



Newfoundlander.

No. 76.

THURSDAY, January 1, 1829.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

By private Contract,
The fine new
Schooner ACTIVE,
Of the Burthen of 60 tons;
(Now lying at Mr. T. HOGAN'S wharf.)
This vessel is only one month old, sails remarkably fast, full timbered, and is well calculated for a Seal or Coaster.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. FREDERICK LE PAGE, or to the Master on board, December 11.

PATRICK MORRIS
OFFERS FOR SALE,
30 Cases Printed
COTTONS,
Each containing 50 pieces;
WHICH WILL BE SOLD,
On very low terms to wholesale purchasers,
December 11.

NEW PROVISIONS
Now Landing from the *Harriet*
Superfine and fine Flour,
Malt, &c. ditto,
Indian Corn Meal,
Best, in whole and half barrels,
Pork,
Leaf Tobacco, in small tubes.
These several articles were shipped at New York last month, and will be found to be of the best quality, under their different denominations.
Cash, Oil, or Fish will be received in payment.
JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.
November 27.

The SUBSCRIBER
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A Consignment of
SUPERFINE Black, Brown, Blue, and Olive broad and narrow CLOTHS,
A few Pieces of blue Whitney, Drab, and Olive FLUSHINGS;
Which he will dispose of by the Piece or Retail, upon very cheap terms.
November 13. **HENRY SHEA.**

BILLS OF LADING and SHIPPING PAPERS for Sale, at the Office of this Paper.
To be Let.
And immediate possession given,
PART of the House adjoining that of the Subscriber, consisting of Two Large Rooms, Three Bed-rooms, the Use of a Garret, and a *rust-proof* Cellar.—For further particulars apply to
October 9. **JOHN HARDING.**

For such a number of Years as may be agreed upon, and immediate possession given—
WHAT very neat, compact, and desirable **COTTAGE**, North of Fort William, and immediately in the rear of the Hon. Judge Buxton's residence—containing two Parlours, four Bed-rooms, Servants' apartments, Scullery, Pump-room, Water Closets, an excellent *frost-proof* Cellar, Out-Houses, Stable, &c., with a Garden and a piece of Meadow, &c. adjoining.
The Cottage is situated in a very pleasant and airy spot, and commands an extensive view of a beautiful part of the surrounding country.
Further particulars apply to Mr. J. H. on application.
MR. JAMES SHEA.

Notices.

LOTTERY.

Oehlschlager & Co.
BEG to inform the Public, that the following Articles will be disposed of, by Lottery, in Shares, at 20s. each.—The articles are of the best manufacture.

No.	Description	£	s.	d.
No. 1	1—1 Elegant six Octave Grand Action Pianoforte	50	0	0
2	1—1 Ditto ditto	40	0	0
3	1—1 Ditto Mahogany Chest Drawers, with 6 drawers	12	0	0
4	1—1 Ditto ditto Secretary	9	0	0
5	1—1 Ditto ditto Chest Drawers	9	0	0
6	1—1 Ditto ditto ditto	8	0	0
7	1—1 Ditto ditto Sopha Table	7	5	0
8	1—1 Ditto Oval Looking Glass (gilt frame)	7	0	0
9	1—1 Ditto ditto (mahogany frame)	5	10	0
10	1—1 Ditto Ebony Flute, with 8 silver keys	5	5	0
11	1—1 Ditto ditto Cupboard	5	0	0
12	1—1 Ditto ditto	3	10	0
13	1—1 Ditto ditto	3	10	0
14	1—1 Ditto Wash-hand Stand	3	10	0
15	1—1 Ditto Looking Glass (mahogany frame)	3	10	0
16	1—1 Ditto Chest Table	2	0	0
17	1—1 Ditto Footstool	1	5	0
18	1—1 Ditto ditto	1	0	0
19	1—1 Ditto ditto	1	0	0
20	1—1 Ditto Tea Canister	1	0	0
21	1—1 Ditto ditto	0	15	0
180 Tickets, at 20s. each		180	0	0

The Drawing of our Lottery, which was intended to take place on the 15th instant, will, in consequence of some unforeseen occurrence, be postponed for some time. Notice will be given when the Drawing will take place.
OEHLSCHLAGER & Co.
December 18.

Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour-Grace.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the EXPRESS Packet Boat has undergone a thorough repair, and will continue to ply between Harbour-Grace and Portugal Cove, leaving the former place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove the succeeding days at Noon, the Letter Carrier leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock, Sundays and bad weather only excepted.
Cab a Passengers 10s.
Steerage Ditto 5s.
Letters 6d.
And Double Ditto and Parcels in proportion.
The Proprietors will not be accountable for any species of other Monies which may be put on board.
Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers will be regularly forwarded.
T. RIDLEY, Agent, Harbour-Grace.
JAMES CLIFT, Agent, St. John's.

FAST PACKET BOAT.
JAMES DOYLE

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for their past favours, and begs to inform them that, having newly fitted up the above well-known, safe, and commodious Packet Boat, he intends running, for the remainder of the season, between *Carbonear* and *Portugal Cove*, and hopes that by punctuality, care, and attention, the share of public patronage which he has hitherto experienced, will be still continued to him.
DOYLE will leave *Carbonear* (wind and weather permitting) every Monday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock; and *St. John's* every Tuesday evening at 3 o'clock, so as to leave the *Cove* early next morning, and Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.
Terms of conveyance.—Ladies and Gentlemen 10s.; Servants and Children 5s.; Letters 1s.; and Parcels in proportion.
Any Letters or Parcels committed to his care, DOYLE will deliver in person.—Letters, &c., received at the *Newfoundlander* Office.

LONDON, October 25.

THE KING'S HEALTH.—Yesterday, His Majesty again came down to dinner; and to-day the answer given by his attendants to all inquiries is, that His Majesty's health is rapidly improving. He was so much better yesterday that orders were given to have the phaetons in readiness for a drive to-day; and there is no doubt they would have been used for that purpose had the weather permitted; but we have had very heavy rain here all day.

I have just learned that the Earl and Countess of Harcourt, Lord Lowther, and Mr. Commissioner Adams, dined with His Majesty yesterday, and he did not retire from table till ten o'clock; so that it would seem that the Royal Health is such that the *Quadrants* may make themselves perfectly easy at present.

We hear from an authentic quarter, that at the Privy Council held this day, it was resolved to convene Parliament early in November next, and that an order to that effect will appear in the "London Gazette" to-morrow evening.

We are sorry to learn by the accounts received this day from Gibraltar, that the fever is still making dreadful ravages in the garrison. On the 5th October, 27 died; on the 4th, 23; and on the 3d, 24. Making in the last three days 74 deaths; and on the 4th October, 13 officers were sick.—Weather, rather showery.

The last accounts from Lisbon state, that a number of workmen are employed in decorating the interior of the Chamber of Peers, as well as the other Chambers, and it is positively asserted that large reinforcements of Spanish troops are daily arriving at the lines of Badajoz.

Accounts from Vienna of the 15th October, state that on the 27th and 28th September, General Geismar and General Roth had obtained fresh advantages over the Turks at Serbi Remanka, near Karaukal, where they put to flight and dispersed the divisions under the command of the Pacha of Widdin and Necropolis.

The foreign mails of this morning, from which we give extracts, are not important. It would appear, however, from their contents, that the Russians are still in great force before *Soomla* and *Varna*.

The Paris Papers contain no news from the theatre of war, later than we have already published; but they announce the complete execution of the Treaty for the evacuation of the Morea. A French vessel, which sailed from Navarin on the 6th instant, and arrived at Toulon on the 10th, has brought word that Ibrahim Pacha sailed on the 4th for Alexandria, preceded by 20,000 troops, who composed the whole of his army, with the exception of 1,200 men, who remained, by virtue of the Treaty, to garrison (in conjunction with the Turks) the fortresses of *Modon*, *Coron*, *Navarin*, and *Patras*. By the same conveyance intelligence has been received, that a part of the French expedition had set out for *Patras*, with the design, no doubt, of obtaining forcible possession of that place, should less violent means fail. The Treaty of Alexandria is justly considered, by the *Gazette de France*, as having placed France in a new position; whilst a reasonable reflection is indulged in, that the French Ministry can no longer hope for the accomplishment of the object of the expedition, without further reinforcements, with the certainty of placing France in open hostility with the Ottoman Porte.

The German Papers, received last night, furnish us with a Russian Bulletin, dated Bucharest, Sept. 29th, giving an account of the victory gained over the Pacha of Widdin, of which some contradictory accounts have already appeared. It appears, that on the 26th ult. the Turks made an attack on the Russian position at *Czoroi*, but were repulsed with considerable loss, in men, cannon, and ammunition. The Turks, it is stated, were driven back to *Kalafat*. The number of killed and wounded on the side of the Ottomans was not known, the courier having departed with his despatches before satisfactory inquiry could be made. The Russian account, however, presumes that the number must have been very great, "considering the ardour with which the enemy was pursued."

When a detachment of one of the regiments in this garrison was lately ordered to Gibraltar, a detainee was unexpectedly laid upon one of the men selected, by the parish officers, on the information of a lady resident in Castle-street, who ascribed to the individual the honour of being the father of a child with

which she declared herself *enroute*. Subsequently, however, an order countermanding the detachment was issued, and then it was discovered that the lady's story was a fabrication, suggested by the soldier as a *ruse de guerre* to save him from the dangers of the fever at Gibraltar. He is now under punishment for this unmanly conduct, and the lady is threatened with a visit to the treadmill.—*Plymouth Journal*.

Last Monday morning, at ten minutes to two o'clock, the *Henry Bell* steamer, on her way from Liverpool to Greenock, sustained considerable damage in consequence of coming in collision with a schooner between *Lamlash* and *Brodick Bay*. The wind was blowing fresh from the north-east, and the night being very dark, three lights were placed on different parts of the steamer, and the necessary hands stationed on deck. The schooner had no lights, and, of course, was not seen till almost within two lengths. The engine was immediately stopped, but without effect, as the schooner ran aboard of her, and carried away her foremast, which it shattered in pieces, and drove in her stern bow. Fortunately, there were no persons on deck but what was necessary, else the consequences might have been fatal. Besides having no light out, there was no person on the deck of the schooner but the pilot. The shock which the vessel received, however, brought her careless crew above; but, although informed of the damage they had done, they showed the greatest callousness as to the result; and being repeatedly asked what vessel she was, no other information could be got than that she was the *John*, which was communicated by a boy.—Steam vessels experience very great inconvenience in consequence of sailing vessels being so remiss in neglecting to have lights out; in the channel it is absolutely necessary, and if accidents occur, and the sailing vessels be the sufferers, they have only themselves to blame.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated Gibraltar, 14th September, 1828:—

"The fever has increased rapidly—is pervading all parts of the town—and has become very fatal. About 5000 of the poorer inhabitants and 1200 troops have been sent out of the town, to an encampment on the neutral ground, and another regiment is to go as soon as arrangements can be made. Nearly all the better class of inhabitants have fled. The disease is of the same type as in 1813 and 1814, when 80 died per day, and upwards of 15,000 were buried. The alarm is appalling. The Spaniards have placed a cordon round the bay and across the neutral ground, which it is certain death to attempt to evade or to break. They allow no communication whatever, and all the ports in the neighbourhood are closed—no vessel from this place being allowed to enter, even to speak, or obtain provisions or water. The only refuge is on shipboard in the bay, &c."

KILKENNY CATHOLIC MEETING.

(From the *Dublin Evening Post*.)

Kilkenny, October 20.

The city is crowded to excess, almost every gentleman of respectability from all the Counties of Leinster are crowded into it, and as usual they are billeted round the town at free quarters. Most of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, Protestant and Catholic, whose names are signed to the Requisition, are present; and the town has an air of bustle as well as hilarity about it, as if there was no Orange Lodge or Brunswick Club in existence.

At the preliminary meeting yesterday, and at another held this day, in the vestry-room attached to St. James's Chapel, several resolutions were discussed, some of them at much length, that concerning the county Clubs for example. At length about half after one o'clock, the Chair was taken by Lord Duncannon, who made a most effective and excellent address to the Province.

Several resolutions were proposed and carried. Mr. O'Connell then presented himself to the vast assembly, and was received with long continued and enthusiastic cheering. He commenced by enforcing in a variety of forms the principle upon which the Catholics always acted—viz., that of perfect freedom of conscience to the professors of all religions under heaven. He then took a historical view of the state of the country from the year 1823, when the Catholic Association was instituted, and when eleven counties were tranquillized by the conduct pursued by the Association. He then turned to the pregnant topic of the conduct of the Government—and asked

emphatically, whether the Catholics, who were the genuine Loyalists, did not deserve the favour and the countenance of the Government—rather than the sanguinary Orangemen of the North, who had spilled so much Catholic blood, but who were yet allowed to use the King's arms. This was surely not the equal and impartial justice to which they were entitled.—He then addressed himself to the necessity of forming political Clubs. He contended that there was no danger to be apprehended in the South, and if there were arms concealed in Tipperary or elsewhere, he undertook with the aid of the Association to induce them to surrender those arms.—Mr. O'Connell spoke for upwards of two hours, after which

Mr. Tuite, the Member for Westmeath, addressed the meeting on the subject of the Forty-shilling freeholders.

It was expected the Meeting would be adjourned to the next day.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSMITTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS THE FOLLOWING

MESSAGE:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE, AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

If the enjoyment in profusion of the bounties of Providence forms a suitable subject of mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgement, we are admonished at this return of the season, when the Representatives of the Nation are assembled to deliberate upon their concerns, to offer up the tribute of fervent and grateful hearts, for the never failing mercies of Him who ruleth over all. He has again favoured us with beautiful seasons and abundant harvests. He has sustained us in peace with foreign countries, and in tranquillity within our borders. He has preserved us in the quiet and undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty. He has crowned the year with his goodness, imposing on us no other condition than of improving for our own happiness the blessings bestowed by his hands; and in the fruition of all his favours, of devoting the faculties with which we have been endowed by him, to his glory and to our own temporal and eternal welfare.

In the relations of our Federal Union with our brethren of the human race, the changes which have occurred since the close of your last session, have generally tended to the preservation of peace, and the cultivation of harmony. Before your last separation, a war had unhappily been kindled between the empire of Russia, one of those with which our intercourse has been no other than a constant exchange of good offices and that of the Ottoman Porte, a nation from which, geographical distance, religious opinions, and maxims of government on their part, little suited to the formation of those bonds of mutual benevolence which result from the benefits of commerce; had kept us in a state, perhaps too much prolonged, of coldness and alienation. The extensive, fertile, and populous dominions of the Sultan, belong rather to the Asiatic, than the European division of the human family. They enter but partially into the system of Europe; nor have their wars with Russia and Austria, the European States upon which they border, for more than a century past, disturbed the pacific relations of those States with the other great Powers of Europe. Neither France, nor Prussia, nor Great Britain, has ever taken part in them; nor is it to be expected that they will at this time. The declaration of war by Russia has received the approbation or acquiescence of her allies, and we may indulge the hope that its progress and termination will be signalled by the moderation and forbearance, no less than by the energy of the Emperor Nicholas, and that it will afford the opportunity for such collateral agency in behalf of the suffering Greeks, as will secure to them ultimately the triumph of humanity and of freedom.

The state of our particular relations with France, has scarcely varied in the course of the present year. The commercial intercourse between the two countries has continued to increase for the mutual benefit of both. The claims of indemnity to numbers of our fellow citizens for depredations on their property, heretofore committed, during the Revolutionary Governments, still remain unadjusted, and still form the subject of earnest representation and remonstrance. Recent advices from the Minister of the United States at Paris, encourage the expectation that the appeal to the justice of the French Government will ere long receive a favourable consideration.

The last friendly expedient has been resorted to for the decision of the controversy with Great Britain, relating to the North-eastern boundary of the United States. By an agreement with the British Government, carrying into effect the provisions of the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, and the Convention of 29th September, 1827, his Majesty the King of the Netherlands has by common consent, been selected as the umpire between the parties. The proposal to him to accept the designation for the performance of this friendly office will be made at an early day, and the United States relying upon the justice of their cause, will cheerfully commit the arbitrament of it to a Prince equally distinguished for the independence of his spirit, his indefatigable assiduity to the duties of his station, and his inflexible personal probity.

Our commercial relations with Great Britain will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, and the exercise of a conciliating and forbearing spirit in the policy of both Governments. The state of them has been materially changed by the act of Congress, passed at their last session, in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports, and by acts

of more recent date of the British Parliament. The effect of the interdiction of direct trade, commenced by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the United States, has been as was to be foreseen, only to substitute different channels for an exchange of commodities indispensable to the colonies, and profitable to a numerous class of our fellow citizens. The exports, the revenue, the navigation of the United States have suffered no diminution by our exclusion from direct access to the British Colonies. The Colonies pay more dearly for the necessities of life, which their government burdens with the charges of double voyages, freight, insurance, and commission, and the profits of our exports are somewhat impaired and more injuriously transferred from one portion of our citizens to another. The presumption of this old and otherwise exploded system of Colonial exclusion, has not secured to the shipping interest of Great Britain, the relief which, at the expense of the distant colonies and of the United States, it was expected to afford. Other measures have been resorted to, more pointedly bearing upon the navigation of the United States, and which, unless modified by the construction given to the recent Acts of Parliament, will be manifestly incompatible with the positive stipulations of the commercial convention existing between the two countries. That convention, however, may be terminated, within twelve months notice, at the option of either party.

A treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, between the United States and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, has been prepared for signature by the Secretary of State, and by the Baron de Lederer, intrusted with full powers of the Austrian Government. Independently of the new and friendly relations which may be thus commenced with one of the most eminent and powerful nations of the earth, the occasion has been taken in it, as in other recent Treaties concluded by the United States, to extend those principles of liberal intercourse and of fair reciprocity which intertwine with the exchanges of commerce, the principles of justice, and the feelings of mutual benevolence. This system first proclaimed to the world in the first commercial Treaty ever concluded by the United States, that of 6th February, 1778, with France, has been invariably the cherished policy of our Union. It is by treaties of commerce alone that it can be made ultimately to prevail on the established system of all civilized nations. With this principle, our nation extended the band of friendship to every nation of the globe, and to this policy our country has ever since adhered—whatever of regulation in our laws has ever been adopted unfavourable to the interest of any foreign nation, has been essentially defensive and counteracting to similar regulations of theirs operating against us.

Immediately after the close of the war of Independence, Commissioners were appointed by the Congress of the Confederation authorized to conclude treaties with any nation of Europe disposed to adopt them. Before the wars of the French Revolution, such treaties had been consummated with the United Netherlands, Sweden and Prussia. During those wars, treaties with Great Britain and Spain had been effected, and those with Prussia and France renewed. In all these, some concessions to the liberal principles of intercourse proposed by the United States, had been obtained; but as in all the negotiations, they came occasionally in collision with previous internal regulations, or exclusive and excluding compacts of monopoly, with which the other parties had been trammelled, the advances made in them towards the freedom of trade, were partial and imperfect. Colonial establishments, chartered companies and ship building influence, pervaded and encumbered the legislation of all the great commercial States; and the United States in offering free trade and equal privilege to all, were compelled to acquiesce in many exceptions with each of the parties to their treaties, accommodated to their existing laws and anterior engagements.

The colonial system, by which this whole hemisphere was bound, has fallen into ruins. Totally abolished by revolutions, converting colonies into independent nations throughout the two American Continents, excepting a portion of territory chiefly at the northern extremity of our own, and confined to the remnants of the dominion retained by Great Britain over the insular Archipelago, geographically the appendages of our part of the globe. With all the rest we have free trade—even with the insular colonies of all the European nations except Great Britain. Her Government had also manifested approaches to the adoption of a free and liberal intercourse between her colonies and other nations, though, by a sudden and scarcely explained revulsion, the spirit of exclusion has been revived for operation upon the United States alone.

The conclusion of our last Treaty of Peace with Great Britain was shortly afterwards followed by a Commercial Convention, placing the direct intercourse between the two countries upon a footing of more equal reciprocity than had ever before been admitted. The same principle has since been much farther extended, by treaties with France, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia in Europe, and with the Republics of Colombia, and of Central America in this hemisphere. The mutual abolition of discriminating duties and charges upon the navigation and commercial intercourse between the parties, is the general maxim which characterizes them all. There is reason to expect that it will, at no distant period, be adopted by other nations, both of Europe and America, and to hope that, by its universal prevalence, one of the frightful sources of war of commercial competition will be extinguished.

Among the Nations upon whose Governments many of our fellow citizens have had long pending claims of indemnity, for depredations upon their property during a period when the rights of neutral commerce were disregarded, was that of Denmark.

They were, soon after the events occurred, the subject of a special mission from the United States, at the close of which the assurance was given, by his Danish Majesty, that, at a period of more tranquillity, and of less distress, they would be considered, examined, and decided upon, in a spirit of determined purpose for the dispensation of justice. I have much pleasure in informing Congress, that the fulfilment of this honourable promise is now in progress; that a small portion of the claims have already been settled, to the satisfaction of the claimants; and that we have reason to hope that the remainder will shortly be placed in a train of equitable adjustment. This result has always been confidently expected, from the character of personal integrity and of benevolence which the Sovereign of the Danish Dominions has, through every vicissitude of fortune, maintained.

The general aspect of the affairs of our neighbouring American nations of the South, has been rather of approaching, than of settled tranquillity. Internal disturbance have been more frequent among them than their common friends would have desired. Our intercourse with all has continued to be that of friendship and of mutual good will. Treaties of commerce and of boundaries with the United Mexican States have been negotiated; but, from various successive obstacles, not yet brought to a final conclusion. The civil war which unfortunately still prevails in the Republic of Central America, has been unpropitious to the cultivation of our commercial relations with them; and the dissensions and revolutionary changes in the Republic of Colombia and of Peru, have been seen with cordial regret by us, who would gladly contribute to the happiness of both. It is with great satisfaction however, that we have witnessed the recent conclusion of a peace between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Brazil; and it is equally gratifying to observe, that indemnity has been obtained for some of the injuries which our fellow citizens had sustained in the latter of those countries. The rest are in a train of negotiation, which we hope may terminate to mutual satisfaction, and that it may be succeeded by a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation upon liberal principles, propitious to a great and growing commerce, already important to the interests of our country.

The condition and prospects of the Revenue are more favourable than our most sanguine expectations had anticipated. The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st January last, exclusive of the monies received under the convention of 13th November, 1826, with Great Britain, was five millions eight hundred and sixty one thousand nine hundred and seventy two dollars, and eighty three cents. The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st January to the 20th September last, so far as they have been ascertained to form the basis of an estimate, amount to eighteen millions six hundred and thirty three thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and twenty seven cents, which, with the receipts of the present quarter, estimated at five millions four hundred and sixty one thousand two hundred and eighty three dollars and forty cents, form an aggregate of receipts during the year, of twenty-four millions and ninety four thousand eight hundred and sixty three dollars and sixty seven cents. The expenditures of the year may probably amount to twenty-five millions six hundred and thirty seven thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and sixty three cents; and leave in the Treasury, on the 1st January next, the sum of five millions one hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars, fourteen cents.

The receipts of the present year have amounted to near two millions more than was anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

The amount of duties secured on importations from the 1st January to the 30th September, was about twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand, and that of the accruing revenue is five millions; leaving and aggregate for the year of near twenty-eight millions. This is one million more than the estimate made last December for the accruing revenue of the present year, which, with allowances for drawbacks and contingent deficiencies, was expected to produce an actual revenue of twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars. Had these only been realized, the expenditures of the year would have also been proportionally reduced. For of these twenty-four millions received, upwards of nine millions have been applied to the extinction of public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent. a year, and of course reducing the burden of interest, annually paying in future, by the amount of more than half a million.—The payments on account of interest during the current year, exceed three millions of dollars; presenting an aggregate of more than twelve millions applied during the year to the discharge of the public debt, the whole of which remaining due on the 1st January next, will amount only to fifty-eight millions three hundred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents.

That the revenue of the ensuing year, will not fall short of that received in the one now expiring, there are indications which can scarcely prove deceptive. In our country, an uniform experience of forty years has shown, that whatever the tariff of duties upon articles imported from abroad has been, the amount of importations has always borne an average value nearly approaching to that of the exports, though occasionally differing in the balance, sometimes being more, and sometimes less. It is, indeed, a general law of prosperous commerce, that the real value of exports should, by a small, and only a small balance, exceed that of imports, that balance being a permanent addition to the wealth of the nation. The export regulated by the amount of its exports; and an important addition to the value of these, will draw after it a corresponding increase of importations. It has happened, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, that the harvests of all Europe have in the late summer and

autumn, fallen short of their usual average. The relaxation of the interdict upon the importation of wheat and flour from abroad has ensued; the market has been opened to the granaries of the West; and a new prospect of reward presented to the labours of the husbandman, which for several years has been denied. This accession to the profits of agriculture in the middle and western portions of the Union, is accidental and temporary. It may continue only for a single year. It may, as has been experienced in the revolutions of time, but first of several scanty harvests, in succession, may consider it certain that, for the approach of the year, it has added an item of large amount to the value of our exports, and that it will produce a corresponding increase of importation. It may, therefore, confidently be foreseen, that the revenue of 1829 will equal and probably exceed that of 1828, and will afford the means of extinguishing ten millions more of the principal of the public debt.

This new element of prosperity to that part of our agricultural industry which is occupied in producing the first article of human subsistence, is of the most cheering character to the feelings of patriotism. Proceeding from a cause which humanity will view with concern the sufferings of scarcity in distant lands, yields a consolatory reflection that this scarcity is in no respect attributable to us. That it comes from the dispensation of Him who ordains all in wisdom and goodness, and who permits evil itself only as an instrument of good. That, far from contributing to this scarcity, our agency will be applied only to the alleviation of its severity; and that in pouring forth from the abundance of our own garners the supplies which will partially restore plenty to those who are in need, we shall ourselves reduce our stores, and add to the price of our own bread, so as in some degree to participate in the wants which it will be the good fortune of our country to relieve.

The great interests of an agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing nation are so linked in union together, that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to the others. All these interests are alike under the protecting power of the legislative authority; and the duties of the representative bodies are to conciliate them in harmony together. So far as the object of taxation is to raise a revenue for discharging the debts and defraying the expenses of the community, it should as much as possible suit the burden with equal hand upon all, in proportion with their ability of bearing it without oppression. But the legislation of one nation is sometimes intentionally made to bear heavily upon the interests of another. That legislation adapted, as it is meant to be, to the special interests of its own people, will often press most unequally upon the several component interests of its neighbours. Thus the legislation of Great Britain, when as has recently been a subject of complaint, of a rival nation, will naturally abound with regulations of interdict upon the production of the soil or industry of the other which came in competition with its own; and will present encouragement, perhaps, even bounty, to the raw material of the other state, which it cannot produce itself, and which is essential for the use of its manufactures, competitors in the markets of the world with these of its commercial rival. Such is the state of the commercial legislation in Great Britain as it bears upon our interests. It excludes, with interdicting duties, all importations (except in times of approaching famine) of the great staple productions of our Middle and Western States; it proscribes, with equal rigour, the bulkier lumber and live stock of the same portion, and also of the Northern and Eastern part of our Union. It refuses even the rice of the South, unless aggravated with a charge of duty upon the Northern carrier who brings it to them. But the cotton, indispensable for their looms, they receive almost duty free, to weave it into a fabric for our own wear, to the destruction of our own manufactures, which they are enabled to undersell. Is the self-protecting energy of this nation so helpless that there exists, in the political institutions of our country, no power to counteract the bias of this foreign legislation? that the growers of grain must submit to this exclusion from the foreign markets of their produce; that the shippers must dismantle their ships, the trade of the North stagnate at the wharves, and the manufacturers starve at the looms, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry to be clad in foreign garb; that the Congress of the Union are impotent to restore the balance in favour of the native industry destroyed by the statutes of another realm? More just and more generous sentiments will, I trust, prevail. If the tariff adopted at the last Session of Congress shall be found by experience to bear oppressively upon the interests of any one section of the Union, it ought to be, and I cannot doubt will be so, modified as to alleviate its burden. To the voice of just complaint from any portion of their constituents, the representatives of the States and people will never turn away their ears. But so long as the duty of the foreign shall operate only as a bounty upon the domestic articles—while the planter, and the merchant, and the shepherd, and the husbandman, shall be found thriving in their occupations under the duties imposed for the protection of domestic manufactures; they will not repine at the prosperity shared with themselves by their fellow citizens of other professions, nor denounce, as violations of the Constitution, the deliberate acts of Congress to shield from the wrongs of foreign laws the native industry of the Union. While the tariff of the last Session of Congress was a subject of legislative deliberation, it was foretold by some of its opposers that one of its necessary consequences would be to impair the revenue. It is yet too soon to pronounce, with confidence, that this prediction was erroneous. The obstruction of one revenue of trade not unfrequently opens an issue to another. The consequence of the tariff will be to increase the exportation, and to diminish the importa-

tion of non-specific articles. But, by the general law of trade, the increase of exportation of one article will be followed by an increased importation of others, the duties upon which will supply the deficiencies, which the diminished importation would otherwise occasion. The effect of taxation upon revenue can seldom be ascertained with certainty. It must abide the test of experience. As yet no symptoms of diminution are perceptible in the receipts of the Treasury. As yet, little addition of cost has even been experienced upon the articles burthened with heavier duties by the last tariff. The domestic manufacturer supplies the same, or a kindred article, at a diminished price, and the consumer pays the same tribute to the labour of his own countrymen, which he must otherwise have paid to foreign industry and toil.

The tariff of the last session was, in its details, not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union, nor even to the interest which it was specially intended to subserve. Its object was to balance the burdens upon native industry imposed by the operation of foreign laws; but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union, by the relief afforded to another. To the great principle sanctioned by that act, one of those upon which the Constitution itself was formed, I hope and trust the authorities of the Union will adhere. But, if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revisal of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience of its effects, be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry, and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the depression of another.

The United States of America, and the people of every State of which they are composed, are each of them Sovereign Powers. The legislative authority of the whole is exercised by Congress, under authority granted them in the common constitution. The legislative power of each state, is exercised by assemblies deriving their authority from the constitution of the state. Each is sovereign within its province. The distribution of power between them, presupposes that these authorities will move in harmony with each other. The members of the State and General Governments are all under oath to support both, and allegiance is due to the one and to the other. The case of a conflict between these two powers has not been supposed; nor has any provision been made for it in our institutions; as a virtuous nation of ancient times existed more than five centuries without a law for punishment of pericide.

More than once, however, in the progress of our history, have the people and the Legislatures of one or more states, in moments of excitement, been instigated to this conflict; and the means of effecting this impulse have been allegations, that the acts of Congress were unconstitutional. The people of no one state have delegated to their Legislature, the power of pronouncing an act of Congress unconstitutional; but they have delegated to them powers, by the exercise of which, the execution of the laws of Congress within the state may be resisted. If we suppose the case of such conflicting legislation, sustained by the corresponding Executive and Judicial authorities, Patriotism and Philanthropy turn their eyes from the collision in which the parties would be placed, and from that of the people of both, which must be its victims.

The Reports from the Secretary of War, and from the various subordinate offices of the resort of that Department, present an exposition of the public administration of affairs connected with them, through the course of the current year. The present state of the army, and the distribution of the force of which it is composed, will be seen from the report of the Major General. Several alterations in the disposal of the troops have been found expedient in the course of the year, and the decline of the army, though not entirely free from exception, has been generally good.

The attention of Congress is particularly invited to that part of the Report of the Secretary of War which concerns the existing system of our relations with the Indian tribes. At the establishment of the Federal Government, under the present Constitution of the United States, the principle was adopted of considering them as foreign and independent powers; and also as proprietors of lands. They were, moreover, considered as savages, whom it was our policy and our duty to use our influence in converting to Christianity, and bringing within the pale of civilization.

As independent Powers, we negotiated with them by treaties; as proprietors, we purchased of them all the lands which we could prevail upon them to sell; as brethren of the human race, rude and ignorant, we endeavoured to bring them to the knowledge of religion and of letters. The ultimate design was to incorporate in our institutions that portion of them which could be converted to the state of civilization. In the practice of European States, before our Revolution, they had been considered as children to be governed; as tenants at discretion, to be disposed of as occasion might require; as hunters, to be indemnified by trifling concessions for removal from the grounds upon which their game was exterminated. In changing the system it would seem as if a full contemplation of the consequences of the change had not been taken. We have been far more successful in the acquisition of their lands than in imparting to them the principles, or inspiring them with the spirit of civilization. But in appropriating to ourselves their hunting grounds, we have brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistence; and when we have the rare good fortune of teaching them the arts of civilization, and the doctrines of Christianity, we have unexpectedly found them forming, in the midst of ourselves, communities claiming to be independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the mem-

bers of our Union. This state of things requires that a remedy should be provided—a remedy which, while it shall do justice to those unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soil. As the outline of a project to that effect, the views presented in the Report of the Secretary of War are recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The Report from the Engineer Department presents a comprehensive view of the progress which has been made in the great systems promotive of the public interest, commenced and organized under the authority of Congress, and the effects of which have already contributed to the security, as they will hereafter largely contribute to the honour and dignity of the nation.

The first of these great systems is that of fortifications, commenced immediately after the close of our last war, under the salutary experience which the events of that war had impressed upon our countrymen of its necessity. Introduced under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, it has been continued with the persevering and liberal encouragement of the Legislature; and combined with corresponding exertions for the gradual increase and improvement of the Navy, prepares for our extensive country a condition of defence adapted to any critical emergency which the varying course of events may bring forth. Our advances in these concerted systems have for the last ten years been steady and progressive; and in a few years more will be so completed as to leave no cause for apprehension that our sea-coast will ever again offer a theatre of hostile invasion.

For the preparation of five additional reports of reconnoissance and surveys since the last session of Congress, for the civil constructions upon thirty-seven different public works commenced, eight others for which specific appropriations have been made by Acts of Congress, and twenty other incipient surveys under the authority given by the Act of April 1824, about one million more of dollars have been drawn from the Treasury.

With the usual annual reports from the Secretary of the Navy and the Board of Commissioners, will be exhibited to the view of Congress the execution of the laws relating to that department of the public service. The repression of piracy in the West Indies and in the Grecian seas has been effectually maintained, with scarcely any exception. During the war between the governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil, frequent collisions between belligerent acts of power and the rights of neutral commerce occurred. Licentious blockades, irregularly enlisted or impressed seamen, and the property of honest commerce, seized with violence, and even plundered under legal pretences, are disorders never separable from the conflict of wars upon the ocean. With a portion of them, the correspondence of our commanders on the eastern aspect of the South American coast, and among the islands of Greece, discover how far we have been involved. In these, the honour of our country, and the rights of our citizens, have been asserted and vindicated. The appearance of new squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the blockade of the Dardanelles, indicate the danger of the other obstacles to the freedom of commerce, and the necessity of keeping our Naval force in those seas. To the suggestions repeated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and tending to the permanent improvement of this institution, I invite the favourable consideration of Congress.

A resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting that one of our small public vessels should be sent to the Pacific Ocean and South Sea, to examine the coasts, islands, harbours, shoals, and reefs, in those seas, and to ascertain their true situation and description, has been put in a train of execution. The vessel is nearly ready to depart; the successful accomplishment of the expedition may be greatly facilitated by suitable legislative provisions; and particularly by an appropriation to defray its necessary expense. The addition of a second, and perhaps a third vessel, with the slight aggravation of the cost, would contribute much to the safety of the citizens embarked in this undertaking, the results of which may be of the deepest interest to our country.

With the report of the Secretary of the Navy, will be submitted, in conformity to the act of Congress of 3d March, 1827, for the gradual improvement of the navy of the United States, statements of the expenditures under that act, and of the measures taken for carrying the same into effect. Every section of that statute contains a distinct provision, looking to the great object of the whole—the gradual improvement of the navy. Under its salutary sanction, stores of ship timber have been procured, and are in process of seasoning and preservation for the future uses of the navy. Arrangements have been made for the preservation of the live timber growing on the lands of the United States, and for its reproduction, to supply, at future and distant days, the waste of that most valuable material for ship-building, by the great consumption yearly for the commercial, as well as for the military marine of our country. The construction of the two dry docks, at Charleston and at Norfolk, is making satisfactory progress towards a durable establishment. The examinations and inquiries to ascertain the practicability of a marine railway at Pensacola, though not yet accomplished, have been postponed, but to be the more effectually made. The navy yards of the United States have been examined, and plans for their improvement, and the preservation of the public property therein, at Portsmouth, Charleston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Gosport, and to which two others are to be added, have been prepared, and received my sanction; and no other portion of my public duties has been performed with a more intimate conviction of its importance to the future welfare and security of the Union.

The commissioners appointed conformably to the act of 2d March, 1827, to provide for the adjustment

of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sum paid by Great Britain under the convention of 13th Nov. 1826, closed their labours on the 20th August last, by awarding the claimants the sum of 1,197,422 dollars and 18 cents, leaving a balance of 7,537 dollars and 82 cents, which was distributed ratably amongst all the claimants to whom awards had been made, according to the directions of the act.

The exhibits appended to the report from the commissioner of the General Land Office, present the actual condition of that common property of the Union. The amount paid into the Treasury from the proceeds of lands, during the year 1820, and the first half 1828, falls little short of two millions of dollars.—The propriety of further extending the time for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of the public lands, limited, by the act of 21st March last, to the 4th July next, will claim the consideration of Congress, to whose vigilance and careful attention, the regulation, disposal and preservation of this great national inheritance has by the people of the United States been entrusted.

In closing this communication, it only remains for me to assure the Legislature of my continued earnest wish for the adoption of measures recommended by me heretofore, and yet to be acted on by them; and of the cordial concurrence on my part in every constitutional provision, which may receive their sanction during the session, tending to the general welfare.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1828.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) January 1, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received the communication of "A Native;" but it is of too personal a nature for our columns.

We are requested to state, that, in order to give the utmost accommodation to the Public, the sailing of the Brig *Leander*, for Cork, is postponed until Tuesday morning next, when it will positively take place, wind and weather permitting.—From Cork the *Leander* will proceed either to Liverpool or Greenock; and to facilitate the transmission of letters, two bags will be made up at Messrs. Hunters & Co.'s office: one for the former, and the other for either of the latter places.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Sublime*, for Dartmouth, Mr. Jennings, Mr. E. Rendell, Mr. Wills (of Port-de-Grave).—In the *Cousins*, for Liverpool, Mr. J. Brine, jun.

Shipping Intelligence. CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's, ENTERED.

DECEMBER 27.—Brig *Agnes*, Johnson, Halifax; assorted cargo. Schooner *Yacht*, Townshend, P. Island.

SOON, however, we shall be enabled to give you some evidences of superiority, and carries the manner of ascendancy upon him. A broad brimmed hat, composed of the smoothest and blackest material, and drawn by two silken threads into a fire-shovel, and drawn by two silken threads into a fire-shovel, on the 27th night, after a short but severe illness, in the 27th year of her age, Mary Ann Lilly, wife of Mr. George Anderson, of this town, much and sincerely lamented.—She has left an inconsolable husband and four small children to lament her irreparable loss.—Her funeral took place yesterday, numerous and respectfully attended.

Sale at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At 11 o'clock,

On Mr. Clift's wharf,

The Schooner ACTIVE,

Burthen about 60 tons; launched on the 10th September; full timbered, and well found.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER WHICH,

At the Store of the Subscriber,

A VARIETY OF ARTICLES,

Remains of Consignments, &c.

Which will be Sold without the least reserve, to close Sales.

January 1.

R. R. WAKEHAM.

Notices.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the Public, that he will give BILLS, on the Lords of the Treasury, in exchange for British Silver, at the usual rate of 1 1/2 per cent., for sums not under 50l.

It is expected that the money will be paid into the Military Chest the day previously to the Bills being required.

C. W. BEVERLEY, D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, St. John's, } 15th December, 1828. }

TWO Perpetual Shares in the *St. John's Public Library*, for Sale.—Apply to the Editor of the NEWFOUNDLANDER.

Sale at Auction.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The following Sale, which was unavoidably Postponed last week, will take place

TO-MORROW,

AT THE COURT-HOUSE,

At 12 o'clock,

(Under a Foreclosure of Mortgage in the Supreme Court, at the instance of Nathan Parker and Robinson & Mortimer.)

ALL the Right, Title, and Interest, in fee, of ROBERT PARSONS, and RACHEL, his Wife, in and to a certain Dwelling-house and apartments, situate in Duckworth Street, near the house formerly called the *London Tavern*;

A. HOGSETT,

Deputy-Sheriff.

January 1.

For Liverpool or Cork.

THE SUBSTANTIAL, WELL-BUILT, AND FAST-SAILING

Schooner YACHT,

To proceed from this on the 10th; but to accommodate PASSENGERS, if a sufficient number apply to make it an object, will be detained until the 20th or 25th instant.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

January 1.

For Figuera.

The fine, new

Schr. CAROLINE,

(To sail about the 15th February.)

Has room for 5 or 600 Qtls. on Freight, if application be at once made to

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

December 25.

Notices.

THE Brig *Manchester*, (ROBERT DOWNEY, Master,) of and belonging to Halifax, N. S., received from on board the Brig *Elizabeth*, (WHA-LIN, Master,) belonging to St. John's, Newfoundland, and then ashore in the harbour of *L'Ance a Loup*, on the coast of Labrador, the following quantity of Fish, which have been Sold, and Salvage adjudged, as follows:—

Sold at Auction,

106 Qtls. Fish, a 12s. 3d., £64 18 6
Less Salvage and expenses, 35 8 6

Balance £29 10 0

Any Person having just claim to the aforesaid balance of 29l. 10s., will apply for it to GEORGE P. LAWSON, Merchant, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

N. B.—The aforesaid Fish were received from the Brig *Elizabeth*, on board the Brig *Manchester*, October 11, 1828.—3+

FOUND about six weeks ago, a COW.—The owner can have the same on proving property, and paying expenses, by applying to the Subscriber. If not claimed very soon, she will be Sold to defray the expenses.

JOHN PERKINS.

December 25.

On Sale.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig *AGNES*, from Halifax,

AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

75 BARRELS superfine States' FLOUR,
50 Barrels prime Canada BEEF,
7 Kegs negrohead TOBACCO.

HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.

January 1.

NEW PROVISIONS.

This day Received,

Per Brig *Horatio*, from New-York, via Halifax,

A few barrels very prime

PORK AND BEEF,

(Made up last month.)

JOHN DUNSCOMB & CO.

December 25.

NEW PORK AND BEEF.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Brig *Horatio*, from Halifax,

231 Barrels New-York prime Pork,
15 Ditto ditto Beef;

Which they offer for Sale, at reduced prices, for cash.

N. B.—The whole of these Provisions are but a few weeks put up, and can be highly recommended.

December 25.



Poets' Corner.

SYMBOLIC WILD FLOWERS.

This, Love, is the blue star-bosom'd flower,
Which fond maids call "Forget-me-not";
And can't thou remember the twilight hour,
When we braided its stems in a true-love-not?
As, arm in arm, in our wild-wood walk,
Where the goat-cock haunts the forest springs,
From mossy hillock, and tremulous stalk,
We gather'd the lovely scatterings:
There was little "Primrose," passion pale,
That peeps with a shy maid's bashful grace,
From her bower of leaves, through a gossamer veil,
Askance on young April's beamy face;
And thine own "Heath-bell" was nestling there,
With hopes and memories richly fraught;
And "Pansies," that shadow, in vision fair,
The passionate bosom's tenderest thought:
And the "Naiad Lily" was gleam'd afar,
Her head on her gentle breast reclining;
The "Flower of the Cross," and "Bethlem's Star,"
High hopes and promises combining.
And another bud thou would'st idling bring,
With blushful meanings, and shy caress—
For we loved and cherish'd that wilding thing,
Though the wise call it "Love-in-idleness."
With impulse deeper, in darker hour,
We gather'd, of brighter things unheeding—
Kiss'd it, and wept o'er the desolate flower,
Which the lonely heart names "Love-lies-bleeding."
No, Love, thou wilt never forget the hour,
Nor the countenances sweet of the hallow'd spot,
Where we gather'd each sweet symbolic flower,
And around them wove "Forget-me-not."

(From the Halifax Nova Scotian Dec. 11.)

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—The New York Papers, received by the Mary Ann, which arrived on Sunday, have furnished us with Sir James Kempt's speech at the opening of the Session of the Legislature of Lower Canada.—It is what we expected, a mild, guarded and conciliatory document, and we hail it as an omen of good promise to the future welfare and tranquillity of Canada. Mr. Papineau had been formally received; and we trust that both on the part of the government and the governed a more becoming and beneficial system will be pursued. "Placed"—says His Excellency "in a situation of so much importance at a period of peculiar difficulty, I cannot but feel that very arduous duties are imposed upon me; duties indeed, which I should despair of being able to discharge, to the satisfaction of His Majesty, and his faithful and loyal subjects the inhabitants of this Province, if I did not look forward, with a sanguine hope, to the enjoyment of your confidence, and your cordial co-operation in my Administration of the Government.

"Without a good understanding between the different branches of the Legislature, the public affairs of the Colony cannot prosper; the evils which are now experienced cannot be effectually cured, the prosperity and welfare of His Majesty's Canadian subjects cannot be promoted; and you may therefore believe that no exertions will be spared on my part to promote conciliation, by measures in which the undoubted Prerogatives of the Crown, and your Constitutional Privileges, are equally respected.

"His Majesty's Government has, however, relieved me from the responsibility attendant upon any measures to be adopted for the adjustment of the financial difficulties that have unfortunately occurred; and I shall take an early opportunity of conveying to you, by Message, a communication from His Majesty, which I have been especially commanded to make to you upon the subject of the appropriation of the Provincial Revenue.

"It will be my duty to lay at the same time before you, the views of His Majesty's Government upon other topics, connected with the Government of this Province, to which the attention of the Ministers of the Crown has been called; you will see in them proofs of the earnest desire of His Majesty's Government, to provide as far as may be practicable, an effectual remedy for any case of real grievance; and you may rely on my affording you every assistance towards the elucidation of any question which may arise for discussion in the course of your proceedings."

After stating that he would direct the public accounts to be laid before the House, he continues, "possessing, as yet, but an imperfect knowledge of the great interests of the Province, and the wants of its inhabitants, I refrain at the present time, from recommending to you measures of public improvement, which it will be my duty to bring under your consideration at a future day.—In all countries, however, good roads and other internal communications;—a general system of Education, established upon sound principles;—and a well-organized, efficient Militia Force, are found to be conducive to the prosperity, the happiness, and security of their inhabitants, that I may be permitted to mention them, at present, as objects of prominent utility.

"But an oblivion of all past jealousies and dissensions is the first great step towards improvement of any kind; and, when that is happily accomplished, and the undivided attention of the Executive Government, and the Legislature, shall be given to the advancement of the general interests of the Province, in a spirit of cordial co-operation, there is no reason to doubt that Lower Canada will rapidly advance in prosperity; and emulate, ere long, the most opulent and flourishing portions of the North American continent."

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq.

Mr. O'Connell is descended from a line of ancestors who once enjoyed a Royal sway in that part of Ireland now known as the county of Kerry, which, in ages long gone by, was the kingdom of Ilera, ruled by kings of the race of O'Connell. The traditional throne is still occupied by an uncle of Mr. O'Connell, of the same Christian name, who is proprietor of a large extent of territory, which yields a revenue of four or five thousand pounds a-year, to which as well as the throne itself, Mr. O'Connell is the heir apparent. The uncle has long exceeded the usual period of human existence, being considerably more than four score and ten, so that in the course of nature the heir may soon come into possession of his inheritance. The family always maintained their attachment to the Catholic religion, and he was sent to prosecute the study of Catholic Theology at St. Omer's. Before he reached his 23d year he had passed through the exercises of the Middle Temple, and in Easter term, 1798, was duly admitted to the practice of the Irish bar. The time of his admission was singularly auspicious. The Bar in Ireland had just been opened to Catholics. His appearance attracted attention, and with his industry, which was never surpassed—and his talents, which are admitted by all to be of no ordinary character, to attract attention was to ensure success. He rose to eminence in the public meetings of the Catholics quite as rapidly as in the Courts of Law; and soon established himself as a most efficient advocate, not merely of his clients in the courts, but of a suffering people with whom he identified himself.—Some years ago, Mr. O'Connell was engaged in a dispute with the Corporation of Dublin, which terminated in a manner that must have been painful to his feelings. The members of the Corporation are, in general, opposed to the Catholic claim of equal rights; and frequently express their hostility at their meetings in no very courteous terms. Mr. O'Connell is not a man to disguise his feelings—it was scarcely possible that he should have felt an high respect for the hostile corporators, or the body of which they formed the majority; and at a public meeting he gave expression to his contempt of "the beggarly corporation." All the Aldermen, and we may conclude, the great majority of the Corporate Body, wisely thought that discretion on the occasion was the better part of valour; but a ready and more courageous dependent availed himself of the occasion to lay the Corporation under a debt of gratitude by becoming their champion. The name of the unfortunate man, was D'Esterre.—Accompanied by persons he considered his friends, he ostentatiously paraded the streets of Dublin with a horsewhip in his hand, for the avowed purpose of chastising Mr. O'Connell. He then addressed a note to Mr. O'Connell, calling upon him to apologise for the insult offered the Corporation, or give him a meeting, as one of the Body. Apology was out of the question; and in an evil moment, Mr. O'Connell agreed to the other alternative; he gave the rash man the meeting he demanded; an exchange of shots took place; D'Esterre was mortally wounded, and lived but a few days. Not very long after this dreadful result, Mr. O'Connell was engaged in a dispute with Mr. Peel, then Chief Secretary of Ireland, in consequence of allusions made by him to the public conduct of the other had been trammelled, the advances made towards the freedom of trade, were partial in them; fact. Colonial establishments, charters and ship building influence, pervaded an arrival in London for the same purpose, was arrested and held to bail by the Court of King's Bench; he has since then admitted that the result of his reflection on his conduct towards Mr. Peel, was, to convince him that he was in error; and this conviction he has made known to Mr. Peel in a manner the most unobjectionable. He has also publicly declared that he never will again be party to a duel. We have already noticed his amazing industry; the versatility of his talents is not less extraordinary. A writer, who describes the principal members of the Irish bar, observes, "It would appear as if half a dozen varieties of the human species, and these not always on the best terms with each other, were huddled together in the single frame of Mr. O'Connell.—As a speaker, Mr. O'Connell is vigorous and comprehensive; but there is often evidently a want of order in his sentences, probably the effect of that haste which is inseparable from the multitudinous number of his public addresses. A Dublin Jury is said to be the twelve-stringed harp on which he delights to play. In person he is tall and muscular, indicating great personal strength. His features are strongly expressive of intelligence and feeling, and—when he inveighs against oppression—of indignation and varied passions; but though all must feel that he is a powerful speaker, many might dispute his claim to any very intimate acquaintance with the graces."

ELINORE AND HER TWO SONS.

The following simple, but pathetic tale, is extracted from the manuscript of an unpublished work.—The scene of the story is on the northern coast of Scotland:—

"Tell me the tale, then, Morna," said Lady Geraldine. "It is too sad for you, my Lady; it is enough to make one's heart ache."—"Yet tell it me, Morna; a sad tale is not always disagreeable, at least to me—and besides, it will be somewhat in unison with the place," she added, as she glanced around the large hall in which they were sitting. Evening was fast closing in; and the dim and shadowy twilight threw over every object, that uncertain character, which is so delightful to an imaginative mind. The thick dark foliage that waved over the casement, augmented by its heavy rustling,

as it bent to the chill blast without, the melancholy that was stealing over the feelings of Geraldine. She had seated herself on a large antiquated sofa, or rather couch, which occupied one corner of the hall—a piece of furniture, that from its covering of embossed leather, whose once rich gilding was now tarnished and in many places almost entirely defaced—its heavy carved arms and massy supporters, darkened by time to the hue of ebony, indicated that it was almost coeval with the building, in whose now nearly deserted halls it seemed, to the eye of fancy, still to boast a proud pre-eminence. Geraldine's eye rested on the portrait of Sir Malcolm, which hung near a casement. The grim features were still discernible through the fast thickening shades of evening, and as she gazed steadily, she could almost fancy that she saw the eyelids move. She resumed her conversation with old Morna, who had crept close to the couch. "Tell me the tale you promised me Morna," she repeated.

"Well then, my Lady, poor Elinore lived in the little cot, down in the glen, you admired so much.—The stream that runs along past her door so calmly and pleasantly, laughing, as it were, and sparkling in the sun-beams, as you saw it to-day, was like her own life at that time; she was so joyous and so happy. And as for her two boys, they also were like the same stream, although in different ways. Allen, the youngest, a sweet child of eleven years old, was as cheerful and as playful as the rippling rivulet; while Donald, who was a tall well grown youth of nineteen, resembled the source of that current as it rushes from the mountains, swelled by rains—it comes dashing from rock to rock, leaping and foaming like a wild horse, till it reaches the dark glen, when it ceases to rage, and winds quietly around Elinore's cottage. Her husband had served in the wars, and had been sorely wounded; but he had got well at length, and altho' lame, he continued to do a deal of work, and helped to support his family. And as they all were very industrious, and very worthy, they were much beloved in the country all about them.—The first sorrow that befel her was the death of her husband; for she loved him tenderly, and well she might, for a faithful and affectionate husband he had been to her.—But he was called away.—And now she was left with her two boys. Donald was a fine high-spirited lad; and tho' he loved his mother—there could be no question of it—yet his thoughts were often rambling after war, and glory, and the like of that. And it was all his mother could do to keep him with her: for she had seen enough of the consequences of war in the sufferings of her poor husband, and so she often told Donald. But the lad was restless and roving, and he would take his gun, and out over the mountains at the peep of day, ay, even while the stars were yet glimmering in the sky; and many a pouch of game did he bring home at even-fall to the cot of his mother. And then again, would he climb among the cliffs to search for the eggs of the wild birds that built among the high grey peaks beyond the glen, and he sometimes scaled the nest of the very eagle herself, so daring and sure-footed was he. And after him still went the young Allen, for he loved his brother, and Donald returned the affection of the innocent bairn. Even now I seem to see him, as he used to sit on the turf at the door of the cot, watching and waiting for his brother's return, when it so happened that he had been abroad without him. And when he first caught a glimpse of him, coming slowly and wearily down the glen, how his eyes would glisten, and his little face would beam like sunshine, as he sprang to meet his dear Donald. One night I had been to sleep at Elinore's, for my husband had gone to a neighbouring town for a day or two, and there were none but men-servants left at the castle except old Maude, so feeling lonely like, I went down to Elinore's to stay by her. Well, we rose at day dawn, and scarcely that, for there was but a greyish-like streak in the east: but I had something of a walk to take, ere I could measure back my way to the castle, and Elinore had to go a clever bit up towards the head of the glen, to get her two cows home in early season, and tho' I told her she had much better send Donald or Allen for them; she said, no, let them sleep awhile yet. But she opened the door of their little room, and we both looked in on them.—There they lay—Donald in a sound sleep, and his young brother with his face pressed close to his dear Donald's cheek, and his arm thrown over his bosom, as if he was clinging to him after his return from the chase. It was a sweet sight, and Elinore stooped down and kissed the foreheads of her sleeping sons.—We left the cottage; and I told her at parting that if my husband did not return, I would be with her again before the gloaming. Elinore took her way up the glen, and what befel her there she afterwards told me when she lay on a bed of sickness.—She had reached the border of the deep basin, where the water sleeps, as it were, after rushing from the cliff above, and had begun to ascend among the rocks,—for she thought, as she afterwards said, that as she had time enough before her, she would search out a few herbs that grew in that wild place, to send to old Maude, who had been ailing a long time. Well, she would her way along the side of the torrent, which appeared to her, to rush stronger, and roar louder the higher she went, and the mists rolled over the summits, and down the sides of the hills, and every thing around her looked so wild and solitary, that her courage failed, and she prepared to return to the level ground to look for her cows. But just as she came opposite to the great black crag, that which we call the Earncliff, my Lady, she saw the vapours roll down its sides like wreaths of snow, and they sailed over the bed of the torrent and concealed it from her sight, though she still heard it roaring below. Then, she said, it separated, and she saw among the mists on the opposite rocks, a form like that of her own Allen, wrapped in a winding sheet, and oh, it was about his neck.—And while she looked, it changed its form and vanished

away, taking the most beautiful colours as it disappeared. She was so terrified, that she dropped the lapful of herbs she had gathered for Maude, and hastening back to the cot, resolved to keep Allen at home all that day. The sun was just rising when she reached the cottage door,—she opened it hastily, but found that her sons had already gone.—There on the table stood two small wooden bowls with their horn spoons; a jug with a little milk remaining in it, and some fragments of oaten bread lay near, the remnants of their morning meal. They had eaten it, and set out on their usual ramblings. Elinore was miserable all the day, and as she said, fit for nothing, the appearance on the side of the Earncliff still haunted her mind; she would have thought it a delusion occasioned by the rolling mists, but no—the countenance was pale, and she saw it plainly—it smiled upon her.

"Evening at length returned, and as my husband was still absent, I again went to Elinore's cottage. I found one of the neighbours there trying to comfort her, for she was still weeping for her boys to come home, and we were telling her how idle her fears were, for sure it was no uncommon thing for Donald and Allen to stay away till night-fall.

"Just then we heard a hasty step near the door, and in a moment Donald entered bearing something heavy. His mother started from her seat, and stood still as she gazed at him, as well she might; for his countenance was as pale and wan as that of the water-wraith, and his eyes stared wildly;—he held the lifeless body of his young brother in his arms, whose head drooped over his shoulder like a broken lily. In an instant he stooped and laid the boy down on the earthen floor, as he cried with a voice,—Oh, my Lady, so unearthly—like nothing that I had ever, ever heard before—it was so piercing—so like an agony—"Mother," he cried, "I have shot you an eagle"—then throwing his arms up, with something between a laugh and a scream—he darted through the door, and disappeared up the glen—nor from that day to this has he ever been seen or heard of more.

"The woman, whom I found sitting with Elinore and myself, raised the breathless body from the floor, and laid it on the little bed in the inner room, where I had seen him to sweetly sleeping in the morning. His blue eyes were closed now for ever, and his pretty golden ringlets were stiffened with blood—a wound appeared in his left temple, which had caused his death.

"But oh, my Lady, how can I describe the agonies of the poor unhappy Elinore,—how she clung to her boy—how she pressed her lips to his cold face, and demanded to be buried with him—long she lay so very ill that her friends never expected she would rise again. But she did at length recover, though, indifferent to every thing in this world, she no longer took any interest in her cottage or its concerns. She fell into a deep melancholy, and gradually lost her reason. She would suffer for want of the necessaries of life, were it not for the bounty of her neighbours. They would gladly take her into their houses, either of them, but nothing can induce her to live with any body.—She returns at night to sleep in her own little cottage, and in the bed formerly occupied by her sons; but her days are passed in wandering among the rocks, or seated by the side of Allen's grave.

Morna paused, and Geraldine, whose tears had flowed rapidly, while listening to the simple, but melancholy tale, now inquired if any information had ever been gained as to the manner in which young Allen came to his death? Morna replied, that "a young countryman, who, like Donald had been seeking for eggs among the cliffs, had seen him with his little brother climbing among the rocks towards a nest of young eagles, that he was near enough to hear him desire the boy to sit down on a mossy seat, which he pointed out to him, and wait his return, while he himself would try to get as nigh to the nest as to be able to shoot one of the eaglets—but that the restless spirit of Allen prompted him to follow unknown to his brother, and clambering up by a different route, arrived at a somewhat higher point, opposite to that from whence Donald was aiming at the nest—and, raising his head above a ledge of rock just as the gun went off, received the fatal charge in his temple!

"The startled eagles screamed wildly, and wheeled high above their eyrie, but the echoes of the solitude were more sadly awakened by the shriek of Donald, when he beheld his brother fall. For a moment he stood gazing unable to realise the extent of his misery,—then snatching the boy up in his arms, he descended from ledge to ledge, and rock to rock, with inconceivable rapidity, nor ceased his maniac-like speed, till he reached his mother's door. The stranger youth called, shouted to him in vain. And vain were all his attempts to overtake him. Long before his more cautious steps could win to Elinore's dwelling, the wretched Donald had fled to return no more."

Lady Geraldine was still weeping over the untimely fate of the youthful Allen and the sorrows of his bereaved parent, when the trampling of horses, and the loud ringing of the bell at the door of the great hall, announced the return of her uncle and his party; and soon after the lively voices of Lady F. and Mr. Abernethy roused her to a recollection of the business of the day. The sadness that oppressed her spirits, however, rendered her unable, just at the moment, to meet the cheerfulness of her friends; and, taking a light from one of the servants who was crossing the hall, she retired to her apartment.