



William Richard Shee
Printed and Published
Duckworth Street
S. John's

Newfoundland

No. 513.

THURSDAY May 25, 1837.

Sixpence.

Conception-Bay Packets.



NORA CREINA

PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR AND PORTUGAL-COVE.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from CARBONEAR on the mornings of *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*, positively at 9 o'clock and the Packet-man will leave St. John's on the mornings of *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday*, at 9 o'clock, in order that the boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock, on each of those days.

TERMS.

Ladies and Gentlemen.....7s. 6d.
 Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
 Single Letters.....0s. 6d.
 Double ditto.....1s. 0d.
 And Packages in proportion.

N. B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all Letters and Packages given him. Carbonear, April 20, 1837.

Notices.

District of Placentia and St. Mary's, Newfoundland.

I, FRANCIS LODGE BRADSHAW, 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 Two Members, to serve in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEWFOUNDLAND for the District of PLACENTIA and St. MARY'S, I, the RETURNING OFFICER above-named, shall proceed to the said ELECTION at St. MARY'S in the said District, at the hour of 10 o'clock of the Forenoon of MONDAY the 15th day of May now next ensuing, and continue the said Election there, until WEDNESDAY, the 17th 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 GREAT PLACENTIA on MONDAY, the 22nd, and TUESDAY, the 23rd days of May, aforesaid.

At LITTLE PLACENTIA, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th, and THURSDAY, the 25th days of May, aforesaid.

Hours of Polling from 10 until 4 o'clock, each day.

FRANCIS L. BRADSHAW,
Returning Officer.

Placentia,
 24th April, 1837.

BRIGUS PACKET.

The New fast-sailing, Coppered Cutter

ARIEL,

Is now plying between Brigus and Portugal Cove, leaving Brigus at 9 o'clock on the mornings of *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*, and Portugal Cove at 12 o'clock on the intermediate days.

FARES,

After Cabin Passengers.....7s. 6d.
 Fore Cabin Ditto.....5s. 0d.
 Children over 3 years, half price
 Single Letters.....0s. 7d.
 Double Ditto.....1s. 2d.
 Fish Market Letters.....0s. 3d.
 Packages in proportion.

The Proprietors will not be accountable for money or property put on board.

Letter Box at the Shop of Mr. ALEXANDER M'IVER, Statioper, Water Street, St. John's.
 JOHN LEAMON,
Agent.

May 18.

On Sale.

BY
BLAND & TOBIN,
 100 Barrels prime IRISH PORK, per Blandford from Cork.

And of former Importations.

40 Puncheons RUM
 40 Ditto MOLASSES
 30 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR
 100 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER.
 February 16.

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.
 Malrch 6.

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.
 April 13.

JUST ARRIVED,

EX REFORM from London,
 AND FOR SALE

BY

MCBRIDE & KERR,

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

With part of their Spring Stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Now ready for Inspection.

AND OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,

15 Casks LOAF SUGAR
 10 Cr.-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

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.

Cordage.

20 Tons assorted CORDAGE,

Viz—
 Hawser-Laid from 1 to 6 inch
 Shroud-Laid from 6 thread Ratline to 6 inch
 Honseline, 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.

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
 Mr. ROBINSON.
 April 6.

On Sale

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.

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 three from No. 1 to 7
 Bohea and Congo 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.

Swallow from BRAZIL.

HER CARGO CONSISTING OF

73 Barrels } each about 2cwt. 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.

By the Subscriber,

AT HIS

Grocery, Wine, & Spirit Stores,

King's Road,

20 QR-CHESTS Young Hyson, Hyson,
 Hyson Skio, 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.

St. John's and Harbour-Grace PACKET.

THE fine fast-sailing, Cutter, the *Express*, leaves Harbour-Grace, precisely at 9 o'clock, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—This vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for Passengers; all Packages and Letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary fares 7s. 6d., Servants and Children 5s. each. Single letters 6d., Double ditto 1s., and parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG, Agents,
 St. John's.
 ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent,
 Harbour-Grace.

May 11.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—APRIL 6.
SPAIN.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE said that perhaps the Noble Lord opposite would allow him then to give notice of a motion, which he meant to make upon an early day. He would not then give the precise words of the motion, but it would be to the effect that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying his Majesty not to renew his Order in Council, granting permission to his Majesty's subjects to enlist in the service of the Queen of Spain, and to give directions that his Majesty's Marine forces may be employed only in granting such naval co-operation with the Queen of Spain as his Majesty is bound to give by the treaty. He begged also to state that it was his determination to press his motion to a division. (Hear.) As this was a question of great importance he hoped the noble Lord would enable him to bring it forward on that day week; if not, it was his intention to bring forward the motion on Monday, the 17th inst., if no earlier opportunity offered. (Hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said it would convenience the government very much if the Right Hon. Baronet would bring forward his motion on Thursday next; at the same time he could give him no assurance that he would then have an opportunity of doing so, as the hon. members for Bath and Finsbury had motions for the abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers. He would be glad if these Hon. Members would give way to the Right Hon. Baronet, as he thought his motion of more pressing importance than the others, and by that means they would have Monday to dispose of the Orders of the Day in their usual course.

Sir H. HARDINGE—If any impediment were thrown in his way on Thursday next he should certainly bring it forward on the Monday following.

On the motion for going into the order of the day.

Mr. ROEBUCK complained of the want of courtesy exhibited by the Right Hon. Baronet, for he had not even asked him to withdraw his motion. If he had done so, and that the Government gave him (Mr. Roebuck) an assurance that they would take the subject of the stamp duties into their consideration—(A laugh)—he would cheerfully give way.

Sir H. HARDINGE did not think that anything he had said could have justified the animadversions of the Hon. and Learned Member for Bath. (Hear, hear.)

Captain BOLDERO begged to ask the Noble Lord (J. Russell) if he could give him any reason why the despatches connected with the late affair in the north of Spain had not been published? There were many persons in this country deeply interested in the fate of their friends and relatives.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL could not answer the question without notice.

(From the London Morning Post, April 7.)

Whenever Sir Henry Hardinge comes forward before the public he does so in a manly and independent manner. His notice last night in the House that he would move on Thursday, or Monday next, for an address to His Majesty, praying that the Order in Council suspending the Foreign Enlistment Bill should not be renewed, and that the naval co-operation on the coast of Spain should be all confined to the exact terms of the Quadruple Treaty, was perfectly in keeping with his general character. We thank him for having been the first person in either House of Parliament to place this important matter on its true footing. We shall, after the discussion takes place, know what we are about, and whether Lord Palmerston is to have still the power of playing at soldiers with British subjects, and of wasting the blood of Englishmen, in order that he in Downing Street, Mr. Villiers at Madrid, and General Evans at St. Sebastian, shall carry on a crusade against what they call the despotism of the north. It will be very satisfactory to the country if the whole question of the Quadruple Treaty be then brought before the House. We have often called the attention of our friends to the position England now occupies towards the other Powers partners in the engagement. France has actually abandoned the treaty, Portugal is unable to fulfil it, Spain is the passive party for whose benefit it was made, and none but England is willing or competent to furnish its contribution. Why, therefore, should it be persevered in? Is not the name a mockery on national obligations? A quadruple treaty reduced to a single signature—a four-fold bond referred to one of the obligees. If it had been expected when the treaty was made that France was not sincere in its profession, and that Spain and Portugal would be unable to give any effectual assistance, would the House of Commons have sanctioned an undertaking, the whole weight of which was to fall on his Majesty's Government? Certainly not. And now that such a case has arisen, is it not prudent that we should extricate the country from so false a position, and leave the Peninsula to adjust itself, as we alone are incapable of the task? Surely three years' experience has proved that the Quadruple Treaty is totally inadequate to the purpose for which it was viciously, though not avowedly, designed. In defiance of it the power of Don Carlos has grown every day stronger and stronger. It has cost Great Britain half a million of money—the lives of some thousands of its subjects; and it has inflicted more pain, shame, and dishonour on the nation than any circumstance which has occurred within our recollections. Why should it

be persevered in? The House of Commons, we hope, will have to answer that question, put by some Member equally independent as Sir Henry Hardinge. And if it be not responded to by the House in the manner that we desire, we are at least assured that the result of the discussion must be that in future the treaty will be kept within its exact limits, and that the regeneration of Spain shall not be made at British expense the pastime of Lord Palmerston. Sir Henry Hardinge is just the man in whose hands we should have wished to have this matter placed. We are delighted that he has undertaken it.

That also was a useful question put by Captain Boldero, and that was a most silly answer given to it by Lord John Russell. The little Lord wanted notice before he could assign a reason why the despatches on the late affair in Spain have not been published. Perhaps his Majesty's government has not received its despatches yet. We remember before the holidays, when every one else in London had an account of the disaster of the 16th that Mr. Charles Wood of the Admiralty declared no information had been received. Has Lord John Hay or Colonel Wylde been since so much occupied with the martyrdom of St. Sebastian as not to be able to write one line. We hope that such an excuse will not be given on Thursday night.

MONEY MARKET and CITY NEWS.

CITY, THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

The Directors of the Bank of England, after much anxious deliberation, have adopted, at a very late hour this evening, a resolution of great importance to the commercial world at the present crisis. We announce the decision of the Bank with great satisfaction, because we know that it will dispel much of the alarm which has for some days existed in a very extensive and important department of commerce, and avert an impending calamity, the consequences of which must have been deeply and widely felt, and this without exposing the Bank to any considerable danger of eventual loss. The circumstances which called for the interference of the Bank in this instance were, as will presently be seen, so urgent and extraordinary as to require and justify a deviation from the rules which have generally governed the conduct of that corporation.

The case we are about to state is that of a commercial house of the first rank, whose transactions have been principally with America; and, important as this case is in itself, the decision of the Bank with respect to it acquires additional importance from the fact that it has been regarded by that corporation as one of a considerable class; and from the probability that the extraordinary intervention which it has required and obtained will not be withheld in other cases, in respect to which claims equally valid, and explanations equally satisfactory can be brought forward.

The house in question has shown that it possesses a capital of between three and four hundred thousand pounds of its own, and that its commercial friends and connections in this country have come forward to its aid and subscribed an additional capital of equal amount. It has shown that all its transactions have been in the fair and honourable course of commercial dealing. It has shown that its debtors, chiefly in America, are persons who have hitherto been considered affluent and honourable men, and that there is at this moment no ground to suspect either their integrity or solvency. It has shown that all its transactions have been in the strictest commercial sense legitimate and prudent; free from the imputation of any other error than that of their excessive magnitude in proportion to the not inconsiderable capital by which they were to be sustained.

This house was, however, one of those which, in the recent pressure, was compelled to apply to the Bank for assistance, and obtained it, upon the ordinary securities, to an extent supposed to be sufficient to carry it over every difficulty; to an extent which there is no doubt would have been sufficient for this purpose, but for the extraordinary circumstances which have since arisen. It will at once be perceived that we allude to the non-arrival of the American packets, several of which have been overdue for a considerable period. To houses in such a situation as we have described the consequences of an extraordinary and unexpected delay in the arrival of large remittances need not be explained. The calamity, to avert which so much had already been done, seemed this morning to be inevitable, together with its necessary consequences the discredit, and ruin of other houses to an indefinite and appalling extent. In these circumstances, another application was made to the Bank of England, and the result, as we have already stated, was a resolution of that body to give assistance to the full extent of the exigency, without insisting upon what would have been an impossible condition, the actual possession of tangible securities. The Bank will enable the house to which we have referred to meet all its outstanding obligations, with the proviso that it shall not enter into any new engagements until the advances of the Bank are fully repaid.

In the facts we have thus detailed we see another very striking example of the advantages which the commercial world derives from the existence of such a body as the Bank of England, possessing, in its own boundless credit, the ample means of arresting the fatal progress of discredit in the mercantile community, and unfettered by any rules of conduct so strict and absolute as to prevent the prompt and efficacious application of those means in whatever manner may be best adapted to the existing emergency. It is plain that no power

analogous to this could be confided to any Government establishment; or be acquired by any banking institution of recent origin.

It may not be improper on this occasion to advert to one of the causes which have mainly contributed to involve mercantile houses of considerable capital, of great credit, and of unblemished reputation, in the kind of embarrassment from which the firm in question has been so seasonably and generously rescued. This cause is the system, the imprudent and vicious system, which we understand to be very generally pursued by the bill brokers of the city of London. These persons have at their disposal a large proportion of the unemployed capital of the metropolis, which is intrusted to them for the purpose of being invested in good bills of exchange. The bills which bear the names of certain houses are deemed preferable to any other, and with respect to this class of bills the brokers act as if it were impossible for them to have too many. They grasp at them with an eagerness which would seem to imply that they hold them to be not merely as good as money, but much better. Hence it not unfrequently happens that the houses enjoying this extreme facility of obtaining money are led progressively into an extension of their transactions beyond what the amount of their capital, independent of this resource of unstinted discount, can sustain. But the moment it happens to be remarked that the paper of a particular house, or of a particular class of houses, or of a particular branch of trade, is unusually abundant, the inference is drawn that trading in excess, as compared with capital, is going on; and the commercial Money Market, that is the general body of bill-brokers, immediately take the alarm, and, instead of gradually and gently diminishing the amount of their transactions in the paper supposed to be redundant, they at once cast it off altogether. Thus the commercial Money Market, first tempts merchants of high credit to trade beyond the extent of their independent resources, and then, when they are least prepared for such a reverse, suddenly throws them back upon their own independent resources. Some of the houses whose position has recently occasioned so much anxiety, have, we believe, experienced this vicissitude in its most aggravated form. The example should teach merchants, in the most palmy state of their credit, the necessity of apportioning the extent of their transactions to the amount of their capital, instead of placing too implicit a reliance upon the precarious resources of credit, which are generally least available when most required.—Morning Post.

The Newfoundland

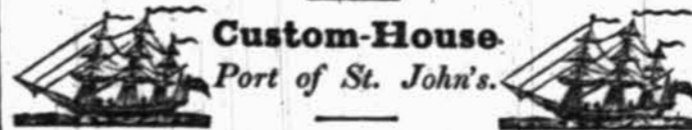
ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) May 25, 1837.

By the *Three Sisters*, arrived yesterday in 24 days from Waterford, we are in possession of British dates to 25th April. Their contents refer almost exclusively to the affairs of Spain, on which subject a motion was introduced into the House of Commons by Sir H. Hardinge, to the effect that the order in council granting royal license to British subjects to enlist into the service of the Queen of Spain, might not be renewed after expiring on the 10th June next; and farther that the marine forces of his Majesty may not be employed in the civil contest now prevailing in Spain otherwise than in that naval co-operation stipulated for under the treaty.—After a very long and somewhat stormy debate, the motion was lost—the numbers being 242 and 278—majority 36.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Otter*, from Halifax, Mr. Stokes.—In the *George Barclay*, from Waterford, Mr. Fogarty.—In the *Julia*, from Liverpool, Mr. O'Dwyer.—In the *Phoenix*, from Bridport, Mrs. Good and Miss Fowler.

Died, on Thursday last, after a short illness, Lieut. George Henry Brown, of the Newfoundland Veteran Companies, a native of Montgomery, (Wales), in the 42d year of his age.—His remains were interred on Monday with military honours.

Shipping Intelligence.



VESELS (ENTERED.)

May 18.—Brig *Emulator*, Strang, Dartmouth; 500 coils cordage, 30 casks cider, and sundries.
Brig *Peril*, Sharer, Hamburg; 700 firkins butter, 800 bls flour, 2300 bags bread, 350 bls pork.
Brigantine *Eling*, Luens, Hamburg; 800 bags wheat, 120 bls. pork, and sundries.
Schooner *Annandale*, Walsh, P. E. Island; 20 M. lumber, 50 M. shingles and sundries.
Brig *Elizabeth*, Hicks, Cork; 150 bls. pork, 70 firkins butter, and sundries.
19.—Brig *Esker*, Doyle, Waterford; 43 bls flour, 300 tierces porter.
Brig *George Barclay*, Morris, Waterford; 243 bls pork and sundries.
20.—Schooner *Priscilla*, Sutherland, P. E. Island; 33 M. board and plank, 20 M. shingles.
Schooner *Hugh Denoon*, Brickman, Cape Breton; 50 M. shingles, and sundries.
Schooner *Mary Ann*, Muggah, Cape Breton; 90 M. shingles.

Schooner *Mary Louisa*, Townsend, Sydney; 3 M. lumber.
Brig *Blandford*, Hutchings, Oporto; 115 tons salt.
Brig *Julia*, Stanworth, Liverpool; 480 boxes soap, 135 boxes candles, 70 bls. pitch and tar and sundries.
Brigantine *Bezin*, K. Reece, Tuzo, Bermuda; 50 puns molasses, 150 bls sugar.
Brig *Pactolus*, Watron, Hamburg; 2500 bags bread, 700 firkins butter, 500 bls flour, and sundries.
Brig *Ennis*, Hudson, Hamburg; 2500 bags bread, 300 bls. flour, 500 firkins butter, 400 bls pork, &c.
Schooner *Nancy*, Roache, Sydney; 28 chalds. coal.
Schooner *Phoenix*, Mortimer, Bridport; 10 tons coal.
24.—Brig *Tweed*, Robertson, Liverpool; 200 tons salt 30 tons coal.
Brig *Selina*, Hick, Torquay; 70 tons salt, 60 boxes candles, 40 hhd. cider, and sundries.

VESELS (LOADING.)

May 18.—Charlotte, Goldsworthy, Liverpool.
19.—Rebecca, Tregarthen, Portugal.
Creole, Morray, Lisbon.
Royal William, Sinclair, New-York.
Water Lily, Larkin, Liverpool.
Elizabeth, Campbell, London.
Annandale, Walsh, P. E. Island.
24.—Otter, Dill, West Indies.
Mary Ann, Muggah, Cape Breton.
Margaret Helen, Bambery, Liverpool.
John Fulton, O'Neal, Boston.
Union, Norman, Portugal.

VESELS (CLEARED.)

May 18.—Brig *Dalmarnock*, M'Farlane, Bay Chaleur; ballast.
Schooner *Radiant*, Gosbie, Magdalen Islands; 120 bags bread, 300 hhd. salt.
19.—American Brig *Ceres*, Scudder, Pernambuco; 2709 qtls fish.
Schooner *Harmony*, Martin, Cape Breton; ballast.
Schooner *Sarah*, Webster, P. E. Island; 43 bls herrings, and sundries.
20.—Brig *Dewdrop*, Furler, Dartmouth; 18,000 galls. oil.
Ketch *Swallow*, Whiteway, Brazils; 2000 qtls fish.
Brigantine *Clydesdale*, Simpson, Falmouth; 18,000 galls oil.
American Schooner *Azula*, Chase, New-York; sundry merchandise.
Schooner *Isabella*, Fitzgerald, Miramichi; 30 bls flour.
Brig *Adelaide*, Marris, Cape Breton; 50 bags bread 80 bls. flour, and sundries.
24.—Schooner *Priscilla*, Sutherland, P. E. Island; sundries.
Schr. *Hugh Denoon*, Brookman, Cape Breton; ballast.
Schooner *Mary Ann*, Muggah, Cape Breton; 25 bls. oatmeal.

The *Governor Tyler*, Williams, from St. Vincent to this port, was totally lost on the 20th inst. near Cape Race.—Crew saved, and arrived here on Monday last.

The *Tweed*, Leslie, hence at Cork;—*Sarah*, M'Grath, ditto at Waterford.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OE

Messrs. HUNTERS & Co.

(For the benefit of those concerned.)

700 Bags BREAD,

Landed in a damaged state from the Schooner

Eling, LUENS, Master, from Hamburg.

J. CLIFT,
Auctioneer

May 25.

On SATURDAY next,

At 11 o'Clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

JOHN EALES, Jr.

2 Vessels Foretopmasts
1 Ditto Maintopmast
1 Foretopmast, 1 Oak Tiller
Oak Tops and Trussle Trees, Caps
A quantity of English made Blocks, some Cog'd and Iron Stamped
28 Davits, 10 Bars Sheathing Iron
And to close Sales,
A few Jars Green & Stone coloured Paint,
Ochre, 2 Caplin Seines 24 and 20 feet deep, 41 and 35 fathoms long
1 Second hand 24 feet by 35 fathoms.

May 25.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE Subscriber's Family being about to leave for England, he will Sell by Public Auction

On TUESDAY next,

At 11 o'Clock,

All his Household Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

Mahogany Tables, Mahogany Chairs
Drawing-Room Chairs
A Handsome Sideboard
Sofas, Carpets, Beds
Dressing Glasses and Tables
Handsome Mahogany Bedstead & Mattress
Ditto ditto Chest Drawers
Set Dinner Ware, Cut Glassware
2 Sets China, Knives and Forks
Silver Teapot, Sugar Basin & Cream Jug
Table, Tea, Dessert, Salt & Mustard Spoons
With a great variety of other necessary Articles
to be particularized in hand Bills on the day of Sale.

JOHN EALES, Jr.

May 25.

Sale by Auction.

Desirable Waterside PREMISES,
situate at Carbonear.

On WEDNESDAY,

The 31st instant,
(Without any Reserve)
IN THE

Commercial Rooms,
ST. JOHN'S,

THE Subscribers' interest of about 17 years in those commodious Premises late in the occupancy of Mr. Wm. Bennett, comprising STORES, WHARVES, SEAL VATS, DWELLING-HOUSE, SHOP, and other Tenements.

Further information will be given on application to

BULLEY, JOB, & Co.

May 18.

FOR QUEBEC.

To sail on SATURDAY next,
The Brig



KELDY CASTLE,

276 Tons, Captain FOTHERINGHAM; can accommodate a few PASSENGERS, and would take FREIGHT on Moderate Terms.—Apply to the Master on board, or to

HUNTERS & Co.

May 25.

FOR LONDON.

To Sail early in June,

The British-built, Coppered and Copper-fastened



Brig Elizabeth,

Has room for a few Tons of OIL on Freight.—For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain CAMPBELL, on board, or at the Office of

HUNTERS & Co.

May 18.

The fine fast-sailing Brig



KINGALOGH,

STANTON, Master;

Will sail in all this Month,

Can accommodate a few Cabin PASSENGERS. Apply to

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN.

May 11.

CHARTER.



WANTED, a good VESSEL, 100 to 150 Tons burden.—Apply to

J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

May 11.

Wanted to Charter.



A Vessel of about 130 tons, to load Lumber at Bay Verte for this Port.

ROBERT BRINE & Co.

May 11.

Notice.

COMMISSARIAT,
Newfoundland, 18th May, 1837.

TENDERS in Triplicate will be received on MONDAY, the 5th June next, until One o'clock, p. m., from Persons willing to enter into a Contract to Supply, agreeably to certain conditions which may be seen at this Office,

850 Barrels of Superfine FLOUR,

Either of Copenhagen, Hamburg, or American growth, of unquestionable quality—to be delivered free of duty, and to be deposited in the Commissariat Magazines either at Fort William or Fort Townshend, at the expense of the parties tendering, there to be subject to approval by a Board of Survey composed of Military Officers, and warranted to keep good Eight Months after delivery.

The first delivery of 600 Barrels to be made in September, 1837,—the second of 250, in May, 1838.

The Prices to be stated in Sterling Money, in words at full length, per Barrel of 196 lbs. each, net weight,

A letter signed by two responsible persons engaging to become bound with the parties tendering in the Sum of £350 Sterling, for the due and faithful performance of the Contract, will be required of the parties whose tender may be accepted.

Payment will be made at this Office in British Silver Money, with a reservation of a power on the part of the Senior Commissariat Officer to pay in Bills on His Majesty's Treasury at 30 days Sight, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. due upon the Contract.

J. LAIDLEY, D. C. G.

Notice.

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 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.

To be Let.

For a term of Years as may be agreed on,

A DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, situated on the Lower Street, West of the Premises of Messrs. Newman & Co.—For particulars apply to

PETER BRENNAN.

May 18.—2w.

On Sale

W. & H. Thomas & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per JULIA, from Liverpool,

THEIR SPRING SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Which are now open for Inspection.

ALSO,

Of recent importations,

- 150 Lbs. fine INDIGO
- 400 Bls. Hamburgh and New-York Pork
- 300 Ditto prime Beef
- 100 Firkins Butter
- 600 Bls. superfine and fine Flour
- 700 Bags Bread
- Sugar in boxes, barrels, and hogsheads
- Molasses, Oatmeal, Pease
- 130 Bags assorted Nails
- 20 Tons assorted Cordage
- 20 Coils White Rope
- Spunarn, Oakum, and Hambroline
- 100 Boxes Chocolate
- Leaf Tobacco in hogsheads and bales
- Negrohead ditto in kegs
- 200 Bls. Pitch
- Coal Tar, Paints, Lintseed Oil
- Varnish, Spirits of Turpentine
- 100 Boxes Soap
- 100 Ditto Candles
- Chain Cables and Topsail Sheets
- 40 Bags fine Coffee.

May 25.

BY

HUNTERS & CO.

The Cargo of the ANNANDALE, from Prince Edward's Island.

HARDWOOD PLANK

Pine and Spruce BOARD

Hemlock Ditto

Ash BILLETS

50 M-SHINGLES

50 KEGS, 2 gallons each.

May 25.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER

500 Barrels Superfine Flour

200 Firkins Butter

50 Barrels Pork

148 Bags Bread

Per ARISTIDES from Hamburg.

120 Casks Porter & XX Ale

30 Barrels Mess Pork

25 Half ditto ditto

5 Hogsheads Basket Salt

23 Hides Dublin Sole Leather

1 Bale Cordovan

Per ESKER and THREE SISTERS from Waterford.

100 Boxes Soap

Per JULIA from Liverpool.

Gin, Brandy, & Whiskey, by the Piece or Gallon.

FISH taken in payment.

JOHN CUSACK.

May 25.—5w.

RICHARD FOGARTY,

OF WATERFORD,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

At the Stores of Mr. TIMOTHY HOGAN,

120 Barrels, and 200 Half-Barrels

Prime Irish

PORK.

May 25.

On Sale

Cod and Caplin Seines of various sizes
Canvas, Nets, Bunts
Lines and Twines of every description
Payable in Fish, Oil, or Cash.

ALSO,

- 2,000 Pair English Shoes
- 2,000 Lbs. Butt, Shoulder, & Bellies English Leather
- Shoe Thread
- Devonshire Cider
- Dorsetshire Beer
- 700 Bottles "SHOURS" Pickles & Sauces.

DANIEL FOWLER.

May 25.

LANDING,

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION,

AT THE WHARF OF

SAMUEL CODNER.

A Few Barrels Best DEVONSHIRE

POTATOES.

ALSO—

- 40 Barrels Cider, 15 do. prime Devonshire Ale
- 60 Boxes Mould and Dipped Candles
- 133 Dozen Paste Blacking
- A few Half Gr.-casks White Wine, and Kegs Ox Tongues
- Hooks, Nets, Lines, Twines, Seines, and articles of like description, in great variety and large quantities,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Necessary and Useful

MANUFACTURED

DRY GOODS,

For the Fishery.

Cheap DECK & FISHING BOOTS &c

For FREIGHT or CHARTER.

To Europe, or to a Port in the United States, or Canada—



THE SNOW
SELINA,

138 Tons Register,
SAMUEL HICKS, Master.

If immediate dispatch as above be not obtained, the SELINA will sail in a few days for Cadiz, and would take a few hundred Qtls. at a low Freight. For further information apply to the above-named.

May 25.

West of England Goods.

BULLEY, JOB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per PHOENIX from Bridport, SELINA from Torquay, and by previous arrivals—

- 2 Cod Seines 55 by 85
- 2 Ditto ditto 50 by 70
- 1 Caplin ditto 20 by 35
- 2 Ditto ditto 24 by 41
- 2 Ditto ditto 24 by 43

Long Shore Lines in Bales of 25 dozen each
Herring, Mackerel, and Cast Nets
Twines of all kinds

150 Pair Fishing and Deck Boots
2000 Pair Men's, Women's, & Boys' Shoes, assorted in different sized Packages.

The above will be Sold cheap for Fish payment in the Fall.

May 25.

G. & R. CLAPP

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per Jane & Susan, and Devon,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms, for Fish, Oil, or Cash,

COD SEINES, 85 by 55—70 by 50
CAPLIN SEINES, 40 by 24—37 by 24
35 by 24—30 by 20

LANCE BUNTS, 22 and 24 Feet deep, 6 Leaves
SALMON NETS 30 by 35—40 by 45—40 by 50
40 by 60—45 by 45—50 by 60

COD NETS, 52 by 60—CAST NETS
Herring Nets, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60 rans

COD BAGS, 10, 15, 20, 30 Qtls.
Bank, St. Peter's, Longshore, Sed and Jigger

LINES,
Seal, Salmon Trawl, Salmon, Caplin, Genging,
Herring, Sewing and Sail Twine

HOOKS, Barvels, Splitting Knives, &c.
ALE of prime quality, in hhds. and barrels

ALSO, ON HAND,

Cognac BRANDY, in hhds. and puns.
Port, Sherry, Bronte Madeira and Claret WINE,
in bottles, qr.-casks, and hhds.

Tea in qr.-chests, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli
Scheidam Hollands in cases contg. 1 doz. bottles
Cordage, White Lead, Black, Green, Red and
Yellow Paint

Handspikes, Cotton Shirts,
Flus'ing Jackets, Great Coats,
Deck BOOTS, Men's, Women's and Children's
SHOES
Mould and Dipped Candles.

May 18.

On Sale

A SECOND HAND

PIANO FORTE.

Apply at the Newfoundland Office.

May 25.

FISHING and Deck Boots

Skin Coats, Barvels

Splitting Gloves, Fish Hooks

2 Second-hand Caplin Seines

1 Ditto Lance Bunt.

With a quantity of other GOODS, fitting for the Fishery, at very reduced prices, and Labrador Fish taken in Barter.

ALSO—

THE SCHOONER



United Sisters,

Burthen about 33 tons, with all her

Materials.

JOHN EALES, Jun.

May 18.

LANDING,

Ex Schooner LADY, from HALIFAX,

43 Puns. Molasses,

7 Hogsheads Sugar,

Both of very superior quality,

FOR SALE BY

BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.

May 18.

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 STEWAR & 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. 1 1/2 and 3-inch Spruce PLANK

80 M. SHINGLES

SPARS, Hardwood BALK and PLANK.

May 4.

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.

BY

HUNTERS & Co.

200 Barrels Irish Pork

150 Ditto Hamburgh ditto

100 Ditto superfine Flour

100 Firkins Irish Butter

150 Ditto Hamburgh 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.</



Poets Corner

LOUGH INE.

"Clear, placid Leman! thy contrasted lake
With the wide world I dwell in, is a thing
Which warns me, by its stillness, to forsake
Earth's troubled waters for a purer spring."
CHILDE HAROLD.

Lough Ine! Lough Ine! my spirit yet is straying
With absent fondness round thy sandy shore;
And faithful mem'ry vainly still's delaying
Beside those beauties which I see no more.
Sweet Lake! I cannot match thee with another,
For thou, at any time, art grand to see;
But when beheld with mine own gentle brother,
Thou didst indeed seem beautiful to me!

Thou' absent now, methinks I gaze upon thee;
As o'er thy waves the sun-beams brightly shine;
But ah! some other eyes are looking on thee,
Admiring, as all must, the fair Lough Ine.
And gentle hearts are there who love to wander
Beside thy waters, each fine sunny eve;
On whose sweet smiles the mind will sometimes ponder,
And grieve to think—but wherefore should we grieve?

Lough Ine! Lough Ine! the palm-trees now are bending
Their lengthened shadows o'er thy rippling wave;
And the surrounding hills, on high ascending,
Seem meant as guardians to protect and save,
Upon thy beach the boats are idly lying,
While stands the fisher near his rustic cot;
And the hushed breeze is like an infant sighing,
As loath to ruffle such a tranquil spot.

Loved lake, farewell!—my bosom now is burning
With vain desire to see thee once again;
But when in June my steps are back returning,
Thou wilt appear more fair and lovely then.
And if the same kind, gentle hearts are near me—
The same bright eyes but shine upon my track;
If those soft, sunny smiles are there to cheer me,
Oh, with what joy shall I not hasten back!

* The name of a beautiful Lake, most romantically situated about three miles from Skibbereen.

DUBLIN, MARCH 24.

THE TURN-UP UPON DIGNITY.

(From the Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle)

The fracas between Doherty and the High Sheriff of Carlow has excited considerable attention. I have spoken to many upon the subject of how far the judge has a power so strangely arbitrary as this; but I cannot learn satisfactorily whether it is law or usage that puts the sheriff's carriage at the disposal of the judge, and that induces the King's representative in the county to wait the bidding of him who holds his Majesty's judicial commission to occupy a place in the vehicle lent to the latter for the occasion. It would appear that Mr. Keogh subsequently sat upon the bench, of course uninvited; and if he had a right so to do, and if in this he did not trench upon the dignity a wig confers, I cannot for the life of me see that his Majesty's executive officer was out of place in his own carriage even when graced by the sacred personage into whose hands the power of life and death is in certain cases committed. If, however, etiquette demanded another line of conduct from the sheriff—and I believe such to be the case—he was wrong in not retracing a step into which, from a want of consideration, or a misapprehension of his course, or perhaps under the influence of wounded feelings, he had allowed himself to be hurried. But the fault in this respect is no justification of the overbearing conduct of Mr. Chief Justice Doherty. His puffed up pride might have satisfied itself with an intimation, showing how far the county officer had trespassed upon the sacred character of the ermine; and how poor a thing in office and in station a man possessed of large hereditary property and old family pretensions was in comparison with one who, without any inherent quality of greatness, was by one of those strange strokes of fortune lifted no less above himself than beyond his fair claims to exaltation. This, when due provocation is given, is but a righteous retribution which signalled members of the democracy have sometimes the power of visiting upon the aristocracy—thus standing by their order when they outwardly affect to despise it. But I do think that it was the dictate of a petty and a vengeful spirit to award a fine of £500 against a man whose offence it was to sit in his own carriage when the judge of assize was disposed to turn him into a running footman. The following is the substance of further particulars furnished by the reporter of *The Morning Register*, who was present at Carlow:—On Friday or Saturday last the sheriff sent his deputy to Maryborough, to learn from the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas when it was his intention to set out for Carlow, in order that he should send forward an escort to conduct him in the usual manner. His lordship briefly replied that he would prefer travelling in private, and that he would not trouble the sheriff on the occasion. He arrived at rather a late hour on Saturday evening, and it is said he did not find things comfortable at his lodgings—his dinner was not ready, and there was no fire in his room. However, on Monday morning the sheriff attended his lordship with his carriage, in order to convey him to court. He sent up a message to intimate he was in waiting, but no answer was returned, and after a delay of more than a quarter of an hour his lordship made his appearance, and rushing by Mr. Keogh, who had his wand in his hand, entered the carriage which was waiting for him. Mr. Keogh followed, and introducing himself, said he attended to convey his lordship to court—to which Mr. Justice Doherty replied, "I shall dispense with your services." The sheriff then said, "I am sorry, my lord, I cannot be of service to you, but I shall accompany your lordship to court." Whereupon his lordship rejoined, "If you accompany me your proper place is behind my carriage, or to walk before it, if you like." The sheriff then passed into the carriage; in doing which he experienced some inconvenience, his lordship having placed himself at the side next the door; and whilst getting in

he observed that the carriage was his, that he had no notion of acting as lacquey to his lordship, who would be much disappointed if he thought to brow-beat him or insult him with impunity, or without cause; that his lordship might leave the carriage if he pleased, but that he (the sheriff) would remain where he was. His lordship said he would fine him £500; and the sheriff replied that he doubted his power, unless for some sufficient cause. When they arrived at the court-house, Mr. Chief Justice called the sub-sheriff, and said, "Do you attend me for the future; I don't want to have anything to do with this man," (or this sheriff). The high-sheriff, however, took his place on the bench beside his lordship—a place he occupied pretty generally during the assizes.

It is stated that the functionary thus strangely amerced took the opinion of counsel upon the course he should adopt under the circumstances, being unconscious of any act of his which would have justified the line of conduct adopted towards him. He was advised to send a friend to make at least an hypothetical apology to his lordship; to wit, that if he did any thing wrong, through ignorance of his duty, he was sorry for it, and would take care not to fall into the error again, requesting from his lordship an explanation of what he conceived amiss. Accordingly, Sir Thomas Butler waited on his lordship, who, however, declined entering upon the subject. It is stated that if his lordship should attempt to enforce the fine, the people of Carlow will petition Parliament on the matter. Of course I have no means of knowing how much of the preceding representation may be the result of mere rumour, but of the main fact there cannot be a shadow of doubt.

CHIEF JUSTICE DOHERTY AND THE HIGH SHERIFF OF CARLOW.

The *Carlow Sentinel*, a Conservative Journal, gives the following explanation of the affair between these functionaries:—

"It appears that Chief Justice Doherty arrived in this town from Maryborough on Saturday evening last, and although it was known to the High Sheriff and his Deputy, yet the courtesy of attending on his Lordship was dispensed with, and the learned Judge who bore the high commission of the King, had not an interview with the High Sheriff until the moment he was proceeding to Court on Monday. On that morning the High Sheriff announced that he was in attendance, and instead of receiving the Judge at his carriage—the actual position of the highest and best blood in the land upon such occasions, he stepped into an adjoining room, while the Judge, never having seen him, nor knowing but he was at his post, proceeded from his apartment, and stepped into the carriage. Just at this moment the High Sheriff made his appearance, and attempted rudely to force himself into the carriage by the door at which the Chief Justice was sitting. The Chief Justice reprimanded him for his conduct, and threatened to fine him £500. He further stated, that he preferred being alone in the carriage; however, the High Sheriff's rudeness did not stop here, for he actually forced himself into it at the other side, and we believe, for the last time, during the assizes, as he did not hazard a second rebuke by the repetition of his insolence. The High Sheriff took care not to obtrude himself on his Lordship's notice during the assizes, unless in court, and even there he was severely reprimanded for the non-attendance of his sub-sheriff. Mr. Keogh now finds that it is one thing to assume office, and another to perform its duties with the courtesy and demeanor of a gentleman; and Chief Justice Doherty has taught him, that so long as the supremacy of British law is recognised in Ireland, the privileges and undoubted prerogative of our venerable judges shall not be infringed upon with impunity."

Mr O'CONNELL, in a casual speech, which he made at the General Association on Saturday, spoke of the matter and of the parties thus:—

"One of the newspapers stated that Chief Justice Doherty threatened to fine a Sheriff £500. Why a judge of the bench should tell one of the King's subjects, who was entrusted by the Crown with the preservation of the peace, and the execution of all writs—how any man should have the extreme audacity to tell such an individual that he would fine him £500 for the horrible crime of stepping into his own carriage, and sitting upon the cushions for which he paid, is to me unaccountable. Judge Doherty was no great lawyer, he was a fellow of good sense, and he is the last man who would commit such an outrage. At the Carlow dinner I sat by the side of Mr. Keogh, the Sheriff alluded to, and he could be produced as one of the witnesses in case a Carlow miscreant should swear that I used the words of 'blood' attributed to me, to contradict and disprove the calumny, I have conversed with him, and I am much mistaken if Chief Justice Doherty, or any other man, could tyrannise over him with impunity. He appears to resemble the good useful dogs, who bite but don't bark—he is without show, or vapour, but found perfectly firm in the performance of his duty, and the vindication of his high office. I know very little of human character if such a person as Mr. Keogh, were he threatened and treated in the manner described, would not bring the affair before the House of Lords, and then Judge Doherty's downfall would be as extraordinary as his elevation was rapid (Cheers.)"

THE NAPOLEON FAMILY AT FLORENCE.—An acquaintance with the family of Napoleon was not among the least of the inducements that prevailed with us to stop a whole month at Florence. Four branches of the fallen dynasty were domiciled in this delightful capital. Prince de Montfort, the ex-King of Westphalia; Princess Survilliers, ex-Queen of Spain; the Princess Lipona, ditto of Naples; and Prince de St. Leu, the ex of Holland; from each of which Xes we were highly honored with the kindest attentions. The Westphalian

chief is strikingly like to Napoleon, only much thinner. The Princess reminded me of the charming affability of the Landgravine of Hesse Homberg. Prince Montfort has two sons, the eldest of whom has been some time at the military college at Stuttgart; his second son, Napoleon, a youth of twelve years of age, the very image of the Emperor, remained with his father, who, with an only sister, Princess Matilda, composed his family. The Princess Matilda is about sixteen years of age, and one of the most amiable, lovely, and accomplished of her sex; English, too, in her predilections, English in her style of beauty, and speaking our language like a native. I have said young Napoleon is the image of the Emperor; nor is the resemblance confined to his person and features. He has the same quickness and point in his remarks. I asked him if he spoke French. "Why not?" said he, "I am a Frenchman." I apologized in French for not speaking with more fluency. "How so," said he, "when you are speaking it so well?" You find none of the frivolities about this youth that cleave to boys of his age; and in every one respect he is as well mannered as the most accomplished man in the world. I am much mistaken, should a good opportunity offer, if this youth is not heard of yet. The *soirees* of the Prince de Montfort were among the most select, as well as splendid in Florence.

Poor Louis, the ex-sovereign of Holland, lingers in a deplorable state of health—half paralyzed—and lives quite in retirement; never seeing anybody, with the exception of his own immediate family, or an intimate friend. Yet, when this best-natured of beings understood we had a wish to be presented, he immediately fixed a day for the purpose, and received us with a kindness of manner altogether peculiar to himself. Princess Charlotte, the daughter of King Joseph, who had been married to his eldest son, did us this kind office. We arrived before the Princess, and found him looking on at a game of billiards. He immediately rose, and carrying us into an interior apartment, entered into conversation. The Princess was presently announced, and, on entering the *salon*, the amiable Louis got up, and taking both her hands in his, remained for some time apparently overcome by an overpowering emotion. The reason was afterwards explained. That day happened to be the anniversary of her marriage with his son, whose untimely fate, is so well known; and his infirm state of health was unequal to bear up against the feeling which her presence excited. The overflowing of good Louis's heart, on this occasion, well accords with the character of the man who refused to wear a crown rather than become the oppressor of his subjects. The Princess Lipona, sister of the Emperor, who is still commonly addressed as Queen of Naples, is a woman of the rarest fascination of manner, and her palace the rendezvous of all that is gay and illustrious in the capital of Tuscany. Her likeness to her son, Colonel Achille Murat, struck me as quite remarkable; and the more remarkable, as Achille is so very like to Napoleon; though, what may seem paradoxical, his mother has positively not one feature in common with the Emperor. The title of Lipona, which the Princess has assumed, is a *literal* retention of her claims as Queen of Naples, or Napoli, the syllables being only reversed. She never formally abdicated her right to the crown. Murat, as every one knows, was put to death without having consented to any act of abdication. The Princes bears her reverses with the most philosophical indifference; apparently the very happiest of the happy; commanding equally the love and admiration of all who are honored with her acquaintance, and share her delightful conversation. In an apartment of her palace, adjoining the great saloon, is deposited, in an enclosure of glazed frame work, festooned with his orders of chivalry, a piled trophy of the arms presented to the hero of the "haughty plume," by the different Sovereigns who were anxious to pay him their homage; swords, rifles, carbines, daggers, lances, all of the most costly workmanship, especially a scimitar from Achmet Bey magnificently studded in brilliants. The special sword, too, which he wore through all his battles, is ornamented on the hilt with miniature enamels of the Queen and her children; and in a vacant space of the armorial enclosure lies, in modest obscurity, the immortal plume itself.

DEATH OF MRS. FITZHERBERT.—This lady, whose health has for some considerable time been declining, died on Monday night, at ten minutes past seven o'clock, at her mansion on the Steyne, Brighton, in the 83d year of her age. For some years Mrs. Fitzherbert has not joined many parties, but has received visits from all our leading fashionables. This much respected lady had latterly been subject to an asthmatic oppression on the chest, which increased to an alarming degree by the effects of influenza. Mrs. Fitzherbert, who was Miss Smythe, was first married to the late Mr. Weld of Lolworth Castle, a brother of the Cardinal Weld. To the last she retained traces of her former celebrated beauty of appearance.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. FITZHERBERT.—The mortal remains of this lady were removed yesterday (Thursday) morning, at 2 o'clock from her mansion on the Old Steyne, to the Roman Catholic chapel at the eastern part of Brighton, for interment. The funeral procession consisted of six mourning-coaches and the private carriage of the departed lady. In the first coach were the Hon. E. S. Jerminham, Sir J. H. Bathurst, and Colonel Dawson Damer; in the second, the Earl of Munster, Colonel Gurwood, and Sir George Seymour; in the third, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Blake (the physician). The remaining

carriages contained the deceased Lady's Domestic. High mass was performed by the officiating Minister, Mr. Cullen. The coffin was afterwards lowered into a grave eleven feet deep, constructed in the centre of the chapel. The chapel was hung with black, and was full of well-dressed persons, who were admitted by tickets to view the ceremony.

Some of the veterans in the flag list of the navy, who, while they can move about, naturally think they are as competent for active services heretofore, and being apprehensive that Captain Napier's letter to Mr. Hume may have the effect of shewing them for ever, have given publicity to the ages of officers who performed gallant deeds even when at an advanced age. Looking critically at the list we cannot but think that the younger of the heroic roll did their work most efficiently. Lord Rodney was 64 in the fight of the 12th of April; Lord Hood was 71 at the capture of Toulon; Lord Howe and Lord Graves were both 68 on the 1st of June; and Lord Bridport, the third in command in that action, was upwards of 60, and gained a victory off L'Orient the following year; Lord St. Vincent was 64 at the period of the St Vincent action; Lord Duncan was 66 when he defeated the Dutch fleet off Camperdown; Lord Nelson, on the other hand, was only 39 when he commanded at the Nile, 41 when at Copenhagen, and 47 when he closed his brilliant career at Trafalgar; Lord Keith was 66 when he commanded the naval part of the Egyptian expedition; Lord Collingwood was 55 at Trafalgar, and for four and a half years afterwards most efficiently commanded the Mediterranean fleet; Lord Exmouth was 60 when he attacked Algiers; but Lord de Saumarez was only 44 in the battle of Algeiras and the subsequent victory in the Gut of Gibraltar; Admiral Cornwallis was 52 when he effected his masterly retreat; Sir John Duckworth was 59 at St. Domingo; and Sir A. Cochrane was 56 at the burning of Washington.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A petition from the merchants to the King was in course of signature, praying that Sir Archibald Campbell might be recalled from the province; but the object of this has been forestalled by the appointment of Sir John Harvey, as lieutenant governor of New Brunswick.

FRANCE.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, the eloquent Dupin has raised his voice against enactment of severe laws as safe-guards of the life and dynasty of Louis Philip. The bill of "disjunction," as it is called, which is intended to make military men amenable to courts-martial for crimes against the state, thus depriving them of the trial by jury,—meets with Dupin's vehement opposition. He declared that there were sufficient means of repression under the existing laws, and that the proposed measures would fail of its aim.

"Let its operation be regarded. Those concerned in a plot are arrested. But you dare not execute them. You must keep them to appear as witnesses, to confront them with others, who, perhaps, will not be tried for six months. How can you keep a man condemned to death in anguish all that time? And how horrible to bring men in such a situation before a tribunal as witnesses! Then, after the sentence of the court-martial has been pronounced, is the Crown-Lawyer to come to the jury and tell them the Court-Martial has condemned the prisoner's accomplice? You cannot do less. What a plea! The advocate for the defence, on the other hand will attack and seek to invalidate the sentence of the Court-martial. Here is continual hostility between the two jurisdictions. The law; moreover, destroys the noble feelings of the soldier which tell him that he is a citizen also. You make a Mameluke or a Swiss of him; you detach him from his country and his kind. Even Napoleon himself, so military in his ideas, would have a soldier tried for ordinary crimes before the ordinary tribunals. The jury, which was the national representative, should in all cases be the judge of treason, which was a crime against the nation. He had seen in the course of his experience many a criminal accused before a court-martial; he had seen many a brave man in a similar predicament. Yet he must say, that whatever might have been his previous opinion of their courage, he must confess that on the threshold of a court-martial these brave men exhibited a feebleness, a faintheartedness and a cowardice, which was by no means compatible with their known and well-established character. What he had remarked in the culprits he had also perceived in the Judges; for instance there were Judges who sat on a court-martial, and who, like the Judges of the Duke d'Enghein, would be found to be so ignorant of the common law of the land, that they would condemn a man brought before them, after being illegitimately seized in a foreign territory, and condemn such a man to death in the teeth of all international jurisprudence, merely because military men had learnt but one lesson.—viz. that of passive obedience."

The discussion was not brought to a close when the last mails left Paris; but it is expected, notwithstanding the opposition of Dupin, that the Disjunction Bill will be carried by a large majority.

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