



Newfoundlander.

No. 103.

THURSDAY, July 9, 1829.

Sixpence.

Notices.

Genteel Lodgings.

MRS. TRAVERS having taken that excellent and commodious BRICK HOUSE in King's Place, belonging to the late Dr. WARNER, begs leave to inform her friends and the public, generally, that she has now fitted it up as a genteel Board and Lodging House, where the greatest attention will be paid to the comfort of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may favour her with their patronage.

Its central and airy situation will render it a desirable residence for Gentlemen from the Outports, Masters of Vessels, &c. &c.

June 11.

Take Notice.

JOHN BALL, of Carriick-on-Suir, having become the rightful heir to the Ballygriffin property, County Kilkenny (Ireland), is hereby called upon by his brother to go forward to claim it.—The said JOHN BALL formerly lived a labourer (some six or seven years ago) in this place, wore large dark whiskers, is a thick set man, and a Weaver by trade. It is supposed he may be living in or near Boston, in the United States.

The Subscriber will be very thankful to any Editor of a newspaper in Boston or Halifax, to publish this notice.

JAMES BALL.

Carbonear, Newfoundland, }
June 1st, 1829. }

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of EDWARD O'DONNELL, late of Isle Val-len, Placentia Bay, deceased, are requested to present them, duly attested, and those indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment to

DAVID TASKER,
Administrator.

Per his Attorney, JOHN SINCLAIR.
May 21.

Duggan & Birragan,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS AND HABIT-MAKERS,

BEG leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced business in a house two doors South of the premises of Mr. Thomas Beck, where all orders with which they may be favoured, in the above line, will be executed with such neatness and despatch, as they hope will ensure them a continuance of public patronage.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per Pilot, from Liverpool,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
On moderate terms,

SUPERFINE and fine black, blue, and olive Cloths,
Black and drab Cassimeres,
An assortment of fancy silk and Marseilles Waistcoat Patterns,
Drills, &c. &c.

May 28.

To be Let.

For one or more years, as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given—

ALL that commodious and extensive Water-side Premises, now occupied by the Subscriber, comprising an excellent Wharf, good Stores, a comfortable Dwelling-house, and every other convenience suitable for carrying on a large business.—For further particulars, apply at the office of

May 7. W. E. CORMACK.

And immediate Possession given,
WHAT commodious VILLA, pleasantly situated on Hawthorn Hill, lately in the occupancy of George Washington Busted, Esq., with spacious Out-houses, Garden, &c., and about five acres of Land in a good state of cultivation.

Apply to
March 5. PATRICK MORRIS.

On Sale.

Just imported, per Brig *HEBE*, from Hamburg,
AND FOR SALE,
BY
Nicholas Gill,
PRIME Mess Pork,
Ditto Beef,
Bread, Flour.

ALSO,
On hand, of former importations,
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses.

June 11.

JUST IMPORTED,
AND
FOR SALE,
BY
BRINE, MURCH & Co.

ALL of a very superior quality, in hogsheads
A half-hogsheads, and bottles,
Spirits Turpentine in jars.

Also,
Spars of every size,
Fishing and Deck Boots,
2-inch pine and spruce Plank,
2-inch juniper ditto,
Lime, from the best Plymouth stone,
And a few tons prime Upland Hay.

April 23.

DOYLE AND LAWLER
Have recently received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,

CAPLIN Seines, 40 fathoms long and 24 feet deep,
Ditto ditto, 35 ditto ditto and 20 ditto ditto,
Herring Nets, 16 ditto ditto and 5 fathoms deep,
Mackerel Nets, 30 ditto ditto and 5 ditto ditto,
Green and White-lead Paints,
Linseed Oil,
Lady's Saddles,
Gentlemen's ditto,
Superfine and fine blue, black, brown, and green
Cloths, in any quantity that may suit purchasers.

The above articles will be sold, for Cash, at prices that will not exceed the first cost and charges.

D. & L. expect to receive, in a few days, 200 tierces superior Waterford PORTER.

May 28.

BY
Robinson & Brooking,
The Cargo of the Brig *Polygon* from St Vincent,
CONSISTING OF

220 PUNCHEONS } High-proof RUM,
7 Hhds. }
(120 Puncheons of which are entered for Exportation.)

Also,
238 Barrels superfine States FLOUR,
41 Bags Indian CORN,

Just imported in the Schooner *Phabe* from Halifax.
May 28.

BY
HUNTERS & Co.

2 CAPLIN Seines, 18 feet, 30 fathoms,
2 Ditto ditto, 20 ditto, 30 ditto,
2 Ditto ditto, 22 ditto, 30 ditto,
2 Ditto ditto, 22 ditto, 35 and 40 ditto,
1 Cod ditto, 40 ditto, 60 ditto,
1 Snipe-fish Bunt,
Herring Nets,
Mackerel ditto,
And Fishing Lines.

May 21.

On Sale.

BY
Daniel Codner & Co.
HAMBURGH Bread, Flour, and Pork,
Porter, in hogsheads,
Cider,
Irish and Holstein Butter,
Pease,
Brandy, Gin, Rum, Molasses,
A large assortment of Cordage,
Belt, bolt, flat, and square Iron,
Nails of all sizes,
Sheet Copper and Copper Nails,
A large assortment of Bridport manufactures, consisting of Cod and Caplin Seines; Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Cast Nets; No. and flat Canvass; St. Peter's Lines and Twines,
Oakum, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine,
Boots, Shoes, Barvels, and Sole Leather,
Soap and Candles, in boxes,
Tinware and Earthenware,
Anchors and Grapnels,
Paints, Paint Oil, and Spirits Turpentine,
India Bandannoes, Nankeen, and Crape Shawls,
Blanketing, Flannel, Serges, Hosiery,
And a variety of Shop Goods.

June 11.

William & Henry Thomas
OFFER FOR SALE,
On reasonable terms,
500 BARRELS fresh States' Flour,
500 Bls. New York prime Pork,

40 Barrels prime mess ditto,
100 Bags Bread,
200 Firkins Butter,
50 Barrels Quebec prime Beef,
10 Hogsheads leaf Tobacco,
100 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
20 Ditto Cavendish ditto,
20 Boxes fresh Chocolate,
150 Qr.-chests assorted Teas,
100 Bushels Oats,
50 Ditto Indian Corn in bags,
50 Sides Neats' Leather,
50 M. Shingles.

N. B.—They have a few barrels of superfine Flour, of a very superior quality, which they can strongly recommend to Families.

June 4.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brigs *Isabella* and *Equestrian*, from London; *Abeona* from Teignmouth; *Mayflower* from Waterford; and on hand of former importations,

AND
FOR SALE,
BY
Brown, Hoyles & Co.

PRIME Irish Pork,
Ditto Beef,
Irish and Hamburg Butter,
Westphalia Hams,
Bread, Flour, Oatmeal,
Lexia Raisins in barrels,
Rum, Molasses,
Soap, Tobacco,
Cordage of all sizes,
Nails ditto,
Cod and Caplin Seines,
Mackerel and Herring Nets,
Lines, Twines, Oakum,
Pitch, Tar,
Flat and No. Canvass, of all descriptions,
Cognac Brandy,
Cotton and red Shirts, in bales,
Flushings and Duffels, in ditto,
Tinware, Stationary,
London White-lead,
Bar Lead,
London Particular Madeira Wine,
Sicilian and Claret Wines,
Warren's Blacking,
Parlour and Cabin Stoves,
Patent Palls and wheels, for Windlasses,
Patent Ships' Winches,
With a general assortment of articles for the fishery.

May 28.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HECKMONDWIKE—SIX PERSONS KILLED.

On Sunday evening last, during the performance of divine worship in the Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Heckmondwike, a rush was caused by a part of the congregation taking alarm at the falling of a stove-pipe, the result of which was the death of six individuals, chiefly young people. The preachers in the pulpit used every effort to quell the alarm, but their exertions were fruitless. An individual perceiving the crowd hastening towards one of the doors closed it. This caused the accumulation of a dense mass of human beings in a porch of but small dimensions, where they remained a short time wedged together, till either from excessive pressure, or from the excitement of fear, the cries of those within induced some persons who had made their escape from the open door, to force the one which had hitherto been kept closed. This being with difficulty effected, a scene presented itself which beggars all description. Those nearest the door were young persons, who were immediately thrown down and trampled upon by those in the rear; others fell upon them in making their way out; and when the pressure had subsided, the passage to the door was literally choked with males and females lying on the floor, so close wedged that it required considerable effort to extricate them from each other. Those who had been fortunate enough to have their faces exposed to the air, suffered comparatively little injury, but others were suffocated before they could be removed. Part of the assembly remained in the chapel. A report was at length brought in that four persons had been killed. This naturally excited a fear in the breasts of those who remained, that those individuals might form part of their own family, and the confusion was resumed by their retiring to ascertain whether that was the fact. Still several people seemed disposed quietly to remain in their pews, but their fears were again roused by a person, who had gone outside, thrusting his umbrella in two of the windows at the back of the chapel. After singing and praying, the service was concluded without making any collection.—*Leeds Intelligencer*, April 17.

IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.—We have been informed that a gentleman of Manchester, most extensively engaged in the cotton manufacture, has it in contemplation to remove the entire of his establishment to the city of Armagh.

The many advantages which Ireland afforded to the commercial speculations of the English capitalists, were so obvious, that nothing but the unsettled state of this country prevented their being embraced by a class of people who are proverbially shrewd and enterprising. In no part of Ireland would a speculation, such as we have alluded to, have a fairer chance of success, or receive more cordial co-operation and support, than in the city of Armagh.—*Northern Whig*.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S ESTATES.—We noticed, a week or two ago, that our illustrious neighbour, the Duke of Wellington, had become the purchaser of the beautiful estates of Ewhurst and Wolverton, adjoining Strathfieldsaye, late the property of Sir Peter Pole; we omitted, however, at the same time, stating that his Grace has also added the estate of Silchester—the ancient *Segontium*, to his possessions, and we have heard, is now in treaty for that of Mortimer. With the addition of the latter, the territorial possessions of the Duke of Wellington, in Hampshire, will form one of the largest and most splendid properties in Great Britain. On the newly-purchased estates there is a fine piece of water, which, for its local beauties, will be equal to any thing of the sort in England. It is probable that the proposed new mansion of the Duke will be built on the Pole estates, for we have heard that the house at Strathfieldsaye is to remain, and undergo a thorough repair. Some idea may be formed of the extent of his Grace's property in Hants, when it is stated, that the circuit will be at least thirty miles, and that an approach or avenue to the house may be formed upwards of eight miles in length.—*Windsor Herald*.

PROPER APPLICATION.—A gentleman having received some abuse in passing through one of the Inns in Chancery, from some of the clerks, he was advised to complain to the principal, which he did accordingly; and coming before him, accosted him in the following manner:—"I have been grossly abused here by some of the rascals of this house, and understanding that you are the principal, I am come to acquaint you with it."

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 12.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

Petitions praying for a free intercourse with India and China were presented from Liverpool, Manchester, Chorley, Stafford, Bristol, Carlisle, and Cocker-mouth.

Mr. HUSKISSON, on presenting the Liverpool petition, called the attention of the House to the fact, that when private merchants applied for a share in the trade to India in 1813, it was alleged on the part of the East India Company, by Mr. C. Grant, Sir J. Monroe, and others, that no extension of that trade could take place were it thrown open. The trade was, however, partially thrown open, and the consequence was, that, under all difficulties and restrictions, it had increased to such an extent that the exports eastward, which in 1814 only amounted to 1,600,000*l.*, amounted last year to 5,800,000*l.*, or nearly one-eighth of the whole commerce of the country. This increase had taken place in 14 years, in spite of all predictions to the contrary. In 1813, the amount of tonnage employed in the India trade was 28,000 tons, whilst in 1828 it was 109,000 tons. It was well known that there was an increased demand in India for our iron, copper, and other mineral productions. With respect to the intercourse with China, he asked why British merchants were to be excluded from it, whilst it was open to America and other countries, independently of the monopoly of the East India Company? The petitioners complained that the Company had restricted the trade to China, whilst they partially opened that to India, since up to 1813 it was provided that the price of tea in England should be the same as its price in the continental markets, and the Lords of the Treasury were empowered to issue licenses for the importation of tea for that object. At that period, however, the law was altered, and it was enacted that no persons but the East India Company, or persons licensed by them, should import tea into this country. The result of this was, that the price of tea in this country was more by half than in the neighbouring countries. There was another point that deserved attention. It was provided that foreigners and foreign ships may trade in British goods from this country to China, and from China to any other part of the world; yet British merchants were excluded from participating in the trade with China—an exclusion nowise profitable to the Company, but the relaxation of which would bring much benefit to British commerce. Eleven American ships sailed for China from the Thames last year with British manufactures, and brought back cargoes from China to any other part of the world, and it was certain that they found their account in the venture.—Now, it was very hard that English traders and English ships should be excluded from that trade merely because they were English, and that after two Committees of the Lords had reported that the trade from China to Britain might be opened to British merchants without loss to the East India Company. The allegations of the petitioners on that part of the subject deserved the serious attention of the House.—They proved how extensive were these opening commercial prospects in the east from which British traders were now excluded. There were other considerations connected with this question of a higher nature than commercial interests, namely, that increase of civilization, that improvement in social comforts, and elevation of the moral character of the people of India, which must result from opening their commercial intercourse with England. Besides, India was ours by conquest, and it was our duty to atone for the evils arising to them from that subjugation, by extending to them all the benefits that our commerce could supply. In proportion as our commercial intercourse with them increased, in the same rate their industry would be stimulated, their enjoyments improved, their morals raised, their connexion with us made more valuable, and our possession of India be more permanent, attended with happiness to India and prosperity to Britain. (Cheers.)

Mr. ASTELL (deputy-chairman of the East India Company) stated, that in 1815 and 1824, the shipping employed by the Company was to a much greater amount than that mentioned by Mr. Huskisson, as the tonnage employed in 1813. He was anxious to defend the interests of the Company, but the Charter had five years to run, and at the expiration of that period would be the time for doing so.

Sir C. BURRELL commented on the hardship of depriving the British shipowner of a right enjoyed by the people of all other nations.

General GASCOYNE thought that there should be some modification of the Charter before the time arrived when they should be called upon to renew it. An arrangement with the East India Board, by which the trade to China might be thrown open to English as well as foreign vessels, would, he was sure, be received as an act of grace on the part of the East India Company, and would be serviceable to their interests as well as a benefit to the shipowners and to the general trade of the country.

Sir G. PHILLIPS commented on the great increase of the trade with India, in spite of all predictions to the contrary, and thought a similar increase would take place in the commerce with China, from the opening of the trade.

Mr. WHITMORE supported the petition.

Mr. ASTELL said, the opening of the China trade would be of no general benefit to the country. The difference in the tea trade would be very small. He ascribed the high price of tea to the duty fixed upon it by government, and asserted that, looking at the quality of the tea and the amount of duty upon it, not only was tea not dearer in this country, but it was essentially cheaper than abroad.

Mr. HUSKISSON said, that if tea was cheaper in this country than abroad, the Company would have

no objection to grant a license to his constituents to bring tea from other states of Europe to England, and he assured the Hon. Gentleman many of them would be foolish enough to embark in the enterprise. When he found tea sold in other markets at half the price it brought in England, he naturally concluded that tea was dearer in England than elsewhere.—The petition was brought up and read.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

TRADE TO INDIA.

Mr. W. WHITMORE addressed the House on the subject of a free trade to India, and argued, at considerable length, that the present distressed condition of England and Ireland made it particularly desirable that fresh channels for trade should be opened. He said that the assertions made by the East India servants, that an extension of trade to India was impossible, had been proved to be entirely erroneous, as even the partial free trade allowed of late had increased it from 2,100,000*l.* to 5,800,000*l.*; that at present we depended chiefly upon America for cotton, deriving three-fourths of our supply from the United States, which we might easily obtain from our India possessions; that, except in regard to indigo, the products of India were of an inferior description, but that if British capital were allowed to be invested in the cultivation of them, they would soon be improved, as indigo had been, so as to be superior to those of other countries; that the climate was most favourable to the growth of cotton, sugar, coffee, raw silk, &c.; and if British capital, machinery, and skill, were allowed to be employed in their cultivation, the happiest results would arise. Mr. Whitmore spoke next of the restriction upon the intercourse with India, and contended that if Englishmen were allowed to settle there freely, and possess land, benefits of every description would accrue both to India and to Great Britain, and their union be far less precarious than at present. The monopoly of the trade to China was the subject next handled by the Hon. Member, who proved its injurious consequences, both as it regarded the price of tea, and its limiting our trade with the 150 millions of people who occupied that country. For continuing this most injurious monopoly, the people of England actually paid 2,000,000*l.* a-year! for which there was not the slightest rational pretence. After dwelling upon the many advantages that would arise from a free trade both with India and China, Mr. W. concluded by moving, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the trade between Great Britain, the East Indies, and China."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed his hope that the Hon. Member would not press his motion. The question, he admitted, was a most important one, and must sooner or later come under the full consideration of Parliament; but as it involved so many interests at home and abroad; both domestic and political, ample information should first be procured upon the questions which related to it. (Hear, hear.) Inquiry must be entered upon; all he required was some delay, in order that it might be proceeded in more satisfactorily at the proper time.—Documentary evidence was wanted, and it was the intention of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Peel) to move for such evidence during the present Session, in order that Government might obtain a right understanding on the subject. For these reasons he opposed the motion for a Committee, in order that inquiry should be proceeded in more effectually during the next.—(Hear.)

Mr. HUSKISSON was glad to hear this information from his Right Hon. Friend, though he saw no reason why inquiry might not advantageously commence this Session. It was the most extensive and complicated question that had ever been agitated in Parliament. He could not possibly see how the commercial interests of this country could prosper under the administration of India by a Company itself commercial. (Hear, hear.) To separate the commerce of India from the Sovereignty of India would be better both for India and Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that even the Directors themselves would see the necessity of making new arrangements previous to the termination of the present Charter.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUME contended for an immediate inquiry, which would not really injure the India Company, though it would be of the utmost benefit to the suffering trade of this country, as well as to India. At present, America employed 200,000 tons of shipping in the carrying cotton and tobacco, the whole of which employment might be transferred to England. India possessed 130 millions of people ready to consume our productions, if allowed so to do, and who had been too long neglected and oppressed. They should commence their labours at once.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD, Mr. ROBINSON, and Mr. A. BARING supported the line of argument taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; while Mr. WYNNÉ argued that inquiry had better commence forthwith.

Sir C. FORBES was quite satisfied that India never would be well governed by any power combining the two qualities of servants and masters; but he cautioned the public not to be too sanguine in regard to benefits that would arise from a free trade with India and China.

Mr. ASTELL deplored the ignorance which existed on the subject of India, and the prejudices that prevailed against the India Company. No profit had been derived by throwing open the trade in 1813; and, for all useful purposes, India was already open to the manufactures of England. When the subject was gone into, it would appear that the Indian Administration had not been so defective as had been alleged. There was no sort of ground for inference, and this was not the time to attempt it.

Mr. WARBURTON observed, that if no profit had arisen from the trade with India, it showed what it had become in the Company's hands, while foreigners were reaping a benefit from it. The Company were afraid of having their nefarious proceedings exposed. (No, no! and a laugh.)

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that the question of a free trade with India might be very easily disposed of; but the difficult one was, what was to be done with the Indian government? That was a most important one; for it related to the welfare of England as well as of 70 millions of men on the other side of the globe. Inquiry was every way necessary, but as government was pledged to take it up next Session, he should recommend the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr. WHITMORE said he should not press it, and it was then negatived without a division.

From the Morning Chronicle, May 16.

Mr. O'Connell entered the house last night, and was conducted to the table by Lords Ebrington and Duncannon. He had previously, as he announced he would in his second letter to the members of the House of Commons, dated the 9th instant, taken the oath provided for Catholic Members by the Relief Bill lately passed, according to the provisions of the 20th section of the Relief Bill, in the Court of King's Bench. The Speaker, after having been informed by Mr. Ley, the clerk, of what had passed between him and Mr. O'Connell, with respect to the oaths, observed, "I understand the hon. gentleman to propose to take the oaths directed to be imposed on persons professing the Catholic religion, and entering this house by the authority of the Act of Parliament recently passed. There are but two points in the course to be pursued in the taking of seats by members of this house. The first relates to the repeal of the declaration against transubstantiation;—the other is the part of the act appointing the oaths to be taken by each member of the house professing the Roman Catholic creed, in lieu of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. This substituted oath, as I imagine, is only to be taken by such members as shall be returned to sit in this house subsequently to the commencement of the Act." As Mr. O'Connell was elected previously to the passing of the act, he informed him, that before he took his seat, he must take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, before the Lord Steward or his commissioners, and the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, at the table of the house; and in order to maintain the dignity and privileges of the house, he ordered him immediately to withdraw—an order which Mr. O'Connell respectfully complied with.

The fourth clause of the bill enacts, that no Peer professing the Roman Catholic Religion, and no person professing the Roman Catholic Religion, who shall be returned a member of the House of Commons after the commencement of this act, shall be capable of sitting or voting in either House of Parliament respectively, unless he shall first take and subscribe the oath appointed to be taken in place of the oaths and declarations above alluded to. Here, then, we have an act declaring that the restraints and disabilities imposed on the Roman Catholic subjects of his Majesty to which other subjects of his Majesty are not liable, shall be from henceforth discontinued; and on the quibble (for we can qualify it by no other term) that Mr. O'Connell was returned before the passing of the act, the House of Commons are called on to violate the broad principle of the act, by declaring, in the teeth of it, that the restraints and disabilities imposed on his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, to which other subjects of his Majesty are not liable, shall not be from henceforth discontinued. Mr. O'Connell is one of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects; and being one of that class, he is freed from all the restraints and disabilities to which other subjects of his Majesty are not liable. Because a particular oath is appointed to be taken by all Catholic members returned since the passing of the act, it would be a strange inference, that a Catholic member, returned before the passing of the act, should be subject to the restraints and disabilities which the act declares to be discontinued from the passing of the act. A child must see the absurdity of such a mode of construing statutes.—The only question that can arise is, not whether the restraints and disabilities, declared to be at an end, should be revived, but whether, as a certain oath is prescribed to be taken by the member returned after the commencement of the act, and nothing is said as to any Catholic member returned before the commencement of the act, Mr. O'Connell can sit without taking that oath. The act is inaccurately drawn up, for it ought to have comprehended Catholic members returned before the commencement of this act, as well as after the commencement of the act. But the declared object of the act being the discontinuance of restraints and disabilities from and after the commencement of the act, the failure to provide an oath for those returned before the commencement of the act, which is merely a matter of minor regulation, cannot revive the restraints which are repealed, which would be defeating the object of the act. All Roman Catholics from the commencement of the act are in the exact condition of other subjects of his Majesty, except in so far as the new law has provided otherwise. But there is no provision in the act declaring that those returned before the commencement of the act shall not be entitled to the privileges granted to Catholics in general; and it would be a most whimsical inference, that the omission to provide an oath for them should be deemed an exclusion from the common privilege of Catholics. How such a construction as that indicated by the Speaker should have entered his head, is to us astonishing. The Constitution is older than the various oaths prescribed; but the Speaker deems the constitution subsidiary to the oaths. Because, forsooth, there is not

an oath in his treasury precisely suited, as he thinks, for Mr. O'Connell, he at once sets aside the constitution, and sets aside an election which has been deemed good by a committee of the House of Commons.

AN INTERESTING AND ROMANTIC CASE.

(From the London Sun, May 12.)

By reference to *Bell's Life in London*, of Sunday week, an extraordinary statement respecting the "Infatuation of Gaming" will be read with much surprise, by persons unacquainted with the fatal and ungovernable influence which that ruinous passion imposes upon almost all who unhappily indulge in gambling. The particulars, on which that statement is founded, are even more curious than the facts connected with the case of Capt. Sturt, R. N., who, unexpectedly, became the heir to an immense fortune, transferred to him by the late Mr. Grindell (no relative, and almost a total stranger!) whose nephews are now engaged in a legal litigation with Capt. Sturt, in the hope of establishing "insanity" in the donor, and of setting aside both the donation and bequest of their late uncle. The present case is not likely to be involved in any dispute whatever, the parties being all satisfied and in perfect concord. The facts are, concisely, as follows:—

In 1797 a young Scotch officer contracted an engagement to marry the only child of a very wealthy merchant abroad, whose father was disinclined to allow their union, on account of the youth of both; a distant day was fixed on by the careful parent; in the mean time the young officer returned to England with his regiment. The young lady, whose health was always delicate (having lost her mother at her birth) became more alarmingly ill, and her anxious father resolved to return with her to Europe, hoping that a change of climate and scene, and a renewed intercourse with "the man of her heart," might be of infinite service. In human events there is much uncertainty and very frequent disappointments;—on their arrival they had the pain to find that the young officer had just left England, as *ad-de-camp* to one of our Governors abroad; the young lady's health was not improved by this disappointment, or a change to a cold climate. Madeira and the Western Isles were strongly recommended for her abode, and as she seemed better at sea, her anxious father took her to these Isles, at the same time inviting the young officer by letter to visit them at Madeira, when his duty would allow him; these letters reached the colony, where he had been employed as *ad-de-camp*, a few weeks after his departure with the Governor's despatches for England. A variety of "untoward" circumstances and mischances rendered his passage home of a most unaccountable length, having been compelled to four distinct embarkations, (in consequence of a most circuitous route, the effect of misfortunes.) Mortified, grieved, and disappointed at not receiving any tidings from his fair betrothed, he was resolved to revisit the place in which he had left the object of his affections, when the London newspapers announced to him her death at Madeira! Grief, in youthful bosoms, is often violent and poignant, but it is seldom permanent. A affectionate letters passed between the young officer and the inconsolable parent of his lost friend. That parent returned to the place where he hoped, by active and constant employment, to divest himself of the weight of grief which oppressed him, and where he had concerns of a most extensive nature. His lovely daughter had earnestly entreated him to love and adopt her "intended husband" as his son and heir, which he solemnly promised to do; and for the fulfilment of which he made the necessary arrangements, without imparting his intentions to the young officer, with whom all correspondence and intercourse had ceased from 1799. The most prosperous and most active prosecution of mercantile concerns continued to occupy the old gentleman until 1810, when he returned to Europe, and alas! found that his quondam friend was ruined by an unconquerable propensity to gamble, having been married for many years to the portionless orphan of a General officer. The old gentleman's pain was very great; and, for near two years, he was undecided what course to pursue, feeling bound by his solemn promise to his departed daughter, and yet dreading the probable sacrifice of a princely fortune at the gaming-table! At length he came to a firm and decided resolution to adopt a course which should put his friend's firmness to the severest test for ten years; and, in consequence, adopted the plan stated in *Bell's Life in London*, registering a solemn vow in Heaven (and the old gentleman is a truly pious man), that he would never swerve or deviate in the slightest degree from the conditions of that arrangement, whatever might occur; and, in communicating a copy of a "deed," regularly executed, to the young officer, he enjoins him to "abstain most scrupulously and prudently from making any of the circumstances known to any of his family, before the period of probation was completed;" and it is a creditable fact, that the officer has complied with the old gentleman's wishes in the most scrupulous manner, never having betrayed, to any person, the source from whence, on the first of January, 1832, he will possess a princely income, if he can, on that day or thereafter, take the oath required;—and which there is every hope and prospect that he will be able to do, although unfortunately still a votary at the gaming-tables, where he contrives to dissipate his present income, and to involve himself in the greatest difficulties and embarrassments. On the preceding facts (extraordinary as they may seem) the firmest confidence may be reposed; and, doubtless, there are many who will be equally astonished and amused at a statement which proves that romantic events are not uncommon in the world, although not frequently brought to public notice. Such communications must ever

be more interesting and amusing than the commonplace events of human life.

INFATUATION OF GAMING.

The following is the article alluded to, copied from *Bell's Life in London*, April 26:—

It is a fact well known to many most respectable characters, that a gentleman of rank in the army is now suffering the privation of "the common comforts of a gentleman," and is often reduced to the greatest distress from the want of means to meet the "necessary expenditure" for his maintenance—who, on the 1st day of January, 1832, will possess an annual income "of princely magnitude," provided he can, and does, make an affidavit before a Magistrate, in compliance with the "deed," by which many thousands per annum will devolve to him!—viz., "That he has not raised, nor caused to be raised, directly or indirectly, in any way or manner whatever, any sum of money, goods, chattels, or other property whatsoever, from the 1st day of January, 1832, to the 1st day of January, 1832, for or in consideration of payment to be made from any part of the estate or money by the said deed to become his property; and that he hath not made, given, nor executed, any promissory (written or verbal) engagement to pay or reimburse any loan of money, goods, chattels, or property, by the said deed transferred, given, and made over to him, the said —, upon the due and faithful fulfilment of the conditions herein imposed and required; and which, in fact, amount to this concise and plain stipulation—that he, the said —, shall not, between the 1st day of January, 1822, and the 1st day of January, 1832, derive any pecuniary or other advantage whatever, from, or in consideration of, thereafter being able to liquidate or repay the same from any part or portion of the property herein before stated and described; and, in failure of such oath, the said property shall, in that case, be disposed of as follows—viz., &c. &c. The deed is, in consequence of a knowledge that the gentleman intended to be enriched at a future period has fatally indulged an infatuated propensity to gamble, which the "donor" desires to guard against encouraging, having pledged himself to an only child, when dying, to make — his sole heir, provided, at a certain age, and after a trial of ten years' privations, he can conscientiously swear that he has not availed himself of the prospect of becoming "a man of fortune," to raise money for gaming purposes, or for the supply of those comforts or necessities which his propensity to gaming might deprive him of. The gentleman has hitherto abstained, and the period is now so short, that his friends entertain sanguine hopes he will be able to take the prescribed oath, although his continued practice of gambling excites their fears, and affords those who esteem him very great pain, as he is often seen and known to be penniless, without the means of raising money, or of borrowing it on any promise or engagement, which might prevent his taking the oath required. Such is the horrible infatuation of the "dice-box," that few are able ever to relinquish gambling when once initiated! Extraordinary as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that this gentleman, who, in a few years, may be master of an income of more than 20,000l. per annum, and who possesses as cultivated an understanding as the generality of the best-informed Englishmen, is so completely devoted to the pernicious vice, which (paradoxical as it appears) he deprecates publicly and emphatically, that he cannot refrain from sacrificing his time, and present limited income, to the "itch for gaming!"

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) July 9, 1829.

We are still without later papers than those we received nearly four weeks ago—and have therefore been obliged to have recourse to our old files for the extracts in this day's number; but we hope the speedy arrival of some of the many vessels hourly expected from Great Britain, will relieve us from the dearth of intelligence of which we now complain.

The Brig *Hebe*, Capt. Field, will sail for Liverpool to-morrow. Letter-bag at the office of Robert Alsop and Co.

Sailed, on Thursday last, H. M. S. *Tyne*, Capt. Sir R. Grant, for the Northward; and H. M. Brig *Mainly*, Lieut. Bishop, on a cruise in search of the *Virgin Rocks*.

Assistant Commissary-General LAIDLEY has arrived at Harbour-Grace, in the *Oscar*, from Lisbon.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Avalon*, for Cape Breton, Mr. J. Broom, Jun.—In the *Lochiel*, for Bristol, Mrs. Clarke and children, Miss Clarke, and Lieut. Hollingworth, R. A.

We lament to state, that as a skiff was turning into Brigus, from the fishing-ground during the gale of wind on Thursday, the 25th ult., she unfortunately upset when just within the Heads, and notwithstanding assistance was speedily rendered from the shore, two youths of the crew, which consisted of three persons, were unhappily drowned. The master, Michael King, was found apparently lifeless, and it required some exertion to extricate him from the death-like grasp with which he adhered to the wreck—upon using the proper means, however, he was soon restored to animation.—*Conception-Bay Mercury*.

Married, at Brigus, on Wednesday, the 24th ult., by the Rev. John Boyd, Mr. SAMUEL SPRACKLIX, of that place, aged 70, to Mrs. ELIZABETH FINCH, aged 54, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Finch, ship-builder of Trinity. The happy couple appeared in excellent health and spirits, and at the conclusion of the ceremony immediately set off for the country residence of the bridegroom, to enjoy *sotus cum sola*, the felicities of the honeymoon.

at Harbour Grace, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. N. Devereux, Mr. THOMAS BUTLER, of Port-de-Grave, to Miss ELEANOR BREEN, of this town.—*Mercury*.

Died, on Sunday the 27th ult., after a lingering illness, aged 46 years, Mr. RICHARD KNIGHT, shipwright, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's. ENTERED. JULY 1.—Brig Brothers, Mitchell, Oporto; 430 hhds. salt. Brig Atlantic, Bell, Demerara; 78 puns. rum, 90 puncheons molasses.

Schooner *Gleaner*, Harris, Lisbon; 500 hhds. salt. G.—Schooner *Billow*, Hutchings, Lisbon; 350 hhds. salt. Schooner *Susan*, Le Blanc, Bedique; 31 cows, 2 horses, 28 sheep, 17 calves.

Schooner *Star*, Babin, Shediac; 27 M. lumber. Schooner *George Henry*, Shelcut, Halifax; 282 packages tea. Brig *Adriana*, Pitts, Grenada; 90 puns. rum, 6 casks sugar. Brig *Lady Frances*, Barry, Hamburg; 2237 bags bread, 200 bls. flour, 100 bls. oatmeal, 608 firkins butter, 163 barrels pork, and sundries.

8.—Ketch *Swallow*, George, Oporto; 10 pipes, 13 hhds. and 35 qr.-casks port wine, and 500 hhds. salt.

CLEARED.

JULY 2.—Brig *Agencia*, Whiteway, Lisbon; 300 qts. fish. Brig *Harriet*, Price, Quebec; ballast.

Schooner *Jane & Susan*, Nisbet, Trinidad; 1190 qts. fish, and 12 casks salmon.

Brig *Lochiel*, Soper, Liverpool; 25,442 gallons seal and cod oil, 3491 seal skins, 106 ox hides.

8.—Schooner *Hunter*, Fougere, Bay Vert; 6 puns. rum, 2 puns. molasses, 2 casks sugar, 4 bls. pitch and tar, 5 bls. flour, and sundry merchandise.

Schooner *Susan*, Le Blanc, Arichat; ballast.

HARBOUR-GRACE.

CLEARED.

JULY 1.—Snow *Little Ann*, Richards, Liverpool; 98 tons seal oil, &c. &c.

CARBONEAR.

CLEARED.

JUNE 26.—Brig *Boothick*, Howe, Cork; 99 tons seal oil 8720 seal skins, &c.

BRIGUS.

CLEARED.

JUNE 29.—Brig *Terra Nova*, Percy, Liverpool; 80 tons seal oil, 4000 seal skins, &c.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Wm. & Henry Thomas,
100 BARRELS New York prime Pork,
15 Ditto ditto Clear Pork,
5 Ditto Pigs' Heads,
30 Ditto Quebec Beef,
100 Ditto superfine Flour,
30 Kegs Lard,
50 Ditto Butter,
15 Boxes fresh Chocolate,
5 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco,
20 Kegs Negrohead ditto,
10 Ditto Cavendish ditto.
July 9.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

HUNTERS & Co.
ABOUT 1000 quintals Labrador FISH,
And 8 casks Cod OIL.
July 9.

GENUINE TEAS.

A public Sale of TEAS,
Just imported from Halifax,
In the Schooner *George Henry*,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE STORES OF
Wm. & Henry Thomas,
ON MONDAY NEXT,
At 12 o'clock,
When the following quantities
WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE—VIZ.

100 Q TR.-CHESTS Bohea Tea, about 80 lbs. each,
66 Ditto assorted Congo ditto, 80 ditto,
18 Boxes ditto ditto, 35 ditto,
30 Qr.-chests Souchong ditto, 70 ditto,
15 Boxes best ditto ditto, 35 ditto,
15 Qr.-chests Tawankey ditto, 80 ditto,
12 Boxes Hyson Skin ditto, 35 ditto,
6 Qr.-chests Hyson ditto, 65 ditto,
12 Boxes ditto ditto, 30 ditto,
8 Ditto Gunpowder ditto, 52 ditto.

N. B.—The Teas to be paid for on delivery, and to be taken away before the 15th day of Sept. next.
A deposit of Forty Shillings per Qr.-chest, or Twenty Shillings per Box, to be made on the day of sale.
July 9.

On Sale.

Lawrence O'Brien
OFFERS FOR SALE,
The Cargoes of the Schooners *Harriet*, *Mermaid*, and *Hunter* from New-Brunswick,
Consisting of
120 M. Board and Plank,
80 M. Shingles,
10 M. 3, 2, and 1 1/2 inch Hardwood,
20 M. Barrel Staves;
Also,
Per the *Esperance* from P. E. Island,
20 M. prime merchantable pine Board.
July 2.

Sale at Auction.

PIANO-FORTE, BOOKS,
AND
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be Sold, by Auction,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,

The 15th instant,
AT THE HOUSE OF

Mr. Thomas Marshall,

Adjoining the Residence of Mrs. M'CAWLEY, and near the late abode of Captain PATERSON,

ALL HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c.
COMPRISING—

A Handsome Piano-forte,
A set of mahogany Dining Tables,
Mahogany and other Chairs,
Chairs, Hearth Rugs, and Stair Carpeting, with brass rods,
A large, good Sofa,
Bedsteads, Feather Beds, and Furniture,
A Lady's Work Table,
A pair of Globes,
An elegant Box of Water Colours, quite new, replete with every necessary appendage,
A China Tea Service,
A set of blue Dinner Ware,
Mahogany Chest of Drawers,
Looking Glass and Receptacle,
A Copper Kettle, Coal Scuttle, and brass-mounted Fenders,
Brass Candlesticks,
And several Culinary and other Articles too numerous to be inserted.

Among about 300 volumes of useful and instructive Books, are the following choice Works:—

Milton's *Paradise Lost*,
Madame de Sevigne's Letters,
Mrs. West's Letters to a Young Man,
Mrs. West's Letters to a Young Lady,
Edgeworth's Practical Education,
Ostall's General Atlas,
Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary,
Shakespeare's Plays,
Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres,
Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric,
Kett's Elements of General Knowledge,
Walker's Rhetorical Grammar,
Gisborne's Inquiry into the Duties of Men,
Gray's Letters from Canada,
Nicholson's Mathematics,
Brookes' General Gazetteer,
Hamilton's Elements of Drawing,
Latin, French, and English Dictionaries, Grammars, &c., with a large lot of Music, bound and unbound.

Most of the other Works, being equally instructive and interesting, are particularly recommended to all such as have a taste for literature themselves, or are concerned in the education and improvement of youth.

The Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.
HENRY SHEA,
Auctioneer.

For Freight or Charter.

To any port in Spain, Portugal, or Nova-Scotia,
THE
Brigantine SALLY,

Burthen 106 tons;
ROBERT COOPER, master.

Apply to
BAINES, JOHNSTON & Co.

Who have received, by the same vessel,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
A few barrels and half-barrels Irish

PORK,

The latter particularly made up for family use.

ALSO,
500 Bags fine Hamburg

BREAD.

July 2.

To Foreign Europe, or a Port in Britain,
THE
Schooner CHRISTIAN,

Captain HAM;

Burthen per Register 82 tons, will carry about 1,800 quintals Fish in bulk, and will accept a Charter for Foreign Europe, Britain, the West Indies, or Brazil.

This vessel has on board about 400 hogsheads Figueira Salt, which may likewise be sold deliverable at an Outport, provided the vessel obtain a freight licence.—Apply to

ROBINSON & BROOKING.
May 28.

BLANK Custom-House Reports, Ships' Articles, Bills of Lading, Indentures, Shipping Papers, and other Blanks for Sale at the Office of this paper.

On Sale.

Robinson & Brooking
OFFER FOR SALE,

500 BAGS Bread,
100 Westphalia Hams,
20 Kegs Lard,
100 Barrels Oatmeal,
40 Half-barrels Pease.
Just imported per Brig *Lady Frances* from Hamburg.
July 9.

Robert Alsop & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,
Per *LADY FRANCES*, from Hamburg,
80 Barrels PORK, and
150 Firkins BUTTER,
Which they offer for Sale on very low terms.
July 9.

Newman & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per *Swallow*, from OPORTO,
10 Pipes, 34 Qr.-casks, 13 Hogsheads
PORT WINE,
And 600 Hogsheads
SALT,
Which they offer on reasonable terms.
July 9.

BY
Brine, Murch & Co.

The Cargoes of the Schooners *Mary*, *Grasshopper*, *Lord Nelson*, and *Active*, from New Brunswick,

CONSISTING OF

140 M. SPRUCE Board and Plank,
10 M. Hardwood fit for sheathing,
50 Ditto Shingles,
20 Ditto Ash Staves,
50 Spruce Spars.
June 11.

James Stewart & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,
Per *SALLY*, from Waterford,
20 Barrels prime Mess PORK,
Which will be Sold for *Shore Madeira Fish*, or Oil.
June 25.

Robinson & Brooking

OFFER FOR SALE,
THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES,
Most of which they have recently imported,
VIZ.

IRISH and prime American Pork,
Superfine Hamburg Flour,
Bread, Oatmeal, Pease,
Irish and Hamburg Butter, of excellent quality,
Rum, Molasses,
Brown Sugar, in barrels, tierces, and hogsheads,
Refined Sugar, by the hogshead or cwt.,
East India ditto, in bags,
India Cape Dresses, Shawls, and Scarfs,
Bandannoes, Nankeens,
Long Cloths,
Hyson, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas, direct from the East India house,
Port Wine, in pipes, hhds., thirds, and qr.-casks, 3, 2, and 1 almudes, and by the dozen,
Madeira, Bronto Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines, in wood, and in bottles,
Geneva, Brandy,
Ale and Porter, in casks,
Olive Oil, in casks and flasks,
Raisins,
Coffee, Sago, and Pepper, at very reduced prices,
Window Glass, in crates and boxes,
Chain Cables, of various dimensions, suitable for vessels of from 30 to 100 tons, with apparatus complete,
Anchors, suitable for ditto,
New and twice-laid Cordage, of all sizes,
Lines and Twines,
Cod and Caplin Seines,
Cod Bags,
Mackerel and cast Nets,
Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin,
London and Liverpool Soap and Candles,
Single, double, and flat Canvass,
Drills,
Earthenware in crates (well assorted),
A large assortment of Swanskins, Blankets, Serges,
Cloths, and woollen goods, generally,
Ditto ditto printed Cottons, Calicoes, Muslins, &c.
Sole and Upper Leather,
Barrels,
Corkwood,
Gunpowder, Shot,
Fishing Leads,
And numerous other articles, fit and necessary for the fishery.
May 14.



Poets' Corner.

SONG.

BY T. CAMPBELL.

'Tis now the hour—'tis now the hour
To bow at Beauty's shrine;
Now whilst the hearts confess the power
Of woman, wit, and wise;
And beaming eyes look on so bright,
Wit springs—wine sparkles in their light.
In such an hour—in such an hour,
In such an hour as this,
While Pleasure's fount throws up a shower
Of social sprinkling bliss,
Why does my bosom heave the sigh
That mars delight?—She is not by!
There was an hour—there was an hour
When I indulg'd the spell
That Love wound round me with a power
Words vainly try to tell—
Though Love has fill'd my checker'd doom—
With fruits and thorns, and lights and gloom—
Yet there's an hour—there's still an hour
Whose coming sunshine may
Clear from the clouds that hang and lower
My fortune's future day;
That hour of hours beloved will be,
That hour that gives thee back to me!

THE LAST SONG.

GONDOLIER, from thy roaming desire,
A while let thine anchor be thrown,
Seek not other shores, but, oh list
To echoes that wake on thine own!
Thy voyage, Gondolier, hath begun,
And bright beams its course on thy view,
So mine own glittered once—but 'tis run,
And Death gathers round me—Adieu!
Yet I too once danced on a wave
As pure and as tranquil as thine,
And the birds and the blossoms ne'er gave
A welcome more joyous than mine.
But I wandered, like thee, from repose,
I sailed, fairer prospects to view,
And storms from their slumber arose,
And Death gathered round me—Adieu!

IRISH LORDS LIEUTENANT.

BY LADY MORGAN.

MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA.

The death of Mr. Canning produced a silent revolution in the public administration of affairs, which substituted the beat-of-drum tactics of our great captains for the mediative wisdom of our ancestors, turned the council of the Cabinet into the office of an Adjutant-General, and rendered the military anecdote of Napoleon's court, "tel soldat est passe roi," applicable to the British ministry. The Marquis of Anglesea was appointed to the Government of Ireland; and the pouncing of King Stork among the frogs, was but a faint type of the trepidation excited by the unexpected arrival of this "armpotent soldier." His prowess in the field, his vote in the senate, his military talents, and presumed Orange politics, created the utmost alarm in the hearts of seven millions, and their million of friends. Reports had been industriously circulated of his belligerent intentions by the Ascendancy party, who all affected to be his personal friends; though some of "the little more than kin" turned out a great deal "less than kind." It was quoted from his "orderly-book," that he was to make his *pas d'avance* by commanding those ranks to take close order, which his predecessor had broken up and drafted into his own new-raised corps, the Wellesley conciliators. Enforced resignations, and fearful promotions, were predicted; and war to the knife was denounced against those Liberals and Catholics who had been permitted to swallow ices and macaroons at the Castle, under the *weak regime* of the late Viceroy. The revival even of the old penal statute against Catholics entering the Castle-yard, was matter of hope; and certainly no tradesman was to exhibit the Viceroyal patronage in flashy gold letters over his shop-door, who could not produce a certificate of his subscription to the thirty-nine articles. Meantime the most warlike preparations were made for the reception of Lord Anglesea; and on the day destined for his entry into the capital, all the glorious panoply of military array was put into requisition; streets lined, troops under arms, and the whole garrison turned out, while generals, military and medical, legal and inspectorial, were seen galloping to and fro, ready to honour by their presence, and protect by their valour, the new Governor-General of Ireland.—Every house from Kingstown to the Castle, through which the procession was to pass, teemed with loyalty and love; and a thousand Orange pocket-handkerchiefs were ready to leap from their pockets, at the first signal of the approach of him, who, it was expected, would enter the capital in a full suit of armour, borrowed from John O'Gaunt in the Tower. At least the state trumpeters and kettledrums gave note of preparation.—The royal progress began, spanned by a score of tremendous pioneers, with heads

and hatchets that might scare the stoutest Papist. Then came the troops of the line, and troops out of the line; and then the chivalry of Ireland, constabulary and civic. Then came the fraternity of Kings, Ulster and Munster, dressed in Orange coats, "as Kings should be." Then followed the Corporation; the Common Council, (some of them looking very uncommon,) and the Aldermen, and the glories of the sheriffalty, and the Lord Mayor, and the lord knows who, filling up "the City's state and pageant." Then came the gallant staff and the glittering household, "glasses of fashion and moulds of form." Then new troops poured in, and new shouts poured out. The splendour of the procession passed on—passed away! and when the breath of expectation at length was drawn with sufficient freedom, it was asked, "Which was the Lord Lieutenant?" But none could tell: for while all looks were directed to catch the first sight of the man in armour, the Lord Lieutenant passed on to the capital in his plain blue coat and round hat, just as he was wont to ride out from Uxbridge-house to Hyde-Park, marked only by that personal distinction, which neither Kings nor tailors can give or take away—his well-known thorough-bred air and "witching horsemanship."

The manner in which Lord Anglesea entered the capital, was construed by the sagacious people as the prologue of his government; and it began that favourable impression which every hour and act of his life confirmed and increased. The leading quality of his Lordship's character, that dauntless temper of the mind which spurns at *mezzo termine*, was precisely the quality so long wanted in an Irish Viceroy. If formerly he had voted on the impressions of others, he now acted on his own; and every resolve of his government was favourable to the peace and prosperity of the country. With rapid perceptions and a soldier's eye, he at once caught the political position of Ireland in all its wholeness; and his convictions once formed, he avowed them openly and frankly, with a soldier's candour, and acted upon them with a soldier's promptitude. With that simplicity of manners which belongs to the highest order of the English aristocracy, he discarded all superfluous state; and, being rapidly accessible to all, none left him unimpressed with the honesty of his intentions, and the graciousness of his deportment. In his passage from the Phoenix to the Castle, and promenades in the environs of the city, his retinue was the single groom of a private gentleman; and he journeyed through the wildest districts of the provinces, as he had done through the crowded streets of the capital, winning by this simple act of confidence in his own character, and in the loyalty of the people, a respect and a regard, which all the cohorts at his disposition could not have enforced. Zealously attentive to every suggestion for raising the drooping trade of Dublin, and for developing the resources of the country, he was in hourly personal intercourse with all classes of citizens; and discarding, or rather unconscious of the arts of official mystery, he treated of the arrangements of the government, as he would have spoken to the agent of his private estates.—Even the social order of domestic life benefited by his cordial and unpretending conciliation. The gaiety of the gayest nation upon earth was no longer eclipsed by party acrimony. They whose wit and talents had formerly been their title to proscription, now took their places in the high circles of their own country, as they would have done in every other country in Europe; and the eloquence of Demosthenes was no longer sufficient to drive a man from the pale sociality, because it had been exercised in his country's cause. Faction hid her head; Commerce raised her's; and nothing was left to desire, but the continuance of that wise, frank, and uncompromising administration, which in so short a time had tranquillized the country, and given a foretaste of the happiness to be expected from equal laws and a national government—an administration which had already conferred benefits on Ireland which centuries of legislation for "bettering the condition of the people" had failed to procure.

In the midst of this social and political regeneration, Lord Anglesea, sharing the destiny of all his most illustrious predecessors, was recalled. The event fell like a thunder-bolt; and it is not the less awful, because its causes are wrapped in misery.—Supposition was busy with her causes, rumour with her details. Some would have it that Lord Anglesea, reversing the conduct of Corporal Trim, "had acted very well as a man, but very ill as a soldier;" that he had not waited for orders to save the country; and that, wanting in "that cold wisdom which tends on superfluous folly," he had conducted himself with an independence, subversive of military discipline. For though "it was not Caesar's vice to hate a great competitor," still the Captain's Captain might be desirous "to share the triumph and partake the gale." Others suggested that his Excellency, by admitting to his social intercourse persons only notable for patriotism, rank, and talent, had drawn down an interference with his private friendships, which his lofty spirit was ill calculated to brook. Be the causes, however, what they may, the results were tremendous; and of these, not the least notable and anomalous perhaps is, that this act of Ministerial despotism, which has sacrificed the wishes and prosperity of eight millions of British subjects, to no given reason of state policy, or major importance, has converted the great pacificator of Europe, into the Great Agitator of Ireland.

* All perwig and regimentals, as a General should be.—School for Scandal.

THE LOVER'S LEAP.

From the New Monthly Magazine for 1829.

In a part of France, not a hundred miles from the fine port of St. Malo, stands a town containing some eight thousand inhabitants. Anciently a fortified place of considerable strength, it is pitched on the pinnacle of a high hill, with its antique battlements, covered with time's livery, the green ivy and the yellow lichen, still frowning over the peaceful valleys around, and crowning the rocky ridge which confines the river Rance. That valley of the Rance is as lovely as any in Europe; now spreading out for miles, it offers a wide basin for the river, which, extending in proportion, looks like a broad lake; now contracting to a narrow gorge, it confines the stream between gigantic rocks, that rise abruptly from its edge, and sombre woods that dip their very branches in its waters. But it is where the town which I have just mentioned first bursts upon the sight, that the scenery is peculiarly picturesque. Winding through a deep defile of rocks which cut off the neighbouring view, and throw a dark shadow over the river, the stream suddenly turns a projecting point of its shores, and a landscape of unequalled beauty opens on the sight. Rich wooded valleys with soft green sloping sides, broken with crags, and diversified with hamlets, are seen diverging in every direction; with the Rance winding forward in the midst of them; while high in air, lording it over all around, rises the stately rock on which the town is placed, with wall, and battlement, and tower, hanging over its extreme verge.

In front, and apparently immediately under the town, though in reality at about two miles distance from it, lies a high craggy piece of ground, which the water would completely encircle were it not for a narrow sort of isthmus, which joins it to its parent chain of hills. This is called the *Courbure*, from the turn which the river makes round it: and I notice it more particularly from being the exact scene of my story's catastrophe.

In the town which I have above described, lived, some time ago, a very pretty girl whom we shall designate by the name of Laure. Her mother was well to do in the world—that is to say, as things go in Brittany, where people can live splendidly for nothing at all, and do very well for half as much.—However, *Madame* could always have her *pot au feu* and her *poulet a la broche*, kept two nice country lasses, one as cook and the other as *fille de chambre*, and had once a year the new fashions from Paris, to demonstrate her gentility. Laure's father, too, had left the young lady a little property of her own, amounting to about eighty pounds per annum; so that being both a fortune and a belle, all the youth of the place, according to the old Scotch song, were—

"Wooping at her,
P'ring at her,
Wanting her, but could nae get her"

However, there was something about Laure which some called pride and others coldness, but which, in truth, was nothing more nor less than shyness, that served for some time as a complete safeguard to her maiden heart. At length the angel who arranges all those sort of things, singled out a young man at Rennes called Charles —, and gave him a kick with his foot, which sent him all the way from Rennes to the town in which Laure abode. It is but 30 miles, and angels can kick much farther if we may believe the Normans—(I cannot stop for it now; but, my dear reader, put me in mind by and by to tell you that story of Saint Michael and the Devil, and you shall hear how the Saint kicked from hill to hill for 40 leagues or more.)

However, Charles's aunt lived not far from Laure's mother, and many a time had she vaunted the graces of her nephew's person. According to her account, he was as tall and as straight as a gas-lamp post, as rosy as a ribstone pippin, with eyes as brilliant as a red-hot poker, teeth as white as the inside of a teacup, and his hair curling like the leaves of a Savoy cabbage. In short, he was an Adonis, after her idea of the thing; and Laure, having heard all this, began to feel a sort of anxious palpitating sort of sensation, when his coming was talked of, together with sundry other symptoms of wishing very much to fall in love.

At length his arrival was announced, and Madame — and Mademoiselle Laure were invited to a *soiree* at the house of Charles's aunt. Laure got ready in a very great hurry, resolving, primo, to be frightened out of her wits at him; and secundo, not to speak a word to him. However, the time came, and when she got into the room she found Monsieur Charles quite as handsome as his aunt had represented; but, to her great surprise, she found him to be quite as timid as herself into the bargain. So Laure took courage upon the strength of his bashfulness, for though it might be very well for one, she saw plainly it would never do for two. The evening passed off gaily, and Laure, as she had determined from the first, went away over head and ears in love, and left the poor young man in quite as uncomfortable a condition.

I need not conduct the reader through all the turnings and windings of their passion. Suffice it to say, that both being very active, and loving each other very hard, they had got on so far in six weeks that their friends judged it would be necessary to marry them. Upon this, Laure's mother and Charles's aunt met in form to discuss preliminaries. They began a few compliments, went on to arrange the money matters, proceeded to differ upon some trivial points, grew a little warm upon the subject, turned up their noses at each other, quarrelled like Turks, and abused each other like pickpockets.—Charles's aunt called Laure's mother an old cat, or something equivalent; and Laure's mother vowed that Charles should never have her daughter, she'd be — Fie! what was I going to say!

That two young people were in despair. Laure received a maternal injunction never to speak to that vile young man again; together with a threat of being locked up if she was restive. However, the Sunday after Paques, Laure's mother was laid up with a bad cold; and from what cause does not appear, but Laure never felt so devout as on that particular day. She would not have stayed away from mass for all the world. So to church she went, when, to her surprise and astonishment, she beheld Charles standing in the little chapel of the left aisle. "Laure," said he, as soon as he saw her "*machere* Laure, let us go out of the town by the back street, and take a walk in the fields." Laure felt a good deal too much agitated to say her prayers properly, and looking about the church, she perceived that, as she had come half an hour before the time, there was nobody there; so slipping her arm through that of her lover, she tripped nimbly along with him down the back street, under the Gothic arch and high towers of the old town gate, and in five minutes was walking with him in the fields unobserved.

Now, what a long, sad, pastoral dialogue could I produce between Laure and Charles as they walked along; but I will spare my reader that at least.—The summary of the matter is, that they determined that they were very unhappy—the most miserable people in existence;—now that they were separated from each other, there was nothing left in life worth living for. So Laure began to cry, and Charles vowed he would drown himself. Laure thought it was a very good idea, and declared that she would drown herself too; for she had been reading all Saturday a German romance which taught such things; and she thought what a delightful tale it would make if she and Charles drowned themselves together, and how all the young ladies would cry when they read it, and what a pretty tomb they would have, with "*Ci gissent Charles et Laure, deux amans mal-heureux!*" written upon it in large black letters; and in short, she arranged it all so comfortably in her own mind that she resolved she would not wait a minute.

As the Devil would have it, they had just arrived at that rocky point which I have before described, called the *Courbure*, when Charles and Laure had worked each other up to the necessary pitch of excitement and despair. The water was before them, and the only question was who should jump in first; for the little landing-place from which they were to leap would hold but one at a time. Charles declared that he would set the example—Laure vowed it should be no one but herself. Charles insisted, but Laure, being nearest the water, gained the contested point, and plunged over.

At that moment the thought of what he was going to do came over Charles's mind with a sad qualm of conscience, and he paused for an instant on the brink. But what could he do? He could not stand by and see the girl he loved drowned before his face, like an intruding rat or a supernumerary kitten. Forbid it Heaven! forbid it Love! So in he went too—not at all with the intention of drowning himself, but with that of bringing Laure out; and being a tolerable swimmer, he got hold of her in a minute.

By this time Laure had discovered that drowning was both cold and wet, and by no means so agreeable as she had anticipated; so that when Charles approached, she caught so firm a hold of him as to deprive him of the power of saving her. It is probable that under these circumstances her very decided efforts to demonstrate her change of opinion, might have effected her original intention and drowned them both, had not a boat come round the *Courbure* at that very moment. The boatman soon extricated them from their danger, and carried them both home, exhausted and dripping, to the house of Laure's mother. At first the good lady was terrified out of her wits, and then furiously angry; but ended, however, by declaring that if ever they drowned themselves again, it should not be for love, and so she married them out of hand.

A very interesting scene occurred in the French Chamber of Deputies during the sitting of the 8th inst. In consequence of some remarks from one of the Deputies, General Lafayette rose, and addressed the Chamber at some length in defence of the opinions which he had expressed with respect to the interference of the Allies at the time of the overthrow of Napoleon, and alluding also in animated language to the conduct of the Spanish patriots. The fervour with which the General expressed himself seemed to communicate itself to the Chamber; and when he had concluded, such was the effect produced upon the auditory by the speech of this excellent man, that the bravos on the left side resounded for several minutes. A number of Deputies pressed round him to offer their felicitations, and "even the members of the right side (says the *Courier Francais*) seemed unable to repress a feeling of respect for him."

NEW TURKISH SYSTEM OF WARFARE.—Letters received from Holland bring a very curious account of the new and awful system of warfare which the Turks are going to adopt in the ensuing campaign. Orders have been given to the Turkish commanders that on the approach of the Russians to a town, they are to dig up the church-yards, and bring the dead bodies into the houses;—the inhabitants are instantly to leave the towns. Should the Russians take possession of these places, a pestilence will immediately assail them.

Printed and Published every THURSDAY, by the Proprietor, JOHN SHEA, at his Office opposite the CUSTOM-HOUSE, Water-Street, where Advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received and carefully attended to. Orders will also be transmitted by Mr. THOMAS FOLEY, Merchant, Harbour-Grace.—ONE GUINEA per annum.