

Newfoundlander

No. 514.

THURSDAY June 1, 1837.

Sixpence.

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 the Subscriber,

AT HIS Grocery, Wine, & Spirit Stores, King's Road,

20 Q^R. 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.

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

J. BRIDE & 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 Q^R. 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

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 20 Q^R. casks } Vidonia Wines.

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 24 and 3 dozen each—highly recommended.
April 13.

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.

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 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.

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.

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

April 27. NEWMAN & Co.

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 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.

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, Stationer, Water Street, St. John's.

May 18.

Agent.

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.

EDMUND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious boat, which at a considerable expense, he has fitted out that splendid Packet-boat

ST. PATRICK;

to ply between Carbonear and Portugal Cove; having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies) with two sleeping berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of the respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them general satisfaction.

The ST. PATRICK will leave Carbonear for the Cove, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 9 o'clock, and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; the Packet man will leave St. John's at 8 o'clock on these mornings.

TERMS.

After Cabin Passengers.....7s. 6d.
Fore Cabin Ditto.....5s. 0d.
Single Letters.....0s. 6d.
Double Ditto.....1s. 0d.

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight. The owner will not be accountable for any money put on board.

N. B.—Letters for St. John's, &c. received at Mr. Edmund Phelan's, Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kiely's, (Newfoundland Tavern,) and at Mr. John Crute's.

Carbonear, April 20, 1837.

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.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 1.)

FRANCE.

We have received the Paris papers of Thursday, by which we learn that the *Charte* of Wednesday night contained the following paragraph, which seems to have given nearly universal satisfaction in Paris:—The King has deigned to commute the punishment of death against Meunier to transportation. The President of the Court of Peers went himself to announce this intelligence to Meunier, who testified the liveliest sentiments of repentance and gratitude.

"We have been so fortunate," says the *Journal des Debats*, "as to become acquainted with some of the circumstances which have attended the spontaneous act of royal clemency towards Meunier, and we have great pleasure in communicating them to the public, because they display in all his simple and majestic grandeur the King whom France has raised to the throne of July, and whom base calumny still assails, even in that inviolate sphere in which the respect of the people has placed him. Meunier, immediately after his sentence was pronounced, wrote to the King, humbly intreating pardon, in terms of the most sincere repentance. But before his petition reached his Majesty, the council of ministers was considering this serious question; and the King himself had spoken in favour of commutation, considering the good sentiments the culprit several times expressed during the proceeding—in fact, the ordinance was signed before Meunier's petition was brought to the council. At the same moment an aged woman entered the court of the palace, scarcely able to walk from her extreme distress of mind. She urgently entreated to be allowed to deliver a petition to the Queen. 'Twas the unhappy mother of Meunier. The officers of the palace received her with kindness, and immediately went to receive the Queen's orders. In a few minutes afterwards the supplicant was on her knees at the feet of her Majesty, bathing her royal hands with tears, and praying for mercy with convulsive sobs. The queen was yet uninformed of the decision of the council, and would only return consolatory language, trembling at the idea of giving false hopes. During this affecting scene the door opened, the King was announced, and from his own mouth put an end to the perplexities of the Queen by informing the mother of the regicide that the life of her son was spared. 'I have commuted his punishment,' said his Majesty. 'Your son has repented, and I have wished him to live. I did not wait for his petition to pronounce his pardon.' As the unfortunate woman was completely embarrassed and overcome at finding herself in the presence of so much goodness as well as grandeur, and could only reply to it with her tears, the King added—'Be comforted! Your son is already acquainted with his pardon. I have just sent the President of the Court of Peers to make it known to him.' The King then raised the poor woman, who still remained on her knees at the Queen's feet, and seated her in an arm-chair, continuing to address her in terms of consolation and benevolence. After a few minutes more their Majesties retired, recommending Madame Meunier, still oppressed with her emotions, to the care of their officers."

(Private Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*.)

BAYONNE, April 21.

It is at length determined that, with the exception of the Lancer regiment, and the artillery, the services of the officers and men composing the British Auxiliary Legion are to terminate on the 10th of June next. Let us hope the Spanish Government are making arrangements to meet this rapidly approaching period in a manner creditable to themselves, and calculated to give satisfaction to those who, having faithfully served during two years of hardship and privation in a strange land, are now about being sent back to their own country, there to renew their more peaceful occupations. They (the government) say that they will be prepared by the 10th of June to pay up all arrears due, together with the promised gratuity. It is to be hoped they have grounds for making this promise. I say this, not because I fear from the Legion, in the event of a disappointment, any of those horrible excesses which their enemies are so prompt in prophesying, but because I think the Spanish government will owe it not less to their own character than to the character of the country from whence they have received such important and valuable assistance in their hour of need, to do justice to the men whose services they are now dispensing with. The Legion, officers as well as soldiers, has, it must be confessed, evinced great forbearance during the many ordeals they have been exposed to. Always in arrear of pay, often without an adequate supply of provisions, they have submitted to hardships and privations such as not often fall to the lot even of soldiers. This they did cheerfully and contentedly, only looking forward to the time when, through the success of the Queen's arms, better arrangements might be made for their reward. That time, it is true, has not as yet arrived, but if the Spanish government think proper to dissolve their connexion with the Legion before its arrival, it is their bounden duty to do so on honourable and satisfactory terms. So long as the men could be told, 'On your valour and enterprise depends the state of things which will enable us to do you justice,' it was not altogether so unreasonable to ask for delay, and be it recollected that delay so asked for was acceded; but when, be the cause what it may, be it policy or be it intrigue springing from the jealousy of the Spanish commanders, it is proposed to dissolve the connexion, and thus the argument in favour of forbearance, to take away from the soldier the only reasonable lien he possessed for the satisfaction of his claims, I do maintain that the Spanish nation had no right to expect more from the patience or forbearance of these men. And here let me observe, it is not by crowding St. Sebastian with Spanish troops, for the sole purpose of intimidating the 3,500 men of the Legion, that the Spanish Government can hope to escape the difficulty. This measure may or may not be prudent so far as regards the peace of St. Sebastian; but if through such means they contemplate doing an act of injustice to the retiring troops, there is no quarter from which repression will not reach them. The man who, to get rid of an importunate creditor, should order his servant to murder him; would draw down upon himself and them the extreme penalty of the law. Let the Spanish nation rest assured that though not exactly within the jurisdiction of an English tribunal, they are not out of reach of English justice, and that if, through their breach of faith, the 10th of June next should be disgraced by any conflict at St. Sebastian, in which English blood is spilt, the

British nation will demand, and have a right to, a fearful measure of retribution. I feel sure this will not be the case. I am convinced the Spanish people feel too deeply the important services they have received from our country and our countrymen to risk a good understanding with them; but it is as well her ministers should be warned of the position in which they will stand, should they, contrary to every expectation, meditate compelling the Legion, through the means of an overwhelming force, to embark with their claims wholly unsatisfied, or should they seek by violence to get rid of creditors—just and honourable creditors in every sense of the term—whom it is inconvenient to settle with. I think also that the attention of our own government should be seriously directed to this subject. Putting aside the indignity as well as ingratitude of forcing these men to embark without first settling with them for their services, it will behave our government to consider what is to become of them on reaching their own country, should they be landed there in a pennyless condition. For a time, at all events, they must remain without employment; and deprived of that support which they naturally calculated would enable them to wait until they could resume their old occupations, there is no knowing to what excesses they may be driven. In two points of view, then, must the question be looked to at home; first, as regards justice to the men, who, whatever they may have been considered during the two previous years, on the 10th of June will resume their rights as British subjects; and, secondly, as in it is included a consideration of domestic policy. Between this and the 10th of June there are but fifty days intervening. Let us hope that they will not be allowed to pass coldly over by either the Spanish or English governments."

LONDON, MAY 6.

Paris papers of Tuesday are full of congratulatory addresses presented to the King on the occasion of his fete, and his Majesty's replies. We are happy to say that the day went off with general satisfaction. M. Dupin was able to congratulate his Majesty on the pardon of Meunier, and both he and his Majesty drew from that circumstance a happy augury for future security.

ST. SEBASTIAN, APRIL 23.—I am at length enabled to inform you—which has infused great spirit amongst us all here, that as soon as the whole of the six thousand men have arrived from Espartero—our own troops of the Legion being about four thousand, and the Spanish troops stationed here five thousand more—it is the intention of General Evans, at the head of fifteen thousand men, to make a movement against the Carlists on the 4th or the 5th of next month (May). This you may depend upon. We are on the *qui vive*, and longing to send the General back to England, and to his constituents at Westminster, fresh from the scene of a victorious battle. General Seoane is to attend all the movements, and every thing is to be looked for, from his well-known activity and abilities. I had a long interview yesterday with a party of Carlists outside the lines, and found them a hearty set of fellows, but in a dreadful state of destitution, as regards clothing, shoes especially. They complain greatly of the want of bread in their camp. We are all as busy and as jolly as troops usually are in preparing for an immediate struggle, in which they feel certain of being successful.—*Courier Correspondent*.

PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords, Wednesday, several private bills were advanced a stage without any discussion, and their lordships adjourned soon after 5 o'clock.—In the Commons a new writ was ordered to issue for Westminster in the room of Sir F. Burdett, who has accepted the Children Hundreds.—The public records' bill was read a second time, and ordered for committal on the 31st inst.—After some preliminary discussion, the House resolved itself into committee on Mr. Robinson's resolution, affirming the expediency of allowing foreign grain to be manufactured in bond and exported. Mr. P. Thomson resisted the proposal, on two grounds—first, that much experience had shown that fraud could not be prevented; and, secondly, that it was an effort to get rid of the corn laws by a side wind. The right hon. gentleman said, however, that he should not object to the manufacture of foreign corn under lock. The resolution was, after a short debate, rejected by a majority of 65 in a House consisting of 155 members.—Mr. O'Connell then moved the second reading of the law of libel bill. The Attorney-General, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, and Mr. Poulter, opposed the motion. The bill was ultimately thrown out, the numbers being:—For the second reading, 47; against it, 55; majority against it, 8.—On the motion of Mr. A. Trevor the house was counted out at half-past twelve o'clock.

ARRIVALS.—From Greenock, Mr. Clark, and Mr. J. Warren.—From Liverpool, Mr. and Miss Hogan, Dr. Shea, Mr. A. Kerr, and Mr. Walmsley.—From Bristol, Mr. W. Ryan, Mr. Townsend.—In the *Eliza*, from London, Mr. Nicholas Mudge.—In the *Edgcomb* from Liverpool, Mr. and Mrs. Francis.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Gipsy*, for Greenock, Capt. and Mrs. Bonifant, Mrs. Clift, Mrs. Thomson, Miss Hogsett, Miss Boyd, Mr. M'Bride, Mr. M'Kellar, Mr. Jackson.

Married, last Tuesday, by the Rev. John Smithies, Wesleyan Missionary, the Rev. INGRAHAM SUTCLIFFE, Wesleyan Missionary for the district of Brigus, to JANE BUCHAN BLAIKIE, eldest daughter of James Blaikie, Esq., Magistrate, of this town.

At Brooklyn, (New York) on the 18th April last, by the Rev. Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Wm. MURPHY, son of the late Mr. James Murphy, formerly of this town, to CATHERINE, daughter of Mr. John Fisher, of Brooklyn.

Shipping Intelligence.

Custom-House
Port of St. John's.

VESELS (ENTERED.)

May 25.—Schooner Three Sisters, Burke, Waterford; 60 tierces porter and ale, 37 feather beds.
Brig Theron, Burdes, Hamburg; 550 bags wheat, 600 bags bread, 500 bls flour, 200 bls pork.
26.—Brig Avalon, Ritchie, Cadiz; 180 tons salt.
Brig Convivial, Hampton, Liverpool; 50 boxes raisins 260 boxes soap, 128 kegs and 36 bls. gunpowder, & sundries.
Brig Magog, Currie, Greenock—200 boxes soap, 175 coils cordage, and sundries.
Brig Wensleydale, Gascoin, Copenhagen—2100 bls. flour, 350 bls. pork, 2200 bags bread, 250 firkins butter.
Schooner Fame, Figgitt, Barbados—100 puns molasses 44 bls. sugar.
Brig Balclutha, Milray, Liverpool—200 tons salt, 30 boxes soap and sundries.
Brig Jabez, Davis, St. Thomas—160 bls and 34 hhd. sugar, 15 puns molasses.
Brig Norval, Carmichael, Copenhagen—1200 bags bread, 300 bls flour, 300 bls pork, 200 firkins butter and sundries.
27.—Brig Emblem, Purdy, Hamburg—2600 bags bread, 300 bls flour, 100 bls pork, 80 firkins butter.
Brig Forster, Frost, Hamburg—1700 bags bread, 1000 bls. flour, 250 bls pork, 100 firkins butter.
Brig Science, Nicholson, Hamburg—2000 bags bread 340 bls flour, 300 firkins butter, 300 bls pork.
30.—Brig Hebe, Marshall, Lisbon—130 tons salt.
Schooner Liberty, Coysb, Teignmouth—400 coils cordage, 15 casks beer, 10 casks cider.
Brigantine Eliza, Follett, London—100 bls pork, 900 boxes raisins, 200 kegs gunpowder, and sundries.
Schooner Abeona, Jerrett, Teignmouth—200 coils cordage, and sundries.
Schooner Emily, Cromwell, Halifax—30 M. lumber & sundries.
Sloop Prickle, Campbell, Halifax—25 puns molasses, 20 bls coffee, and sundries.
Schooner Game Cock, Walsend, St. Peters.
Brig Neptune, Danell, Cuba—100 boxes sugar, 130 hhd. molasses.
Schooner Ranger, Morris, Cape Breton—86 chalds coal.
Schooner Lady Young, Taylor, Cape Breton; 118 tons coal.
Brig Mary, M'Lauren, Lisbon—186 tons salt.
Barque Clio, Scott, Liverpool—400 tons salt.
31.—Schooner Angelique, Muggah, Cape Breton.
Brigantine Sarah, Sharp, Bristol—16 tons coal, 40 casks butter, and sundries.
Brigantine Marnhull, White, Bridport—10,000 bricks, 22 tons coal, 50 tons potatoes.
Brig Douglastown, M'Kenzie, Lisbon—120 tons salt.

VESELS (LOADING.)

May 25.—Apollo, Rendell, West-Indies.
Nine Sons, Prior, Madeira.
27.—Devon, Dench, Europe.
Blandford, Hutchings, Cork.
30.—Native, Coysb, Torquay.
Fame, Figgitt, Barbados.
Selina, Hicks, Cadiz.
31.—Hope, Palk, Buctouch.
Eling, Luens, England.

VESELS (CLEARED.)

May 25.—Schooner Mary Louisa, Townshend, Cape Breton—ballast.
Brigantine John Stuart, Campbell, Barbados—1200 qtls fish, 20 bls caplin.
26.—Schooner Creole, Morray, Lisbon—1300 qtls fish
27.—Brig Gipsy, Sinclair, Greenock—35,000 galls oil and blubber.
Brig Rebecca, Tregarthen, Figueira—1100 qtls fish.
Brigantine Nimrod, Barron, Cape Breton—ballast.
Brig Esker, Doyle, Quebec—ballast.
Schooner Union, Norman, Viana—1700 qtls fish.
Schooner John & Horatio, Dwyer, Cape Breton—ballast.
Brig Keldy Castle, Fotheringham, Quebec—ballast.
Schooner Lady of the Lake, Taylor, Cape Breton—ballast.
Brig Adventure, Pitts, Richebneto—sundries.
Brigantine Otter, Dill, Demerara—1700 qtls fish.
Brig Dingwell, Graham, New-York—8000 seal skins, 40 bls. herrings and sundries.
Brigantine Daniel O'Connell, Phoran, Cape Breton.
31.—Brig George Barclay, Morris, Miramichi—ballast
Brig Peril, Sharer, Quebec—ballast.
Schooner Royal William, Axtell, New York—37,000 seal skins.
Brig Malvina, Gearin, Cape Breton—ballast.
Schooner John Fulton, O'Neal, Boston—22,000 seal skins.

Sale by Auction.

UNDER SURVEY.

(For the benefit of whom it may concern.)

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Codner & Jennings,

The same having been landed in a damaged state, from the Schooner PHENIX, Mortimer, Master, from Bridport—

Diamond "K"—C. & J.—Nos. 3 & 4—2 Bales containing—
1 COD SEINE, 75 fathoms by 50 feet.
C. & J.—J. G.—No. 1—1 Bale containing—
1 CAPLIN SEINE, 36 fathoms by 22 feet.
Diamond "H"—C. & J.—Part contents of Bale No. 1—
1 80-Ran HERRING NET
1 45-Ditto ditto ditto.

June 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

UNDER SURVEY.

(For the benefit of whom it may concern.)

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

JOHN M. BENDELL & CO.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Landed from the Schr. PHENIX, W. Mortimer, Master, from Teignmouth, in a damaged state—
Bale 5—JMR & Co.—JG—whole contents—
1 CAPLIN SEINE, 24 feet by 41 fathoms
Bale 6—JMR & Co.—JG—whole contents—
1 CAPLIN SEINE, 24 feet by 41 fathoms
Bale 8—JMR & Co.—JG—part contents
2 COD BAGS, 20 qtls. each
1 Ditto 10 ditto.

June 1.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

(Without Reserve.)

40 Boxes fine Havana SUGAR
13 Tierces Porto Rico ditto
20 Half-chests Bohea TEA
30 Bags fine COFFEE
100 Barrels Prime New York BEEF
4 Hogsheads Leaf TOBACCO
30 Kegs Negrohead ditto
30 Boxes CHOCOLATE
100 Barrels PITCH.

June 1.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Fruit Trees and Roots,

Received per Prickle, from Halifax,
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

By Perchard & Boag.

ALSO—

40 Pots English Cabbage Plants,

Received per Marnhull.

June 1.

Notices.

THE Sale of the late Lieut. Brown's FURNITURE, &c., will be continued THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at Fort Towashend.

WHEN WILL BE SOLD,

The Plate, Glassware
Welsh Harp, Violin, Books
Carpet, Chest Drawers
Bedstead and Hangings, Bedding
And sundry Kitchen Utensils
And 2 Setter DOGS.

J. CLIFT,

Auctioneer.

June 1.

Treasurer's Office,
1st June, 1837.

TENDERS for the loan of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, Sterling, for the use of the Colonial Building, will be received at this Office until Saturday next, the 3d instant, at 12 o'clock.

NEWMAN W. HOYLES.

Treasurer.

Newfoundland Scottish Society.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be holden at the Large Room of the Commercial Buildings, To-Morrow (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.—Persons intending to become Members are requested to attend.

J. BOYD,

Secretary.

June 1.

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.

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.

On Sale

CODNETS & JENNIES

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
A Quantity of

Bridport Manufactures,

CONSISTING OF

COD SEINES, 90 by 60, 85 by 60, 80 by 60,
80 by 50, 75 by 50, 70 by 50
Caplin Seines, 75 by 30, 70 by 35, 50 by 28, 36
by 24, 36 by 22, 35 by 20
Herring, Mackerel, and Cast Nets
Cod Bags, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 quintals
Lines and Twines of all descriptions
Bank Lines, Seal Net Twine.

They have also on Hand,

Hamburgh superfine and fine Flour
Hamburgh Beef of excellent quality
Excellent Table Sherry, at 26 dollars per qr.-cask
A few qr.-casks Prime Sherry, at 80 dollars
Fresh Halifax Porter.

An extensive assortment of
British Staple CORDAGE.

Shoulder Leather, cheap by the bale
Men's and Boys' Deck Boots
Long Fishing Boots
Men's, Women's, and Boys' Shoes, Barvels
Pitch and Tar, Oakum, Nails, Pig Lead
White, Black, Green and Red Paint
Linseed Oil, and Spirits Turpentine
Raw Turpentine
Mould and Dipped Candles
Soap, Red Ochre
Black and Bright Varnish;

Together with a variety of FANCY and other

SHOP GOODS,

Recently Imported.

ALSO,

5 Tons assorted NAILS.

Per SARAH from Bristol,

June 1.

Robinson, Brooking, Gar-
land & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

From the Brigantine FAME, Capt. Figgitt, from
Barbados.

98 Puncheons MOLASSES
43 Barrels } FINE SUGAR.
1 Tierce }

And for Sale on accommodating Terms.

June 1.

Havana Cigars.

FOR SALE IN BOND,
At Cost and Charges,

40 M. Superior CIGARS,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM HAVANA.

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

June 1.

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 Lea-
ther

Shoe Thread
Devonshire Cider
Dorsetshire Beer

700 Bottles "SHOUTS" Pickles & Sauces.

DANIEL FOWLER.

May 25.

On Sale

EXTENSIVE SUPPLY
OF
Manufactured Goods
SELLING OFF
AT REDUCED PRICES!

R. O'DWYER & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

By several Vessels,

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS

FROM LONDON AND MANCHESTER;

Being purchased for CASH, they are enabled to
offer them at a very low figure.

ALSO,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

12 Cases of "CHRISTY'S"

LONDON HATS,

AND

30 Cases of

BONNETS,

(FOSTER & LAPOULLIS of London)

CONSISTING OF

A large variety of Women's, Girls, and Children's
Tuscan, Straw and Fancy BONNETS, which
will be Sold off at First Cost and Charges.

And of former Importations,

London Refined SUGAR, in 6lb Loaves,
Wicklow HAMS from 5 to 7 lbs,
SOAP, STARCH,
Tipped and plain PIPES,
Ginger-Beer BOTTLES,
Basket SALT, &c. &c.

June 1.—3w.

RICHARD HOWLEY

HAS RECENTLY IMPORTED

Per Charles and Eliza, from London, Julia and
Conceiva, from Liverpool, Sarah, from Bristol,
and Abeona, from Teignmouth—Viz.,

MOULD and Dipt Candles

Paste Blacking
Nails, all Sizes, Hardware, assorted
Witney Coatings, low by the Piece
Witney Blankets, various sizes
Extra-heavy Double Mil'd Ditto 11 and 12-4
Lines, Twines, Nets, Lance Bunts, &c.

ALSO, ON HAND

Brandy and Geneva, in Bond
Port and Sherry Wine, wood and bottle
Calf Skins, Kips, Sole Leather
Bottled Ale and Porter
Green Paint, in 7lb packages
Pitch, Tar, Cordage, Oakum
Pork, Butter, Flour, &c. &c.

N. B.—Customers (as usual) can be supplied
with Brandy and Hollands, in small lots—Genuine.
June 1.

BY
ROBINSON, BROOKING,
GARLAND & Co.

Just received per SCIENCE, from Hamburgh,

2000 Bags BREAD
300 Barrels PORK
300 Firkins BUTTER
250 Barrels Superfine FLOUR
200 Very Fine Westphalia HAMS
50 Barrels Boiling PEASE
50 Ditto Sockholm TAR
10 M. BRICKS.

June 1.

JUST ARRIVED

Ex EWINS from Hamburgh,

1250 Bags BREAD
450 Firkins BUTTER
300 Barrels PORK
200 Barrels Superfine FLOUR
Ex NORVAL from Copenhagen,
300 Barrels PORK
300 Ditto Superfine FLOUR
200 Firkins BUTTER
1200 Bags No. 1, 2, & 3 BREAD
OATMEAL, PEASE, TAR & OAKUM
Ex PRICKLE from Halifax,
25 Puncheons MOLASSES.

And on Sale by

BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.

June 1.

A SECOND HAND

PIANO FORTE.

Apply at the Newfoundlander Office.
May 25.

On Sale

Robinson, Brooking, Gar-
land & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

From the JULIA, from Liverpool,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,

2 PIPES } Prime Brontè Madeira
10 Hogsheads } **WINE.**
40 Qr.-Casks } June 1.

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
Spunpam, 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 Ed-
ward'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 Hamburgh.

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.

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 Qr.-casks White Wine, and Kegs
Ox Tongues
Hooks, Nets, Lines, Twines, Seines, and ar-
ticles 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

May 25.

On Sale.

West of England Goods

BULLEY, JOB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per PHENIX from Bridport, SELINA from Tor-
quay, 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

160 Pair Fishing and Deck Boots
2000 Pair Men's, Women's, & Boys' Shoes, assor-
ted in different sized Packages.

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

May 25.

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.

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, Brontè 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,

Flushing Jackets, Great Coats,

Deck BOOTS, Men's, Women's and Children's

SHOES

Mould and Dipped Candles.

May 18.

ALSO—

THE SCHOONER

United Sisters,

Burthen about 33 tons, with all her

Materials.

JOHN EALES, Jun.

May 18. 3w

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

Matthew Stewart & Co.

(On the Premises lately occupied by STEWARD
& 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.



Port Corner

THE RECONCILIATION.

BY JOHN CLARK THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE POET.

(From the Monthly Magazine)

Your "Nosegay" brings me back again
And would of scenes remind us—
Those sunny days, unknown to pain,
Which time hath left behind us.

They tell what joys were wont to greet
And what the heart has greeted;
Alas! that Envy's tongue should cheat
The heart—so easy cheated.

But let the idle world go on;
It leaves some dearer treasures,
A joy from merit's praises won,
Affection's higher pleasures.

The knave may, in a sly pretence,
Make honesty his token;
Words uttered in a cunning sense,
By mere deception spoken;

But friendship is a sacred name,
Above such faithless dealings;
The heart's choice home creates the flame,
One of our dearest feelings.

Though anger may a moment cloud
The kindest bosom breathing,
Yet, trust me, love that whispers loud
Around the heart is wreathing.

Hearts may be sad—as oft they are—
And dearest thoughts be thwarted;
Hearts may be broken down with care—
True love is never parted.

PUBLIC DINNER AT NAVAN TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF MEATH.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chairman introduced the health of the Members (Morgan O'Connell and Henry Grattan, Esqrs.) in the following terms:—

The object for which we are here specially assembled it now becomes my duty to bring before your attention. (Cheers.) It is not to make an exposition of your wishes for the health and prosperity of your representatives, so much as to examine whether they have persevered in those principles, for possessing which you sent them into parliament: whether they have persevered in pursuing that majestic plan which is involved in the experiment we are now making—to see whether from a legislature sitting in London it is possible for us to have full and impartial justice, or whether it will become necessary for us to call for a House of Commons in our own country (loud cheers.) We are now in progress of that experiment, and I trust that your representatives have performed their duty by giving every assistance to work it out fully, fairly and honestly. They now stand before the ordeal of your judgment, and I fear not for the result. Perhaps with regard to one of them the erratic instinct of paternal affection may lead me astray (no, no.) But if it do, you are to consider that, if the sources of the purest affection are cut off and prevented from flowing in their most copious channels, the heart naturally feels more deeply for those who remain, and loves with a tender affection those that are left to it to cherish. (Cheers.) Whether I am led astray or not, I fearlessly present my son to you as an honest and faithful representative (great cheering.) I am bound to say that you are to decide upon him yourselves. On my other side stands the namesake and the son of him who found Ireland a province and made her a nation (cheers)—the majesty of whose genius was not like the tornado, that sweeps through the regions of the upper air, but which, in its contact with the things of the earth, withers and destroys. No; such was not the whirlwind of the genius of Grattan; it was high and sublime; but when it descended to earth it was to improve, to soften, and to fertilise; and under its mighty influence the genius of national liberty became irresistible (cheers.) He sleeps in the cold grave; the monumental stone that marks his tomb is no doubt looked upon with a cold eye and an unmoved heart by the English reader. No stone is raised to his memory in Ireland; no marble is seen with his own memorable words—"I stood by the cradle of Irish liberty, and I followed it as a mourner to the grave." Yet his name still lived in the hearts of his countrymen; and though he sleeps in the damp cold grave, the spirit which he aroused is alive, and the people whom he was the first to awaken will yet see days of happiness and joy; and I trust God will spare me my strength till I rescue her from the faction that oppressed her, and see her triumphant career in the enjoyment of that liberty which she was destined to possess. The day has not yet come that chilled the warm glowing of my heart; and I pledge myself never to desist from my exertions till I see Ireland either the mighty limb of a mighty nation or a nation by herself (tremendous cheering.)

From a speech of the Chairman on the occasion of his health being drunk, we extract the following beautiful and touching passages:—

The first time I made my appearance on the political arena was in the Corn Exchange. There I made my first public speech, and I shrank astonished from the echo of my voice through the vaulted which hall has since become so familiar to me (laughter.) Hardly had the

association commenced business (and before I had begun to speak) when Major Sirr, with a battalion of soldiers, entered the hall, and almost the first notice we had of their approach was the angry clash of the butt-ends of their fire-arms upon the pavement. Major Sirr advanced, and inquired why we were assembled? and being told the purpose was to petition against the Union, he said we might go on. Under these circumstances my young blood was not bated—my courage—my young blood became a liquid fire within my veins; and my throbbing heart beat violently against my ribs, which could hardly contain it. I had a wish that my career might be short, for willingly would I have sold my life for the smallest possible good to my outraged country. And think you that after thirty-seven years' service in her cause my ardour has diminished, or my exertions lessened?—or think you that I have ever been too slack in the struggle? Oh yes; in those years when I gazed upon those bright, dear eyes that beamed so softly; when I heard the soft murmuring of that musical voice, the sweet sounds of which sank so deep into my heart—now scared and lonely—when I knew the first pleasure of a father's love and watchfulness, I was a little negligent of my country's good—I may be pardoned. But my heart has now been loosed from many a loved fetter and may a heart-endearing tie has been rudely broken; and though I have still some comforts remaining, and some things to bind me to life, yet I am isolated enough to devote the remainder of my days, and all my energies, to working out the cause of Ireland (cheers.) Though I may be sneered at by some for mentioning these things here, yet you will pardon me (hear.) Men who know me not will call me hypocrite. God knows my sincerity. Oh! I would make my morning and my nightly prayer to the Almighty, that he would bless my arm, and crown with success my endeavours for my country's good. I would pray to Him to enable me to work out her cause, and then let the gaol or the scaffold be my lot. Whatever, then, might be my exit from this world, I would not die unhappy (tremendous cheering, which lasted several minutes.)

THE MONEY MARKET—AMERICAN ENGAGEMENTS.

(From the Manchester Guardian)

As the large amount of American engagements subsisting in this country has, of late, attracted very considerable notice, and as it appears to us that some misunderstanding of the nature and origin of those engagements is by no means uncommon, we shall probably perform an acceptable service to some of our readers by giving a brief explanation of the matter, which, though very well understood, no doubt, by those who have paid attention to the subject of foreign exchanges, is one upon which many other parties are liable to fall into error.

In explaining the origin of these engagements, it may be desirable to remind our readers that a legitimate bill of exchange drawn by a person resident in one country upon one resident in another,—as for instance by a merchant at New York on a merchant at Liverpool, is an order from the New York merchant to the one at Liverpool to pay over to a third party (the holder of the bill for the time being) a sum of money which the Liverpool Merchant owes to the New York merchant; and, in this manner, the exporters of cotton and other produce from the United States generally obtain payment from the parties in this country to whom their property has been consigned for sale. In like manner, the English merchant usually obtains payment, by bills of exchange, for the manufactured and other goods which he exports to the United States. If the value of the exports from the two countries is equal, the bills drawn from both balance each other, and no specie passes between them. Such is the process that goes on with legitimate bills of exchange, but the American bills which have been of late causing so much alarm in the money market of this country are of a different description. They seem to appear to have been drawn, not actually for the purpose of obtaining payment for produce exported to this country from the United States, but chiefly to procure English funds, for the purpose of lending out in America and thereby securing the exorbitantly high rate of interest which, from temporary causes, prevailed in that country. If the parties who engaged in these transactions had transmitted to the United States funds of their own, nobody could have blamed them however unfavourable might have been the effect produced on the exchanges, and on the currency of England; but that was not the course adopted. The parties in America to whom the funds were to be sent drew bills on parties in this country who did not owe the amount, but who, nevertheless, accepted the bills. These bills were discounted by different banks, and the amount thus raised, at a rate of interest of from four to five per cent, was sent over in bullion or specie to the United States, and lent out again at rates varying probably from 15 to 20 per cent, per annum. In this manner bills to an amount probably of not less than ten millions sterling were drawn against this country by parties to whom nothing was due. Those bills are now upon the market here without any adequate funds to meet them; and they cannot be returned until such funds are provided by remittances of substantial value from the United States. We have heard many persons say, (and have seen it stated in a Liverpool newspaper,) that the Americans, instead of specie, will send bills, even at a considerable discount, to meet the engagements to which they are liable; and the last packet which arrived at Liverpool brought intelligence that bills on England became plentiful at New York, and that large remittances were making in them to this country. It must be obvious, however, on a very slight consideration, that no amount of bills that can be sent will meet the subsisting engagements, otherwise than by substituting one bill for another, and thereby, for a short time, putting off the day of payment, which must nevertheless equally arrive; and it is understood, that one of the conditions recently imposed by the directors of the Bank of England, upon the houses who have been receiving assistance from that bank, is that they shall not accept any such substituted paper which may be sent over. It is obvious, therefore, that the amount due upon the bills now running must be provided by a transmission from the United States of specie, bullion, or produce, over and above the amount necessary to pay for the current exports from England. It is equally obvious that this operation will be attended with some difficulty to the parties in America who have been accommodated; and that, until it is accomplished, there will also be great difficulty in obtaining returns for English manufactures exported to the United States.

The circumstances which have recently transpired with respect to this paper serve to explain the extraordinary prosperity existing in the United States at the time when the financial operations of the government and the changes with respect to currency and banking might have been expected to produce serious commercial difficulties. Notwithstanding the high rate of interest the prices of all commodities advanced greatly; and, after the disastrous fire of New York, many of the plots of lands, where large valuable buildings had been destroyed, are stated to have been sold for much larger sums than the land and the building together would have previously brought. The cause of all this is now tolerably obvious. The inhabitants of the United States had obtained a large amount of property from other countries, for which they had sent nothing in return except bills of exchange, and the temporary effect there was precisely the same as if, like the people of ancient Rome, they had laid the rest of the world under contribution for their own benefit. The difference between the cases consists in this, that the United States must now repay what has been borrowed; and we shall be much mistaken if the next three months do not bring us a very different account of American prosperity.

EXPULSION OF MERCHANTS FROM CANTON.

A most extraordinary edict, dated Taoukwang, November 23, 1836, appears in the papers brought by the Hellas, which has arrived at Dublin, ordering the barbarian merchants, Jardine and others, to quit Canton within half a month. We have not room for the document, which is addressed to the Hong merchants; the following extracts will show the cause of offence and the order for departure:—
"The said barbarian merchants, Jardine, and others have many years resided at Canton—and can it be for no purpose? It has been made clear that there are receiving ships in the outer seas, and there is a clandestine trade carried on, and treasure is oozing out of the country; that many native vessels go out to sea (to the receiving ships); and that there are also smugglers employed in the trade. Now, if the evils are without (the boundaries of the empire), how is it that formerly there has been so many cases detected in this City? You affirm that there are instances of seizure of opium; but that many are without, and few within, our jurisdiction.

"The orders are the most peremptory; when they reach you, instantly transmit them to the barbarian merchants, Jardine, Ennes, Dent, and Turner, and to those come more recently, Framjee, Merwamjee, Dadaboy, Gordon, and Whiteman, that they may all obey. If their business be very important, half a month will be allowed them to pack up and move out of the provincial city; and embark in one of their own, or some other ships going to sea, and return home. They are not to be permitted to loiter and linger. If they have any business that cannot be completed within the half month; they at the expiration of that period must go to Macao for a little time, and their accounts be left in your hands, and as soon as all their affairs are settled, they must return to their country. They must not be permitted to stay at Macao as long as they please in opposition to the existing laws; if they presume to be insolent, and act haughtily, and will not listen to our kind words and obstinately refuse to go the path we mark out, the celestial dynasty will not heed the consequences. The laws will be maintained; and there is reason to fear the said barbarians will find it hard to get back to their country. The houses in the Creek factory and in several other hongs will be taken and sealed up. There must be no failure."

The Singapore Chronicle, of November 26, says:—
"Our advices to the 5th of November inform us that the recent interruptions in the tea and opium trade had not been removed, and that much inconvenience and vexation had been experienced by foreigners from the difficulties thrown in the way of the shipment of silks. With the exception of the finer descriptions of cotton, the article was difficult of sale, and totally impracticable for cash.

"The black tea men were still stubborn, and were not disposed to lower the rates demanded for their congos; and as the Hong merchants had contracted with the foreigners at some 5 or 6 teals lower than they could obtain the article from the tea-men great perplexity had consequently arisen, as the prices in England would scarcely warrant the contract price in China, much less any increase; and it is stated no fewer than 50 ships were now lying idle, and were likely to be so for an indefinite period. Much uncertainty still prevailed as to the intentions of the Chinese government; whether they would legalise the importation of opium, or, what seemed equally probable to many upon the spot, attempt the force of authority in entirely preventing its being smuggled into the country. In the apprehension of this latter measure being tried, every Chinese dealer in the article had fled from Canton, and the trade was in a state of entire stagnation.

"Silk was very abundant—unusually so,—and not less than 12,000 bales had arrived at Canton—but the vexatious regulation of the Chinese Government which prevents the shipment of any quantity, beyond a 130 bales in one ship, except on payment of a ruinous duty, operates as an effectual check upon shipments, and the more particularly so as the usual channel of transmission through Macao is not permitted, nor were these impediments likely to be removed at an early date—as it is stated a recent petition from the foreigners on the subject had been refused, and that no probable prospect of any amelioration had existed.

"The above state of affairs has also rendered the advances to be made by the Company upon teas and silks to the extent of 2,000,000 dollars entirely unavailable, as the dollars are conditioned to be payable on the production of the bills of lading, and this, with the present state of the opium trade, had caused a most unprecedented scarcity of cash. The Company treasury was open for bills on Bengal, 30 days' sight, at 220 Company's rupees. Exchange on London unsettled, but was expected to approximate 5. Articles of all descriptions imported were sold with great difficulty, returns were only obtained in barter."

Capt. Rees of the Colonel Young has arrived, and, as far as we have learned, his information is to the following effect, viz., that a mutiny occurred on board of the Fairy, in which Capt. McKay and another European officer lost their lives. The men who came on shore were most badly wounded, having taken the part of the captain. They are said to be 12 Lascars and one European or white man. The Fairy, it appears, was not wrecked; but that the mutineers (Manilla and Macao Seacunnies) set sail after they had killed Capt.

McKay and his officer, and succeeded in expelling those friendly to him from on board the ship. Much remains to be explained of this most murderous affair, and any doubts on the subject will probably be cleared up on the men, who are said to be now at Fuh-chow-foo, reaching Canton.—Canton Press.

(From the London Morning Post.)

Our readers, on referring to the Mansion-house report, will be surprised, as well as shocked, by the cool—shall we say?—want of courtesy with which M. D'Agular, the Spanish Minister, has treated the application of the Lord Mayor, relative to the seventy unfortunate British subjects lately returned from the Christino army, now inmates of the Refuge for the destitute until means can be procured them of returning to the place from whence they were deluded by the crimps of M. D'Agular's Government. Those poor creatures first waited on that Minister, to remonstrate with him on his unworthy treatment; but he refused to see them. He then, after having left the Lord Mayor's application unanswered for an unusual time, addressed a letter to the Mansion-house, in which he states that, because the men were cheated in the north of Spain, he is determined that they shall receive no justice at his hands. In vain it is explained to him that, under an agreement signed by his predecessor, these men enlisted for one or two years in the Christino service; that they have performed their part of the obligation; and that all promises held out to them are unfulfilled. What cares he for the sufferings of those deluded creatures? What cares the representative of Mendizabal for the misery which they are enduring? Their blood has been shed to make M. Mendizabal a Minister of Finance, and M. D'Agular a Minister in London; and it little matters to the Liberals of Madrid whether they starve in the streets or perish from the inclemency of the weather. This is the gratitude of the Christino Government; this is the recompense which Englishmen receive for having interfered to save the members who compose it from being vagabonds on the face of the earth, and sending them from poverty in many a foreign land to places and to pensions at Madrid. We have given them a home, and they turn our Englishmen to the Refuge for the Houseless. Let this be remembered when Spanish Liberals are again claimants on our bounty; when they are beggars in the streets through which M. D'Agular has marched these poor creatures, shoeless, and in rags. Our countrymen have been deluded; they have abandoned their own soil to carry war into a land where they have returned like prodigals to their father's house, and like repentant prodigals shall they be received. The charity of England will provide them with that relief which the justice of this representative of Queen Christina has denied.

M. D'Agular says, "Perhaps they are criminals." They have no doubt been guilty of a crime in landing on the Biscayan coast with arms in their hands; but they are not guilty of any crime towards the Government of Madrid; and it is adding insult to injury to use such language. If there be a vice above all others grafted in the very nature of the Spanish Liberal emigrants it is that of ingratitude. The treatment of these British soldiers is an example of what we say. Did one spark of good feeling exist in them who have been claimants on the bounty of this country for so long a period, they would not allow an Englishman now to complain that justice cannot be obtained at their hands. They would strain a point to prove that the recollection of our kindness lives still in their hearts. But no. They hate us with a fervour that nothing but the sense of obligation received can account for; and they seek every opportunity proving that neither humanity, charity, nor justice, is to be found amongst them.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.—Of the marriage of the Duke of Orleans, a letter of the 11th instant, from Berlin, given by the Hanover Gazette, states as follows:—"The Minister of State, De Kamptz, returned yesterday from his mission to the Court of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and no doubt remains as to the intended marriage of the Princess Helena with the Duke of Orleans. The Princess Helena has frequently, accompanied by her mother by adoption, visited Wiemar, where her deceased mother, who was daughter of Charles Augustus of Saxe, has left many favourable impressions. She was the intimate friend of four great German poets—Schiller, Goethe, Weiland, and Harder; all of whom, at certain periods, resided at Wiemar." On the same subject the Courier Francais says—"The trousseau of the Princess Helena has been estimated at 24,000 gold ducats, and her diamonds at about 32,000. It has been in contemplation to add to it £500,000 in money, but, in conformity to the recent example of the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh, the family will not allow this sum to be demanded of the nation, which is already burthened with heavy expenses. It is thought that all the wedding presents to be expected from the King of Prussia and the other relatives of the Princess will not amount to more than from 20 to 25,000 ducats; they, however, insist that the jointure of the Princess shall be fixed at £600,000, on the grounds that the House of Orleans is the most opulent in Europe. As to the expense of the dispensation, the affair is at present under the consideration of the Church of Rome, and there is every appearance of its being soon arranged for about 200 or £300,000.

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