

Printed and Published by  
Duckworth Street  
St. John's



# Newfoundlander

No. 522.

THURSDAY, July 27, 1837.

Sixpence.

**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  
 10 1/2 M. BRICK  
 41 Casks LIME  
 And Sundries

For Cash,  
 BY  
**BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.**  
 June 8.

**Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co.**  
 ARE NOW LANDING  
 From the JULIA, from Liverpool,  
 AND OFFER FOR SALE,  
 2 PIPES } Prime Brontè Madeira  
 10 Hogsheads } **WINE.**  
 40 Qr.-Casks }  
 June 1.

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  
 Spunparrn, 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,  
 Ex Schooner LADY, from HALIFAX,  
**43 Puns. Molasses,**  
**7 Hogsheads Sugar,**  
 Both of very superior quality,  
 FOR SALE BY  
**BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.**  
 May 18.

**On Sale**

**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.

**West of England Goods**

**BULLBY, JOB & CO.**  
 HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
 Per PHENIX 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.

**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.

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  
 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**

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 Sockholm TAR  
 10 M. BRICKS.  
 June 1

**JUST IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE**

BY  
**Lawrence O'Brien,**  
 250 Barrels prime Hamburg and Irish Pork  
 300 Ditto Superfine and Fine Flour  
 150 Firkins Hamburg and Irish Butter  
 Bread, good common and fine  
 100 Kegs Paint, White, Black and Green  
 8 Hhds. Linseed Oil, boiled and raw  
 100 Bags assorted Nails  
 20 Tons assorted Iron, and Iron Hoops  
 100 Coils Cordage from 1-2 to 6-Inch.  
 Oakum, Spun Yarn, Marline and Hawseline  
 90 Pieces Canvass, best East Coker double thread from No. 1 to 7  
 Bohea and Congou Teas, in Chests  
 Boots and Shoes, in Casks  
 Window Glass in boxes, 7 by 9, 8 by 10 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 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.

**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'S**  
 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.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WED. JULY 14.

BONDED CORN MANUFACTURE BILL.

Mr. Robinson moved the second reading of this Bill.

Mr. Heathcote opposed it as open to great abuse and fraud, and as one instalment towards a repeal of the corn laws. He moved that it be read a second time this day six months.

Col. Sibthorpe seconded the amendment.

Mr. Labouchere concurred in the principles of the bill; for though the President of the Board of Trade would not introduce a bill himself, he would be glad to try the experiment fairly. The great commercial and shipping interests of the country had expressed a desire for the adoption of this plan, and he thought it would ill become the house to refuse to support the motion for the second reading of the bill.

The Marquis of Chandos could not agree to the proposed experiment. He knew that the King's locks were not always secure against fraud; but he believed this scheme could not be brought into practical operation with justice to the landed interest. He felt in duty bound to oppose this bill, because he regarded it as a first instalment of the repeal of the corn laws.

Mr. Bennett also opposed the bill on the same ground as that expressed by the noble marquis, viz., that it would be doing an injustice to the agricultural interest. The experiment would be a perfectly ludicrous one, and never could be attended with any good effect to any class.

Mr. Warburton was surprised at hon. gentlemen opposing this bill. It did not in the least interfere with grain required for home consumption, and no fraud could be practised unless the King's lock was not a sufficient guarantee. In his opinion it would increase the demand for home grown corn.

Lord Darlington opposed the bill, although he did not think it had anything to do with a repeal of the corn laws. He considered the hon. member who spoke last a determined enemy to the landed interests. (No, no.) The only class who would derive any advantage from the measure would be the millers, and they were not a distressed class. The shipping interest would not be benefited, and therefore he felt called upon to vote against the bill.

Lord Sandon supported the bill. He considered the Custom-house regulations a sufficient security against the practice of any fraud.

Mr. Wyse supported the second reading.

Mr. G. F. Young supported the second reading. He said vessels were now obliged to go out of their way to Hamburg, there to take in biscuits; and he asked in what respect did this benefit the English agriculturists?

Mr. Handley opposed, and Mr. Wallace supported the bill.

The House divided—Ayes, 54; Noes, 42—Majority 12 The bill was then read a second time.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND & THE LIVERPOOL MERCHANTS.

From the Liverpool Commercial Chronicle, June 19

The deepest interest and anxiety have been felt for some days past for the situation of a large, perhaps the largest, American house in Liverpool—that of Messrs. William and James Brown and Co.—for it would be a great calamity to suppress the name of the distinguished firm in question. It was perfectly well understood, in the mercantile world, that they were much inconvenienced from the total prostration of credit in the United States cutting off their remittances, and that they had found it necessary to apply to the Bank of England for assistance. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure we announce that about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, an express arrived from London, bringing the gratifying intelligence that the Bank was so well satisfied with their unquestionable means, that the Directors had come to the unanimous resolution to afford them all the aid they may require throughout the whole of the present year—that is to say, until the 1st of January next—after which, we understand, the house has no engagements.

It appears that the firm referred to had heavy engagements falling due on Thursday last, the 15th inst., and it was on that day that the Bank directors came to the liberal decision adverted to, the express being sent off at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. We may add that the resolution was agreed to without imposing any restrictions whatever upon this eminent mercantile firm. The house is, therefore, at perfect liberty to enter into any new engagement. The intelligence has diffused universal joy amongst the mercantile interests in this town, and we have no doubt its beneficial effects will be felt throughout the manufacturing districts, where this house transacted a most extensive business. We rejoice at the feeling which the Directors of the Bank of England have adopted. It has not only prevented the ruin of thousands, but will in a great measure restore public confidence and open again the channels of commerce to the enterprise of our merchants and manufacturers.

By accounts last evening from London, it appears, that it is determined to call a meeting of the bankers, &c., more immediately connected with the American trade, with the ostensible object of expressing their confidence in the intentions of their debtors on the other side of the Atlantic. It is to be hoped that this demonstration of kindly feeling here will stimulate the parties in the United States who are debtors to British Merchants to use every exertion towards liquidating their accounts.

It is stated on 'Change, by those most likely to be well informed, that the capital in trade of the above firm is no less than £1,300,000. It is further computed that if every house which is indebted to them were to pay only 5s in the pound, they should still be able to pay 20s in the pound, and retire on £500,000. The last packet from New York brought bills of lading of twenty vessels having sailed with cargoes worth 2 or £300,000, consigned to Messrs. Brown and Co.

It only remains for us once more to congratulate the house in question and the commercial world generally, on the pleasing intelligence we have now promulgated. The packet ship North America sails this morning for New York, and will carry out the gratifying tidings to the mercantile interests in the United States. The ship Louisa sailed yesterday morning for New York, in lieu of the Siddons, which is the packet advertised by Messrs. Brown and Company, for the 15th, the latter vessel not being ready.—So anxious were they to forward to America the news brought by the express, that they despatched the steamer Hero after the Louisa with the intelligence. Up to a late hour last evening we had not heard of the steamer's return, but we presume there can be little doubt of her overtaking the packet, which, in that case, will probably be the bearer of the earliest intelligence of this important event.

(From the Courier of Friday.)

After some discussion it was decided at the meeting of Bank Directors yesterday, to carry Messrs. Brown of Liverpool (for it is the veriest affectation not to mention their name) through so far as to enable them to make good their existing engagements. It is quite impossible to say what amount of advance this may require on the part of the Bank, as that must entirely depend on the remittances to be received from America. We believe, however, that the Bank has obtained guarantees, principally, though not entirely from a banking house in the city, and from Banks in Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, to the extent of somewhere about £400,000; but whatever advance she may have to make beyond this sum, (if she have any) must, of course, be made on the credit of the names attached to the bills she may have taken up.

We are very glad that the Bank has found it right and proper to take this step. We cannot, from all that we can learn, suppose that she runs the slightest risk in the matter. It is true, that a very large part of the great capital belonging to Messrs. Brown has been employed in internal exchange transactions in the United States, that is, as matters have turned out, in the most hazardous way in which it could be employed. But still their capital is so ample that it is hardly possible to imagine, notwithstanding the enormous losses that it will most likely have to sustain, that there will not be a large surplus after every claim on the parties is satisfied.

As there appears some uncertainty amongst the public, with respect to the manner in which the demise of the crown may affect the sitting of parliament, we think it right to state that there is no law which renders obligatory the summoning of a new parliament within less than six months; and should it be the pleasure of the new Sovereign to extend her confidence to his Majesty's present advisers, there is nothing to prevent them from continuing the session until the business of the year has been gone through, and this it seems to us most probable would be the course adopted.

When his present Majesty came to the throne seven years ago, parliament continued sitting for about a month after the death of George IV., and the dissolution took place on the 24th July, an earlier period, we should think, than it is likely to do this year.

In the event of his Majesty's demise, the kingdom of Hanover will be separated from the crown of England. Hanover being a male fief, that sovereignty will devolve upon the Duke of Cumberland, who is next heir male.—Cork Southern Reporter, June 20.

Local Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—MONDAY, JULY 24.

The Solicitor General, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a bill to regulate the term and session of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of this Island, which was received and read a first time.

Mr. Brown, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a bill to authorize summary proceedings in the Circuit Courts of this colony.

Ordered, that the said bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Mr. Nugent, as chairman of the deputation appointed to wait upon his Excellency with an address of the House, reiterating the request of the House to have certain returns made under the oath of the parties returning, and of the proper officers, reported that they had waited upon his Excellency with the address, to which his Excellency was pleased to reply as follows:—

"Gentlemen—I am sorry to differ in opinion from the House of Assembly, but I cannot consent to call for returns under oath, except in cases where I am authorized by express enactment so to do.

It appears that, through inadvertence, I once improperly called for a sworn return respecting an isolated matter of little importance, but had the officer to whom the order had been addressed, objected thereto, I should not have attempted to enforce it."

Government-House, }  
24th July, 1837

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the consideration of the bill for authorising his Excellency the Governor to admit persons to practise the profession of the Law in the several Courts of the colony.

Mr. Doyle reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill, and had made an amendment therein, which they had directed him to report to the House.

The House next resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the consideration of the bill to regulate the office and fees of Sheriff, and to make provision for the appointment of a Sheriff in each judicial district.

Mr. Winsor reported from the committee that they had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Nugent gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move the following Resolutions:—

Resolved.—That it is of the utmost importance that this House shall have the fullest and most correct information upon the various questions at present before this Branch of the Legislature.—The administration of Justice.—The Fisheries and Agriculture of the country, as well as the application of Charity, and the construction, &c. of Roads, Bridges, &c. &c.

Resolved.—That the better to procure such information, the several public Officers, Magistrates, and others, the payment of whose salaries, fees, and other incidental accounts, depends upon the votes of this House, be required when called upon for returns connected with the foregoing subjects, to make the same be laid on the table of the House attested by affidavit made before a Justice of the Peace.

Resolved.—That any Public Officer or other person for or on account of whom there may be laid before this House Estimates for Salaries, Fees, or other perquisites, or any accounts of expenditure, or proposed expenditure, from whom returns shall be demanded, and who shall refuse or neglect to have the same made on oath, shall not have such salary or other accounts moved on during the present session; and if such returns so demanded have immediate reference to the subject of such accounts, salary, or the duties for the discharge of which such sums shall be claimed, it shall not be in order for any hon. member to move upon the same at any time hereafter.

Moved by Mr. Nugent, seconded by the Solicitor-General.—Resolved.—That the Colonial Treasurer have permission to amend his accounts, presented to the House by His Excellency the Governor, by the addition of one shilling which had been omitted in the original draft thereof.

Mr. Power moved pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. Godfrey.—Resolved.—That a Deputation be appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Governor with an Address, praying His Excellency would cause to be laid before this House an account of all monies collected and received by the Magistrates of Harbour Grace, or any of them, as fees, fines, or otherwise, from the masters or owners of ships, or vessels taking ballast from a Beach commonly called "Man-of-War's Beach," Admiral's Beach, or any other beach or place in that harbour, from the 1st day of January, 1833, to the 1st of July, 1837, inclusive; distinguishing the names and amount collected from the different persons in each year, and how the same has been appropriated.—Also, that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of an address signed by a number of householders of Carbonear, addressed to the Magistrates of that place, and delivered to the Stipendiary Magistrate, praying that they would hold Courts of General and Quarter Sessions in that town in accordance with His Excellency the Governor's Proclamation, and the Answer of the Magistrates thereto.

The House then adjourned to 12 o'clock, to-morrow.

Shipping Intelligence.



Custom-House Port of St. John's.

VESSELS (ENTERED.)

- July 20.—St. John's, Percy, Sydney—120 chalds. coal.
- Betsey, Boig, Sydney—16 M. board,
- 21.—Sarah, M'Grath, Sydney 100 tons coal.
- Belize, Evans; Hamburg—800 bags bread, 500 bls. flour, 15 M. board.
- Annandale, Walsh, P. E. Island—25 M. lumber, 26 M. Shingles.
- Three Sisters, Burke, Miramichi—87 M. lumber
- Orion, M'Carthy, Richebucto—80 M. lumber, 65 M. shingles.
- Edward, Fothergill, Sunderland—286 tons coal, 132 boxes glass.
- Palmetto, Pearman, Trinidad—110 puns. molasses, 27 puns. rum.
- Rose, Fougerson, Cape Breton—30 head cattle, 30 sheep.
- 22.—Ben, Forest, Arichat—36 head cattle.
- Dolphin, Cantwell, Cape Breton—40 firkins butter, 53 head cattle, 50 sheep.
- Lady of the Lake, Taylor, Sydney—132 tons coal.
- Royal William, Axtell, New-York—100 bls. beef, 60 bls. pitch and tar, 130 boxes raisins.
- 24.—John White, Finlay, Sunderland—coal.
- Joseph Smith, Babin, Arichat—27 M. lumber.
- 25.—John and Horatio, Dwyer, Bridgeport—64 chalds. coal.
- Elizabeth, Saunders, Cape Breton—37 sheep, &c.
- 26.—Schr. Richard Smith, Moore, Cape Breton—40 M. shingles, 18 M. lumber, 80 tubs butter.
- Spanish Brig St. Antoine, Larranaga, Porto Rico—150 puns. molasses, 84 bls. sugar, 7 doz. pine apples.
- Brig Deborah, Neville, Cape Breton—130 tons coal.

VESSELS (LOADING.)

- July 25.—Dove, Roche, Liverpool.
- Dolphin, Cantwell, Cape Breton.
- Eliza & Nancy, Soloman, Bristol.
- Mermaid, M'Clure, West Indies.
- 26.—Schr. Adventure, Pitts, Richebucto.
- Schr. Betsey, Stephens, Cape Breton.
- Brig Belize, Behan, Quebec.

VESSELS (CLEARED.)

- July 21.—Eliza, Hally, Cape Breton—30 bls. flour, &c.
- Sir Stephen Chapman, Hunt, Barbados—1700 qtls. fish.
- Juno, Patterson, Sydney—ballast.
- Lady, Bond, Halifax—50 tons salt, 30 bags bread.
- Rambler, Crane, New Brunswick—50 bags bread 60 bls. flour.
- Jolly Tar, Vigneaux, Cape Breton—20 tons salt.
- Elizabeth, Battersby, Sydney—30 bls. flour, 30 bags bread, 40 tons salt.
- Acadian, Munn, Sydney—40 bls. flour, 20 tons salt.

- 22.—Mary, Girror, Halifax—45 tons salt.
- Leander, Granger, Halifax—ballast.
- Rose, Graves, Quebec—ballast.
- Daniel O'Connell, Phoran, Bridgeport—ballast.
- Elizabeth, Edgar, Quebec—ballast.
- Powels, Finis, Sydney—28 hhds. sugar, 12 puns. molasses, 80 barrels flour, 30 bags bread, 45 boxes raisins, &c.
- Eight Sons, Jacobs, Halifax—530 bls. flour.
- Star, King, Cape Breton—20 bls. flour.
- Four Brothers, Bontin, Cape Breton—ballast.
- 24.—Swan, Le Brocq, P. E. Island—ballast
- Ben, Forest, Cape Breton—20 bls. flour.
- Adelaide, Harris, Cork—16,000 galls. oil, 300 qtls. cod fish.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

John M. Rendell & Co.

- 50 Barrels Hamburg Superfine FLOUR
- 20 Firkins Prime BUTTER
- 30 Qr.-Chests E. I. C. Congo TEA
- 4 Barrels Shelled ALMONDS
- 10 Bushels WALNUTS
- 5 Kegs HONEY (about 40lb each)
- 100 Pair SHOES (assorted in lots to suit Purchasers)
- 10 Bales Sole LEATHER
- 10 Bundles upper ditto
- 20 Kegs BLUE
- 20 Boxes STARCH
- 12 English made WHEELBARROWS
- 100 Dozen Paste and Liquid BLACKING
- 1 Set GIG HARNESS
- 5 Sets CART ditto
- 5 SADDLES
- 6 Dozen FINE HATS
- 2 HEARTH RUGS
- And sundry other Articles.

July 27.

PUBLIC VENDUE

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

ON A LEASE OF 40 YEARS,

A BUILDING LOT, fronting on Governor Street, admeasuring 32 feet by 42 feet back.

JAMES CLIFT,

Vendue Master.

St. John's, 27th July, 1837.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock

ON THE WHARF OF

JAMES CLIFT,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

Just landed from the Schr. ROYAL WILLIAM, from New York, viz.—

- 135 Boxes Bloom Raisins
- 15 Bags Almonds
- 23 Drums Figs
- 9 Baskets Olive Oil
- 20 Boxes Lemon Syrup
- 10 Boxes Chocolate
- 30 Barrels first quality Albany Ale
- 2 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco
- 10 Kegs (16 Fig) very prime Negrohead Tobacco
- 10 Bags Coffee
- 10 Bales Sole Leather
- 10 Dozen Kips
- 6 Barrels Spirits Turpentine
- 2 Barrels Glue
- 20 Dozen Carpet Brooms
- And sundry other articles.

July 27.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Monier Hutchings,

- 13 Puncheons high-proof Rum
- 4½ Hhds. prime Leaf Tobacco (in lots)
- 30 Cwt. superior Moist Sugar (in lots)
- 1 Puncheon Molasses,
- 10 Barrels American Tar,
- 10 Ditto ditto Pitch,
- 3 Ditto Rosin,
- 35 Lbs. Superior Black Snuff (in Jars)
- 20 Boxes prime Cigars
- 240 Hhds. best Black Diamonds
- 10 Bales Leaf Tobacco (100 lbs. each)
- 20 Gallons Hickory Nuts,
- With a variety of other Articles.

July 27

To be offered for Sale,

THIS DAY,

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.

July 27.

Sales by Auction.

**THIS DAY,**

(Thursday) At 12 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF

**W. & H. THOMAS & CO.**

- 40 Kegs 16 Fig Negrohead TOBACCO, best quality
- 10 Puncheons Grenada RUM
- 16 Ditto ditto MOLASSES
- 118 Barrels Prime American BEEF
- 85 Ditto ditto PORK
- 12 Kegs HONEY, (about 2 gallons each)
- 25 Demijohns GIN.

July 27.

**Choice Molasses!**

**M'BRIDE & KERR**  
WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
**TO-MORROW,**

(Friday,) at 11 o'clock,

Part of the cargo of the Spanish Brig  
*St. Anthony*, just arrived from  
Porto Rico, viz.

- 50 Puncheons bright heavy MOLASSES
- 48 Barrels Fine SUGAR

AND,

- 12 Barrels Prime COFFEE.

July 27.

LEASEHOLD INTEREST for Sale in TWO  
HOUSES, situate in *Water-street*, opposite  
the Premises of Messrs. HUNTERS & Co.

On TUESDAY next,

1st August, at One o'clock,  
ON THE PREMISES,

All THOMAS WALKER'S Interest for two years  
from the 10th October next, in these Dwellings,  
the one at present occupied by Thos. M'Grath, and  
the other by Nicholas Kennedy, yielding the yearly  
rent of £56 10s. Currency, and being subject to  
£20 Sterling per annum Ground rent.

JAMES CLIFT,

July 27.

Auctioneer

Notices.

**Boarding and Day  
SCHOOL,  
FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

MRS. HOWE and DAUGHTERS

BEG leave to inform the Inhabitants of St.  
John's that it is their intention to open a  
**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,**

On the First of August next, for the instruction of  
YOUNG LADIES,

in the Branches usually taught in the higher Semi-  
naries. The School will be divided into three  
Classes, the third, and youngest, to be instructed  
in the following Branches, viz.—  
READING, WRITING, ORTHOGRAPHY,  
ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, GEOGRA-  
PHY, AND PLAIN NEEDLE WORK,  
£1 10s. per Quarter.

SECOND CLASS.

Ancient, Modern, and Sacred History; Composi-  
tion; Biography, Natural Philosophy, Mental  
and Practical Arithmetic, including the Branches  
named in the third class, £2 per Quarter.

FIRST CLASS.

Elocution, Mathematics, Astronomy, with the use  
of the Globes, including all the above mention-  
ed Studies, £2 10s. per Quarter.

MISS HOWE will give Lessons in Drawing,  
according to the rules of perspective; also in  
Painting, in oil and water colours, and on velvet,  
if desired. Embroidery, with various other kinds  
of ornamental Needle Work, Wax and Shell work.  
The French Language will be taught; also,  
Lessons will be given in Music.

Young Gentlemen, under ten years of age,  
taught the first rudiments of Latin.  
St. John's, July 27.

**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 commen-  
ced 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.

Notices.

**BANK  
OF  
British North America**

**FOR SALE  
BILLS ON LONDON,**

In Sets to suit Purchasers.

OFFICE open from 10 to 3 o'clock.  
DISCOUNT DAYS—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS,  
and FRIDAYS.

A. MILROY,  
Manager.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }  
19th July, 1837. }

**Contract for COALS.**

TENDERS in triplicate will be received at  
this Office on the 20th of September, 1837,  
from persons willing to enter into a Contract agree-  
able to certain conditions which may be seen at  
this Office, for supplying the Commissariat De-  
partment, at St. John's, Newfoundland, with 570  
Chaldrons of Best Sydney COALS, from the  
mines in Cape Breton.

J. LAIDLEY,  
D. C. G.

Commissariat, Newfoundland, }  
24th July, 1837. }

**FACTORY MEETING**

THE Anniversary Meeting of the Friends and  
Supporters of the *St. John's Factory* will take  
place TO-MORROW, (Friday) the 28th instant,  
at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when all Ladies and  
Gentlemen favourable to the Institution are parti-  
cularly requested to attend without further notice.  
Wm. THOMAS,  
Treasurer.

July 27.

**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 Jailer 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.

TO BE LET

And possession given immediately,

THE Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE  
in Gower Street, near the Wesleyan Chapel,  
occupied by the Subscriber. It has a frost-proof  
CELLAR, and a good WELL of WATER at-  
tached.—For particulars apply to

C. M'CALLUM.

July 27.

TO BE LET.

AN Eligible Waterside PREMISES in this town,  
For information apply at the Newfoundland  
Office.

July 27.

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.

On Sale

**Thos. & John Brocklebank**

OFFER FOR SALE

For Fish in October next,

500 Bags Superfine and Fine

**BREAD,**

Just Received, per Brig Thornley, from Hamburg  
July 27.—4w

**PRIME MESS.**

Of a well-known brand!

Ex Thornley, 15th Inst. from HAMBURGH,

**500 Barrels PORK.**

SAMUEL CODNER.

WHO HAS ALSO JUST IMPORTED,  
A quantity Canada and Irish BUTTER of super-  
rior quality

A few Puns. Choice MOLASSES  
SALT, CORKWOOD, and other essential articles  
for the Fishery;

AS WELL AS

- Superfine FLOUR, BREAD
- Devonshire ALE and CIDER
- Paints and Oils
- Soap and Candles
- Bridport Wares
- Various other Goods.

July 27.—4w.

BY

**NICHOLAS GILL,**

50 PUNS. strong proof fine flavoured Deme-  
rara RUM

20 Puns. Retailing MOLASSES

25 Hhds. and 00 bls. first quality SUGAR

And a few Barrels American TAR.

July 27.

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. 7 Hogshhead.

July 20.

BY

**WESTON HUNT,**

43 Firkins

**BUTTER.**

Cheap.

July 20.—2w.

**'Nonpareil,' from London**

**RICHARD HOWLEY**

IS NOW LANDING

From the above Vessel,

15 Hhds. old fine-flavoured COGNAC,

(MARTELL'S Brand) warranted prime,

10 Ditto Pale Skidam 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.

**W. & H. THOMAS & Co.**

HAVE JUST IMPORTED

Per *Sophia* from Havana,

AND OFFER FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,

98 Puns. Best MOLASSES

100 Boxes Fine SUGAR

ALSO—

Per *Mary Isabella*, from Hamburg,

200 Barrels Pastry FLOUR, particularly recom-  
mended 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.

BY

**JAMES FEBEUS & CO.**

100 Puns. Choice Retailing MOLASSES

40 Hogshheads SUGAR

EX LOTTERY from Porto Rico.

Negrohead TOBACCO, first quality, a very supe-  
rior 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 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.

On Sale

**High-proof Jamaica RUM.**

**W. & H. THOMAS & Co.**

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,  
In the Brig *MERMAID*, from Jamaica,

10 Puns. best JAMAICA SPIRITS,

Proof 18 @ 20,

Which they offer for Sale at Cost and Charges.

July 13.

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, 1 1/2 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 PUNS. Choice Molasses

30 Hogshheads }  
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.

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.

June 29. J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

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 IR



Poets Corner

THE MOORISH MAIDEN'S VIGIL.

(From "Subjects for Pictures," by L. E. L.)

Does she watch him, fondly watch him,  
Does the maiden watch in vain?  
Do her dark eyes strain to catch him  
Riding o'er the moonlit plain,  
Stately, beautiful, and tall?  
Those long eyelashes are gleaming  
With the tears she will not shed;  
Still her patient hope is dreaming  
That it is his courser's tread,  
If an olive leaf but fall.  
Woe for thee, my poor Zorayda,  
By the fountain's side;  
Better, than this weary watching,  
Better thou hadst died.

Scarlet is the turban folded  
Round the long black plaits of hair;  
And the plant gold is moulded  
Round her arms that are as fair  
As the moonlight which they meet.  
Little of their former splendour  
Lingereth in her large dark eyes;  
Ever sorrow maketh tender,  
And the heart's deep passion lies  
In their look so sad and sweet.  
Woe for thee, my poor Zorayda,  
By the fountain's side;  
Better, than this weary watching,  
Better thou hadst died.

Once the buds of the pomegranate  
Paled beside her cheek's warm dye,  
Now 'tis like the last sad planet  
Waning in the morning sky—  
She has wept away its red.  
Can this be the Zegri maiden,  
Whom Granada named its flower,  
Drooping like a rose rain-laden?  
Heavy must have been the shower,  
Bowing down its fragrant head.  
Woe for thee, my poor Zorayda,  
By the fountain's side;  
Better, than this weary watching,  
Better thou hadst died.

To the north her fancies wander,  
There he dwells, her Spanish knight:  
'Tis a dreadful thing to ponder,  
Whether true love heard aright.  
Did he say those gentle things  
Over which fond memories linger,  
And with which she cannot part?  
Still his ring is on her finger,  
Still his name is in her heart—  
All around his image brings.  
Woe for thee, my poor Zorayda,  
By the fountain's side;  
Better, than this weary watching,  
Better thou hadst died.

Can the fond heart be forsaken  
By the one who sought that heart?  
Can there be who will awaken  
All of life's diviner part,  
For some vanity's cold reign.  
Heavy is the lot of woman—  
Heavy is her loving lot—  
If it thus must share in common  
Love with those who know it not—  
With the careless and the vain.  
Woe for thee, my poor Zorayda,  
By the fountain's side;  
Better, than this weary watching,  
Better thou hadst died.

Faithless Christian!—ere the blossom,  
Hanging on the myrtle bough,  
Float on the clear fountain's bosom,  
She who listened to thy vow—  
She will watch for thee no more!  
'Tis a tale of frequent sorrow  
Love seems fated to renew;  
It will be again to-morrow  
Just as bitter and as true,  
As it aye has been of yore.  
Woe for thee, my poor Zorayda,  
By the fountain's side;  
But the shade of rest is round thee—  
And it is the grave!

GENERAL VICTORIA.

(From Ward's Mexico.)

The adventures of Victoria are altogether unequalled in the history of human sufferings:—  
"It was his practice to keep but a small band of men about his person, and only to collect his force upon great occasions; a mode of warfare well suited to the wild habits of the natives, and, at the same time, calculated to baffle all pursuit. The instant a blow was struck, a general dispersion followed; in the event of a failure, a rendezvous was fixed for some distant point; and thus losses were often repaired before it was known in the capital that they had been sustained at all. Nor were Victoria's exploits confined to his desultory warfare: in 1815, he detained a convoy of 6000 mules, escorted by 2000 men, under the command of Colonel Aguila, at Puente del Rey, a pass, the natural strength of which the insurgents had increased by placing artillery upon the heights by which it is commanded; nor did it reach Vera Cruz for upwards of six months. The necessity of keeping up a channel of communication with Europe open, induced Calleja, in December, 1815, to intrust the chief command, both civil and military, of the province of Vera Cruz, to Don Fernando Miyares, (an officer of high rank and distinguished attainments, recently arrived from Spain) for the special purpose of establishing a chain of fortified posts sufficiently strong to curb Victoria's incursions. The execution of this plan was preceded and accompa-

nied by a series of actions between the insurgents and royalists, in the course of which Miyares gradually drove Victoria from his strong holds at Puente del Rey, and Puente San Juan, (September, 1815); and although the latter maintained the unequal struggle for upwards of two years, he never was able to obtain any decisive advantage over the reinforcements which the government was continually sending to the seat of war. Two thousand European troops landed with Miyares, and one thousand more with Apodaca, (1816); and notwithstanding the efforts of Victoria's men, their courage was of no avail against the superior discipline and arms of their adversaries. In the course of the year 1816, most of the old soldiers fell; those by whom he replaced them had neither the same enthusiasm nor the same attachment to his person. The zeal with which the inhabitants had engaged in the cause of the revolution was worn out: with each reverse their discouragement increased; and, as the disastrous accounts from the interior left them but little hope of bringing the contest to a favourable issue, the villages refused to furnish any further supplies; the last remnant of Victoria's followers deserted him, and he was left absolutely alone. Still his courage was unsubdued, and his resolution not to yield, on any terms, to the Spaniards, unshaken. He refused the rank and rewards which Apodaca proffered as the price of his submission, and determined to seek an asylum in the solitude of the forests, rather than accept the *indulto*, on the faith of which so many of the insurgents yielded up their arms. This extraordinary project was carried into execution with a decision highly characteristic of the man. Unaccompanied by a single attendant, and provided only with a little linen and a sword, Victoria threw himself into the mountainous district which occupies so large a portion of the province of Vera Cruz, and disappeared from the eyes of his countrymen. His after-history is so extremely wild, that I should hardly venture to relate it here, did not the unanimous evidence of his countrymen confirm the story of his sufferings, as I often heard it from his own mouth.—During the first few weeks, Victoria was supplied with provisions by the Indians, who all knew and respected his name; but Apodaca was so apprehensive that he would again emerge from his retreat, that a thousand men were ordered out, in small detachments, literally to hunt him down. Whenever it was discovered that a village had either received him, or relieved his wants, it was burnt without mercy; and this rigour struck the Indians with such terror, that they either fled at the sight of Victoria, or were the first to denounce the approach of a man whose presence was so fatal to them. For upwards of six months he was followed like a wild beast by his pursuers, who were often so near him, that he could hear their imprecations against himself, and Apodaca, too, for having condemned them to so fruitless a search. On one occasion he escaped a detachment, which he fell in with unexpectedly, by swimming a river, which they were unable to cross; and on several others, he concealed himself, when in the immediate vicinity of the royal troops, beneath the thick shrubs and creepers with which the woods of Vera Cruz abound. At last a story was made up, to satisfy the Viceroy, of a body having been found which had been recognized as that of Victoria. A minute description was given of his person, which was inserted officially in the Gazette of Mexico, and the troops were recalled to more pressing labours in the interior. But Victoria's trials did not cease with the pursuit: harassed and worn out by the fatigues which he had undergone, his clothes torn to pieces, and his body lacerated by the thorny underwood of the tropics, he was indeed allowed a little tranquillity, but his sufferings were still almost incredible; during the summer, he managed to subsist upon the fruits of which nature is so lavish in those climates; but in winter he was attenuated by hunger and I have heard him repeatedly affirm, that no repast has afforded him so much pleasure since, as he experienced, after being long deprived of food, in gnawing the bones of horses, or other animals, that he happened to find dead in the woods.—By degrees he accustomed himself to such abstinence that, he could remain four, and even five days without tasting anything but water, without experiencing any serious inconvenience; but whenever he was deprived of sustenance for a longer period, his sufferings were very acute. For thirty months he never tasted bread, nor saw a human being, nor thought, at times, ever to see one again. His clothes were reduced to a single wrapper of cotton, which he found one day, when driven by hunger he had approached nearer to some Indian huts, and this he regarded as an inestimable treasure.—The mode in which Victoria cut off, as he was, from all communication with the world, received intelligence of the revolution of 1821, is hardly less extraordinary than the fact of his having been able to support existence amidst so many hardships, during the intervening period. When, in 1818, he was abandoned by all the rest of his men, he was asked by two Indians, who lingered with him to the last, and on whose fidelity he knew that he could rely, if any change could take place, where he wished them to look for him? He pointed, in reply, to a mountain, at some distance, and told them that on that mountain, perhaps, they might find his bones. His only reason for selecting it, was its being principally rugged and inaccessible, and surrounded by forests of a vast extent. The Indians treasured up this hint, and as soon as Iturbide's declaration reached them, they set out in quest of Victoria; they separated on arriving at the foot of the mountain, and employed six whole weeks

in examining the woods with which it was covered; during this time they lived principally by the chase; but finding their stock of maize exhausted, and all their efforts unavailing, they were about to give up the attempt, when one of them discovered, in crossing a ravine which Victoria occasionally frequented, the print of a foot, which he immediately recognized to be that of a European. By European, I mean of European descent, and consequently accustomed to wear shoes, which always gives a difference of shape to the foot, very perceptible to the eye of a native. The Indian waited two days upon the spot; but seeing nothing of Victoria, and finding his supply of provisions quite at an end, he suspended upon a tree, near the place, four tortillas, or little maize cakes, which were all he had left, and set out on for his village, in order to replenish his wallets, hoping that if Victoria should pass in the mean time, the tortillas would attract his attention, and convince him that some friend was in search of him. His little plan succeeded completely: Victoria, on passing the ravine two days after, perceived the maize cakes, which the birds had fortunately not devoured. He had then been four whole days without eating, and upwards of two years without tasting bread; and he says himself, that he devoured the tortillas before the cravings of his appetite would allow him to reflect upon the singularity of finding them on this solitary spot, where he had never before saw any trace of a human being. He was at a loss to determine whether they had been left there by a friend or foe; but feeling sure that whoever had left them intended to return, he concealed himself near the place, in order to observe his motions, and to take his own measures accordingly. Within a short time, the Indian returned; Victoria instantly recognized him, and abruptly started from his concealment, in order to welcome his faithful follower; but the man, terrified at seeing a phantom, covered with hair, emaciated, and clothed only with an old cotton wrapper, advancing upon him with a sword in his hand, from amongst the bushes, took to flight; and it was only on hearing himself repeatedly called by his name that he recovered his composure sufficiently to recognize his old General. He was affected beyond measure at the state in which he found him, and conducted him instantly to his village, where Victoria was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The report of his re-appearance spread like lightning through the province, where it was not credited at first, so firmly was every one convinced of his death; but it was soon known that Guadalupe Victoria was indeed in existence—all the old insurgents rallied around him. In an incredibly short time he induced the whole province, with the exception of the fortified towns, to declare for independence, and then set out to join Iturbide, who was at that time preparing for the siege of Mexico. He was received with great apparent cordiality; but his independent spirit was too little in unison with Iturbide's projects for this good understanding to continue long. Victoria had fought for a liberal form of government, and not merely for a change of masters; and Iturbide, unable to gain him over, drove him again into the woods during his short lived reign, from whence he only returned to give the signal for a general rising against the too ambitious Emperor."

ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

CATHERINE GREY.

The really affecting history of Catherine Grey and her husband, the Earl of Hertford, forms the tale to which her name is assigned. Queen Elizabeth is here described to be enamoured of the Earl; and after the discovery of his connexion with Catherine, her jealousy vents itself in confining them to separate apartments in the Tower. We pass over the imaginary interview between the Queen and Catherine, and shall commence our extracts with the resolution taken by Elizabeth, who is supposed to be residing in the Tower at the time, to visit Seymour, at the moment when the Lieutenant of that fortress has permitted his prisoners to meet, notwithstanding her Majesty's express commands to the contrary:—  
"The blood faded from Warner's cheek, his knees knocked against each other, and so violent was the agitation of his whole frame, that he was for some time unable to utter a syllable in reply to the Queen's address.  
"How now, Master Lieutenant!" asked Elizabeth; "what means this? My resolution is, perhaps, a somewhat singular one: but surely there is in it nothing so appalling that it should banish the blood from your cheek, and prevent your limbs from performing their functions. Lead on, I say—"  
"Gracious madam!" said Warner, "pause a moment ere you take this step."  
"Not an instant, Sir Edward," said the Queen. "How! do you dispute the commands of your Sovereign?"  
"Then, most dread Sovereign," said the Lieutenant seeing that it was impossible to preserve his secret, and throwing himself at the Queen's feet, "pardon, pardon, for the most guilty of your Majesty's subjects."  
"Ha!" said the Queen, using the favourite interjection of her father, while his own proud spirit flashed in her kindled eye, and lowered in her darkening brow; "what dost thou mean?"  
"The Earl of Hertford is not in his dungeon."  
"What, escaped! Traitor—slave—hast thou suffered him to escape?"  
"Warner grovelled on the ground in the most abject posture at the Queen's feet, and his frame trembled in every fibre as he said, 'He is in the Lady Catherine's apartment.'  
"What, he there!" shouted the Queen, as the white foam gathered on her lip, and her own frame

became agitated, though not with fear, but with uncontrollable anger. "Guards, seize the traitor!"—  
"Several yeoman of the guard immediately entered the apartment, and seized the Lieutenant of the Tower, binding his arms behind him, but not depriving him of his weapons. The Queen, acting on the impulse of the moment, commanded one of the guards to conduct her to the dungeon of the Lady Catherine Grey, and ordered the others to follow her with Sir Edward Warner in their custody. Anger, hatred, fear, jealousy, all lent wings to her steps.—The dungeon door was soon before her; the bolts were withdrawn, and with little of the appearance of a Queen in her gait and gestures, excepting that majesty which belongs to the expression of highly wrought feelings, she rushed into the dungeon, and found Catherine Grey in the arms of Hertford, who was kissing away the tears that had gathered on her cheek.  
"Seize him—away with him to instant execution!" said the Queen.  
"The guards gazed for a moment wistfully on each other, and seemed as if they did not understand the command.  
"Seize him! I say," exclaimed the Queen. "I have myself taken the precaution to be present, that I may be assured that he is in your custody, and led away to the death that he has taken so much pains to merit."  
"The guards immediately surrounded the Earl, but they yet paused a moment ere they led him out of the dungeon, when they saw the Lady Catherine throw herself on her knees before Elizabeth, and seize the skirt of her robe.  
"Have pity, gracious Queen!" she cried, "have pity!"  
"Away, minion!" said the Queen; he had no pity on himself when he ventured to break prison, even in the precincts of our royal palace. His doom is fixed."  
"Not yet, great Queen, not yet!" said Catherine, still grasping Elizabeth's robe. "Can naught save him?"  
"Naught, save my death," said the Queen; and then she added in an under tone, which she did not seem to intend should be audible, while a dark smile played on her lip, "or perchance thine."  
"Catherine's ear caught the last part of the Queen's sentence, and with the quickness of lightning, she exclaimed, 'thy death or mine. Oh, Queen! then thus,' she added, plucking from the belt of Sir Edward Warner, who stood by her side with his hands bound behind him, a dagger, and brandishing it aloft, 'thus may his life be spared!"  
"A cry of 'treason! treason!' pervaded the dungeon, and the guards advanced between Catherine and the Queen whose life she seemed to threaten but ere they could wrest the dagger from her hand, she had buried it in her own bosom.  
"Now, now do I claim thy promise, Oh Queen!" she said as she sunk to the earth, while the blood poured in a torrent from her wound, 'Catherine Grey no longer disturbs thee—spare the life of the princely Seymour.'  
"Her last breath was spent on these words—her last gaze was fixed upon the Queen—and pressing the hand of her husband, who was permitted to approach her, in her dying grasp, the spirit of Catherine Grey was released from all its sorrows.  
"The sacrifice of the unhappy lady's life preserved that for which it had been offered up. The Queen, touched with the melancholy termination of her kins-woman's existence, revoked the despotic and illegal order which she had given for the execution of Hertford, but ordered him to be conducted back to his dungeon where he remained in close custody for a period of more than nine years. The death of Elizabeth at the Expiration of that period, released him from his captivity; and then although he was unable to restore the lady Catherine to life, he took immediate steps to re-establish her fair frame. In these efforts he was perfectly successful—he proved before the proper tribunals the validity of his marriage, and transmitted his inheritance to his son, who was the issue of that ill-fated union.  
WEAVING IN GLASS.—Signor Olivi, of Venice, has recently succeeded in bringing to perfection a manufacture which may prove of great value, and may be applied to many purposes of usefulness and luxury. It is the art of weaving a tissue from threads made of glass. The process of which the Signor is the inventor, differs from all the attempts of the same kind which have been previously made in other countries, as it is made to take every degree of shade, from the most perfect transparency to the deepest opaque. The thread is also rendered so perfectly flexible as to allow itself to be tied, or the tissue when manufactured to be folded like silk. Another great advantage attending it is, that it resists the action of fire. The specimens which have been exhibited have called forth the highest admiration, and the brilliancy of colour given to them is altogether surprising. Although the Institution of Arts of Venice has awarded medals to Signor Olivi for his invention, it is said that he does not meet with the encouragement from the Austrian government which he expected its singularity and beauty would insure; and a friend of his is consequently about to proceed to Paris with a view to making it known in that city, where every thing relating to the arts is encouraged; in the hope that his efforts will there meet with a better reward, and that the invention itself may probably be brought to still greater perfection.

Printed and Published every Thursday morning, by WILLIAM RICHARD SHEA, for the Proprietors, at their Printing Office in the rear of Mrs. Firth's Hotel, Duckworth Street, — Terms—Twenty One Shillings per annum.