



Newfoundland

No. 517.

THURSDAY, June 22, 1837.

Sixpence.

On Sale

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.

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. Hamburg 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
 Spun yarn, 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.

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 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
 May 25.

LANDING,
 Ex Schooner LADY, from HALIFAX,
3 Puns. Molasses,
Hogsheads Sugar,
 Both of very superior quality,
 FOR SALE BY
BAINES, JOHNSTON & Co.
 May 18.

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 "SHOUTS" Pickles & Sauces.
DANIEL FOWLER.
 May 25.

West of England Goods
BULLBY, 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
 25 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 Qls.
 Bank, St. Peter's, Longshore, Sed and Jigger LINES,
 Seal, Salmon Trawl, Salmon, Caplin, Genging, Herring, Sewing and Sail Twine
HOOKS, Barrels, Splitting Knives, &c.
ALE of prime quality, in hhd's. and barrels
 ALSO, ON HAND,
 Cognac BRANDY, in hhd's. and puns.
 Port, Sherry, Bronte Madeira and Claret WINE, in bottles, qr.-casks, and hhd's.
 Tea in qr.-casks, 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.

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.

On Sale

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.
 A SECOND HAND
PIANO FORTE.
 Apply at the Newfoundland Office.
 May 25.

By the Subscriber,
 AT HIS
Grocery, Wine, & Spirit Stores,
 King's Road,
 20 Qr.-CHESTS Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Twankey, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea.

TEAS,
 Irish and Halifax Porter
 Brandy, Rum, Gin
 Port, Red, and White Wine
 Soap, Candles
 Pork, Butter
 Oatmeal, Pearl Barley
 Leaf 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
M^r BRIDE & TEBB,
 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 Qr.-Casks PORT WINE, @ 110s.
 150 Barrels excellent English POTATOES
 10 Gross WINE BOTTLES
 LIME in casks of various sizes
 12 Reams PRINTING NEWS.
 April 6

On Sale

BY
HUNTERS & Co.
 200 Barrels Irish Pork
 150 Ditto Hamburg ditto
 100 Ditto superfine Flour
 100 Firkins Irish Butter
 150 Ditto Hamburg ditto
 1000 Barrels best Seed Potatoes (Cork crops)
 50 Puncheons Rum
 60 Ditto Molasses
 100 Kegs Paint—white, black, green, sky blue yellow, and red.
 ALSO,
 20 Hogsheads Sugar
 100 Barrels ditto
 10 Pipes
 10 Hhds. and } Vidonia Wines.
 20 Qr.-casks }

An excellent assortment of
Manufactured Goods.
 Lately imported from London, the greater part of which are now ready for inspection.
 ALSO,
 10 Hhds. Halifax PORTER
 25 Dozen London BROWN STOUT, in Cases 2 1/2 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. Linsed 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 Cases
 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.

DISASTROUS ACCOUNTS FROM AMERICA.

(From the Liverpool Mail, May 9.)

The Oxford arrived yesterday from New York, having sailed from that place on the 17th ult. We learn, by papers and letters from that town, that commercial matters remain in a most dreadful situation, the failures in New Orleans alone being estimated at 13,000,000 dollars. The last failure announced there was for 100,000 dollars. Several failures had taken place since the last advices, in New York and Philadelphia. The prices of cotton and other southern produce had fallen lower than they ever were remembered to have been.—In New York the downward tendency was so great that the last market notes declares all transactions in cotton, &c., to have been almost exclusively for shipment. Exchange, on the evening of April 12, at New York was at 10½ to 11½ per cent, on England; francs, 5 17½ to 5 15 on France; 41½ cents on Holland; 36½ cents on Hamburg, and 82 cents on Bremen.

The latest arrivals from England, at New York, was by the Sheridan, which sailed on March 18. The Columbus, which sailed the same day, had also arrived. The Oxford has brought some specie for Liverpool houses. We have heard the amount variously estimated at from £10,000 to £15,000. It is said that the Republic, which sailed on the 17th ult., and arrived yesterday, has not brought gold. By the Oxford has arrived a considerable quantity of United States bank bonds, and Morris Canal bonds. The last quotations of these securities and the New York money market are reported, in the Courier and Enquirer, to be, "those of the bank of the United States, bearing no interest, and payable in London on the 1st April, 1838, to 3 per cent premium on the par exchange; and those of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, in favour of the Bank of America, payable in London in about twelve months with 6 per cent interest to 6 per cent premium on the par exchange." The New York Herald of the 17th ult. says, in a more gloomy vein:—

"The recent operations of the United States Bank in bonds and post notes will not be satisfactory to the English Bankers. On Saturday the same impression began to prevail in Wall-street. United States bonds have ceased altogether, and the post notes are offered at 1½ per cent per month for good paper, being at the rate of 18 per cent per annum. Those who want to purchase them do so to raise money—so that to get cash for United States Bank post notes, the ultimate borrower has to pay 24 to 30 per cent per annum. The post notes of every other bank, should they issue them, will be worse than those of the United States.

"Under this state of things, stocks on Saturday generally fell. The United States Bank holds firm, because it is the only institution probably doing a flourishing business. It is picking up all the best paper in New York for its bonds and post notes, and thus will place the banks of Wall-street entirely in its power.

"From an authentic channel we learn that the aggregate deposits of all our banks amount to 17,500,000 dollars, and their specie to 3,200,000 dollars. They do not permit themselves to increase their discounts, for fear of an abstraction of their specie. We believe them to be perfectly solvent as far as regards their circulation and deposits, but the stocks of several will suffer much by the recent failures—probably out of commercial failures to the gross amount of 50,000,000 dollars, our banks may lose at least 3 to 5,000,000 dollars. This is the cause of depreciation in certain bank stocks.

"Another batch of failures took place on Saturday—several houses in the French dry goods trade, in Pearl-street, and one in the American dry goods commission line. These houses are all reported to have ample assets to meet their liabilities. Yet there begins to exist some doubts whether the statements of supplies assets are based on reasonable values. The revolution of price still continues, and on this point depends the value of assets. On Saturday the house and lot No. 675, Broadway, sold for 19,000 dollars. In December last this property was rated 30,000. Many of the assets of the broken houses are enumerated at the values of last December—a fallacious statement to go by.

"The accounts from the Eastern states are beginning to be disagreeable. The failures have already brought down several manufacturers in Providence, Tounton, Boston, and Lynn, besides one or two banking institutions. Great apprehensions begin to be entertained of New England. Even according to their own accounts, the statements of specie are very fallacious. In Rhode Island and Connecticut the banks make their returns in 'specie funds,' which means sometimes any thing but gold and silver. At the period of each return there is generally a contraction of discounts—besides 'funds in Boston'—'Funds in New York,' which are always set down as specie. The above statement of the New England bank represents them, therefore, in their best possible condition. If these failures in New York should touch severely their manufacturing system, their banking system cannot altogether escape, especially so prodigiously expanded as it must be when the crisis overtakes them.

Such is the condition of things. On looking over the whole commercial machine of England and the United States, we begin to come to the conclusion that the terrible crisis has not yet passed. In January, 1835, the specie in the bank of England, was 35,200,000 dollars of our currency—in February, 1837, it was 21,000,000 dollars,

yet the circulation was nearly the same—the expansion the same. In the United States the quantity of specie is overrated—probably we have not more than 25,000,000 dollars of effective specie to act as the basis of our prodigious circulation and extended bank credits. The Western states are at this moment the most plentifully supplied, in consequence of the government measures and the treasury circular."

LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS.

The protracted winter has retarded the introduction of fashionable novelties in out-door costume. In Paris, as well as in London, cloaks and shawls, and even boas and muffs, have hitherto superseded everything resembling spring costume. However, a peep into some of our most approved Magasins des Modes affords us an idea of the fashions that are in preparation, and which only await a genial change of temperature to show themselves in all their freshness and beauty.

In the first place we may remark that our chalis, muslins, &c., small patterns will be decidedly preferred to large ones; that there will be more figured than plain silks and satins, and that white muslin (especially sprigged) will be very fashionable, lined with coloured silk.—Open dresses and pelisses will also be very general, and consequently the embroiderers are busily engaged in preparing a splendid variety of jupes for wearing under them.

The following is the description of a dress recently made by a Parisian milliner of acknowledged taste. An open robe of cachemire de laine, of a very pale drab colour, embroidered in silk, in small bouquets of violets, rather distant from each other. This robe or pelisse is lined with violet coloured poulet de soie, and edged round the bottom and up to the height of the knee. At the point where the rouleau terminates the robe is closed by a large bow with flowing ends. No waistband, but the corsage finished at the waist by a violet coloured piping. The sleeves with two bouillons between the shoulder and the elbow, and quite close to the arm at the lower part. A large bow of violet coloured between each bouillon, and another in the centre of the waist in front.

When the warm weather decidedly sets in, it is probable nothing will be more fashionable than dresses or pelisses of white muslin, lined with coloured silk.—They are to be trimmed all round with lace. Drawn bonnets of muslin or gauze will also be lined with coloured silk. Hats and bonnets of paille de riz will be in great request; the vogue of Leghorn will come at a late period of the season. The flowers in preparation for hats and bonnets are lilac, snow-drops and branches of acacia.

In evening dress turbans are very generally worn.—They have of late years been almost universal at the Opera in Paris. They are made of extremely light and transparent materials, and with long ends descending on one side like a veil. A filet of diamonds passes along the forehead, and on the temples bouquets or épis in diamonds. These turbans are rather small, and worn backward on the head. The fashion of ends descending is very elegant, and exceedingly becoming.

Some caps of a novel and very graceful form have just made their appearance. They are called bonnets à l'Iphigénie, and are formed simply of narrow lace scarfs. The scarf is placed plain on the forehead, with the ends hanging down on each side. A ribband is passed round the head and tied in a bow and long ends behind. Light bouquets of flowers are placed on the temples.

White dresses have been most in favour in evening costume during the winter. White silk and satin are gradually giving way to gauze, and even to muslin.—Large old-fashioned fans are much used. Many ladies fasten them to their bracelets by gold chains.—Two or even three bracelets may be worn on each arm; but they are usually very narrow. Rows of pearls, twisted several times round the arm, form a very becoming ornament.

Dress hats and toques are ornamented with birds of Paradise or Marabouts. Cloaks or mantelets of velvet, lined and trimmed with ermine, are the favourite couvertures in evening dress.

THE WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Westminster has returned Sir Francis Burdett to Parliament! Two years since, the contrary news would alone have astonished the people; now this intelligence will carry grief, consternation, and alarm, wherever political honesty exists throughout the length and breadth of the land. We will not attempt to conceal that this event is a heavy blow and a great discouragement to principle. It is a mighty premium to apostasy—a humiliating and most pernicious example of human profligacy. Here is a man, the brilliance of whose past patriotism only reflects a deeper dye on the blackness of his apostasy—a man who is not only a renegade to his faith and a traitor to the people, but who has covered himself with the infamy of a liar; acting the part of Judas Iscariot to the country, and with one foot in the grave uttering the falsehood—that the people nothe, has apostatized! After a long life spent in the bosom of liberty, he plays the serpent to his brother labourers, and flings himself into the embrace of their deadliest foes. Yet this is the man that Westminster deligheth to honour! Westminster, the crypt of principle: the heart's core of the Radicalism of the land.

It appears that intimidation and corruption have never been more foully exerted. The cringing, base-minded, sordid tradesmen of St. James's and St. George's, have done the bidding of tyrant lords and their Jezabel ladies. Every appliance of faction has been wielded, but still there ought to have been principle enough in Westminster to have outweighed the united prowess of gold, menace, and falsehood. Four thousand at the very least computation of the "independent" of Westminster were absent from the pole! What were the motives which actuated them; or of what class they were composed we are as yet wholly ignorant. We have yet to learn whether they were Whigs—base recreant Whigs—cowering before the effulgence of principle emanating from such a mind and spirit as Leader's as too dazzling for their microscopic vision—or whether they were conservatives with consciences not sufficiently plastic to fraternize with a man so base as Burdett. Whatever may be the proximate cause of this unexpected defeat, it cannot but prove pernicious to the ministry and pernicious to reform.—Large must be the efforts to atone for this disastrous event!—Cheltenham Free Press.

The electors of Westminster, by the re-election of Sir Francis Burdett, have inflicted a heavy blow and a great discouragement on the cause of civil and religious liberty. They have declared that as far as they are concerned, the march of improvement must cease; they have given to the house of peers a licence to pursue the mischievous course of rejecting every beneficial measure that comes before them, and bringing the legislation of the empire to a stand still; but, above all, they have by returning the arch apostate, refused to throw the shield of their protection between the people of Ireland and their sanguinary and merciless persecutors. It is folly, and worse, to conceal from ourselves the truth, that a vast proportion of the people of England are indifferent and apathetic to the cause of Ireland. They have been imposed upon by the gross untruths, the "ingenious devices" of foul-mouthed, hired calumniators, whose trade is defamation and slander. But, although friends may fall off and deceive us, still, if we continue true to ourselves, we may set all our enemies at defiance. The people of Ireland are too powerful, too numerous, and too intelligent ever again to be oppressed with impunity, if they only stand together, and oppose a bold front to their opponents. The electors of Westminster may stultify themselves, and return to the House of Commons Tories and traitors; but there exists in Ireland a redeeming power, which will render all these efforts of no avail, and secure the stability of the only government which extended to Ireland the blessing of a beneficent and paternal sway.—Waterford Chronicle.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.—The 19th of May, being the anniversary of the battle of Almaraz, that day is selected for the presentation of colours to the 71st Regiment or Highland Light Infantry, which will take place at three o'clock, p. m., in the Phoenix Park. Should the weather prove very unfavourable, the ceremony will be postponed to the following day, as will also the *dejeune*, which is to take place immediately after the presentation.—Ibid.

We lament to have to announce the demise of the second daughter of the right hon. Lord Lyndhurst, in the 15th year of her age. This melancholy event—the consequence of a decline—took place at the Hotel de Donores, Rue de la Paix, Paris, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, the 9th of May instant. Our private letter states that the noble lord was suffering very severely from this afflicting bereavement. He had hoped to the last minute.—Times.

Four of the ice-bound whalers at Davis' Straits have got free, one of them has arrived at Stromness. In addition to the arrival of the Dee, the Grenville Bay and Norfolk have since arrived. Each ship has sustained a severe loss of life. Of the crew of the Dee, only 13 survived out of 59; of the Grenville Bay, 40 out of 50; and of the Norfolk, 43 out of 43.

VOTE BY PROXY.

Mr. Duncombe's motion, condemning the practice of voting by proxy, as applied to the House of Lords, has been rejected, although not a single argument was offered in vindication of this most absurd and injurious custom. Lord Stanley alluded to the practice pursued by Members of Parliament of pairing off for a considerable portion of the session, and Sir Robert Peel followed in the same strain, endeavouring to prove a parallel where there was none, and attempting to be witty where he failed of being convincing.

There is no coincidence between the practice of the members of the Upper and Lower House. The representatives of the kingdom are subject to the controul of their constituents, and if they stretch the privilege, which, on many occasions, is salutary and unavoidable, they do so at their personal responsibility. The electors who made them can unmake them, if their actions belie their professions, or if they appear forgetful of the objects for which they were sent into parliament. We know of few, if any, instances, where a representative member of the legislature has paired off, without being once present at his post, from the commencement to the conclusion of the session. We know of no constituency that would tolerate their member's absence for not one, but repeated sessions, on the Continent, enjoying the festivities of Rome

or Paris, and allowing the affairs of the nation to take care of themselves. What a burlesque upon legislation to say, that Peers of the realm shall be permitted to send their votes from some hundred of miles distance upon questions of vast public or local importance, which they have never examined, and of which they probably never heard, until application was made for their useful vote, to suit the purposes of patronage or party! It is possible, as Mr. Duncombe observed, that although every member of the house of lords approved of the measure before it, their approval and decision might, nevertheless, be swamped by a still greater number of proxies, thus negating the solemn decision of men who anxiously studied and debated the merits of the question, and leaving it to the caprice of those who never gave it a thought until their influence was demanded.

The pernicious system of voting by proxy has been carried to an unparalleled height in the Lords, and tends directly to neutralise all the advantages anticipated from the Reform Act. The majority of the Proxies given in that house are against the advancement of freedom, and opposed to the establishment of liberal institutions. It is a ridiculous pretence to say, that peers are accountable to God, and their consciences for their votes; fear has been the only argument which in modern times, has recalled them to their senses, the abstracted considerations of duty or religion is mockery, too gross for rational minds to dwell upon, when ascribed to the actuating motives of their Lordships. The fiction of conscience was probably set on foot, in the first instance, a bit of morality looks well when proposed by mitred heads, and lawn sleeves. We repeat it, that not a single argument was adduced against Mr. Duncombe's motion, by the principal speakers, Lord Stanley and Sir R. Peel; the smallness of the majority too—only eight—gives hopes that ere long, the force of reason will overcome the prejudice of habit, and abolish the system of voting by proxy altogether.—Waterford Chronicle.

We understand that Mr. HENRY BUTLER, of Burin, has been elected Member for that district, to serve in the General Assembly.

The following extract of a letter, received last evening from Sydney, has been handed to us for publication:

"On Sunday night, 28th May, off St. Paul's, the Brig ROYALIST, of Maryport, from Londonderry, with 175 passengers, was run into by the Barque WEXFORD, of Wexford, and in consequence sustained the loss of bowsprit, foremast, main-topmast, and all the sails and rigging attached,—carried away her bulwarks, with considerable other damage. She put into this port on the 3d June, inst., and is now undergoing repair. The Brig saw the Barque next day, topsail sheets flying loose, and a ship in sight."

ARRIVALS.—From Bristol, Mr. W. Hunt.—In the Sarah, from Waterford, Mr. Edward Morris, Mr. Patrick Tarrahan and Daughter.

DEPARTURES.—In the Elizabeth, for London, Mrs. James Simms, Mr. Scanlan, Mr. Parker.—In the Hebe, for Cork, Mr. and Mrs. Grieve and family, Mr. T. Job.—In the Douglastown, Mr. W. Warrep, Jr., Mr. Goff.—In the Native, for Torquay, Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. Eales.—In the Convivial, for Halifax, Mr. Bland, Mr. J. Richardson.

We have seldom had to record the death of an individual so deeply and deservedly regretted as that of Mrs. AYRE, wife of CHRISTOPHER AYRE, Esq. of this Town, who died, after a very short and painful illness, at 4 o'clock on Friday the 10th instant, aged 36 years.

In the varied relations of wife, mother, and friend, she has been seldom equalled, and could not be surpassed; her many virtues and amiable qualities endeared her to all who had the happiness of her acquaintance. The funeral of this lamented Lady took place yesterday at Two o'clock.—Communicated to the Ledger.

Died on Saturday, the 17th inst., in the 27th year of her age, MARGARET, the beloved wife of Mr. Michael Kavanagh, of this place. Her remains were borne to the grave on Tuesday, followed by her surviving relatives, and attended by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances, anxious to testify their high sense of the virtues of the deceased, and their heartfelt regret for the bereavement which her family has sustained.

Whilst recording the premature death of so amiable and interesting a member of our community, we cannot refrain from tendering our condolence to her afflicted connections; and if the sympathy of friends serves to alleviate the sorrows of an aching heart, we trust that that which has been so generally manifested on this occasion, may not be without its balmy and soothing influence.

Shipping Intelligence.



VESSELS (ENTERED.)

- June 16.—Schooner Trial, Barclay, P. E. Island—30 M. board 15 M. shingles.
- 17.—Schooner Sarah, M'Grath, Waterford—40 tiercea porter, 28 bls pork, and sundries.
- Schooner Grasshopper, Landrey, New York—20 bags coffee, 16 hds, sugar, and sundries.
- Brig James, Hutchings, Sydney—156 tons coal.
- Brig Britannia, Le Buff, Miramichi—50 M. lumber, 30 M. shingles.
- Brig Amity, Maher, Buctush—70 M. lumber, 40 M. shingles.
- 19.—Brig Betha, Stirling, Demerara—60 puns rum, 60 puns molasses, 10 hds. sugar, 60 cocoa outs.

VESSELS (LOADING.)

- June 14.—Balcutha, Milray, West-Indies.
 - Elizabeth, Morris, Bay Verte.
 - Julia, Stanworth, Cort.
 - 20.—Harriet Elizabeth, Cooper, Ireland.
 - Lester, Seale, London.
 - Eliza, Follett, Gibraltar.
- VESSELS (CLEARED.)
- June 15.—Brig Vesper, Hutton, Bathurst—ballast.

Schooner Despatch, M'Grath, Halifax—7000 galls oil, and sundries.
 Brig Nerval, Carmichael, Demerara—2000 qts fish, 50 bls. pork, 50 bls flour.
 Schooner Three Sisters, Burke, Miramichi—ballast.
 Schooner Nine Sons, Price, Madeira—1500 qts fish, 30 bls herrings
 Schooner Neptune, Darrel, Barbados—1400 qts fish, 100 bls herring, 50 M. shingles.
 Brig Douglastown, M'Kenzie, Greenock—24,000 gals oil, 1000 seal skins.
 Schooner Daniel, Steer, Sydney—ballast.
 16.—Brig Hebe, Marshall, Cork—23,000 galls oil.
 Brig Hope, Symons, Miramichi—ballast.
 Schooner Ann, Clarke, Barbados—900 qts fish, 12 M. shingles.
 Brig Cambrian, Roper, Quebec—ballast.
 Schooner Native, Coys, Torquay—1300 qts fish, &c.
 Brig Forster, Frost, Quebec—ballast.
 Brigantine Bezin K. Reece, Tuzo, Barbados—1300 qts fish, 25 bls flour, 16 bls herring.
 Barque Clio, Scott, Miramichi—ballast.
 Schooner Harriet, Kennedy, P. E. Island—24 bls flour and sundry merchandise.
 17.—Brig Edgcombe, Roberts, Pernambuco—1600 qts fish.
 Brig Convivial, Hampton, Halifax—500 bags bread, and sundries.
 20.—Brig Hotspur, Steele, Quebec—ballast.
 21.—Brig St. John's, Percy, Cape Breton—50 bls flour, 50 bags bread.
 Schr. Ranger, Morris, Cork—2000 qts cod fish.
 Brig Ardent, Hartgrave, Quebec—ballast.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,

BY

JAMES CLIFT,

- 1 Cable, 2 Cod Seines
- Half Hoghead Leaf Tobacco
- 5 Bags Bread
- 10 Cwt. Leather Pieces (in lots to suit Purchasers)
- 2 Dozen India Rubber Trousers and Caps
- Covered Hats
- 100 Pair Summer Boots and Shoes, good & cheap
- 12 Chairs, 3 Tables
- 3 Carpets and Heart Rugs
- 12½ Yards New Carpeting
- 6 Bedsteads
- Brass Fender and Fire Irons
- 1 Handsome Dinner Set
- 1 Ditto Breakfast ditto
- 1 Tea ditto
- Looking Glasses, Chimney Ornaments
- 1 Garderob
- 1 Splendid Silver Cup, belonging to the estate of the late Lieut. Brown, R. V. C.,

AND

- 1 Chest Carpenter's Tools, belonging to the Estate of the late George Goff.

ON PRIVATE SALE,

Fine Old RUM, BRANDY, GIN, WHISKEY, and Spirits of TURPENTINE.

June 22.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

- 11 Hogheads of very superior SUGAR, just received per Schooner GRASSHOPPER from New-York
- 5 Tierces Carolina RICE
- 20 Bags COFFEE
- 20 Barrels American APPLES
- 50 Ditto Prime BEEF
- 50 Ditto ditto PORK
- 45 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO
- 100 Gross CORKS
- 12 Jars HONEY;

AND, TO CLOSE SALES,

1 Pipe BRANDY

6 Cases SUGAR

8 Bales Leaf TOBACCO.

N. B.—Shore cullage Fish, or Cash, taken in payment.

June 22.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

The Subscribers',

The Cargo of the Schooner Ben, Capt. FORST, from Boston,

- 40 Hhds. bright Trinidad Molasses
- 10 Hhds. Manzanilla
- 10 Do. & 30 bls. Porto Rico } SUGAR
- 20 Bags Green Rio Coffee
- 20 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco
- 50 Bls. Wilmington Tar.

ROBINSON, BROOKING, GARLAND & Co.

June 22.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

On TUESDAY next,

At One o'clock,

IN THE SQUARE AT FORT WILLIAM,

A quantity of Empty Provision & Oat Casks.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

June 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The First-class British-built Schr.

FELIZA,
 Capt. FOLLETT—Has room for some GOODS on Freight, and will be dispatched with all convenient speed. Apply to Capt. Follett, or to ROBINSON, BROOKING, GARLAND & Co. June 8.

Notices

COMMISSARIAT,

Newfoundland, 20th June, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BILLS on the TREASURY, at 30 Days' Sight, are granted at this Office, in exchange for

BRITISH SILVER,

at the rate of £101 10 0 Sterling for each Bill of £100.

J. LAIDLEY,

D. C. G.

COMMISSARIAT,

22d June, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENDERS called for by my Advertisement of the 20th June, instant, for the Conveyance of Troops to England, are not now required.

J. LAIDLEY,

D. C. G.

CONTRACTS

FOR

ROAD WORK!

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the SURVEYOR-GENERAL, until TUESDAY, the Eleventh day of July next, at Noon, from persons willing to Contract for any part of the undermentioned work—Viz:

To widen Six Miles, more or less, of the ROAD opened last year towards Bay Bulls, from 12 to 24 feet; the work to commence near Sweeney's Marsh.

To open a new line of ROAD of 12 or 24 feet wide, at the option of the Commissioners, from a point at or near Cody's Well, Portugal Cove road, to Broad Cove, in the direction marked by the Commissioners.

Tenders to state the rate per mile, and the period when the work will be completed.

J. NOAD,
 C. F. BENNETT,
 W. M. RICHARDS,
 R. JOB,

Central Board of Road Commissioners.

St. John's, June 22.

DESERTED from the Brig BTHEA, WILLIAM ROBERTSON, an indentured apprentice, aged 16; JOHN McDONALD, ditto, aged 14; JAMES SICH, seaman, aged 20; JOHN PATTERSON, seaman, aged 31. Whoever harbours or employs any of the said Deserters after this public notice will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

June 22.

JOHN STIRLING,

Master.

General Commission Business!

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the Public, in general, that he has taken a part of those eligible Water-side Premises lately occupied by Messrs. A. & J. KERR, where he has just commenced business in the above line, and hopes that his long experience and general knowledge of the trade, will ensure him a share of public support.

TERMS LOW.

WILLIAM FIRTH.

N. B.—The Subscriber is now ready to receive GOODS of every description, for Sale, either at Auction or by Private Contract.

June 8.

W. F.

Saddlery and Harness

Warehouse,

JUST OPENED,

Opposite the Premises of Messrs. BLAND & TOBIN, THE Subscriber begs most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of St. John's and the Outports, that he has commenced business in the above line. From his experience in some of the first Shops in the United Kingdom, and by punctuality and constant personal attendance to business, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

June 8.—3w.

WILLIAM HOGAN.

WE the Passengers of the Three Sisters, from Waterford, feel it our bounden duty to return Capt. BURKE our most sincere acknowledgements, not only for his kind and humane treatment towards us during the voyage, but also the unremitting attention paid to our wants while on board his vessel. In our opinion no man is better qualified for the passenger trade than Capt. BURKE.

By order of the Passengers,

JAS. GRACE,
 MARTIN GRACE,
 THOS. TALBOT,
 WM. HOGAN.

June 15.

On Sale

Recently Imported

AND FOR SALE

BY

JOHN RYAN,

Ex KELDY CASTLE and ARISTIDES, from Hamburg.

PORK Prime Mess in Bls. and Half-bl. BREAD, good, common and fine FLOUR, fine and superfine BUTTER, first quality Holstein.

Ex Brig SARAH from Bristol,

Bolt, Bar and Sheet IRON
 Bolt COPPER
 NAILS (assorted sizes)
 BLACK LEAD, LINSEED OIL
 SPIRITS TURPENTINE
 Stockholm and Coal TAR
 PITCH, No. CANVASS
 LINES and TWINES
 CORDAGE, OAKUM
 LOAF SUGAR in Casks
 CURRANTS in Casks
 Guinness' Bottled PORTER, (very superior)
 Bottled ALE in packages of 3 dozen
 SHERRY WINE in qr.-casks
 COGNAC BRANDY, SOAP
 Mold and Dipped CANDLES
 REGISTER STOVES, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Ex EDGECOMBE, CONVIVIAL, and others,

An extensive and general assortment of Manufactured and other

GOODS,

Newest Fashions.

June 15.

Havana Cigars.

FOR SALE IN BOND,

At Cost and Charges,

40 M. Superior CIGARS,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM HAVANA.

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

June 1.

Robinson, Brooking, Garland & 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.

CODRIB & JENNINGS

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,

Hamburg superfine and fine Flour
 Hamburg 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.

On Sale.

The Cargo of the VESPER Captain Hutton, from Copenhagen,

2100 Bags Fine and Common BREAD

700 Barrels Superfine FLOUR

400 Ditto PORK

400 Firkins BUTTER.

ALSO,

Ex MARNHULL, Capt. White, from the West Country,

800 Barrels POTATOES

22 Tons CULM COAL

104 M. BRICK

41 Casks LIME

And Sundries

For Cash,

BY

BAIN, JOHNSTON & Co.

June 8.

Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

From the JULIA, from Liverpool,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

2 PIPES } Prime Bronté Madeira

10 Hogsheads } WINE.

40 Qr.-Casks }

June 1.

JUST ARRIVED

Ex EWINS from Hamburg.

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

BAIN, JOHNSTON & Co.

June 1.

RICHARD HOWLEY

HAS RECENTLY IMPORTED

Per Charles and Eliza, from London, Julia and Convivial, 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 Mill'd Ditto 11 and 12-1
 Lines, Twines, Nets, Lance Butts, &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.

ROBINSON, BROOKING, GARLAND & Co.

Just received per SCIENCE, from Hamburg,

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

June 1.

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.



Ports Corner

SONGS

BY L. E. L.

I.
Farewell, and when to-morrow
Seems little, like to-day,
And we find life's deepest sorrow
Melts gradual away;
Yet do not quite forget me,
Though our love be o'er;
Let gentle dreams regret me
When we shall meet no more.

Not painfully, not often,
Remembrance shall intrude;
But let my image soften
Sometimes your solitude.
Let twilight sad and tender
Recall our parting tear.
Ah! hope I might surrender,
But memory is too dear.

II.
May morning light fall o'er thee
When I am far away;
Let hope's sweet light restore thee
All we have dreamed to-day.
I would not have thee keep me
In mind by tears alone;
I would not have thee weep me,
Sweet love, when I am gone.

No, as the brook is flowing
With sunshine at its side;
While fair wild flowers are growing,
All lovely o'er the tide,
So, linked with many a treasure
Of nature and of spring,
With all that gives thee pleasure,
My heart to thine shall cling.

The rose shall be enchanted
To breathe of love to thee;
All fair things shall be haunted
With vows of faith for me.
The west wind shall secure thee
My tidings from the main,
But most of all assure thee
How soon we meet again.

TOM SMITH RETURNED.

HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Unlike most persons who write their own biographies, I recollect nothing that occurred before memory commenced. At its earliest dawn, I remember seeing a spot called Smithfield, so designated I believe, from the number of people named Smith who were burned there in the reign of Queen Mary. This scene must have presented itself on my way to a celebrated school in that neighbourhood, of which the Rev. Cicero Smith was then the ruling power.

The scholars were numerous, and most of the boys, so it appears to me, were of that name too. They might be relations of the master. I certainly was not; and yet there is a vague half-notion, or semi-idea, clinging to my memory—it may be, to my imagination—that, for some years, that is, from seven to ten, I always went by the name of Smith. How it was, I can't say with certainty; but it has always impressed itself on my mind, that I went to bed one night answering (had I been asked) to that name, and that I was awakened the next morning by somebody calling out "Clay, if you don't get up, you'll be too late for the boat."

Upon being thus roused from sleep, and by another name, as it seemed, I was somewhat puzzled; but as the master in a few minutes summoned me by this new cognomen to his room, I became satisfied that such was my name, and that the idea of my being a Smith was the illusion of a romantic dream. There is no accounting for the wildness of a youthful imagination. Still the point was one of frequent perplexity, both then and afterwards; and I could only conclude that it was from the almost universal prevalence of that name among the boys that I had confused myself, and forgotten whether it was mine or not.

The only other recollection of my school-days is, that we were all taught that *homo* was Latin for Smith, and that in going through the adjectives we used to say *bonus* Smith, a good boy—*malus* Smith, a bad boy.

The interview with my schoolmaster was short, as I was simply warned that there was no time to lose, and that it only wanted ten minutes to six. I rubbed my eyes, and then opened them very wide; but all I know is, that in a few minutes I lost sight of school, and was very soon afterwards shivering and snivelling amongst a crowd of tubs and packages, with what seemed to my eyes a ship ready to sail, into which somebody unceremoniously jerked me—I being, as it turned out, "consigned to the care" of Captain Smith, in company with a trunk, on which was written, "Master Clay, passenger."

All this was so sudden, unexpected, and mysterious, that it might well have passed for a combination of the romantic vision of the previous night, in which childish ambition had fondly caught at the glory of a popular name. That I asked many questions is certain, and that I got no answer is likely; for I learned nothing whatever explanatory of this change in my fortunes. All I remember is,

that somebody desired me to be damned; and that, habitually obedient, but ignorant at that time how to become so, I cried myself asleep.

It was not until we had made our way so far into salt-water as to render any tears of mine ridiculously superfluous, that I ascertained we were voyaging to the West Indies. Boys' hearts are tougher than salt beef, and Sorrow vainly fastens its teeth in them. Hope in youth is too strong to be broken, like a ship-biscuit, with a sledge-hammer. I soon began talking instead of crying, and one day elicited from Captain Smith that my mother had died at Stratsmith, in Ireland,—that my father was killed defending Acre under Sir Sydney Smith, and that his own acres had been successfully besieged by a detachment of creditors,—that my schoolmaster had been instructed to ship me without a moment's delay for the West Indies,—and that when I got there, I should be as happy as new nankeens could make me.

I could not avoid seeing how strangely my fortunes were, at every turn, influenced by, or connected with, the family of the Smiths. The family! "Ah," I exclaimed; "if it had but the instinct to keep and act together, it might govern the world, as it has governed me." I had not then read Cowper, and was not aware who the "first Smith" really was; but having heard of Adam Smith, I concluded that he was our first parent, and author, not merely of the Wealth of Nations, but of the Nations also. Happening, one afternoon, to express some reflection of this kind aloud, I was roughly rebuked by a sailor, who told me to mind what I said about Smiths in that ship. I replied that I meant no harm, and that neither the captain nor the mates (who were so named) could hear me, as they were at dinner. "No," said the man significantly; "but the crew might, and you had better not quiz us."

Until we arrived at Jamaica, I continued to form all kinds of surmises respecting the past, and speculations as to the future. The first offered the most attractive them; but not a feature of my infancy could I trace. I tried to recollect my christening, in order to remember my name. Thomas Clay! no; I had been called Tom Smith; that seemed certain. I kept saying that I was sure of it, until I felt sure. And why could I not still be called so? why go by another name in the world? To be called otherwise, could only denote affectation, and ridiculous singularity. I couldn't bear to be so eccentric. Why separate myself, as it were, by a mere name, from the majority of my fellow creatures? The word "Clay," however, as meaning the material of which human nature is composed, was, I reflected, an excellent substitute, and, in fact, differed only in sound.

On landing, I was made over in a regular way, with sundry commercial stores, to the firm of Smithson, Smithers and Co., merchants, with whom Captain Smith had sufficient influence to procure me a post—or rather a stool—in a sort of apprenticeship to the business of clerk. Here fate let me alone for a long time. I grew out of my new nankeens: my sum-totals and percontras improved, and I became arithmetician enough to count two years of life on each of my ten fingers. Still my thoughts would fly backward, and try to unravel the mysteries of my infancy. My character took a tinge of melancholy, my habits a lonely turn. My fellow clerks found gayer acquaintances, until, as regards companionship, I had, in the language of the Rev. Sydney Smith, "preached myself down to the bare sexton." This sexton saved me, by conducting me to the clergyman—not the one just mentioned—but it happened to be one of the same name, who joined Lucy's hand to mine, as love had joined our hearts. Lucy was the "Sexton" I spoke of, she was a distant relation of the junior partner of the firm, and being dependent, was not thought so beautiful as his daughters. But Lucy Smith was interesting in my eyes; she listened to my history—to its romance, to its realities—to my sad and unsolicited suspicions regarding my real name. At last she laughed at my anxiety to prove myself a Smith, and then lamented the difference of taste between us; for whereas I was bent on acquiring that name, while she (she said) was hoping to get rid of it. We married upon this; and a witty writer in the "Molasses Gazette and Guide to Mirth" felicitously remarked on that occasion, that "there was one Smith who was not a-miss, since she had been turned to Clay." The joke created quite a sensation in Jamaica.

I was not happy, in spite of a little advance of salary, when marriage bore its first fruit. My boy only served to remind me of my boyhood. Sometimes a dreadful notion would flash across me—"Good Heavens! perhaps I have married my sister." I was more terrified by the idea than ever were the negroes by Three-fingered Jack, whom we used to hear of as delineated by Obi Smith. At times I was more cheerful, and was wont to take great delight in reading the "New Monthly" when in came from England, in which I was always sure to find some exquisite whimsicality, or stroke of humane humour, by one of the two Smiths, Horace or James. But on one occasion, turning my eye to the advertising sheet, my sensations may be guessed. As Addison, I think it is, remarks, they may be more easily conceived than described. It here saw an advertisement to the effect that "if Thomas Smith, who at such an age was at such a school (naming my identical time and place) and was supposed to have been mysteriously smuggled over to the West Indies, would apply to, &c., he would hear something, &c." I read with suspended breath, but with swimming eyes. Thomas Smith—time—place—West Indies—everything agreed. I was Tom Smith! I was deli-

rious with delight. The object of my fondest visions, my highest ambition, was to be realized. I broke the news to my wife in a burst of ecstasy. Alas! what shook my soul only caused her to shake her head. There were ten thousand Tom Smiths scattered over the West Indies. The name might belong to every man, in every island that could be mentioned; from the President of Bermuda, so entitled, to Sir C. Felix Smith, the Governor of Antigua; and from him again to the Governor of British Guiana, Sir James Carmichael Smith. The chance was too slight—the hope too ridiculous. If I were to write, I might have to endure months of anxiety crowded with a cutting disappointment. "Ask your friend," she advised; this was my fellow-clerk. He laughed at the notion, and seemed shocked at the vulgarity of figuring among a crowd of eager miscellaneous applicants. I forgot at the moment his finical and fastidious character, displayed particularly in the weak and idle conceit of spelling name thus—Smythel. But they prevailed; I gave up my brilliant hope of distinction, and relapsed into my settled obscurity.

A few years rolled on, and again, in a stray journal, the same advertisement met my eye. The sight of it rekindled in me the old sensations. I now knew that I was Tom Smith! My excitement was at the full—I resolved to write. The dispatch of my letter was prevented by the receipt of one from an English agent, inquiring respectfully concerning my origin and early history, and half claiming me as the long-lost Tom. It was answered! so was mine in turn; and this enclosed a remittance heavy enough to weigh down all my wife's doubts, and eloquent enough to convert her to my own creed. We sold off, packed up, got on board, and made our way to the Irish home of my fathers. I presented myself as a specimen of the Smiths. I stood erect to be recognized. Curiosity with its peering eyes read me through; Doubt awarded me a shifting side-long glance; Love looked beamingly in my face, and a sisterly confidence admitted my claim. I was Tom Smith, heir to a handsome estate and a round sum down. But "the mystery, the mystery" That cannot just yet be fully explained. I had been reported to have died at school, and my funeral had been witnessed. The parish-books proved the burial of a little Smith at that time, who was probably a little Clay about to be shipped for Jamaica; only the parish-clerk, accustomed to write down Smith, wrote down Smith from sheer habit. But my sister had a presentment that one Smith there was in the world more than the world wot of, and she never ceased to advertise till she found me. She has been a real blessing to newspapers.

All I shall say further is, that having written to consult Sir Lionel Smith, the present Governor of Jamaica, and shaping my course accordingly, I have just been re-married. Thus my wife's name is what it was when I first whispered my suspicions to her—Lucy Smith, the lovely wife of Tom the Lucky, and the happy mother of a boy whose re-christening is to be celebrated at a county festival, to which all the Smith families in the three kingdoms, rich and poor, illustrious or obscure, are invited joyously as friends and kinsfolk. To defray the costs, I have just issued an unlimited order upon Smith, Payne, and Smith. It sounds like an ill-assorted firm, nevertheless. Ah! never, never, may Pain come between the Smiths!

L. B.

THE LATE SIR JOHN SOANE.—The executors and trustees under the will of this gentleman have refused to make themselves participators in the testator's feelings, by taking upon themselves the trusts conferred on them by that document, which consequently remains unproved. Mr. Soane, the heir-at-law, has, under the advice of several advocates of the Ecclesiastical Court, entered a caveat against the admission of the testamentary paper, on the plea of insanity. He has left a great number of small annuities, and after the death of all the legatees, he has made a Mr. Foxall residuary legatee. This individual, who is a respectable tradesman, is in no degree related to or connected with Sir John. The majority of the legatees have expressed their desire to see the family property which amounts to nearly £200,000, restored to Sir John's own family.—Sunday Times.

A SCENE IN PARIS.—I returned home through the Place de Vendome, across which the drums of the royal garrison of Paris were just marching, and beating the *retraite*. The distant shops of the Boulevard glittered along the end of the Rue de la Paix, and a troop of the night patrol was just trotting slowly among the trees, wrapped in their cloaks and mounted on their black tailed horses. At the other end stretched the tall iron railing of the Palace garden, in front of which paced backwards and forwards the two grenadier sentinels, the Swiss and the French guard. Then the bronze Imperial column rose up dark and lofty, in the middle of the Place, crowned by the Bourbon banner, which hung motionless in the still evening. The drums gradually rolled off to a distance, and their sound became dull and heavy, the loungers around me fell away, and I remained alone in front of the pillar, which tells a silent but striking tale of useless conquest, of blighted ambition, of the vanity and emptiness of human projects and power! Upon its site once stood an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. In 1805 Napoleon caused the present monument to be erected. Twelve hundred pieces of Russian and Austrian cannon compose the bas-reliefs, which cover the interior stone work, and represent the almost equally numerous victories of the French army. Its elevation is one hundred and thirty-five feet, and upon this Colossal throne stood a statue of its founder, eleven feet in height.—*Recollections of a Pedestrian.*

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 Kieley'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.

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.

JOHN LEAMON,

Agent.

May 18.

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