Summary.

Mrs. Robertson of Inches.—The lady of Arthur J. Robertson, Esq. of Inches, died suddenly on Friday evening, on the eve of the ball at the Northern Meeting, in the house of her relative, John Ross, Esq. banker. Her decease took place instantaneously, from the bursting of a blood vessel in the head. Mrs. Robertson had been a happy spectator only a few minutes before her death. No event has occurred for many years which produced so strong a sensation in Inverness as this melancholy circumstance.—*Inverness Courier.* [Mrs. Robertson was a native of Canada, daughter of the late Richard Pettinson, Esq.]

The Irish Banks.—We have received the following communication from a respected correspondent in Armagh:—"This country is at present greatly confused by the Agricultural Bank having suspended payment, and its numerous branches have been obliged to follow the example; this has caused a considerable run on the branches of the other banks, of which we have too many; but it is hoped they may be able to withstand the pressure. The National Bank has nothing to fear, but to assist the people when it can be done with propriety. I hope, however, that a short time will restore confidence, and that all will be smooth again. All kinds of business have been affected in some degree or other: brown linens have fallen considerably in our market from the difficulty of procuring money; and grain, flour, and oatmeal, which had risen very high, are now lowered from the same cause. The weather has of late been dreadful, and a great deal of oats still remains in the field, and not a little yet uncut; and the potatoes, I am sorry to say, are in many places still in the ground. In every other respect we are perfectly quiet."

The partial demand for gold which, commencing with the Agricultural and Commercial Bank, extended to the branches of the other banking establishments in this city, has completely subsided, and public confidence is universally restored.—*Cork Reporter.*

We feel so disgusted with the conduct of the people in trying to destroy establishments so useful to the country, that we cannot express ourselves in terms of common moderation towards them. Had they remained quiet, what would they have to fear? Do they think that the respectable and numerous proprietary of those banks are a band of robbers? We regret to say that they have demonstrated by their conduct that they are incapable of the gratitude towards their friends and benefactors for which we always give them credit. The merchants all refused to buy yesterday, and at this moment the markets are closed. This unfortunate panic will terminate, not to the injury of holders of notes, but to the ruin of traders and the agricultural interest. Should there be no run to-day we will gladly announce the fact in a second edition.—*Waterford Mail.*

In consequence of the scandalous run made on the banks in Cork, the merchants of that city have very properly refused to purchase in the market. Accordingly prices closed on Thursday, and the poor deluded country people were obliged to leave their goods in town, or return home loaded. That is just what we would expect from the high minded and intelligent merchants and traders of Cork.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

The following letter appears in the *Wexford Independent*:—"Sir: In consequence of the mistaken, and indeed I must say mischievous proceedings of the people, in running on the banks which have conferred such advantages on the country, I feel myself bound to say, if any tenant of mine bring me gold in payment of his rent, although I will be bound to receive it, it will be accompanied with the displeasure of his landlord—and I will consider such a tenant an enemy to his country's prosperity. I am, Sir, yours, John H. Talbot."

Cork, *Nov.* 17.—The run for gold, which had completely subsided last evening, was renewed this morning smartly at the three banks—Bank of Ireland, National Bank of Ireland, and Provincial Bank of Ireland—and we do not affect to conceal our apprehension that it will continue, with so much morbidness do those persons engaged in extensive commercial transactions appear to regard what is passing;—not that they are indifferent, but that they seem to be in doubt whether they should lie by, or adopt the course taken by the merchants and traders of Belfast, whose declaration of confidence was followed by such immediate good results. Surely a similar step here would be attended with good consequences. The local branch of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank have received instructions to resume payment of their notes early in the coming week, for which ample funds will be placed at their disposal in the meantime. The same arrangement will be extended to all the country branches.—*Cork Reporter.*

Run on the Banks.—On Saturday a severe run was made on the banks at New Ross, which we feel pleasure to hear they sustained without difficulty. At two o'clock the avenues to the National were fairly blocked up; at this time the Rev. Mr. Walsh, parish priest of Rosbercon, entered the bank, and presented a bag of gold to the manager, expressing his utmost confidence in the bank and its rich and powerful company; assuring the people that the run was most unwise, as its tendency would be to lower prices and injure themselves.—*Wexford Independent.*

It was only on Friday morning that the impression on the Agricultural and Commercial Bank was felt in this town. On that and the succeeding day a very great panic prevailed among those of the middle and lower classes in our vicinity, who had notes belonging to that establishment, owing to its being closed during those two days. Yesterday, when a large supply of gold arrived, a requisition was immediately sent round to summon a meeting of the shareholders, and every circumstance seemed to be explained to their utter satisfaction, resolutions having been unanimously passed expressive of their determination to give their utmost support to this branch of the establishment. On Saturday, to accommodate the country people who came to market, notes were changed for several persons at the Agricultural Bank. This morning the run was extreme, but there appears to be ample means to meet the exigencies of the occasion; and at the present moment, we are happy to say, the confidence of the people seems to be perfectly restored.—*Galway Journal.*

The Banks—Cork.—The High Sheriff of the County of Cork, and a large body of the magistrates, as well as the clergy of all denominations, have signed a requisition for a meeting, at which measures are to be taken to stop the run upon the banks, so successfully persevered in by the people to the manifest injury of their own best interests.

A Dwarf.—A dwarf has lately made his appearance at Paris, who has become an object of interest to the people of science in that city. He comes from Illyria, not far from Trieste, where he was born of respectable parents, and is called Gotin. The peculiarity of his case is, that up to the age of five, he was a child of ordinary proportions; but his growth then suddenly ceased, and he is now, at twenty-two, just the size that he was then. His height is exactly three feet; he was, therefore, not born a dwarf. His figure is beautifully proportionate, and he possesses mind and intelligence not common to other dwarfs. He speaks fluently five languages, the two which are common on the Adriatic, German, French and Italian. He is, besides, accomplished, plays the violin, and mounts and manages a horse with considerable grace. The check to his development at the age of five, and his invariably good health ever since, are, however, the circumstances worthy the attention of the physiologists.

Charles the Tenth.—All the respectable French families in London have, without distinction of party, put on mourning for Charles X., and a grand funeral service will be performed in his honour on Sunday next in the Roman Catholic Chapel of King-street, Portman-square.

It is creditable to French residents to find that on this solemn occasion petty political feuds are laid aside, and that they all hasten to render that respect to the memory of the deceased Monarch which is due to his virtues and to the illustrious line of Kings from whence he has descended.

Vienna, *Nov.* 10.—We have received from Goritz the melancholy news of the death of Charles X., in consequence of indigestion, or as others say, of a cold. The aged Monarch, on the news that the cholera had broken out in Illyria, had, as we know, halted at Kirchlareg, on the frontier of Bohemia, on his way from Prague to Goritz; and it was not till the disorder had ceased that he proceeded to his new abode. Yet his death is said to have been preceded by symptoms resembling cholera, which some would account for by his having, it is said, contrary to the advice of the persons about him, ate melon and cucumbers.

Royal Naval College.—It has this week been officially announced that the Royal Naval College will be dissolved at the termination of the financial year (March the 31st), when the students will be discharged into sea-going ships.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The following notice, according to the Paris papers, serves to confirm the probability of the news of the arrest of Don Miguel on the frontiers of Piemont:—

The *Garde National*, of Marseilles, says it is affirmed that the Prefect of the department of of the Var has received a dispatch from the French Consul at Nice, that Don Miguel arrived in that city on the 11th of this month.

The *Sentinelle des Pyrenees* gives us no information respecting the occupation of Bilboa, except that the siege continued on the 12th.

The French journals of Friday and Saturday, the whole of which our ordinary express has brought us, are mainly occupied with extracts from the London papers relative to the counter revolution attempted and frustrated at Lisbon. All our Gallic contemporaries dwell upon the event, exulting more or less in the defeat of a movement, the merits of which they very generally impute to the political honesty and ability of Lord Palmerston. Even the Ministerial *Journal des Debats*, in deploring the fatal consequences which so unfortunate an attempt must produce, and denying that a corps of the French Marines were landed on the 5th to protect the Queen, observes that it is singular that the intelligence of the affair which it first gave should have surprised us in England, "when the movement has been directly provoked by the English squadron in the Tagus, and it has been the sole object of the concentration of the British naval force near Belem." There is little other news of interest in the French papers. The death of Charles X. still occupies several of them, the Royalist *La France* affirming that M. M. Molé and Guizot have prevailed upon the Court not to go into mourning for the late head of the Bourbon family. Young Louis Buonaparte has arrived at Orient, whence he is to embark for the United States, on board the *Andromeque* frigate. According to the *Constitutionnel* he was to be married in May to his cousin, Mathilda, daughter of Jerome, Count de Montfort. The *Messager* states that all the members of the Buonaparte family are about to transfer their residences from Europe to America.—*Morning Post.*

The *Messager says*:—"We are assured that, in consequence of the ill effects produced at London by the news of the miscarriage of the counter-revolutionary attempt at Lisbon, concerted between Lord Palmerston, Lord Howard de Walden, M. Van de Weyer, and the Duke de Palmella, the English Ministers have considered themselves bound to retire. On the other hand, the French Government is said to have received in the day important communication from the British Cabinet. It is affirmed that on receiving this news the Ministers assembled in Council in the King's presence, and their deliberations were very long, the discussion turning upon the project of a two-fold intervention in Spain and Portugal, to be executed in concert by the two Powers. It is unnecessary to say that we by no means warrant the correctness of these two pieces of news, particularly the latter, which seems to us beyond all possible chance of realization."

A letter from Goritz states that the exiled Court is divided into two parties; the Duchess de Berri maintains the validity of the abdications made at Ramboulliet, and insists upon the Duke de Bordeaux being proclaimed King. The Duchess d'Angouleme, aware of the adventurous spirit of the Duchess de Berri, and to prevent her from compromising the interests of the family by some rash act, wishes that the Duke d'Angouleme should be declared King.—*Presse.*

"It is stated," says the *Courier Français*, "that the Government yesterday received a telegraphic despatch, announcing that Lord Howard de Walden, M. Van de Weyer, and the Marquis de Palmella, had been obliged to leave Lisbon on account of the animosity of the people." We have little hesitation in contradicting this story of a dateless despatch. So far as the Marquis of Palmella is concerned, no such extra mode of communication was necessary, seeing that it was known in Paris yesterday morning, by the London papers, that he had taken his passage for England, where, we perceive, he has since arrived. As to Lord Howard de Walden and M. Van de Weyer, they remained there on the 10th, and we may safely argue remain there still; the representatives of England, at least, will scarcely quit Lisbon from any *apprehension* of the people.

Lord Brougham holds no communication with the Melbourne cabinet. He is as likely to oppose as to support them.

Haydon, the famous historical painter, has been discharged from prison, under the Insolvent Debtor's Act. He was asked no question. His actual debts amounted to £1,290. His profits for the present year amounted to £947.

Incendiary fires have already commenced in the South of England.

Many of the Manchester cotton makers have reduced their work four days a week, in consequence of the slackness of orders.

Prince Puckler Muskau has just taken up his residence in the island of Ithaca, the native country of Ulysses. He has purchased some hundred acres of land in this island, and has procured labourers from Germany, for the purpose of cultivating them.

A canal, forming a communication between the Danube and the Black Sea, was in contemplation, and English capitalists were said to be engaged in the project.

Some fresh arrests have been made relative to the Strasburg affair. One of the editors of the "Biography of Illustrious men," has been subjected to an examination before the authorities.

Money was in great demand on the 23d, but the city article of the *Morning Herald* says there was no want of confidence between the commercial and monetary interests. The necessity of raising the interest upon exchequer bills to three pence per diem, was strongly urged. There was a depression in the consol market on that day.

Mr. O'Connell has announced his plan for a reform of the House of Lords. It is that the King shall create a large batch of peers, for the purpose of carrying the bill—an increase to 800, he thinks, will be enough—and then the people to select 150 from this number, as the permanent peerage. How the selection is to be made, we are not informed.

The Agricultural Bank of Dublin had announced that it would resume payment in one week, and at all its branches as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. The panic, however, was great, and not allayed. The run for gold was prodigious.

Notices were posted in the streets of Dublin on the 20th, by a number of shopkeepers, offering to take the notes of the Agricultural Bank, in payment for goods.

At the Ulster banks the utmost anxiety has been expressed to prevent a farther panic, by the sale, under value, of the notes in circulation, while speculators in many parts of the kingdom are most industrious in availing themselves of the opportunity of profiting by the present alarm.

At Enniskillen the bank paid 6800 sovereigns in two or three hours.

At Cavan, the press to reach the counter was so great, that the partition wall was nearly broken down in the struggle for precedence. The bank, notwithstanding, continues paying, and remained giving gold one hour over the usual time.

The price of bread was rising in London.—The price of the quartern (four pound) loaf, best quality, is now 10½ pence sterling. Inferior quality 8½d. The rise in three weeks has been 2d. per loaf.

Parliament was expected (according to rumor) to meet a month earlier than usual.

We regret to state that the provincial papers contain numerous notices of incendiary fires.—Numbers of hay-ricks had been destroyed in the neighbourhood of Windsor, and barns, &c, in many other places.

Fraser of the Magazine has brought an action against Mr. Berkeley, for the brutal assault committed on him by the latter, and laid his damages at $30,000.

A large subscription has been made by the literati of St. Petersburg, in aid of the fund for renovating the tomb of Shakspeare at Stratford.

It turns out that Malibran has left a fortune of $110,000 to her son Wilfrid de Beriot.

Coals.—The following is said to be the annual amount of coals raised in England and Wales, under their different heads of consumption:—

By the population,	20,804,571 tons.
Iron furnaces,	3,000,000
Manufactories,	4,550,000
Steamboats,	3,000,000
Exported,	615,925
Total,	31,970,495

The Earl of Dunmore died at Dunmore Park, Stirlingshire, on the 11th inst. His lordship was an English baron as well as a Scottish earl. He was born in April, 1762, and married in August, 1803, Lady Susan Hamilton, third daughter of Archibald ninth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, by whom he has three sons, his eldest, late Viscount Fincastle, is now in his 33d year, and was formerly an officer in the 60th Foot. The late Earl's sister, Lady Augusta de Aucland Murray, was married at Rome in 1793, and in London the same year, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, but the marriage was declared null by the Prerogative Court in August, 1794. The Duke of Sussex and his nephew, the present Earl Dunmore, are each at the head of the Masonic body of England and Scotland.

Paganini, whose health has been much shaken, is now living in seclusion near Parma.

Canning's collection of Gillray's caricatures, 349 in number, coloured, which sold at his own sale for £73 10s., yesterday were bought at Evans's for £70.

The *German Courier* gives the following of the 28th ultimo, from the frontiers of Russia:—"Whilst the west of Europe directs its whole attention to the operations of Russia, that of the cabinet of St. Petersburgh appears for the moment exclusively directed to the East. The plan of sooner or later incorporating the Ottoman empire with Russia is said to have been entirely abandoned for the gigantic but more sure project of extending Russian domination to the centre of commerce. A Russian State functionary is reported to have some years ago addressed a remarkable memorial to the Emperor on the subject of the futility and the danger to Russia of any attempt to conquer Constantinople, as even were such an attempt successful, the relations between that capital and other European States, and the circumstance that the former would be exposed to continual attacks from the maritime powers, would lead to the necessity of adopting a line of policy which must in the end divide the Russian empire and deprive it of the fruit of its conquests. The memorial in question also represented that the possession of Constantinople would divert Russia from the task of extending her forces and her territory so as to attain the domination of Asia and the possession of India. 'After the conquest of Constantinople,' says the *Memorial*, 'Russia would be continually at war with France, England and Austria, who would follow her operations step by step, and dispute with her every important point; but she would be placed in a much more favorable position were she to direct her efforts at once against India, and thus succeed in giving strength and grandeur to her power and dominion. In this career, no other power would be able to follow her, and her object once gained, she would only have to engage in a war with England, the issue of which could not be doubtful, to have in her own hands the destinies and the commerce of the world. As the means of attaining this object the author of the Memorial has pointed out the possession of the shores of the Caspian sea and the Ravines of the Caucasus, and a decided preponderance in the affairs of Persia. The new aspect thus given to the policy of Russia explains several diplomatic acts of the present day. The Porte seem already to have a presentiment of passing events in Russia, and keeps an uneasy eye upon its Asiatic possessions, which could not, in the hour of danger, be defended like European Turkey by its allies."

Loan of a Hangman.—The following curious document, respecting the loan of an executioner from the Noble House of Perth to the Magistrates of this Burgh, is preserved among the family papers at Drummond Castle, from which a correspondent has copied it:—"Att Perth, and within the Council house thereof, the twentie ninth day of Aprile, one thousand seven hundreth and six years, being Convened, the Provost, Baillies, Dean of Gild, Treasurer, Council and Deacons of Crafts of the said Burgh, in ane solemn and frequent manner for treating anent the Common affairs of the same. Whilk day the Provost represented to the Council, that the town is at a loss by the want of an Executioner, and that he hath caused apply (to) ane noble Lord James Lord Drummond for Donald M'Carie, his Lordship's Executioner at Crieff, and that he is informed that his Lordship is pleased to allow the town the use of his Executioner, upon the Magistrates and Council their granting of the obligement underwritten.—Therefor the Magistrate and Council Doe hereby bind and oblidge them and their successors in office,—That the said noble Lord James Lord Drummond shall have the use of the said Donald M'Carie upon all occasions when required for serving his Lp or his friends within Perthshire. And that if it shall please the said noble Lord To have the said Donald M'Carie back again from the town of Perth at any time during the said Donald his Life time, then and in that case the Prt and Magistrates and Council Doe hereby bind and oblidge them and their successors in office To back the said Donald M'Carie to the said James Lord Drummond upon demand. Extracted forth of the present Council Book of said Burgh by me. (Signed) Ro. Graham, Ck."—*Perthshire Courier.*

How to Cure a Cold.—I know of something that will get up healthier "radical heat" than the Plaindealer, taken in weekly doses Corporal Trim's burnt brandy, or any of the ninety-nine recesses which old women carry at their tongues end to cure a cold withal. It is nothing more than to apply to the chest half a sheet of common cotton wadding, which will soon set all right in the pleasantest and most gentle way in the world. But, oh brother Hoo—Hoo—Hoo. cest! if thou be anxious to reach this consummation the more speedily, be warned, and during one diurnal revolution of the globe which has the honor to carry thee and thy fortunes, eschew beef and pork, abominate turkey, and decidedly shudder at punch and rumbo; but of the beer furnished by thy one-armed neighbor, the pump, drink, gulph, guzzle, swill, swig, till the palate be afloat. So shalt thou enter Fort-Spring with a clean bill of health, and defy the doctor and his march quarantine.

Mr. Canning.—Fourteen days before his death, Mr. Gallatin, the American envoy, spent six hours with him, two before dinner, all in talking about political affairs, and much of Mr. Canning's own situation and conflicting parties. Mr. Gallatin told him he could never live amid so much business. To be secretary for foreign affairs in fact—first lord of the treasury in fact and name—and not only prime minister, but sole minister. Mr C. explained that Lord Dudley only took the place of secretary for foreign affairs to oblige him, and *pro tempore*. But that he had been induced to come out of that office, with all the details of which he was acquainted, and to take the treasury, by having received a letter from an ancient friend of Mr. Fox, who told him that Mr. Fox always regretted he had not taken, as there lies the patronage; and, said Mr. Canning, although I might have put a friend there, it is very different my asking a favour, or a favour being asked of me; and I am determined, said he, waving his hand with a most emphatic gesture of ambition, to hold the reins *while I live. He lived fourteen days!*—He told Mr. Gallatin he had not been free from great pain since the Duke of York's funeral, when they kept him in the cold damp vault two hours—nor slept a whole night since Lord Liverpool's illness. Such is the worldly honour, and the best thing the world's possession does for us!—*Life of Mathias Bruen*, quoted in "*The Dissenter.*"

How to Help the Judgment of Others.—In intercourse with others, it may sometimes be demanded by benevolence that their opinions should be corrected on points affecting their own happiness. In general, however, it becomes us rather to seek points of agreement than points of difference; but where points of difference are to be discussed, give the discussion the character of *a joint search after truth*—an inquiry by which both are to be benefitted, rather than of contention for victory, or an exhibition of dogmatism. Knowledge communicated by benevolence has the united charm of intellect and virtue—intellect engaged in clearing the ground of evil, and virtue engaged in covering it with good.—*Bentham's Deontology.*

Trade of Newfoundland.

Were it not for the perfect suitableness of Newfoundland, for the whole business of the fisheries, it is more than probable that Island would have remained till this day unsettled.—Generally speaking, the soil of such portions of the island as we know, is inferior to that of the neighbouring colonies, and the climate is certainly more severe. Of the interior of the Island but little is known, and that little is not favourable. The trees upon the Island are stunted, and vegetation exhibits no luxuriance even at the most genial portion of the year.

In the number and excellence of its small harbours, for a given extent of coast, perhaps no other country is its equal; and as the adjacent waters abound with fish, Newfoundland became long since the resort of persons engaged in that branch of industry.

Compared with this branch of industry, all others are pursued to very limited extent, as the following general statement will show:—

Value of fish and oil exported,	£669,197
do. agricultural produce,	3,080
do. mines,	297
do. timber,	6,306
do. other articles,	10,216
Total,	£715,098

We do not deem it necessary to enumerate all the articles exported, as they are, for the most part, the same as the exports from Nova Scotia, with this difference, the amounts, except of fish, were small:* but as the large value of the produce of the fisheries is the distinguishing feature here presented, we shall give the details of that general head.

Fish.—	Quantity.	Value.
Codfish, dry, quintals,	882,535	445,596
do. wet, barrels,	2,682	1,376
Herrings, do.	2,039	1,097
Mackerel, do.	225	357
Salmon, do.	3,256	6,763
Other kinds, value,	—	569
Seal skins, number,	284,699	24,639
Train oil, gallons,	2,050,883	218,968
Whalebone, cwts.	41	23
		£699,197

The Newfoundland fisheries employ 495 ships, and 5,469 boats, (1833.) The shore fishery is carried on in small boats, containing generally from two to four men, but sometimes having only one; whilst the Bank fishery is carried on in schooners and other vessels, calculated to sustain a heavy sea. In the fishing season, the smaller vessels frequently discharge their cargoes twice in the course of the day, at stages erected for the purpose on the shore. Here the fish is cured; the offal being used as manure. In the larger vessels employed in the Bank fishery, the cutting up and salting are necessarily done on board; but the subsequent stages of the preparation of the fish are conducted on shore.

Newfoundland exhibits the remarkable feature of a much greater value of exports than of imports. The expenditure of Government is probably about £100,000 in Newfoundland; hence the resources of the colony may be reckoned at £800,000. Importation, however, in 1833, did not reach £600,000. The only rational mode of accounting for this is, that a portion of the produce of the fisheries belongs to persons who only visit the colony during the fishing season: they take the produce with them; hence it swells the exports without creating any demand for imported articles.

Ship-building is carried on in Newfoundland. In 1833, the number built was 37, and their tonnage was 3,313—their value being £36,443.

We now come to the importation and consumption, which the following table will exhibit with accuracy:—

Description of Goods Imported.	*Quantity.*		*Value.*
Apparel & Slops, value	....	....	£19,347
Bacon Hams, &c. lbs	51,6 8	....	955
Beef and Pork, bundles	22,977	....	59,094
Beer and Ale, gals.	43,342	....	2,567
Books, value	....	....	447
Brass and Copper, value	....	....	237
Bread, Biscuit, &c. bundles	69,126	....	74,636
Butter, firkins	29,455	....	40,353
Cabinet Ware, value	....	....	1,785
Candles, boxes	2,334	....	4,208
Cheese, lbs.	30,708	....	729
Clocks and Watches, value	....	....	45
Coals, tons	11,523	....	6,164
Coffee, lbs	34,618	....	994
Copper, lbs	1,153	....	52
Cordage, cwts	10,053	....	18,168
Corn.—Indian, bushels	5,539	....	1,948
Other Grain, bushels	3,900 / 9,999	....	2,668
Flour, bundles.	42,651	....	53,409
Indian Meal, bundles	655	....	672
Other, bushels	3,282	....	2,810
Total value of Grain and Flour		....	60,807
Cotton Manufactures, yards	709,974	20,667	....
Do. do. not entered by measure, value	....	1,964	....
Total of Cotton Goods, value		....	22,631
Dye and Hardwood, tierces & tons	94	....	236
Earthenware, value	....	....	2,611
Fishing Tackle, value	....	....	19,047
Fruits, dry and fresh, value	....	....	2,543
Furs, Dressed, value	....	....	100
Glass, Window, Flint and Bottles, cwts.	841	3,421	....
Plate, &c. value	....	25	....
Manufactures, value	....	305	....
Total of Glass Ware		....	3,751
Guns, number	284	....	....
Gunpowder, lbs	27,980	....	....
Haberdashery, value	....	....	10,779
Hardware and Cutlery, value		....	8,505
Hats, value	....	....	2,955
Indigo, lbs	263	....	39
Iron, unwrought, lbs	450,406	....	1,494
wrought, value		....	13,120
Lead, lbs.	189,227	....	1,374
Leather, lbs	82,786	....	5,514
Do. Manufactures, value		....	32,417
Linen Manufactures, yards	279,988	12,830	....
Do. not entered by measure, value	....	376	....
Total of Linens, value		....	13,206
Molasses, gallons	301,398	....	20,439
Musical Instruments, value		....	321
Oakum, lbs.	68,290	....	687
Oil, Olive, gallons	3,988	....	690
Train or Spermaceti, gallons	255	....	62
Painters' Colours, value		....	1,556
Pepper, East India, lbs	2,650	....	43
Pickles, value	....	....	215
Pimento, lbs.	447	....	13
Rice, lbs.	189,154	....	1,203
Saddlery & Harness, value		....	62
Salt, bushels	1,261,661	....	22,203
Silk, Manufactures, value	....	....	5,589
Soap, boxes	6,765	....	8,383
Spirits, British, gals.	1,356	276	....
Rum, gals.	127,113	11,488	....
Brandy, gals.	20,628	3,909	....
Total Spirits, gals.	149,097	—	15,673
Stationery, value	....	....	3,258
Sugar, Raw, lbs	701,509	....	7,021
Refined, lbs	122,970	....	3,227
Tea, lbs	9,785	....	856
Tobacco, lbs	84,301	....	1,104
Do. Manufactured, value	....	....	1,755
Vegetables (Potatoes), value	....	....	4,903
Wine, gallons	72,031	....	7,224
Wood, Staves, number	43,942	....	980
Other kinds, value	....	....	305
Woollen Manufactures, pieces	9,879	25,643	....
Do. yards	95,912	8,100	....
Hosiery, and Small Wares value	....	6,137	....
Total Woollen Manufacture, value		—	39,880
Specie and Silver Coin	....	....	1,190
Miscellaneous	....	....	14,969
Total value of Imports		....	£595,809

The currency of Newfoundland is similar to that of the other Colonies. The Spanish dollar is the principal coin in circulation, and, as in Canada, it is current at 5s. The assumed or arbitrary par of the dollar differs from that of the other Colonies. In our article on the Canadas, we showed that the par was erroneously assumed at 4s. 6d. and as the real value is only 4s. 2d. it required a varying premium of 8 per cent. (that is 4d. on 50d.) to make up the difference between the actual average and the erroneously assumed par. In Newfoundland, by a proclamation of the Governor in 1825, the par value of the Spanish dollar is fixed at 4s. 4d. or £115 6s. 8d. currency—£100 sterling. This, though intended as a correction, still leaves an error of 2d. which must be made up by a nominal premium of 4 per cent.

Owing to the circumstance of a large amount of exports taking place at once and a great difficulty in transporting the precious metal from New York during the winter and spring, exchange fluctuates widely in Newfoundland. In the spring exchange is not unfrequently as low at St. John's as £110 currency, or 440 dollars per £100 sterling, whilst it is at the same time selling at 480 dollars in New York, yet the difficulty and risk—both resolvable into the expense—of sending dollars, is to a certain extent an impediment in the way of sending exchange for sale to New York. Nevertheless exchange is so transmitted, and must tend to make the rate conform in the long run to the average value of the currency.

The total amount of coin in circulation has been stated at about £60,000 or £70,000. As an isolated statement, however, it is of little value. There is no banking institution in Newfoundland, and no Government paper money of any kind.

For Sale, that eligible and convenient Farm RIDEAU BANK, within 2½ miles of Bytown, by an excellent road, situate in the *Gore of Gloucester*, Lot 20 on the *Rideau River*, containing upwards of 200 Acres, about 35 acres of which are cleared, with an excellent FRAME HOUSE and BARN. From its contiguity to Bytown, it possesses the advantage of one of the best Markets in the Province. For particulars enquire on the Premises, or by letter to J. B., *Morning Courier Office*, or to James Allison, Esq., Land Agent, Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 3. 163

*A copper mine was formerly (1770) worked in Newfoundland; but its value is not now known.

Extract of the Treasury Instructions to Commissioner of Crown Lands

"That Public Notice should be given in each District in every year, stating the names of the persons who may be in arrear either for the Instalments of their purchase money, or for the Quit Rents; and that if the arrears are not paid up before the commencement of the sales in the following year, that the lands in respect of which the Instalments or Quit Rents may be due, will be the first lot to be exposed to sale at the ensuing sales, and if any surplus of the produce of the sale of each lot should remain after satisfying the Crown for the sum due, the same will be paid to the original purchaser of the land, who made default in payment."

Office of Crown Lands,
Quebec, Dec. 27, 1836.

In conformity with the foregoing instructions, a list of the persons in arrear for Instalment or Quit Rent, on the thirty first day of December instant, will be published in the several Districts of this Province, on the FIRST day of MARCH next, and the further proceedings required to carry into effect the conditions contained in the Licence of Occupation, will take place at the ensuing Annual Sale.

JOHN DAVIDSON
Jan 10, 1837. 246.eblis.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE

THE Proprietors of the STEAMBOAT PATRIOT CANADIEN, holding sixteen shares, is requested to meet at the House of Mr. CARPENTER, *Innkeeper*, LAPRAIRIE, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of February, at TEN o'clock, A. M., on business of a portance, agreeable to the Articles of Association.

John Scriver, Oran J. Kempt,
Alexander M'Fee, Albert Chapman,
John Brownlee, Levi Stephens,
Jacob Bigelow, Thomas Maggan,
Joseph Hutton, Asa Willcox,
James Brownlee, Michael Gagnon,
Richard Bowers, James Craike,
Robert Dunn, Richard Wheeler,
John M'Kee, Archibald M'Cann,
Francis Mullins Joseph M'Kallip

Montreal, Jan. 6, 1837. 8ln

THE BYTOWN COFFEE-HOUSE.

THIS Establishment, situated on Jones *Street*, immediately on ascending the Steamboat Landing, in Lower Bytown, is open for the reception of the Public and Travellers.

The Subscriber has spared no expense or exertions in making this Hotel one of the most respectable in the Canadas. The house is furnished in the best style—the apartments are arranged as to afford accommodation to private families or parties—being in a situation immediately approachable, on the landing of passengers from the steamboats. By undeviating attention to the wants of such as may favor him with their attention, the Subscriber hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

Every exertion will be made to have the table furnished in the best manner the market will supply, and the best of Liquors will be selected from the Montreal and Quebec markets.

LUCIUS BARNEY
Bytown, Jan. 2, 1837. 241 3m

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a new CABINET WAREHOUSE in the house forming the corner below the Post-Office, *St. François Xavier Street*, near the People's Bank, where is kept for Sale a large and splendid assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of the latest London and New York fashions, which he warrants for elegance and workmanship, equal to any made in the City.

All orders will be punctually attended to.

P. B. MERRITT
Montreal, June 14, 1836. 68

NOTICE.—The business which has been conducted by MATHEWSON & OGILVY, will be continued by H. MATHEWSON & Co. who will settle all obligations of the firm.

H. MATHEWSON & Co. beg leave to state that they intend disposing of their present stock at unusually low prices, the greater portion of which is of the last importations, and has evidently been purchased on the most advantageous terms. The public will find it their interest to give this establishment a trial.

January 7, 1837. 244.3w

WARD'S MISCELLANY.

MR. GREIG has just received the Prospectus of a new and important Weekly Periodical, to be entitled "*Ward's Miscellany*," published under the superintendence of a Society for the advancement of *Literature, Science and Religion*. The first monthly part will be published on 31st January, 1837. W. G. is Agent for the work, and will receive Subscribers names till the 24th instant, so that a supply may be received by the spring vessels. The price delivered here every spring and fall will be 13s. 6d. Currency. The publishers write that several gentlemen of the first talents in Literature, Science and Religion are engaged to write for it. 224.3w.eod

LOUIS BENOIT,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Montreal, that he will give PRIVATE INSTRUCTION on the VIOLIN, FLUTE, &c. at his residence, in the house belonging to L. Hart, Esq., *Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburb*, if required, will give lessons in any part of the town. Also, respectfully offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, for Private Dancing parties. He has the newest Musical publications from Paris, for the purpose. 125.3m.eod

TO THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready Cutting and Dressing Establishment,

M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL

W. H. CLIFFORD takes this opportunity of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal and its vicinity, that he has engaged a young man of first-rate ability in the above branches, and from his experience in London, he will ensure their satisfaction.

Ladies' French and Double Genoise Plaits, Braids, long Bands, plain Fronts, English Nets, Ringlets, Puffs, Ladies' long hair Wigs, Gentlemen's Dress Wigs and Scalps, of every description, on head or made to order.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their residences if required, at a moderate charge. Families and Boarding Schools attended within five miles of the city.

English and Foreign Perfumery of every description and of superior quality, Hair Combs, Tooth and Nail Brushes, with Combs, and a variety of other fancy articles. 236.1m

Dec. 28.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42

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