

*Printed and Published
by
S. Johns*

THE



Newfoundlander

No. 521.

THURSDAY, July 20, 1837.

Sixpence.

On Sale

**Robinson, Brooking, Gar-
land & 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.

BY
HUNTERS & Co.

The Cargo of the ANNANDALE, from Prince Ed-
ward's Island.

HARDWOOD PLANK
Fine 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, Linseed 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 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

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.

West of England Goods

BULLBY, 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
150 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.

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.

A SECOND HAND

PIANO FORTE.

Apply at the Newfoundland Office.

May 25.

AT HIS

Grocery, Wine, & Spirit Stores,

King's Road,

20 Qr.-CHESTS Young Hyson, Hyson,
Hyson Skin, Twankey, Souehong,
Congo, and Bobea

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 Sale

On moderate terms,

BY

EWEN STABB,

500 Barrels prime Pork
500 Ditto Fine and Superfine Flour
50 Ditto Oatmeal
500 Firkins Butter
10 M. Bricks
Calf Skins, Sole Leather, &c. &c.
April 13.

**JUST IMPORTED,
AND FOR SALE**

BY

Lawrence O'Brien,

240 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 Hds. 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
30 Pieces Canvas, best East Coker double thread
from No. 1 to 7

Bohea and Congou Teas, in Chests
Boots and Shoes, in Casks
Window Glass in boxes, 7 by 9, 8 by 1
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.

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.

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 *Mon-
day, 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'IVAN, Stationer, Water Street, St. John's.
JOHN LEAMON, Agent.

May 18.

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 conti-
nuance of the same favours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice,
start from CARBONEAR on the mornings of *Mon-
day, 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 ac-
countable for all Letters and Packages given him.
Carbonear, April 20, 1837.

EDMUND PHELAN, begs most respectfully
to acquaint the Public, that he has purchas-
ed a new and commodious boat, which at a con-
siderable 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 endea-
vour 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,
put on board.

N. B.—Letters for St. John's, &c. received
Mr. Edmund Phelan's, Carbonear, and in St. John's
for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kilty's, (*New-
foundland 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* morn-
ing 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.

DEATH OF WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

(From the London Globe, June 20.)

The London Gazette Extraordinary published this morning, contains the following melancholy announcement of the demise of his late most Gracious Majesty, William the Fourth:—

“WHITEHALL, JUNE 20, 1837.

“A Bulletin, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Lord John Russell, one of his late Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:—

“WINDSOR CASTLE, Tuesday, June 20, 1837

“It has pleased Almighty God to release from his sufferings our most Excellent and Gracious Sovereign King WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

“His Majesty expired at twelve minutes past two o'clock a. m., this day.

“MATTHEW JOHN TIERNY.

“WILLIAM FREDERIC CHAMBERS.

“DAVID DAVIES.”

We deeply regret to have to state that his Majesty expired about twelve minutes past two o'clock this morning. The Archbishop of Canterbury was present, as were also several members of the King's family. Immediately after the decease the Archbishop of Canterbury left Windsor Castle for town.

It must be gratifying to hear that his Majesty died without pain; his family took their leave of him about 12 o'clock yesterday, when he was perfectly sensible.

We are enabled to give the following particulars of what has taken place this morning:—

Half-past Nine o'clock.—Viscount Melbourne having received a communication, attended on her Majesty the Queen at Kensington Palace at nine o'clock this morning to have an audience.

The following is the copy of the official communication made by the Secretary of State to the Lord Mayor of the lamented death of his Majesty, which was posted at the Mansion-house between ten and eleven:—

“Whitehall, half-past ten o'clock, June 20, 1837

My Lord.—It is my painful duty to inform your lordship of the decease of his most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth. The melancholy event took place at Windsor Castle at twelve minutes past two o'clock, a. m., this day, when it pleased Almighty God to release the late King from the sufferings which he had borne with the most exemplary fortitude and patience.

“I have to request that your lordship will give directions for tolling the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral.

“I have the honour to be, my Lord,

“Your Lordship's, &c. &c.

“J. RUSSELL.”

The disease of which his Majesty died was no doubt a general breaking up of the system. Throughout the whole of the past week he was in a very weak state; and it was only by the aid of brandy and other stimulants that he was kept alive on Saturday. Notwithstanding the extreme caution observed in drawing up the bulletins, the medical attendants themselves saw almost from the commencement that the case of the royal sufferer was hopeless.

Summonses were issued in the course of the morning for the immediate attendance of the Peers in the House of Lords.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—The Duke of Cumberland (now King of Hanover) slept at Windsor last night, and this day at 8 o'clock arrived at his apartments in St. James's palace. He came unattended in a carriage and four. The King of Hanover has now ceased to be a Peer of the realm, and takes his departure from England in a steam-vessel to-morrow to assume the throne of his dominions. On his arrival in Hanover the vicereignty of the Duke of Cambridge, as a matter of course, ceases. The latter Royal Duke is now on his way for England, and hourly expected. His arrival was looked for yesterday.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Martins, the Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, left St. James's palace express for Windsor to receive directions respecting the funeral of his late Majesty. He stopped at the garden conversed for some moments with Benjamin Stephenson, who, we are told, was looking extremely indisposed.

A considerable crowd began early to assemble about the avenues of the palace, particularly in the Park, at the Royal private entrance, in expectation of seeing her Majesty.

At 10 precisely the Baron Lyndhurst drove into the entrée Court-yard and went into the apartments of his Majesty the King of Hanover, where he remained for some time, no doubt in consultation on the present aspect of affairs.

Half-past 10.—Up to this time no intimation of the wishes of her Majesty has been received at the palace: the crowd of persons, most of them respectably attired citizens, are increasing.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral began to send forth its solemn tones, conveying the mournful intelligence of the King's death, and the bells of Westminster Abbey and all the principal churches of the metropolis joined in the dismal peal. The Royal Standard floated from several of the public buildings, churches, and the shipping in the port of London, half-mast high.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.—A Cabinet Council assembled this forenoon at the Foreign Office, which was attended by Lord Melbourne, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Holland, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Russell, and all the members of the Cabinet.

At 11 o'clock the Council Chamber in the Throne-room at St. James's Palace, was laid out in the form prescribed for holding Privy Councils. The Royal pages were in attendance, with the Exon and women of the Guard.

The Privy Council was held at Kensington this day, at eleven o'clock, to proclaim the Queen, which was done in the usual style, and with the usual formalities, with but one exception, viz. that the style and title of the sovereignty of Hanover was of course omitted.

A number of Privy Councillors were present, amongst whom were the Queen's Ministers and other great Officers of state of the household of his late Majesty; we noticed Sir R. Peel arrive in a carriage with five other Privy Councillors.

Lord Kenyon also paid a visit of some duration about eleven o'clock to his Majesty the King of Hanover.

The guard mounted at the customary hour, eleven o'clock; this spectacle usually one of an animating nature, was particularly sombre, as they marched in without beat of drum, in slow movement; the form of the relief was gone, through in the same gloomy manner. This will be the case, we understand, until after the funeral of his Majesty, which will take place about the middle of next month.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 20.

The House of Lords met this morning at half-past ten, and was occupied for a short time in administering the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria until near eleven, when the House was adjourned until three.

The Lord Chancellor was the first sworn, and took his seat on the woolsack. Lords Lansdowne, Strangford, Ilchester, Kenyon, and Shaftesbury.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 20.

The members of this House began to assemble at 12 o'clock. By half-past 12 from 100 to 150 members had assembled on the ministerial side of the House, but very few were present on the opposition benches.

At a quarter before one the Speaker entered the House, and himself took the oath of allegiance to the Queen Alexandrina Victoria. After which the oath was administered by the Clerk of the House to a large number of members, commencing, according to the usual form, with the members for the City of London.

An additional table was placed in the centre of the House, for the convenience of the administration of this oath, and the members advanced around it in lines, and severally took the oath.

Among those sworn were Lord W. Bentinck, Sir A. L. Hay, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Brotherton, Sir Robert Peel, Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir R. Ferguson, Lord Pollington, Sir E. Wilmot, Sir John Beckett, Sir John Elley, Sir Oswald Moseley, Lord Chandos, Sir J. Y. Buller, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Hume, Mr. Charles Buller, &c. &c. The ceremony of swearing in lasted all the afternoon.

THE PROCLAMATION.—A general expectation prevailed among the populace that the proclamation of the Queen Alexandrina Victoria would take place this afternoon, and crowds of people assembled at Charing-cross, Temple-bar, and the Royal Exchange, anxious to witness the solemnity. This formality, however, will not take place until to-morrow.

Local Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

Mr. Nugent as Chairman of the Deputation appointed to wait on His Excellency the Governor with the Address of the House on the subject of certain returns moved for by him, reported that they had waited on His Excellency accordingly, and His Excellency was pleased to read the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—I can have no objection to supply the House of Assembly with a copy of His Majesty's Instructions to me on my accession to this Government.

I have received none since on the subject of the general Government of the Colony.

The only instruction connected with the privileges of the House received by me, I communicated to the House on the 4th inst.

Without considering how far it might be proper or practicable to lay before the House the returns it desires, if their being made under oath did not form a part of the request, I have to acquaint the House that I am not authorised to call on public officers so to make their returns, and consequently I cannot further comply with the terms of this address.

Ordered, that the reply do lie on the table for the consideration of members.

Moved by Mr. Winsor, seconded by Mr. Morris.—That a committee be appointed to prepare and draft a bill for the repeal or amendment of an act, entitled “An act for relief of sick and distressed seamen, fishermen, and other persons.”

Mr. Kent gave notice that he would, on an early day, ask leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Lawyers' Incorporation Act, and, further, to make more useful and independent the Bar of this Colony.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Secretary Crowdy, who on being admitted within the Bar, presented to the House copies of sundry documents sought for by the House,—the messenger then withdrew.

Moved by Mr. Kent, seconded by Mr. Nugent.—That a committee of three be appointed to select the most important of the papers now sent down by His Excellency, for the purpose of being printed. Ordered, that Mr. Kent, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Nugent, do form such committee.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Nugent, Resolved,—That this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, on the state of the colony, on Friday next, to take into consideration his Excellency's message on the subject of the unsealed Writs for the Election in November last, with liberty to send for persons and papers, and also the reply of Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to his Excellency, and that said document be printed.

Mr. Nugent gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move that his Excellency be addressed to order the following returns to be laid on the table of this House—viz.:

Returns from the proper officers of the several charitable institutions in St. John's to which monies have been granted by the Legislature, as well as from the several Boards of Committee of Charity through the Island, of the names of all the persons to whom relief has been extended during the past year, specifying dates, the names, additions, and residences of the parties, the amount of money and description of other relief afforded in each individual case—to be verified by the affidavit of the parties returning.

Mr. Nugent also gave notice that he should, on Monday next, present a petition to the House from a Prisoner in the Gaol of St. John's, who is about to be subjected to a public and ignominious punishment, under a local act which has been declared invalid, praying the protection of the House.

Mr. Nugent further gave notice that he would, on Monday the 24th inst., ask leave to introduce a bill to make provision for the making of Roads, &c. and the construction of Bridges.

Mr. Winsor gave notice that on Thursday the 25th inst., he should move an address to his Excellency to lay before this House a statement of the application of all money granted by the former House of Assembly for the making and repairing of roads and bridges, with the particulars of its application in each district,—also, of all sums of money granted for the use of the poor from the year 1834, inclusive, to the year 1836, inclusive, with the application thereof in each district, and to each particular person in such district,—also, of the application of all seed potatoes in each district, and to each particular person in each district,—also, the application of all sums of money granted for the purpose of preventing the spreading of contagious diseases with the particulars thereof in each district.

The House then adjourned until Friday next, at eleven o'clock.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

Edward James Dwyer, Esq., returned duly elected Member for the District of Fogo, took his seat in the House, having previously taken and subscribed the oaths prescribed by law, in the presence of the Hon. James Simms and the Hon. John Duncombe, the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency the Governor.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the state of the Colony.

Mr. Morris, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a bill to enable the Bank of British North America to sue and be sued; and the same was received and read a first time.

Mr. Brown, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a bill to regulate the office and fees of Sheriff, and to make provision for the appointment of a Sheriff in each Judicial District; and the same was received and read a first time.

Ordered, that the same bill be read a second time on Friday the 21st inst.

Mr. Nugent gave notice that on Monday the 24th inst., he would ask leave to introduce a bill for effecting greater uniformity of practice in the government of the several prisons in the Island, and for appointing inspectors of prisons in Newfoundland, and other purposes.

Mr. Brown gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move that the House go into a committee of Supply.

The House then adjourned to eleven o'clock to-morrow.

The Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) July 20, 1837.

By the Transport *Stakesby*, in 24 days from Cork, we are in possession of information announcing the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty William the Fourth, which occurred at Windsor on the 20th June—we, in common with our fellow citizens, deeply deplore this melancholy event, for independently of the fact of his late Majesty having once visited our Island, a circumstance which always clothed him with additional interest in the minds of the people here.—We have only to recur to the important events which have taken place on the side of liberty during his short reign, to feel how truly he was deserving of the title of the Patriot King—and we believe we are in strict accordance with public opinion when we assert, that since his late Majesty's accession to the Throne, measures of far greater importance have received the Royal Assent, than during the preceding half-century. (The Catholic Relief Bill always excepted.) The Reform Bill alone would immortalize a Monarch, and we can never call to our recollection that great triumph over old abuses, without a deep feeling of gratitude to William the Fourth.

A detachment for the Royal Veteran Companies, under command of Capt. Binden, landed yesterday from the *Stakesby* Troop Ship.—She has on board detachments for the 34th 43rd 83rd and 85th regiments, stationed at Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada, with which she proceeds forthwith.

NORTH AMERICAN BRANCH BANK!

(To the Editor of the Newfoundland.)

SIR.—I deem it a duty to call the attention of your readers and the public at large, to a Bill now before the House of Assembly, which was read on Friday the 14th inst., and is set down for a second reading on the 28th, having for its object to enable the North American Branch Bank established in this Town, to sue all persons who may become indebted to it directly or indirectly, and as a necessary consequence, to enable all those having any claims upon the Bank, to sue for the recovery of the same in a Court of Law in this Island.

Without due consideration, there appears nothing in this measure calculated to alarm the most cautious; but on a close investigation I apprehend that the prudent man and the lovers of the prosperity of the country, will discover in it, wherewith to induce them to hope that the Members of the House of Assembly may at least pause, and reflect deliberately, before they commit themselves by an Act, which once being made the Law of the Land, they may hereafter unavailingly deplore.—The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick rejected a similar application, but a few months since, almost unanimously—the debate thereupon was published in the Newfoundland Patriot soon after; and it strikes me forcibly that the arguments made use of against the adoption of the measure there sought to be obtained, were such as the majority of our House of Assembly would think perfectly sound and irrefutable. But it may be said, that we are not precisely in the situation of the province of New Brunswick, where local Banks had an existence long anterior to the establishment of the North American Branch Bank, and therefore that the latter was not so essential to the interests of that Country, as the Branch here is to ours. If this proves anything to the purpose, it only proves in my opinion, that Newfoundland has hitherto neglected that which was important to her well-being, and that it is high time she should now, even at the eleventh hour, profit by the example of the neighbouring Colonies, and establish one or more Banks of her own as her wants may require, and so supply the Island with a sufficiency of a secure and well protected circulating medium; the pecuniary gains arising therefrom, would be concentrated amongst us, to be returned to their original source, and again diffused around, for the general convenience and advantage.

If it should be asserted by the friends of the proposed measure that the North American Branch Bank is adequate as a Banking establishment to the business of St. John's—to say nothing of the Island—I ask respectfully what the Bank has done these six months past, to justify such an assertion? and what satisfactory results to the trade have grown out of its operations? My own strong impression is, that it is totally inadequate, and I cannot for a moment believe that it is based on those broad, liberal principles, which would insure it unqualified support; for if it were, surely a Prospectus which could not be mistaken, would long since have been published, that which has appeared being almost wholly devoid of information; hence I infer, that the Manager, who, I understand, is a clever, intelligent man, was not prepared to offer to the public an attractive bill of fare, and therefore wisely declined putting forth such plain realities, as should at once convince the mercantile body, that the advantage of the few in the Mother Country was much more consulted by the Proprietors, than of the many in this Island; a truth however palpable not to allow to obtrude too prominently for the sake of the majority.

With regard to the Capital of the Branch Bank, and the respectability of the Establishment throughout, I feel not even the shadow of doubt. I only question its utility for the reasons already assigned; and therefore I should regret that any advantage was hastily and unreflectingly bestowed upon it by the Legislature, which might some future day, and ere long, operate to the prejudice of Local Banking Establishments in this Country—this, and this only, is what I would willingly guard against, and when secured, I should advocate any liberal measure proposed in favor of the Company at present before us.

I hesitate the less in promulgating these sentiments, in consequence of noticing that the Manager has not petitioned for the Act referred to; from which circumstance I am led to conclude, that he is not dissatisfied with the existing state of things; and at all events, I feel that the Manager, Directors, and Friends of the Bank, cannot consistently apply for a legislative enactment in their behalf, without first giving the public and the House of Assembly much more satisfaction than they have hitherto given, relative to the Establishment generally, and its particular objects with reference to the Branch placed here. Let them when approaching our Local Legislature for a boon, give the most indubitable proof that they are only seeking for an equivalent, against services to be rendered to the Colony, and then the success of their application will not, in my opinion, be questionable for a moment.

I am Sir, &c. &c.

MERCATOR.

Shipping Intelligence.



VESELS (ENTERED.)

July 14.—Schooner Irene, Joice, Cape Breton—100 tons coal.
Schooner Eliza & Nancy, Tolman, Cadiz—100 tons salt
Schooner Dolphin, Boudrot, New Brunswick—18 head cattle.
Schooner Elizabeth, Battersby, Cape Breton—34 chalds coal.
Schooner Powells, Finis, New York—95 boxes raisins 35 hds sugar, and sundries.
Schooner Eight Sons, Grenada and Halifax—70 puns rum, and sundries.
Schooner Mary, Girrior, Cape Breton—16 M. staves
Schooner Lady, Bond, Halifax—100 kegs butter, 20 puns molasses, and sundries.
Schooner Dove, Roche, Figueira—100 tons salt.
15.—Schooner Rambler, Crane, New Brunswick—25 head cattle.
Schooner Jolly Tar, Vigneaux, Cape Breton—48 tons coal.
Schooner Charlotte, Strang, P. E. Island—20 head cattle, 50 sheep, and sundries.
Schooner Providentia, Hoare, Cadiz—100 tons salt.
Schooner Hibernia, Thornton, Cape Breton—50 chlds coal.
Schooner Glide, Price, P. E. Island—34 M. board, and sundries.
17.—Brig Canegrove, Gamble, Cadiz—290 tons salt.
Brig Thornley, Vinelle, Hamburg—450 bls flour, 1850 bags bread, 550 bls pork and sundries.
Schooner Aadian, Munn, Cape Breton—sundries.
Schooner Swan, —, P. E. Island—15 M. board, and sundries.
Schooner Adventure, Pitts, New Brunswick—45 M. board, 10 M. shingles.
Brigantine Hiram, Gibson, Cadiz—90 tons salt.
Schooner Four Brothers, Bontin, New Brunswick—20 M. lumber.
Brigantine Lady Harvey, Robinson, P. E. Island—254 M. shinglss, 8 M. board, and sundries.
Brigantine Sir Charles Hamilton, Blake, New Brunswick—14 M. lumber, 9 M. shingles and sundries.
July 19.—Brig Leander, Granger, Demerara—ballast.
Schooner Star, King, Cape Breton—34 head cattle, 40 sheep.
Schooner Daniel O'Connell, Phoran, Bridgeport—75 chalds coal.

VESELS (LOADING.)

15.—Dolphin, Boudrot, New Brunswick.
18.—Lady, Bond, Halifax.
July 19.—Mary, Girrior, Halifax.
Powells, Finis, Sydney.

VESELS (CLEARED.)

July 14.—Brig Neptune, Parker, Liverpool—23,000 galls oil, 3000 seal skins.
Schooner Queen, Rendell, Cape Breton—ballast.
Schooner Samuel, Walters, Cape Breton—ballast.
15.—Brig Apollo, Ford, Cape Breton—ballast.
Brig Terra Nova, Barclay, New Brunswick—ballast.
Brig Malvina, Ewan, Cape Breton—ballast.
Brig Sophia, Humphries, —; 1000 galls oil, 40 bls flour, 1600 qtls cod fish.
Schooner Packet, Graham, Novascotia, 60 bls flour, 50 hds salt.
Schooner Lady Young, Callahan, Liverpool—12,000 galls oil.
Schooner Nancy, Fougerson, Cape Breton—60 bls flour 30 bags bread.
Schooner Angeliqne, Muggah, Cape Breton—100 bls flour, and sundries.
Schooner Grasshopper, Landry, Halifax—1500 qtls cod fish.
Schooner Clondolin, Tynes, Barbados—130 bls herring 900 qtls cod fish.
18.—Brig Hazelrigg, Ritzema, Miramichi—ballast.
Brig Paget, St. Vincent—50 bls flour, 36 bls beef and pork, 1000 qtls cod fish.
19.—Brig Julia, Stanworth, Cork—2600 qtls cod fish.
Brigantine Lottery, Harriot, Barbados—1100 qtls cod fish.
Schooner Dolphin, Boudrot, Halifax—400 bls flour.
Brig Daphne, Young, Barbados—1000 qtls cod fish.
Brig George IV., Wakeham, Miramichi—230 hds. salt.
Brig Mary Ann, Hartery, New Brunswick—sundry merchandise.

ARRIVALS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—Nelson Packet, at Cork, 12th June; Gipsev, at Greenock, 14th; Dewdrop, off Dartmouth, 14th.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,
(Thursday) At 11 o'clock
ON THE WHARF OF
BLAND & TOBIN,
12 Casks Halifax PORTER,
3 Ditto ditto ALE
Just received per LADY.
ALSO,
60 Hampers best Irish Red Apple
POTATOES,
Per STAKESBY, from Cork.
July 20.

THIS DAY,
(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
W. & H. THOMAS & CO.
19 Head Prime Stall-fed
OXEN.
July 20.

Sale by Auction.

To be offered for Sale,
On THURSDAY next,

The 27th inst., at 12 o'clock,
A PLOT of BUILDING GROUND in rear of the Mechanics' Hall, and belonging to that Body, of the following dimensions:
On line of Duckworth-Street 49 feet.
Fronting Gambier-Street 35½ do.
Adjoining Mr. P. Gleeson's premises 52 ft. 10 in.
And vacant Ground to Westward 38 feet.
Further particulars made known on the day of Sale.
July 20.

Wanted to Charter.

A VESSEL of from 100 to 200 Tons, to load Timber at a neighbouring Port for Britain.
JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.
July 18.

For QUEBEC.

(To Sail about the 20th Instant).
The fine, first-class, British-built BRIG
ROSE.
JOSEPH GRAVES, Commander;
Would take FREIGHT low, and can accommodate a few PASSENGERS.—Apply to Captain Graves, or to

M'BRIDE & KERR;
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
ON BOARD SAID VESSEL,
300 Hhds. Cadiz SALT.

July 13.

Notices.

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.

THOMAS O'BRIEN.

THE nearest of Kin to THOMAS O'BRIEN, late of Bay of Bulls, who emigrated some 8 or 9 years ago to the Island of Bermuda, where he became Jailor and has since died, will hear of something to their advantage by applying at our Office and making proof of relationship.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

July 13.

On Sale

BY
EWEN STABB,

500 Bags BREAD
300 Firkins BUTTER
300 Barrels FLOUR
250 HAMS
Pine and Spruce LUMBER
LEATHER, CORDAGE
RAISINS, BRANDY
Madeira WINE, BROWN STOUT, &c.

COALS,

Now landing at 7s. per Hogshead.
July 20.

BY

WESTON HUNT,
43 Firkins
BUTTER.
Cheap.

July 20.—2w.

At Our usual Reduced Prices,
WE OFFER FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the Brig DEVONSHIRE,
CONSISTING OF
150 Puncheons of
RUM and MOLASSES,
To those with whom we have open Accounts, or in Barter for Fish.
J. DUNSCOMB & Co.
June 29.

On Sale

'Nonpareil,' from London

RICHARD HOWLEY

IS NOW LANDING

From the above Vessel,

15 H HDS. old fine-flavoured COGNAC (MARTELL'S Brand) warranted prime,
10 Ditto Pale Skidani GENEVA
16 Pipes and Qr.-casks Spanish PORT WINE
10 Bls. PASTE BLACKING, in small Pots
ALSO, ON HAND,
Of previous importations,
35 Hhds. Brandy and Geneva, (in Bond)
30 Ditto Prime Sherry Wine, in bottle
A few Cases and Qr.-casks prime Old Port
350 Boxes London Candles, molds and dips
10 Dozen Waxed Kip and Calf Skins
20 Hides Rounded Leather,
30 Casks Paste and Liquid Blacking
50 Ditto bottled Ale and Porter—3 doz. each
Pork, Flour, Butter, Bread,
Cordage, Nails, Lines, Twines,
Lance Bunts, and
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Manufactured Goods.
N. B.—Customers not wishing to purchase Spirits by wholesale, will be supplied as heretofore in small lots.—Warranted GENUINE.
July 13.

High-proof Jamaica RUM.

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig MERMAID, from Jamaica,

10 Pun. best JAMAICA SPIRITS,
Proof 18 @ 20,
Which they offer for Sale at Cost and Charges
July 13.

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED

Per Sophia from Havana,

AND OFFER FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,

93 Pun. Best MOLASSES
100 Boxes Fine SUGAR
ALSO—
Per Mary Isabella, from Hamburg,
200 Barrels Pastry FLOUR, particularly recommended to Families
600 Barrels Superfine and Fine ditto
50 Half-barrels Superfine ditto
100 Bags Cabin Bread
30 Barrels Pease
10 Half-ditto Split ditto
30 Ditto Pearl Barley
50 Demijohns best Hollands
Smoked Beef and Hams.
July 6.

The Subscribers'

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per AMITY,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,

Also, of former Importations,

150 Qr.-Chests Hyson, Souchong, Bohea and Congo
TEAS.

BENJAMIN BOWRING & SON.

July 6.

BY

JAMES FEBVUS & CO.

100 Pun. Choice Retailing MOLASSES
40 Hogsheads SUGAR
EX LOTTERY from Porto Rico.
Negrohead TOBACCO, first quality, a very superior article
1 Case Fishing BOOTS
EX SIR THOMAS DUCKWORTH from Bermuda
High Proof Demerary RUM
Fine ditto SUGAR
Excellent ditto MOLASSES
EX BETHEA from Demerary.
ALSO, IN STORE,
Prime Mess BEEF, PORK, RICE.
July 6.

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
BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.
June 8.

On Sale

BY

HUNTERS & CO.

100 M. Merchantable Pine and Spruce Inch BOARD
100 M. Merchantable Shingles
20 M. 2 and 3 Inch Pine Plank
10 M. 3 inch Hemlock ditto
10 M. Hardwood Plank, 1½ to 3 inch
20 Spars, from 10 to 16 inch
5 M. Superior Clapboard
Imported by sundry Vessels from Miramichi and P. E. Island.
June 29.

BY

BLAND & TOBIN,

150 P UN. Choice Molasses
30 Hogsheads }
40 Barrels } SUGAR
100 Boxes }
5 Bags Coffee
Irish and Halifax Porter and Ale
Spermaceti Candles
Mould and Dipped do.
Soap, Basket Salt
Feather Beds, Sole Leather
Lumber, &c. &c.
Also—

A QUANTITY FRENCH AND OTHER
WINES,

—CONSISTING OF—

BURGUNDY,
CHAMPAGNE,
CALCAVELLA,
BUCELLAS,
VIN DE GRAVE,
SAUTERNE,
HOCK,
OLD MOUNTAIN,
MADEIRA,
CLARET.
In Cases of Three Dozen each.
June 29.

Recently Imported

AND FOR SALE

BY

JOHN RYAN,

Ex KELDY CASTLE and ARISTIDES, from Hamburg,

PORK Prime Mess in Bls. and Half-bls.
BREAD, good, common and fine
FLOUR, fine and superfine
BUTTER, first quality Holstein.
EX BRIG SAKAH 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 EDGEComb, CONVIVAL, and others,
An extensive and general assortment of Manufactured and other

GOODS,

Newest Fashions.

June 15.

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
BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co
June 1.

BY

ROBINSON, BROOKING,
GARLAND & Co.

Just received per SCIENCE, from Hamburg,
2000 Bags BREAD
300 Barrels 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



Poets Corner

SIR PETER HAS HIS FAULTS!

BY THOMAS HAYNER BAYLY, ESQ.

I'll thank you, Lawrence, for my salts—
I own, Sir Peter has his faults;
And yet your's really wrong to say,
That I have "thrown myself away."
The phrase is strong—extremely strong—
And you are wrong, Sir, very wrong—
What should I do without my salts,
I own, Sir Peter has his faults.

Sir Peter says—oh! how he talks!—
He don't approve my country walks?
He added, Lawrence, that you are
Too much too particular!
And would he rob me of my friend?
My only one! How will it end?
He always drives me to my salts!
Alas! Sir Peter has his faults!

Oh, crying is a great relief;
Where is my pocket-handkerchief!
I'm sure I give him no offence!
He never was a man of sense!
He cannot walk, poor gouty man;
So I must walk with one who can.
'Tis so unjust—where are my salts?
Yes—yes—Sir Peter has his faults.

You are related—are you not?
How it occurs I've quite forgot.
His cousin, eh? Yes, 'pon my life,
You're cousin to his cousin's wife—
My own relation! Too absurd!
The strangest whim I ever heard!
Dear cousin, give me back my salts,
'Tis plain, Sir Peter has his faults!

He's old! poor man! he can't help that;
And, then, he gets so very fat!
Besides, he has that horrid gout—
'Twas that which made him cross, no doubt;
And jealous, too!—his theme of strife
The cousin of his cousin's wife!
It's too absurd! My salts! my salts!
Yes, yes—Sir Peter has his faults.

You think, I want a walk to-day?
There may be truth in what you say:
You think 'twere best by chance to meet?
Well, then, I'll drive—(you're so discreet!)
I'll go and put my bonnet on,
But mind we meet at Kensington;
And cousin, you must bring my salts:
Heigho! Sir Peter has his faults.

VICTORY OF TOULOUSE.

(From Malcolm's Reminiscences of a Campaign in the South of France.)

I was standing at the side of one of the batteries which we had just taken, along with some of the regiment, and a young officer, one of the tallest and finest-looking men I ever beheld. This was the first time he had ever been under fire; but he behaved like a hero, and had snatched up a musket belonging to some soldier who had fallen, with which he was firing away upon the enemy like the most practised veteran. I happened to turn about for a moment, and when I looked back again, he was lying stretched on his back, the blood welling from his breast, and his feet quivering in the last convulsions of expiring nature. He had arrived from England only a short time before; and in his march from Passages through France to join his regiment, had been taken prisoner by a marauding party of French in our way. He had escaped from his guard during the night, and concealed himself in a wood for a day or two until they were gone. When almost famished with hunger, he proceeded on his march, and luckily met with a British officer of rank, who supplied him with the means of reaching his regiment. He had joined us only two or three days previous to the battle, and was standing close beside me in the flush of youth, and health and hope. In the very moment of victory the proudest one of life; his eye but twinkled once, and he lay a corpse at my feet!

"What art thou, Spirit, undefined,
That passeth with man's breath away,
That giv'st him feeling, sense, and mind,
And leav'st him cold unconscious clay?"

While I was yet gazing upon him, in a kind of stupor, I received a blow, as from a huge club, on the elbow. A musket ball had passed through the upper part of my arm, and splintered the bone; I felt stunned, and in a few moments became faint and dizzy, and fell. The first sensation which I was conscious of after my fall, was that of a burning thirst, universally felt after gunshot wounds. I observed our men still falling round me, in consequence of the fire from the two fortified houses, but at last the firing suddenly ceased, and a dead silence ensued. My faintness

now beginning to wear off, I raised my head, and, through the clouds of smoke which were clearing away, I observed that the road was covered with troops in blue uniform. At first I supposed them to be Spaniards, but was soon undeceived, and discovered them to be French. Out of about 500 men, which the 42d Regiment brought into action, scarcely 90 reached the fatal redoubt from which the enemy had fled.

As soon as the smoke began to clear away, they discovered how matters stood, and advanced in great force in order to regain their strong holds. The 42d Regiment immediately fell back, upon the 79th and some other corps now moving up to their support. Of these circumstances at the time, however, I was quite ignorant; and as escape was impossible, I lay quietly where I was on the road side, hoping to avoid notice among the wounded and the dead.

The enemy marched past me in great force, keeping up a tremendous fire, and having drums beating in the rear. The main body had passed without taking any notice of me, when I was seized upon by two stragglers who had lingered behind. They immediately began to rifle my pockets, and one of them was in the act of tearing off my epanulet, when an officer came up, sword in hand, and drove them off to my great relief. My situation, however, became extremely uncomfortable, as I was exposed to the fire of our own troops, who were advancing upon the French to retake the batteries. Believing that the enemy would soon be driven back, and fearing that they might carry me off along with them, I got up as soon as they were fairly passed, and, supporting my wounded arm with the other, began to make the best of my way over the ploughed field, in order to gain some place of safety; but I had not proceeded far when I felt myself seized from behind by two French soldiers, who had been loitering in the rear, and who most unceremoniously marched off with me towards Toulouse.

The issue of this last attempt of the enemy to retake their redoubts is well known; they were a second time repulsed with great loss, and their whole army driven into Toulouse. But I proceed with my narrative.

As soon as my conductors and I went out of range of the fire from the British, they allowed me to rest a little, and one remained with me. He presented me with his canteen of wine, and asked me if the French were not a very brave people, which leading question I thought proper to answer in the way he wished. As we proceeded along the road, we met a tall grim-looking soldier, who eyed me with a ferocious look, and threw a bundle of ball cartridges at me, by which I received a severe blow in the head. My attendant was abundantly wroth, and after abusing the ruffian, proceeded with me towards the town.

It was a bright, beautiful evening, as we approached Toulouse. About a hundred yards from the entrance into the town, upon the high road, sat Marshal Soult and his staff on horseback. He was looking earnestly towards the heights, from which he saw his troops beaten back in all directions. I passed close by the Marshal and his Generals, who eyed me with a look of grave curiosity.

At last I arrived in the town, which exhibited such a scene of confusion as I never witnessed. Almost the whole French army occupied the streets; the house tops were covered with crowds, and the windows seemed bursting with the population. All was terror and excitement; for Soult seemed determined to make a stand even in the town, and Wellington commanded a position from which he could reduce it to ashes. I had no sooner entered the streets, than I became so faint and exhausted from fatigue and loss of blood, that I sunk down upon the ground. In a few minutes a French surgeon made his appearance and examined my wound, which he laid open with the knife at both orifices, but so much was my arm deadened by the ball that I scarcely felt the operation. As soon as it was over, I was escorted by a file of *gens d'armes* to an hospital, prepared for the reception of the wounded. As we passed along the streets, crowds of ladies rushed out from their houses and presented with wines and cordials; and being much exhausted and parched with thirst, I drank largely of every thing they offered me.

Upon arriving at the hospital, I was ushered into an immense room which was crowded from end to end with the wounded and dying officers of the French army. I was then given in charge to two fat rosy sick-nurses, who, without any coy delays, or the slightest attempt at a blush, stripped off my clothes and put me to bed. In a short time afterwards I received a visit from an English physician, who had been long resident in Toulouse. He informed me that the French army would be obliged to retire, and that the inhabitants of Toulouse were well affected towards the English. I expressed a fear that, in the event of the French army retiring, they might carry me along with them; but he set my mind at ease by informing me that he had sufficient interest with the medical department to prevent any thing of that sort; and after promising to repeat his visit, he took his leave.

Towards night I began to fall into a slumber, but was every now and then started out of it by the cries of the wounded, especially of such as were undergoing amputations.

In the bed next to mine lay an English officer who had been wounded and taken prisoner, but he was then speechless, and died during the night. On my other side lay a German, an officer in the French service, whose skull had been fractured. He sung and conversed to himself in the wildest manner imaginable; and, about midnight, started

out of bed, and marched up and down the room in a state of delirium, quite alarming to the rest of us. He also died in a short time.

Sleep came upon me at last; but it was a sleep of horrors. The various scenes of the preceding day, mixed up with the phantasms of imagination, passed in dire review before me. My friends seemed falling around me;—the thunders of battle were in my ears, and we seemed retreating, and closely pursued by the enemy's cavalry. From these imaginary horrors, a return to real pain was a relief. I awoke towards morning with a burning thirst, and the taste of sulphur in my throat, in consequence of the smoke which I had breathed the preceding day. I was amply supplied with lemonade; but my fair attendants allowed me scarce anything to eat, for fear, as they informed me, of fever.

About ten o'clock at night I observed several officers enter the hospital and bid adieu to their wounded companions, by which I guessed the French army were about to evacuate Toulouse. Shortly afterwards there were symptoms of commotion without—the movements of a great army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery through the narrow streets, with the confusion attending such a scene, produced a great noise, like the roar of the sea after a storm. I listened to the wild sound for hours, till at last it began to wax faint, and die away through the night, when I again sunk into a slumber. On awakening in the morning, I observed a number of priests in the act of administering extreme unction to the dying men by whom I was surrounded; and the moment any of them expired, he was carried out, to make room for some other wounded man; by whom his bed was immediately occupied.

Yet even in that house of mourning, there occurred one circumstance which I still think of with peculiar pleasure. About mid-day, a young lady entered the hospital, probably to see some friend or acquaintance among the wounded. In proceeding along the room, she paused opposite to the place where I was lying, and being informed by one of the sick nurses in attendance that I was an Englishman, she stepped up to my bedside, and gazing on me with a look, in which curiosity was mingled with pity—all at once, yielding to the impulse of her feelings, she bent over me, and throwing her arms around my neck, pressed her cheek to mine. It was a burst of nature, and but the action of a moment; for she raised herself hastily, glided away, and I never saw her again. Yet, trivial as this circumstance may seem, it remains fair and fresh in my recollection, while weightier matters have been long forgotten; and there are times, even yet, when in the silence of night, and far away amidst the dreaming of the land, my couch seems spread in the hospital of Toulouse; and when amidst the scene of suffering, my ear is tortured with the shrieks of agony, and my sealed eye blasted with heart-rending sights—then, too, smiling away these horrors, the vision of the young French girl breaks upon my dreams, and in all the vividness of reality do I behold her, like a ministering angel, bending over my couch, till once more I feel her dark tresses clustering over my brow, and the pressure of her soft warm cheek to mine.

CURIOUS HISTORY

Of the King's Bench Court of London.

FROM THE METROPOLITAN.

The King's Bench is the Supreme court of common pleas throughout the country. It is the remnant of the *Anlia Regia*, a court established by William the Conqueror, and which not only sat in his residence to whatever part of the country he removed, but which was presided over by persons chosen from his household for the purpose. The King's Bench, though not held for nearly two centuries at any other place than Westminster and Guildhall, is, in consequence of the locomotive qualities of the institution which it succeeded, still capable of being removed at the pleasure of the King to any part of the country. In the year of the great plague in London, nearly two centuries ago, the King's Bench was transferred to Oxford, where it sat for a considerable time. When Edward the First conquered Scotland, it followed him to that country, and actually sat at Roxburgh. When thus removed to any other part of the kingdom, it at once absorbs or sets aside all previous commissions for holding assizes in the particular county in which it sits. It proceeds to try the cases *ipso facto*. There is only one exception to this universal power of the Court of King's Bench. By an act passed in the early part of the reign of George the Third, it is provided that any session in the county of Middlesex began to be held on the jail deliveries of Newgate, shall continue to be held until the cases are disposed of, notwithstanding the sitting of the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, or any other part of that country, at that particular time. In consequence of the King's Bench being liable to be removed to wherever the king shall be pleased to go, all the writs are returnable "wherever we shall then be in England."

The King's Bench derives its name from the circumstance of the king having been in former times and being still assumed to be, in the habit of sitting in it along with the judges.

By one of these actions so numerous in the English law, the sovereign is still, as just stated, supposed to be present during the sitting of the King's Bench. The writs which are issued by the court, state that the case is to be heard "before the king himself." As this court, as before mentioned, derives its name from the assumed presence of the king during its proceedings, it changes its name to

that of the Queen's Bench during the ascendancy of a female. It was so called during the reigns of Elizabeth, Mary and Anne. The only case of perplexity which ever occurred as to the designation under which it should go, was, when Oliver Cromwell assumed the protectorate of England. After a great deal of discussion among the judges and others, and the proposal of various other names, it was agreed to christen it, "The Upper Bench."

I have already said that this is the supreme court of common law. Its jurisdiction is universal. A case may be removed to it by a writ of *certiorari*, from any part of England, or it can put an end to the proceedings in any other court in the most arbitrary or summary manner. It has a sovereign authority over all inferior courts, and superintends all civil corporations throughout the kingdom. It enforces the performance of their duty on magistrates, in those cases where the law provides no specific remedy. It can bail parties illegally committed to prison either by the king and council, or by either house of Parliament; nay, so great are its powers, that it may, if it please, and there are instances on record in which it has done so, bail persons who have been imprisoned according to the most obvious letter and spirit of the law.

It has a special jurisdiction extending not only to all capital offences, but to misdemeanors of every kind of a public nature, where the tendency is to a breach of the peace, or to the oppression of individuals or bodies of persons. It also possesses the discretionary power of inflicting summary punishment in any way which it shall think fit;—whether by fine or imprisonment, or other "infamous punishment,"—as the clause conferring this power is worded. Nor does its authority rest even here. It has the prerogative of making use of any prison in the kingdom, for the purpose of carrying its views or punishment into effect; so that in point of fact, any prison in the country is as much its prison as that which goes by its name, and is ostensibly its prison. No other tribunal in the country, can bail a person sentenced to imprisonment in this court.

The Court of King's Bench is divided into two sides, the crown side and the plea side. On the crown side, all criminal causes are tried, from high treason down to the most trifling breach of the peace. In criminal matters the jurisdiction of the court is so great, that even an Act of Parliament appointing that all offences of a certain class shall be tried before certain judges, does not deprive the King's Bench of its right to interfere and take the direction of the matter into its own hands; unless, indeed, such an act of Parliament shall specially denote it of that jurisdiction. On the plea side are tried all actions of trespasses, forgery of deed, conspiracy, cases of fraud, &c. In such cases the actions are called civil, the remedy sought to be obtained being a civil one, though the offences are, in point of fact, of a criminal nature. The number of cases of this class which come before this court is very great.

EMIGRATION TO IRELAND.

When we think of thousands of acres lying uncultivated on the Irish western coast, capable of the highest degree of improvement; when we look to the magnificent harbours; the capability of forming extensive fisheries; the materials for roads and buildings all unheeded; the means of making Ireland a maritime nation; we cannot but ask government why, in the name of justice, they do not give the encouragement to render its internal and external resources available as they do to those who emigrate to Canada or Australia? The subject has attracted much attention among officers of the army and navy on half pay since we first called attention to it, and we shall not be surprised to find a portion of them form themselves into a society and seek parliamentary aid in the praiseworthy undertaking of establishing settlements upon those coasts. We naturally calculate that landed proprietors would be right glad to see farms rising on their properties, inhabited by individuals who would introduce among a hitherto neglected population civilization and intelligence. We know that officers in the coast guard service find the west of Ireland so cheap, that they can live on the most limited means; beef and mutton seldom exceeding two pence half penny to three pence per pound; salmon the year round from 2d to 2½d.; firing as abundant as it is cheap; and salt water fish at little or nothing; in fact, the only want is society and dwelling houses, the materials for the latter being easily procured in a district where limestone and marble abound in great quantities. A few towns thus situated, and respectably inhabited, would soon open an extensive commercial intercourse; and we can see no reason why the ruling powers should not give every assurance and encouragement to so valuable a class of British subjects as half pay officers. By doing so, they would more materially advance the general interests of the empire at large, than by any issue of money to forward the interests of private individuals in such concerns as joint stock companies. The subject is too important to be neglected; and we trust that at an early and fitting opportunity it may receive that attention it so well merits.—*United Service Gazette.*

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