ and 3-inch Spruce PLANK
- 80 M. SHINGLES
- SPARS, Hardwood BALK and PLANK.

May 4.

By the Subscriber,

AT HIS

Grocery, Wine, & Spirit Stores,

King's Road,

20 Qr.-CHESTS Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Twankey, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea

TEAS,

- Irish and Halifax Porter
- Brandy, Rum, Gin
- Port, Red, and White Wine
- Soap, Candles
- Pork, Butter
- Oatmeal, Pearl Barley
- Loaf Sugar, Brown Sugar
- Coffee, Chocolate
- Peas, Rice, Spices
- Honey, Raisins
- Window Glass, Whiting
- Glazed Hats
- Earthenware, Glassware
- A large assortment of Combs
- Leaf and Negrohead Tobacco
- Pipes, Snuff
- Starch, Blue
- And a variety of other Articles, all of the best quality and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY.

April 27.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE

BY

JOHN BALLE, JR.

- Herring and Cast Nets
- Lines, Twines, Fish Hooks
- Swanskins, Blankets, Serges - No. and Flat Canvass
- Gentlemen's Superfine Stuff Hats
- Red, Yellow, and Brown Ochre
- Green and Stone colour Paint
- A few small Packages assorted Shoes
- Nails, &c. &c.

April 27.

Swallow from BRAZIL.

HER CARGO CONSISTING OF

- 73 Barrels } each about 2 cwt. of White Sugar
- 256 Bags }
- 62 Barrels Brown Ditto
- 25 Pipes Rum
- 78 Casks Molasses

Is now landing and for Sale by

NEWMAN & Co.

April 27.

Barque Manchester from LIVERPOOL.

T. & J. Brocklebank,

OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the Manchester, for Fish in September next, VIZ:

130 BAGS Bread

- 500 Barrels Superfine Copenhagen Flour
- 200 Bls. Prime Mess Pork
- 100 Ditto ditto ditto Beef
- 200 Firkins first Quality Butter
- 175 Chests Tea
- 200 Bags Shot
- 80 Quarter Barrels Gunpowder
- 50 Boxes Soap, in Boxes of 2 cwt. each
- 5 Hhds. Brandy
- 50 Boxes Candles
- 21 Barrels Sugar

April 6.

On Sale

NOW LANDING.

From the WEST INDIES—

Rum, Sugar and Molasses;

And from Hamburg—

Flour, Pork, Butter, Beef and Bread.

IN STORE—

Carolina RICE, Leaf TOBACCO, States FLOUR, TAR, &c. &c.

On Sale for Fish Payment,

BY

J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

April 20.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND FOR SALE

BY

Lawrence O'Brien,

- 250 Barrels prime Hamburg and Irish Pork
- 300 Ditto Superfine and Fine Flour
- 150 Firkins Hamburg and Irish Butter
- Bread, good common and fine
- 100 Kegs Paint, White, Black and Green
- 8 Hhds. Linseed Oil, boiled and raw
- 100 Bags assorted Nails
- 20 Tons assorted Iron, and Iron Hoops
- 100 Coils Cordage from 1-2 to 6-Inch, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Marline and Hawseline
- 90 Pieces Canvass, best East Coker double thread from No. 1 to 7

- Bohea and Congou Teas, in Chests
- Boots and Shoes, in Casks
- Window Glass in boxes, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, and 12 by 14
- Boiling and Bake Pots, from 1-2 to 10 galls.
- London Mould and Dipped Candles
- Ditto Wax Candles, 2s. per pound
- Earthenware in Crates
- Coopers Rushes, Chalk
- A large assortment of Hardware and

Manufactured Goods;

A few cases Sparkling

CHAMPAGNE.

April 20.

JUST LANDED

AND FOR SALE, BY

JOHN CUSACK.

106 Chests Congo and Hyson-Skin

TEAS,

Per Providentia from London;

ALSO,

Per Leander, from Cork,

- 50 Firkins prime BUTTER,
- 50 Hides Rounded SOLE LEATHER.

Fish taken in payment.

April 13.—6

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig SOPHIA,

CONSISTING OF

- 94 Puncheons best Porto Rico MOLASSES
- 100 Boxes fine SUGAR
- 6 Barrels HONEY.

April 13.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS RECEIVED,

Per EMMA and PICTOU from Waterford,

- 25 Tons Seed Potatoes, cheap from the vessel
- 171 Tierces
- 6 Hhds. } Porter and XX Ale
- 40 Half-Tierces }
- 2 Puns. best Cork Whiskey
- 50 Barrels and 50 Half-barrels Mess Pork
- 4 Hhds. Bacon and Hams
- 14 Ditto containing 300 bushels Seed Oats
- 90 Hides Dublin Sole Leather
- 2 Bales Basils & Calf Skins
- 2 Ditto Spun Hemp
- 20 Boxes Tobacco Pipes
- 20 Feather Beds

Ex the REFORM from London,

- 24 Dozen Kip & Calf Skins
- 8 Hogsheads Cognac Brandy
- 4 Ditto Geneva
- 2 Ditto Linseed Oil

ALSO, ON HAND,

- 20 Chests Hyson Skin & Bohea Teas
- 30 Dozen Shoe Brushes
- Shore Fish taken in Payment.

For Charter.

THE BRIG

EMMA,

WM. FLINN, MASTER;

109 Tons Register, will stow about 1900 qtls. fish in Bulk.

JOHN CUSACK.

April 6.



Poets Corner

MY NATIVE PLACE.

BY RICHARD HOWITT.

Oh! what a joy it was to me
To go unto my native place;
Where many were most dear to see,
So see and to embrace:—

The kind old mother—she who long
Would anxiously my coming wait,
With patience and affection strong,
Beside the garden gate;

My father, with that aspect bland,
Where less appeared of loving zeal;
Yet, in whose cordial grasp of hand
Was felt how he could feel;

And brothers, sisters, not a few,
Who hailed me, half-way ushered in,
The elder with a tender view,
The youngsters with a merry din.

And then through those old fields to pass,
Where in our childhood we had played;
Flowers gathering in the sunny grass,
Or sporting in the shade.

Oh! then it was a joy to me
To go unto my native place,
Where many were most dear to see,
To see and to embrace.

Now, after many years, I go,
A grave and thoughtful man,
Many to meet, and few to know,
Slow pacing where we ran.

Little I find to love or praise,
In haunts that were most dear:
But wander, in a thoughtful maze,
And nothing see nor hear.

The present is not—in the past
Labours the mind, as in a dream;
And dimness from the heart is cast,
On field, and cot, and stream.

My native home, where it is found,
The stranger in it dwells;
And there is sorrow in the sound
Of those old village bells.

THE HAWKS OF HAWK-HOLLOW.—This is an American tale in three volumes, by Dr. Bird, the author of several other works of a similar description, which have attained considerable celebrity in the United States. The scene of the present story is laid in the woods of Pennsylvania, and the period is towards the close of the war of American Independence. The plot is ingenious, and the incidents are novel and striking. An English settler, named Gilbert, is the father of six daring boys, who, scorning all restraint, roam the woods and consort with savages and out-cast hunters. In the course of this wild career, they rescue a wounded officer, named Falconer, from a body of Indians, who are about to torture him to death, and after losing one of their number in the skirmish, the remaining Gilberts convey the wounded man to the residence of their father, where he is carefully tended and cured. He repays this preservation of his life and this kind hospitality, by seducing the only daughter of his host, and then flying from the scene of his base ingratitude. The girl dies broken-hearted,—her mother follows her to an untimely grave, and old Gilbert, reduced in fortune and in spirit, departs to Jamaica, whither he had previously sent his youngest son. This boy, grown up to man's estate, re-appears as a painter in Pennsylvania, and finds that his father's estate had passed into the possession of Colonel Falconer, the very man who had inflicted such a deadly injury on the family. He finds, too, that all his brothers had perished in battle or on the gallows, save the eldest, Oran Gilbert, who is the desperate Captain of a band of refugees, bent on avenging the wrongs of his family. Here then commences scenes of wild adventure; some of which are certainly over-charged, but all are interesting. There is, perhaps, too much of sanguinary murders and of ruffianly duelling in this work; but the characters are well drawn, and there is a vigour and freshness about the whole production which cannot fail to please. We extract the following characteristic narrative, premising that it relates to the youthful days of that Oran Gilbert whose subsequent bold career as an outlaw forms a prominent feature of the work:

THE YOUNG BRAVO.—ADVENTURES OF AN OUTLAW.

Catherine related with what surprise the good Elsie one autumn evening (while Mr. Gilbert was yet in England with his family) beheld the adventurous Oran in ragged attire, and with a bundle at his back, come trudging up to the Travellers' Rest, looking as bold and resolute, and to use her own whimsical illustrations, as a soldier marching up to the mouth of an empty cannon, or a militia-man returning from a campaign without battles: and she even mimicked, with voice, gesture and looks, the appearance and bearing of the two friends, in the dialogue that followed, as soon as the truant

was recognised by the widow. "Heaven bless us!" cried Elsie, with up-lifted hands, "is that you, Oran Gilbert?" Thus her story went on. "What a foolish question muttered the hero of the two lustres and a half, who had never affected much of the dulcet submission of a child to any one, either in word or action; "what a foolish question for you, goody Elsie! here I am in Pennsylvania, and hungry, I reckon!" and with that, without waiting for an invitation, he plumped himself down at the table, already set out for the widow's evening meal, and straight way fell to work with a zeal and industry that shewed he had not mistaken the condition of his appetite. The widow regarded him with undiminished astonishment, crying out, for she feared lest some dreadful accident, by shipwreck or otherwise, had destroyed the rest—"But your father and brothers, Oran: where are they?" "In Bristol," mumbled the boy, scowling at her over a bone, but still making the most of it; "in Bristol—that is the big English Bristol, and not our Pennsylvania town, down the river." "In Bristol!" echoed Elsie Bell; "and what are you doing here without them?" "Why, eating my supper, don't you see?" replied the juvenile. "And how did you get here?" demanded Elsie. "I came in a big ship to Philadelphia," replied the boy, scarce intermitting his agreeable employment for a moment, "and then, to be sure, I footed it." "You have run away from your father Oran," said Elsie. "Yes, I have," said the boy, grumly; "let me eat my supper, and I'll tell you all about it." The widow held her peace for a while, until the lad had satisfied his ravenous appetite; and then, assuming a friendly and coaxing air, for well knew nothing else would have any effect on that singular young reprobate, she drew from him a confession of his whole adventure, and the causes that led to it. "Yes," the urchin went on, "he sent me to school, and Hy too; for he has been a sort of crazy man ever since he came to his money. Well, the boys at school called me an Indian papoose, and I thumped 'em: and the man that was master he thumped me, and Hy also; for Hy came to help me. So, when school was out, I took Hyland along; and we went to a corner, and got a great heap of stones; and when the master came out we pelted him!" "You did?" cried Elsie, in alarm. "I hit him one polt on the shin," said Oran, warming with the recollection; "I hit him one polt—it was what I call a sogdologer—that made him dance like a ducked cat; and just as he stooped down to scratch it, we blazed away again, me and Hy; and if you ever heard two hailstones rattle on a well-bucket, you may tell how his head sounded, I reckon." "But your father, Oran?" said Elsie; "you have not told me what made you leave your father." "Father chose to take the master's part," said Oran, sulkily; "he said as how I must learn to be a gentleman now I was in England, and never behave like a young savage no more, because I was never more to come home, meaning to Pennsylvania; and so I must go back to the master, and be thumped again; for nobody could be a gentleman, without having it thumped into him. Well, goody, you see, I couldn't stand that! I was not going to a school to be called papoose, and trounced too; and I was mighty sick of England, which is just like a big garden—you can't turn out of the road without treading on somebody's strawberry-patch, and having 'em holla after you with dogs, and men, and such things; and I got into a great pickle once, for killing a thumping big rabbit that I saw in a stubble; they called it a hare; I killed it with a stone; they made father pay money about it. Well, I made up my mind to come home, without making any more words about it; so I went down to the river among the docks, and there I saw a ship that was going to sail to Philadelphia next day. I told Hy about it, and he agreed we should go over. I went to the Captain, and I said, 'Captain I want to go to Philadelphia,' but he called me hard names, and swore at me—there was no getting any thing out of him. I looked about, and saw them putting boxes, and barrels, and baskets, and all sorts of things into the big hole below. I went ashore, and laid out the shilling father gave me to go back to school, in gingerbread. But Hy's heart failed him; I never thought he would come to much, he's too much of a coward; he began to cry, and said he would go home to father: I gave him a thumping for being such a fool; but that only made him cry harder; so I gave him half my gingerbread, and told him to go, letting him know, if he told on me, I would give him another banging. Then I clomb into the ship again, and slipped into the hole among the boxes; but before I went down, I looked back to Hy, and there he was on the wharf, eating his gingerbread and crying. I shook my fist at him, as much as to say, 'If you tell, mind you!' and then I went below, and after a while they fastened me up. It was as dark down there as the dieken," said Oran, in reply to the piteous ejaculations of the widow, "but there was plenty of rats—I tell you what, they scared me. They stole my gingerbread; and whenever I got to nodding, they seized me by the nose and fingers, and I thought I should have been nibbled up, like an ear of corn; but I knew I must stand 'em as long as I could, or it would be all up with me. Well, after awhile they came to a place, I don't know where it was; but there was a great clatter on the deck, and swearing and trampling, and they opened the trap-doors, as I saw by the great flash of light; then there was a heap of voices, and father's among them, and Hyland's too. The great villain Hy was stelling on me, for all I gave him half the gingerbread. When I catch him, I'll pay him up, I will, Goody, if I wait till ten years." And here the young scape-gallows, as he revolved the treachery of his

fellow-truant, clenched his fist, and looked as fierce and savage as a young bantam in his first fit of valour. "Then," continued this hopeful junior to the astonished widow, "there was father, saying his son Oran was hid in the ship, and he would have him out, or bring the captain to the gallows for kidnapping him, meaning me; and there was Hy, the villain, telling him how I was to hide among the boxes; and there was the Captain and the other folks, swearing the father was crazy, and ought to stay at home; though, to make him easy, they had opened the traps, or the hatches, as they call them, and he might see for himself. Then father came down, and bawled out after me, and so did Hy; and Hy said if I would come out, father would not send me to the grammar-school, to be thumped no more; but he said nothing about father sending me back to Pennsylvania, no, not so much as a word; I was not to be caught by any such talking; so I laid snug and as mum as a rabbit. Then father took on as though I was dead, squeezed to pieces among the boxes, because I would not answer him—as if I was such a fool. Then he wanted the Captain to take out the boxes, and the Captain would not; then he went after constables; and when he was gone they clapped down the hatches and sailed away with all their might, and I never heard any thing more of father." "Poor fellow," said Elsie, her sympathy for the anticipated sufferings of her young protegee driving from her mind all disapprobation of the hard-hearted perverseness that caused them, "did they keep you long in that dismal, dreadful place?" "You may say so," replied the boy; "they kept me down there till I was more tired of it than I had been of the grammar-school. I don't know how long it was, but I was mighty tired of it. Dickins, Goody, but I was dry! I was in such a hurry to get down, that I forgot I should want water as well as gingerbread; I eat up all my gingerbread, but I was as dry as ever. Goody, you don't know what it is to be dry! I was always thinking and dreaming of springs, and wells, and pumps, and the big Delaware there, and even the ditches and gutters. But I held out as well as I could till I thought we were clear of that hateful old England; and then I holloed out to 'em to let me out; but they did not hear me at all. There was a power of big baskets, that were rolled all about me; for you must know, a ship never holds still a minute at a time, but is always pitching and tumbling, now up, and now down, like a cart in a corn field, so the baskets rolled all over me; I thought they would have squeezed the life out of me, and I could not get out from among them. So there I pulled and holloed till I was tired of it, or fell asleep; but no good came of it. I tell you what, Goody, I would have taken a thumping for a drink of water, but there was no coming at it, I bawled out—'Water! water!—and fire! fire!' but it was no good, nobody heard me, and it set me to crying, to think what a hard time I had of it. Well, I reckon!—I was scraping about among the baskets, and some gave way, they were so rotten. I scraped among the willow twigs, and got my hand among the straw, without so much as thinking what I was about, when, all of a sudden, I found I had hold of a glass bottle. 'Oh!' said I; it was a great long-necked thing, with wax over the cork. I did not mind that; I knocked the neck against the basket, and, good dickins! such a fizzing and spluttering as it made! It foamed all over my face, and some fell on my lips, and it tasted good, like cider—you may be sure I drained it." "It was wine!" cried Elsie. "I reckon," said the juvenile; "and I reckon it made my head sing, too!" he exclaimed, smacking his lips over the grateful recollections; "such stuff as that I never tasted before. It made me feel good, all comical and merry, and ticklish like—I don't know how, but all as if I was rolling up hill and down hill, buzzy-buzzy, sleek, and grand! Then I seemed as if I was dreaming—but such merry dreams, and talking, and roaring, and laughing; and then some of them opened the traps, and dragged me out; and then I had a tussle with some of them, for I felt big enough to fight them all; and then somehow I fell fast asleep.

"When I came to, the Captain said I was drunk, and he beat me; it was worse than the grammar-man. First, he thumped me for stealing into the ship, and then for putting him to a bother, and then for drinking his cider, or champagne, as he called it." "He beat you, the villain!" cried Elsie; "and you the son of Thomas Gilbert!" "He did," said the boy, with edifying coldness; "he treated me like a dog, and he thumped me every day. I suppose the grammar-man could not have been harder on me than the Captain of that big ship—they call her the Prince of Whales, for, you must know, a whale is a very big fish; but I could never get a peep at one. Goody, I never was so mauled in my life. If I crawled about the quarter deck, as they call it, (because that's a place where the ship boys never get any quarter) why the Captain cuffed me off; and it was pretty much the same with the mates, for they cuffed too; and every now and then some one or other beat me with a rope's end, because I would not go up the ropes, or do anything else to make myself useful. I never did believe a Christian man's son could be treated so; but that's the way they treat boys on board a ship, only that the regular ship boys were not handled so hard; they all beat me, Captain, sailors, and all; the cook boxed my ears when I went to the caboose; and if I hid on the fore-castle, as they call it, the sailors run me up a rope, and plumped me into the sea; and even the ship boys tried their hands at me; but I reckon they got as much as they gave; they all beat me but Jackey Jones, an old fellow that had but one eye; and if

it had not been for him, I believe they would have killed, or starved, or drowned me among them. One night he was washed overboard; and after that I was beat worse than ever. It was a great storm, Goody; I reckon you don't know what a storm is ashore, even when the trees are snapping; I tell you what, the sea was boiling up, just like a big pot, and the ship danced about just like an apple-dumpling; all the difference was, that the water was not hot. They were all big cowards, for all they had been so big with me; and down they went on their knees, crying and praying like methodist preachers; the Captain was white all over the mouth, the chief mate got drunk, and big George, a sailor that used to be hard on me, asked my pardon for treating me so badly. I told him we should have a reckoning about that some other time, and that night he was washed overboard, along with Jackey Jones, and we saw them no more. I tell you what, Goody, it was the happiest time I had aboard that ship; for I supposed it would sink and drown 'em all, which was a great satisfaction for me to think on. However, it cleared up again next day; and if we had not soon reached Philadelphia, I don't know what would have become of me, for they were all worse than ever, especially the Captain."—"And that wretch," cried Elsie, "did no one punish him for his cruel and barbarous oppression of a poor friendless boy?"—"You shall hear," replied the urchin, with a grin that might have adorned the visage of an Indian coming out of battle with a sack full of scalps; "he was for fastening me up when we came to the wharf at Philadelphia, to see his merchant, and learn what was to be done with me; but I sneaked away when he was gone, and hid among some barrels till he came back. Then I watched him out of the ship again, and ran to a corner, where there was a bundle of green hoop-poles, at a cooper's shop; well, Goody, I took one of the hoop-poles, and when he passed by, down it went, and down went the Captain too, like a butchered ox, with a great yell, like a school-boy, that brought the people up; however, I gave him two more, for for as long as I had time, and then I had to scurry for it."—"Good heavens!" cried Elsie, "perhaps you killed him?"—"Well, if I didn't, I'm sure it was all the fault of the people that ran up so fast, so that I had not time. As for the rest of them, if I ever catch any of them up here among the hills, you may reckon what will come of it." And as he spoke, he raised his eyes to an old musket, hanging on the wall, and nodded his head significantly.

GOLDSMITH'S SIMPLICITY OF MANNERS.—While at Barton, where his society was often sought, as the writer learns from one of the party, who entertains great regard for his memory, his manners were always playful, and amusing, taking the lead in prompting any scheme of innocent mirth, and usually prefacing the invitation by "Come, now, and let us play the fool a little." At cards which was commonly a round game, and stake small, he was always the most noisy, affected great eagerness to win, and teased his opponents of the gentler sex with continual jest and banter on their want of spirit in not risking the hazards of the game. But one of his most favourite enjoyments was to romp with children, when he threw off all reserve, and seemed one of the most joyous of the group. "His simplicity of manners," continued my informant, "made him occasionally the object of tricks of the jocular kind to other visitors of the house. Being at all times gay in dress, he made his appearance at the breakfast table in a smart black coat, with an expensive pair of ruffles; the coat some one contrived soil, and it was sent to be cleaned; but, either by accident, or, probably, design, the day after it came home the sleeves became daubed with paint, which was not discovered until the ruffles also, to his great mortification, were irretrievably disfigured. He always wore a wig, a peculiarity which those who judge of his appearance only from the fine poetical head by Reynolds, would not suspect; and, on one occasion, some person contrived seriously to injure this important adjunct to dress. It was the only one he had in the country, and the misfortune seemed irreparable, until the services of Mr. Bunbury's valet were called in, who, however, performed his functions so indifferently, that poor Goldsmith's appearance became the signal for a general smile. On another occasion, some difference of opinion having risen with Lord Harrington respecting the depth of a pond, the poet remarked that it was not so deep but that, if any thing valuable was to be found at the bottom, he would not hesitate to pick it up. His lordship, after some banter, threw in a guinea; Goldsmith, not to be outdone in this kind of bravado, in attempting to fulfill his promise without getting wet, accidentally fell in, to the amusement of all present, but persevered, brought out the money, and kept it, remarking that he had abundant objects on whom to bestow any further proofs of his lordship's whim or bounty."—*Prior's Life of Goldsmith.*

The Lords of the Treasury have directed Sir John Hill to proceed direct to Scotland and take such steps as may appear necessary in the urgency of the case, for the immediate supply of seed-corn and potatoes; officers and commanders of the revenue cruisers, and of the coast guard, are to afford him every aid and assistance.