



Newfoundland.

No. 104.

THURSDAY, July 16, 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 Carrick-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

JAMES BALL.

Carbonar, Newfoundland,
June 1st, 1829.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of EDWARD O'DONNELL, late of Isle Val-ten, 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,

THAT 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.

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.

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 Hogheads leaf Tobacco,
100 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
20 Ditto Cavendish ditto,
20 Boxes fresh Chocolate,
150 Qr.-phets 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; *Aeona* from Teignmouth; *Mayflower* from Waterford; and on hand of former importations.

AND
FOR SALE,

BY

Brown, Hogles & 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.

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.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

BRINE, MURCH & Co.

ALL of a very superior quality, in hogsheads
ALE, 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.

Just imported, per Brig *HERE*, 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.

Notices.

Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour-Grace.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet Boat *Express* will ply regularly from this date 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.

Cabin Passengers 10s.
Steerage ditto 5s.
Letters 6d.

Double ditto and parcels in proportion.
The Public are respectfully noticed that no accounts will be kept for passage or postages, neither will the proprietors be accountable for any specie or other monies which may be put on board.

Letters left at the offices of the Subscribers will be regularly forwarded.

J. CLIFT, Agent, St. John's,
T. RIDLEY, Agent, Harbour-Grace.

MATTHEW GUSWELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has just launched a safe and commodious PACKET BOAT, built expressly for the purpose of conveying Letters and Passengers to and from the following places in Conception Bay—Viz:—

To CARBONEAR on MONDAY, returning on TUESDAY;
To CUBITS on WEDNESDAY, returning on THURSDAY; and
To HARBOUR-GRACE on FRIDAY, returning on SATURDAY; wind and weather permitting.
The Packet Boat will leave the Cove on the respective mornings, precisely at 11 o'clock; and will start from the places above-mentioned, on her return, exactly at 9.

TERMS:—

Ladies and Gentlemen 10s. each,
For all others 5s. ditto,
Letters 6d. each,
And Parcels in proportion to the size.—Not accountable for the conveyance of money.

Letters and Parcels left at the Newfoundland Office, will be called for on the respective days,
June 18.

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

(From the Conception-Bay Mercury, July 10.)

On Thursday, the 21st of May, on the motion of the Solicitor-General, the order of the day was read for the renewal of the debate on the motion that a new writ be issued for the county of Clare. The Solicitor-General then said, that in consequence of what had transpired in the previous debate, as to the difficulty of carrying into execution a new writ at present under the new law, he had reconsidered his proposition, and was desirous of withdrawing it, for the purpose of substituting a motion calculated to obviate the difficulties pointed out. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman then withdrew his motion, and moved—

"That the Speaker do issue his warrant, to the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland, to issue a new writ, subject to the provisions of the recent statute, for the relief of the Roman Catholics, for the election of a member to serve in the present Parliament for the county of Clare."

The motion having been put,

Mr. Rice, Member for Limerick, opposed the motion in a speech of considerable warmth, on the ground that the measure might lead to the renewal of that agitation, which it had been the object of every good man to put down; and that it would have the effect of re-constructing those meetings, and reuniting those feelings, which had happily been dispersed. The Hon. Member asked the House if it was not an act directed immediately against Mr. O'Connell? To others it was a relief—to him it was penal—and concluded with moving "for leave to bring in a bill to amend the act passed this Session for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, so far as relates to the oath to be taken by Members of Parliament."—The motion was seconded by Lord Morpeth, and opposed by Mr. Huskisson, who thought that the mode proposed by the Solicitor-General was the only alternative left to them; and at the entreaty of Mr. W. Horton, Mr. Rice consented to withdraw his motion, and relieve the House from the difficulty of coming to a decision upon it. Mr. Peel felt much more satisfaction in the Hon. Member withdrawing his motion than having it negatived. The House had decided judicially, and by that decision the new writ must of necessity be issued—the slightest hardship or severity was not intended towards Mr. O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell should be considered as a mere individual Member of Parliament, and regardless of persons, this House he was sure would fearlessly discharge its duty.—Mr. Brougham said that if Mr. O'Connell had taken his seat before the issuing of the new writ, no penal clauses would have attached to him, and his refusal to take the oaths as now existing, did not justify the issue of a new writ. The precedent and the common law did not touch the case, although he admitted, that acting upon their privileges, the House could act as they had done. It was a matter of mere discretion for the issue of a new writ by the House, and if it were to be issued, the sooner the better, because he had no doubt it would restore Mr. O'Connell to his seat in this House. The motion was then agreed to, with a verbal addition upon the suggestion of Mr. Brougham.

O'CONNELL.

(From the Dublin Morning Register.)

The effort of Thursday night was as unavailing as we expected. We give the particulars, but they are now scarcely worth perusing. O'Connell is up again for Clare, and Clare is ready to avenge itself against the proscribers of its representative, and of that man who gave liberty to Ireland. We confidently and fearlessly assert, that the constituency of Clare are now as well able to elect the man of their choice as they were before the tyrannical act of disfranchisement. That they will do their duty—and a sacred and holy one it most certainly is on the occasion—every fact (and we have looked most sedulously for information) convinces us. We have, however, at present, only room for the following letter from the great liberator himself, with which the editor was favoured by the last mail:—

London, May 22, 1829.

Announce in the Morning Register of Monday, that the next post will take to the county of Clare my address to the electors, calling on them to remedy the injustice done to me, and to redress the insult offered to that county by my exclusion from my seat in Parliament—I deem it of national importance that the electors of Clare should prove to the Tory aristocracy

Crazy who support the ministry—to the James Daleys and Butler Clarkes of Parliament—that the public sentiment is not crushed in Ireland by the suppression of the forty-shilling freeholders, and that the new constituency are able and willing to avenge the old, and to contribute the restoration of popular rights. I am quite convinced that it is necessary for the good of Ireland, that I should not lose the representation of that county during the present Parliament. That is what I seek,—to have my former election ratified, and this vacancy filled by one whom the ministry have evacuated out of outlaw, only because he struggled successfully to compel them to emancipate the Catholics of Ireland from religious disabilities.—Believe me to be, in great haste, very sincerely yours,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

To M. Staunton, Esq.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MAY 18.

MR. O'CONNELL.

Mr. Brougham intimated (other business having been disposed of) that he thought the time was come when the Hon. Member who had moved the adjournment of the question as to Mr. O'Connell's admission, should continue the debate. After some observations from Mr. Hume and Mr. Sugden, the Speaker read the original question—"That Mr. O'Connell be heard at the table of the House, with respect to taking the oath prescribed. Mr. Peel then addressed the House, and, in conclusion, offered the following amendment to the motion:—"That the Member for Clare shall be heard at the bar of the House, with reference to his claim to sit and vote in Parliament without taking the Oath of Supremacy." Mr. C. Wynn and Mr. Brougham thought it of little consequence whether the Hon. Gentleman was heard at the table or the bar. The Speaker put the original motion, which was lost, and the amendment was then carried.

Mr. O'Connell was then called to the bar, and addressed by the Speaker as follows:—

"Mr. O'Connell, the House has resolved that you shall be heard at the bar, either by yourself, your Counsel, or Agent, in respect of your claim to sit and vote in Parliament without taking the Oath of Supremacy."

Mr. O'Connell then, at great length, stated the grounds upon which he claimed a right to sit and vote in the House of Commons—he was followed by

The Solicitor-General, who complimented the Hon. Gentleman most highly on the ability and temper which he had evinced in addressing the House. He, however, declared, "That Mr. O'Connell, the Member for Clare, was not entitled to sit and vote in the House without first taking the Oaths of Supremacy and Abjuration," which opinion he supported by many forcible observations, and concluded by offering the following motion:—"That Mr. O'Connell, having been returned a Member of this House before the passing of the Act for the Relief of the Roman Catholics, he is not entitled to sit or vote in the House, unless he first takes the Oath of Supremacy."

An interesting debate then ensued—Mr. Secretary Peel, Sir J. Scarlett, and Messrs. Lamb, Ferguson, M. Fitzgerald, Batley, Brougham, Sugden, Wynn, and Doherty, severally addressed the Chair—when the question was loudly called for, and the House divided—

For the motion 100
Against it 116

Majority for the Solicitor-Gen.'s motion 74

Mr. Peel afterwards moved, "That Mr. O'Connell be ordered to attend the House to-morrow, at three o'clock, and that the Speaker do communicate to him the resolutions of the House, and ask whether he still refused to take the Oath of Supremacy."—The question was put and carried.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

The order of the day for the attendance of Mr. O'Connell having been read, the Solicitor-General, in reply to a question from Mr. S. Rice, said, that in the event of Mr. O'Connell refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy, he should move that the Speaker be directed to issue his warrant for a new writ for the election of a Member for the county of Clare. Mr. Rice said in that case he should move, as an amendment, for leave to bring in a Bill to alter or dispense with the oath, so that Mr. O'Connell might take his seat without a new election. Mr. O'Connell was then called in; he advanced to the bar, and the Speaker addressed him in the following words:—"Mr. O'Connell, I am directed by the House to communicate to you two resolutions to which the House came in the debate of last night. The first is—"That it is the opinion of this House, that Mr. O'Connell having been returned a Member of this House before the commencement of the Act, passed in this Session of Parliament, for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, is not entitled to sit or vote in this House unless he first take the Oath of Supremacy." The next resolution I have to communicate to you is, "That Mr. O'Connell do attend the House this day, and that Mr. Speaker do then communicate to him the said resolution, and ask him whether he will take the Oath of Supremacy." In obedience to the last resolution, I ask you whether you will take the Oath of Supremacy?—Mr. O'Connell: "I wish to see that Oath." The Clerk handed the oath to Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. O'Connell (after a short pause) said—"I see in this oath one assertion, as to a matter of fact, which I know is not true, and see in it another assertion, as to matter of opinion, which I believe is

not true; I, therefore, refuse to take this oath."—The Speaker—"You may withdraw." Mr. O'Connell withdrew. The Solicitor-General then made the motion of which he had given notice, as above detailed—i. e., that a new writ be issued for Clare. Mr. C. W. Wynn said, that he thought the House could not conveniently adopt the course suggested by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman's motion. Before any election could take place, a notice to that effect must be inserted in the *Dublin Gazette*, and no writ could issue until forty days after the publication of each notice. Now, he contended, there was no notice at all, as forty days had not yet elapsed since the passing of the new Act. A long and uninteresting debate took place on this subject, during which Mr. Portman moved that the question should be postponed until the following Thursday. The motion was at length agreed to.

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

The Solicitor-General moved the resumption of the debate, that a new writ be issued for Clare. He wished to alter his motion, adding to it, that the issuing of the writ be subjected to the provisions of the recent Act, as to the time of issuing the same. Leave given to alter the motion accordingly. Mr. S. Rice addressed the House at great length on the hardship of Mr. O'Connell's case, and the haste shown in moving for the new writ for Clare. Mr. O'Connell represented the feelings and wishes of the whole Catholic people of Ireland, and a great discontent would arise, if the proposed course were adopted. The Hon. Member concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act passed this Session for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, so far as relate to the oath to be taken by Members of Parliament; which motion was, however, afterwards withdrawn; and the Solicitor-General's motion for the issuing of a new writ for Clare was then agreed to without a division.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

On the motion of Sir James Mackintosh, the passages relating to Portugal in his Majesty's speeches at the close of the last Session and at the opening of the present Session, were entered as read. The Hon. Member then entered into an exceedingly long declamatory speech, in which he censured Miguel, and animadverted upon his cruelties. He also made a pathetic appeal in favour of Donna Maria Gloria, the young Queen; and, after expatiating upon a number of other subjects, recommended that we should take compulsory measures, if expostulation and threatening were not found to be effectual. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with proposing, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying for the communication of such papers as may throw light upon the relations between Portugal and this country, from the year 1826 to the present time, provided that it can be done without danger to our foreign alliances." Mr. Peel followed the Right Hon. Gentleman through all his statements. He made no objection to the production of the papers, but contended that there was nothing in the usurpation of Don Miguel which makes his a special case, requiring England to depart from her general principles of not interfering in political disputes. Mr. Brougham, Mr. Huskisson, and Lord Palmerston each spoke at considerable length. The latter declared that this country had sunk in the estimation of the world, from a first to a second rate state. Sir James Mackintosh replied, and the motion was agreed to. The house adjourned at a quarter before four.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

The Marquis of Blandford brought forward his proposed resolution on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. The Noble Marquis said, that his wish was to witness the extinction of close and decayed boroughs, and to transfer their representations to other places. Mr. O'Neill seconded the motion.—Mr. Peel opposed the motion, principally because the Session was too far advanced towards its close to allow time for the consideration of so important a subject. Mr. Hobhouse supported the motion, and said, that he was glad to find that, in opposing the motion, the Right Hon. Secretary has not objected to the general principle of Parliamentary Reform. On a division, the motion was lost by 114 to 40.—Mr. Fane moved, that a new writ be issued for burgesses to serve in Parliament for the borough of East Retford. After some debate, the motion was negatived by 135 to 44.

From the Dublin Weekly Register, May 23.

The day at present fixed for the prorogation of Parliament is the 16th of June; but it may possibly be a few days later.

(From the Morning Register of Friday.)

No one expects any thing from the effort of Thursday night. Mr. O'Connell had made his arrangements to quit London, and his arrival in Dublin will, in all probability, take place early next week. We know not but we may have his address to the faithful men of Clare by the next post.

It cannot be the convenience of Mr. O'Connell—it cannot be the interest of the country—that the exercise of his senatorial rights should be postponed for a single day; but there are consolations attending the treatment he has received. It will bind him in still closer and more indissoluble ties to the country, and still further display the power of a heroic and virtuous people!

Every thing connected with the effort that has been already made is, as far as the fame of the man is concerned, truly, and without the least drawback or qualification, gratifying. He was placed in an entirely new sphere of action. He had to address

an auditory, before which learning, talent, and resolution have often broken down. He had to deal with a subject most inauspicious to the display of those powers that captivate a popular assembly.—He had, besides, to adapt himself to the temper and taste of very peculiar times. He has passed the ordeal, covering himself with additional laurels, and gathering new renown. Mr. Sugden, his opponent, has said that—

"For one, he should be very happy to see the hon. and learned gentleman in the house—convinced, as he was, from the temper and ability which he had that evening manifested, that he would be a very valuable acquisition. For his conduct, under the circumstances of the case, he (Mr. Sugden) must pay him the tribute of his admiration; and he was quite persuaded, from his observation of that conduct, that the hon. and learned gentleman would be found ready to pay implicit deference to the unbiased and impartial decision of the house upon his case."

Mr. Brougham said—

"They had all heard the able and manly, though modest and unobtrusive manner in which Mr. O'Connell had urged his claims at the bar. That argument, he (Mr. B.) contended had not been touched."

Sir James Scarlett (an opponent) said—

"He entirely concurred in the praises bestowed on the member for Clare, for the good temper and ingenuity with which he had stated his case. It certainly would be a subject of great regret to him if the house should feel obliged, in the discharge of their duty, to vote the exclusion of so able a man."

The Solicitor-General said—

"The hon. member for Clare having now withdrawn from the bar of the house, after stating his claim to the right of sitting and voting without taking the oaths of supremacy and abjuration, with that degree of ability which we expected from so distinguished a member of his profession, I trust the house will permit me to say that the temper which he has shown does him great credit as a man and a gentleman."

Mr. Ferguson said—

"He thought no case could be clearer than the one which had been made out against the right of Mr. O'Connell to take his seat, and therefore felt bound to vote against the proposition which had just been made. At the same time he declared that if he had considered it consistent with his duty, he should have given a contrary vote with the greatest pleasure, after what he had seen and heard of the member for Clare at the bar, who had shown that as he was deserving of being the representative of the people of Ireland, so he would be a most valuable member of that house."

This was the common language of the speakers for and against, and it manifestly expressed the universal feeling of the house, for every laudatory observation was loudly and repeatedly cheered. We do say, then, that if we had even a serious disappointment to deplore, we have our consolations. O'Connell has been long the object of the undivided love and homage of Ireland. Fortune has thrown him into circumstances the most trying and critical, and the Commons of England have proclaimed by their voice, that he has borne himself throughout every difficulty in a way to reflect new honour on the chosen of his country!

Mr. O'Connell was on Monday evening an hour on his legs. Of course the report in the London papers could only have contained half what he actually delivered.

From the Greenock Advertiser, June 5.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

All the latest accounts, both in the Paris and German papers from the East, speak of sanguinary actions between the Turks and Russians, in which the latter sustained considerable loss. They will be slow to confess them—and the Turks are not yet in the habit of publishing immediate accounts of their operations. They would do well to have persons at headquarters specially charged with this department. The substance of the accounts in the French and German papers, is that there have been severe actions near Choumla and Silistria, in which the Turkish Infantry manœuvred in a most masterly manner. In the action near Silistria the letters from Jassy of the 8th, state that the Russians lost several Generals and some thousands of men, besides their military chest and eighteen pieces of cannon. The loss on the part of the Turks was very great. There has been an affair in Little Wallachia, in which the Russians made some prisoners. The capture of the fortified position of Baldzik, between Varna and Kavarna, was mentioned in our last. It is a most important position, which the Russians had been employed for some time in fortifying.—Part of the Turkish fleet set sail for the Black Sea about the end of April.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Frontiers of Wallachia, May 8.

The opening of this year's campaign is indeed very unfavourable. The Russian army has to encounter difficulties which might weaken the greatest perseverance and the best spirit. Contagious diseases and the real Oriental plague gain every day more ground, and carry ravage amongst the soldiers and inhabitants. In the course of two days 165 individuals died at Fackschan; according to official reports, 300 families are under quarantine; and the soldiers and inhabitants endeavour to save themselves by flight. The number of patients in Little Wallachia has already reached 12,000. Every night secret funerals are taking place, and the strictest orders are given not to utter a single word respecting the plague. Three shocks of an earthquake were perceived on the 5th inst., at about 5 o'clock, at Bucharest—one of them, the strongest, lasted about a minute and a half; the waters of the Danube overflowed on both sides of the river, and friend and foe were menaced with equal destruction.

A corps, commanded by General Diebitch, passed the Danube on the 6th instant, near Hirsova, in order to move towards Silistria, but a Turkish corps obliged him to give up advancing. An engagement near Silistria, where the Turks have lost 800 men, is spoken of. Count Pahlen went in great haste on

the 5th inst. to the corps lying before this place. A traveller assures us that he had met above Hirsova 20 regiments, infantry and cavalry, marching towards the same place. The troops destined to the Danube have been marching several nights.

Military hospitals are established every day in greater number; the most miserable cottages are used for that purpose. The Field Marshal Count Sacken, and General Schencatow, are said to have died; One hundred Turks have passed the Danube, near Hirsova, but they were pressed so hard by the Pandours that they have been obliged to take refuge in a strong building. The Captain of the Pandours expected to force them to surrender by famine, but he was obliged to give it up, as another Turkish corps came to their succour; he even could not, with the assistance of several Russian Battalions, force them to repossess the Danube. General Kisselov is gone to Little Wallachia.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

A report has been very industriously circulated in the city, that immediately after the rising of Parliament the Duke of Wellington intends to proceed to Vienna, there to arrange in person the final settlement of the affairs of the East; but the improbability of such an event has prevented its obtaining even partial credit, and it has not been traced to any quarter calculated to impress the least value, or at all to overcome the doubts to which it is liable on the score of its improbability.

We are informed that the weavers of Spitalfields have at length expressed a willingness to return to their work at the prices offered by the manufacturers. Many of them took out work yesterday, and others are expected immediately to do so.

The Gazette de France on the authority of the Nuremburgh Courier of Peace and War, states, that letters have been received from Vienna with intelligence that, after a horrible carnage, Varna has been retaken by the Turks. The report is, as yet, but vague and doubtful.

The Great Seal is immediately to pass into new hands. Whether voluntarily or otherwise, Lord Lyndhurst must retire forthwith. Mr. Peel will retire also, but perhaps not so soon. Who is to succeed Lord Lyndhurst we are unable to say; Mr. Brougham, we suppose, in compliment to the King and the Tory party. Mr. Peel's removal will make room for some other Whig, Earl Grey perhaps, or perhaps some Major-General.—Standard.

Little belief attaches in the city to the accounts in the Prussian State Gazette of the success of the Russian army before Silistria, which are also at variance with information contained in letters of the 23d ult. received this morning from Silistria, these a different version is given of that engagement with the Turks which is described in the account first referred to as having taken place in the attempt to form the re-investment of Silistria. If the least dependance is to be placed on the Vienna letters, the advantage then gained has cost the Russian army extremely dear. They state, that the circumstances which brought on the action was the determination of the Turkish general to throw succours and provisions, if possible, into Silistria, previous to its investment by the Russians. For this purpose a suitable number of men, with 1,500 head of cattle, were collected, and they all succeeded in getting into Silistria during the action, which was most obstinately fought on the part of the Turks. The loss of the Russians was very severe, not less, according to the Vienna letters, than 3,000 in killed and wounded; and a great proportion of officers, it is further affirmed, fell in the action. To the Turks the event is considered as little less important than a victory, both on account of the diminution the Russian force has sustained, and its having enabled them to throw succours into Silistria, and thus to lengthen the probable period of the siege.—Times.

We have the satisfaction to state, that the latest accounts from Bengal announce that the Governor-General, who had been seriously ill of a jungle fever, was out of all danger.

We are sorry to announce the death of the Right Rev. Father in God the Bishop of Oxford, which took place on Saturday. Dr. Lloyd was successor to Bishop Legge.

Mr. Cavendish, grandson of Lord George Cavendish, has been put in nomination for Cambridge University, and Mr. Alderson has in consequence resigned.

The Earl of Rosslyn has been appointed to the office of Lord Privy Seal. Lord Edward Somerset succeeds Sir William Clinton as Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance. Colonel Trench succeeds Mr. Singleton as Storekeeper of the Ordnance.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence is still so much indisposed as to be unable to make his appearance in public. He is afflicted by a combination of disorders, which require rest, seclusion, and severe abstinence.—Morning Chronicle.

There was an aggregate meeting in Dublin, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of voting 5000*l.* to Mr. O'Connell, for his expenses at the approaching Clare Election. The money was voted with the utmost liberality.

CLARE ELECTION.—Mr. Secretary O'Gorman starts this day for Clare, to give his valuable assistance at the ensuing registry and election, and close his official career by co-operating in the imperative duty of placing Mr. O'Connell in Parliament. Mr. O'Connell, who has been unanimously elected a member of Brookes's Club, leaves London to-day. He remains at Ascot to-morrow, and will reach Dublin via Holyhead on Tuesday. He will, of

course, proceed to Clare without delay, where his personal effect must be powerful indeed. It was stated yesterday, by a gentleman who possesses the first information, that Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, Lord Edward O'Brien, and the Conyngham family had distinctly denied any intention of looking to the county. This, however, has not in the least caused any relaxation on the part of Mr. O'Connell's Committee. They will take care that any person who may run against him shall be beaten signally and exemplarily. The contest (if any) will be decided at the registration, and the undivided attention of Mr. O'Connell's friends is at this moment directed to that essential point. We have made arrangements to have the earliest and most authentic intelligence from the scene of action during the continuance of the registry and the subsequent election.—*Dublin Evening Post, May 30.*

THE REVENUE.—There is said to be a decrease in the revenue from the 5th of April to the 23d of May, comparatively with the same period last year, of 380,000*l.* In the Excise the decrease is 250,000*l.*; in the Stamps 16,000*l.*; in the Assessed Taxes 120,000*l.* In the Customs there is a comparative increase of 4000*l.*

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT CHELSEA.—One of the most extensive, as well as destructive, fires that has happened in or near the metropolis for some time past took place at Chelsea on Sunday, when the whole of that immense pile of building, Downing and Sons' floor-cloth manufactory, was destroyed; and we regret to state, that the circumstances attending this dreadful calamity leaves no doubt of its having been the work of some wicked incendiary.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) July 16, 1829.

The arrival of the brig *Eliza* on Tuesday last, in 33 days from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 8th June, has enabled us to present our readers with intelligence of a more various and interesting nature than we had it in our power to do for the last three or four weeks.

After a lengthened debate in the House of Commons, during which Mr. O'CONNELL was heard at the bar, when he made a most able statement in support of his claim, a division took place on the question whether the Hon. Gentleman should sit as member for Clare, without taking the oath of supremacy, which was negatived by a large majority.—Mr. O'CONNELL has returned to Ireland, where he was most enthusiastically received, and would immediately offer himself again for Clare.—There appears to be but little doubt of his re-election. The length of his speech in the House, and the debates connected with it, precluded the possibility of their appearing in our columns of this week; but our readers shall have them in the next number.

The news from the East is so vague and contradictory, that we scarcely know what quantum of belief to place in it—we shall therefore allow our readers to judge for themselves.

The following changes have taken place in the Law Offices:—Lord Chief Justice BEST created a Peer, and appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords; Sir NICHOLAS TINDAL, the late Solicitor-General, to be Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; Sir JAMES SCARLETT, Attorney-General; and Mr. SUGDEN, Solicitor-General.

The report of the death of Lord WM. BENTINCK, Governor-General of India, is contradicted.

The Annual Public Breakfast of the friends of the *St. John's Charity School*, took place on Tuesday last, in the School-room of the establishment. The entertainment was rendered peculiarly attractive by the attendance of several of the most distinguished Ladies of rank and fashion in the community, who have thereby set an example which, if followed up in future, is calculated to confer the most lasting benefits on this excellent institution.—The Hon. Chief Justice LOCKER presided with his wonted ability. The healthy and cleanly appearance of the children who were introduced into the School-room, and the creditable manner in which they underwent the examination in the several branches taught at the School, called forth the unanimous approbation of the Meeting. Upwards of 100*l.* was subscribed by the company in aid of the funds of the institution.—We refrain from entering more fully upon the proceedings of this interesting meeting, as, in all probability, the Report of the Committee, with the Resolutions passed on the occasion, will be published in detail.

ARRIVAL.—From Lisbon, via Harbour-Grace, Assistant Commissary-General LAIDLAY.

DEPARTURE.—In the *George Henry*, for Halifax, Mr. PRIMEROSE, Medical Staff.

VIRGIN ROCKS.—As we stated in our last, the measures which Commander BISHOP of H. M. B. *Manly*, and (as we now learn) Mr. ROSE, Master of H. M. S. *Tyne*, at present commanding the Cutter *Inspector*, have taken to ascertain the exact situation of these dangerous rocks, have been crowned with the utmost success; and we may justly congratulate these gentlemen, after the numerous unsuccessful attempts which have been made by others in His Majesty's Navy, upon the service which they will thus have rendered to vessels trading to this quarter of the globe.

The *Manly* and the *Inspector* returned yesterday morning from their second cruise in quest of these rocks, the former with the loss of one anchor, and the latter with that of two; and as we have had some conversation with both Commander B. and with Mr. ROSE, we are enabled to communicate to the reader a few interesting and useful particulars.

The bank in which the shoal is situated, extends E. by N. and W. by S. 4 1/2 miles; its broadest part is about 2 1/2 miles. The soundings are regular from 28 to 30 fathoms, until they deepen suddenly on the outer edge to 39 and 43.

The rocks themselves are in 46° 26' 33 N. Longitude 50° 56' 35 W. They extend in an irregular chain S. W. by W. and N. E. by E. 800 yards, varying from 200 to 300 yards in breadth. The least depth of water is on a white rock in 4 1/2 fathoms, with 5 to 6 1/2 fathoms all round it—the bottom distinctly visible. Towards the extremities of the shoal are several detached rocks of from 7 to 9 fathoms, with deep water between, and with a current setting over them W. S. W. one mile an hour, and with, also, a very confused heavy swell.

The vessels were anchored upon the rocks for the space of two days, during which the weather was extremely pleasant, and every way favourable for taking the most accurate observations.—*Ledger, July 10.*

The brig *Leander*, Capt. M' Ausland, arrived here from Lisbon on Friday last. On the 6th inst., in lat. 47. 54. long. 50. 17., spoke the schooner *Lady Ann* (of Musquito), from Copenhagen, bound to Carbonear, out 8 weeks, all well—desired to be reported.

The ship *Middlesex*, of and from London, bound to Quebec, in ballast, was stranded in Sacred Bay, Straits of Belleisle, on the 4th June last. Part of the crew had taken to the pinnace, with the intention of coming to St. John's, and the Captain, with the remainder, were constructing a boat from the materials of the wreck to proceed to Quebec.

The brig *Emily*, J. Churchward, master, in 35 days from Lisbon, passed this port yesterday, bound to Harbour-Grace.

The *Leah*, Cole, and *Maria*, Grandy, have arrived hence at Cork, in 14 days.

The *Funchal*, Picken, from Trinidad at Greenock. The *Lavinia*, Cowan, at Bahia from the Clyde.

The following vessels were spoken with by Capt. Drysdale of the *Oscar*, and desired to be reported.

In the *Tagus*, the *Apollo*, of Teignmouth, arrived from St. John's, Newfoundland, the 7th May.

At sea, on the 30th ult. lon. 40 w. the Brig *Nep tune*, of and for Poole, from St. Andrew's, N. B.

Married, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr. JOSEPH TOWAN, Watchmaker, to MARY, daughter of Mr. Richard Porchard.

On Sunday, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr. JOHN MEADUS, of Poole, Dorset, to MARY SUSAN ANN, third daughter of Mr. WM. PHIPARD.

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

ENTERED.
JULY 8.—Schooner *Lion*, Picard, Arichat; 28 oxen and cows. Schooner *Youngest*, Hurreau, Shediac; 35 M. staves, 50 spars. 9.—Schooner *Ariehat*, Bougrot, Bay Vert; 20 M. board, 20 M. staves, 66 M. shingles. 10.—Brig *Douglas Town*, Mitchell, Mimamichi; lumber. 11.—Schooner *Grasshopper*, Landris, Sydney; 50 chaldrons coal, 20 head cattle. Schooner *Tarsille*, Le Valois, Arichat; 30 head cattle. 13.—Schooner *Fame Packet*, Cameron, Halifax; 200 barrels pork, 20 bls. tar, 52 chests and 30 boxes tea, 116 chairs, 3 kegs tobacco, and sundry merchandise. Schooner *Lively*, Richards, Chimoque; 30 M. barrel staves, 4 M. board, 10 M. shingles. Schooner *Four Sons*, M'Leod, Sydney; 16 M. lumber, 4 M. wood hoops, 3 M. laths, 39 spars, 12 sheep, 23 M. shingles, 3 tubs butter. Schooner *Shelburne Packet*, Baker, Halifax; 105 bls. pork, 20 half-barrel flour, 50 chests and 22 boxes tea, 51 kegs butter, 20 M. shingles. Brig *Lord Stewart*, Hoddart, Hamburg; 1773 bags bread, 306 bls. flour, 20 bls. pork, 10 M. bricks. 14.—Schooner *Lively*, Cornwall, Sydney; 24 head cattle. 15.—Brig *Eliza*, Field, Liverpool; 10 tons coal, 10 cwt. oakum, 350 hds. salt, 300 boxes soap, 4 hds. geneva, 4 hds. brandy, 16 barrels wine, and sundry merchandise.

CLEARED.
JULY 9.—Schooner *Bilow*, Hotchings, Sydney; ballast. Schooner *George Henry*, Shehaut; Halifax; 6 hds. wine. Schooner *Star*, Babin, Bucktush; ballast. Brig *Arno*, Robinson, Waterford; 3560 qts. fish, 20 barrels herring and mackerel. Schooner *Augusta Ann*, Williams, Barbados; 1173 qts. fish. Schooner *Esperance*, Girroax, Arichat; 11 pun. molasses. 10.—Brig *Hebe*, Field, Liverpool. Schooner *Lion*, Picard, Arichat; ballast. Schooner *Actual*, M'Donald, P. E. Island; 2 hds. port wine, 50 hds. salt. 13.—Brig *Selina*, Oldrey, Sydney; ballast. 14.—Brig *Union*, Russel, Quebec; 1852 1/2 gallons cod and seal oil, 310 seal skins, 11 bls. wheat, 120 puncheons rum, 2 hds. sugar. Schooner *Youngest*, Hurreau, Sydney; ballast.

HARBOUR-GRACE.

ENTERED.
JULY 7.—Snow *Oscar* Drysdale, Lisbon; 180 tons salt, &c. JULY 7.—Schooner *Dolphin*, Pillar, Liverpool; 45 tons oil and blubber, 3765 seal skins.

For QUEBEC.

The fine, first-class
Brig Lady Frances,
R. BARRY, commander;
Burthen per Register 225 tons.
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to
July 16. ROBINSON & BROOKING.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,
At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF
Brine, Murch & Co.

The Cargo of the Schooner *Lively*, from Sydney,
CONSISTING OF

19 OXEN, 2 COWS,
And 1 Firkin BUTTER.
July 16.

THIS DAY,
At 12 o'clock,

By **JAMES CLIFT,**
(To Close Sales)

4 H HDS. fine Geneva,
1 Dozen Hats,
1 Dozen Shoes,
1 Dozen Boots,
8 M. Segars,
2 Cwt. cut Tobacco,
6 Coils Cordage,
10 Firkins Butter,
30 Kegs White Lead,
30 Bags assorted Nails,
10 Kegs Rosin,
30 Dozen Tumblers,
10 M. Hardwood Plank.
July 16.

THE PIANO-FORTE, BOOKS, and various Articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which, for want of time, were not Sold at the House of Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL yesterday,

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,
TO-MORROW,

At ELEVEN o'clock.

HENRY SHEA,
Auctioneer.

Attendance will be given this day, at 12 o'clock, for the delivery of the articles Sold yesterday, and to-morrow's sale will commence with the Books.
July 16.

On THURSDAY next,

The 23d instant,

At 12 o'clock,

At Mr. CLIFT'S Auction Mart,
(WATER-STREET)

THE Annual Rent, for a Perpetual Lease, of three Lots of Ground for Building on, situate on the North side of the road between the Town and St. John's Hospital.—Conditions will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

GEORGE HOLBROOK,
Surveyor-General.
Surveyor-General's Office,
15th July, 1829.

For Charter.

The fine, fast-sailing, copper fastened and coppered,

Brig ELIZA,

THOMAS FIELD, Master,

Burthen per Register 112 tons;

Will carry about 1900 quintals fish in bulk.

Apply to
RENDELL & MORTIMER.

Who have just received, by the said vessel, from Liverpool,

4 Hogsheads Pale Geneva,
4 Ditto Cognac Brandy,
60 Dozen Port Wine,
100 Boxes Soap,
20 Ditto mould Candles,
20 Kegs Gunpowder,
50 Firkins Butter,
30 Barrels Irish Pork;
Which they offer for Sale on reasonable terms.
July 16.

On Sale.

FRESH TEAS,

Just arrived from Halifax, per Schooner *SHELBURN PACKET.*

Bulley, Job & Cross

OFFER FOR SALE,

On very moderate terms,

33 Quarter-chests Bohea TEA,
18 Boxes ditto ditto,
17 Quarter-chests Congou ditto,
4 Boxes Twankey ditto.

Also,

460 Nova-Scotia DRUM SHOOKS.
July 16.

On Sale.

The fine, new
Schooner ALBION,

Burthen per Register 73 tons;

Is full timbered, and in every respect fitting for this trade.—For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN.

WHO OFFERS FOR SALE,
The Cargo of said Schooner,

CONSISTING OF

40 M. prime Pine BOARD & PLANK.
July 16.

Bills on Halifax,

FOR SALE, BY

July 16. WM. & HENRY THOMAS.

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.

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.

For Freight or Charter.

To any port in Spain, Portugal, or Nova-Scotia,

THE Brigantine SALLY,

Burthen 106 tons;

ROBERT COOPER, master.

Apply to
BAINE, 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.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the Schooner *Triton*, under my command.
July 16. THOMAS PYNE.



Poets' Corner.

ON LEAVING ITALY.

BY LORD MORPETH.

"My steps are turn'd to England—yet I sigh
To leave Ansonia's blue and balmy sky;
I fain would linger mid her hills and plains,
Their living beauties, or their bright remains;
Still tread each ruin's haunted round, and still
Explore the windings of each storied rill,
The cypress grove, the vineyard's trellis'd shade,
The olive thicket, and the poplar glade.

"My steps are turn'd to England—yet I grieve
That this should be my last Italian eve.
And ye eternal snows! whom now I hail
In twilight's rosy hues from Turin's vale,
Whom nature to the land a barrier gave,
Sublime to view, but impotent to save;
Thus the next sun shall o'er ye set, but I
Must gaze upon it in a colder sky.

"My steps are turn'd to England—and, oh shame
To son of her's who thrill not at that name!
Call'd by the inspiring sound, before my eyes,
My home's loved scenes, my country's glories rise;
The free and mighty land that gave me birth,
Her moral beauty, and her public worth;
All that make the patriot bosom swell—
Yet one more sigh—bright Italy, farewell!"

(From the New Monthly Magazine, for February, 1829.)

SAILORS AND SAINTS;
OR,
MATRIMONIAL MANŒUVRES.

(By the Author of "The Naval Sketch Book.")

The outline of the novel is very simple. A retired-Captain of the navy lives in a beautiful cottage, romantically situated at the mouth of the river Dart. His valet, butler, subaltern, humble friend and factotum, is a veteran sailor (Tom Tiller), his former cockswain. A flag-staff with a union Jack, two swivels peeping through embrasures, and all the habits of the captain's nautical life, distinguish this cottage from all others. This will remind the reader of Commodore Trunnion and his man Pipes. But the scenes are altogether different. Captain Crank and his man Tiller are what Trunnion and Pipes would have been, had they flourished fifty years later than their era. Brave, frank, kind, simple, yet shrewd, and marine or amphibious animals, but more refined, better informed, and more gentlemanly. The other inmates of the cottage are, Mrs. Crank, the Captain's sister-in-law, and her daughter Emily. Mrs. Crank is a tall, meagre, ascetic old lady, who annoys the Captain by her obtrusive devotion, and amuses the reader by the contrast of her ill-temper, low cunning, and unfeeling selfishness, with the Captain's bluff manners and good-hearted hilarity. A man-o-war brig puts into the bay, and a Lieutenant Burton is invited to the cottage. The author here exhibits his tact at drawing and sustaining characters, and in placing them admirably in contrast. Lieut. Burton is an intrepid, zealous young officer, a thorough seaman, but possessing the science, literature, and refinement of the new school;—he is to Crank what the latter would be to Commodore Trunnion. Burton, of course, falls in love with Emily, and is favoured by the young lady and the Captain, but is circumvented by the fraudulent and worldly mother. Burton joins his ship; and we have now an excellent description of a naval action and a fire at sea. These are beyond all praise. Returning with promotion and plenty of prize-money, he arrives at the moment when Mrs. Crank was to be married to a carpenter who had turned evangelical preacher, and Emily was to marry a rich debilitated Major from the East Indies, who turns out to be Burton's brother. Emily is resigned to her first lover, and the evangelical carpenter resigns Mrs. Crank to her morose widowhood, immediately he finds that the Captain had not left her his fortune. There is a humorous underplot, in which an apothecary intrigues for Mrs. Crank's hand. This outline is admirably filled up.—Of the domestic manners of this amphibious Captain Crank and his saturnine sister, the following is a specimen:—"See here, old girl, you might as well try to bring up the Royal Billy in the middle of the Atlantic, as to prevent a seafaring man indulging in an odd damme now and then—if it is only to give weight to his words. What the deuce would you do of a squally night, if you were to be squeamish about letting fly an oath at a fellow for keeping fast the tangle halliards, or delicate about damning the watch sky high, for not jumping up to the main clue-garnets? Why, d'ye know that a roaring thumper through a trumpet has often saved the ship from jeopardy."—At perhaps the expense of the swearer's soul, interrupted the sister.—"Now, stand fast there. The less you say on that subject the better; and if you wish to retain your rating on your brother's books, you'll clap a stopper on your petticoat preaching."—Tiller describing his master, says—"The gout, to be sure, sometimes takes him aback, and sets him snarling when it makes him lie by with his legs in limbo—and he is not overpleased when his sister-in-law, a sort

of she-clergyman, turns to a preaching, and tries to gammon the old man out of a new land, you know, for diverting the Jews, as she calls it; but the breeze once over, the sea soon goes down."—The scene of an officer's dressing in a burry on board the brig, for a shore dinner party, is well described.—"Please, Sir, all the blacking's out for this week past," interrupted Burton's domestic, drawing out his words monosyllabically. The marine, to whose fostering charge the Lieutenant's holiday inexpressibles had been consigned, appeared at the gun-room-door with a woful face, and prelude with a scratch of his head, reported,—the pantaloons, Sir, are rather out of condition. They must have been put by wet, and got mildewed. Besides, Sir, there's an ugly blotch of port wine in front. I've been trying to coax it out with a little hot pipe-clay, but I can't come it. I was thinking if it be so, Sir, as you must wear 'em, that you had better keep a small bit of pipe-clay in your pocket, and touch them now and again, as soon as they gets dry enough; but you'd better let them be till you gets in the wind."—The dinner scene is excellent. The two lovers talk of romances.—"Romances," cried Crank, "for heaven's sake don't talk of them. I hate them;" and then glancing at his sister, added,—they are worse than those tracts of yours. Their high-flying phrases turn your women's heads end for end. I can't abide your shining suns and shady bowers. D'ye think the reader cares a pin whether the sun rose in a blaze, or set in a bank? And after all their sickening stuff about darning beams and bursting billows, and such like shore-going trash, they invariably omit to mention the most material point of all.—"Pray, what may that be, uncle?" asked Emily with excited curiosity.—"What! why the wind, to be sure."—"Right, Sir, right," exclaimed Burton, ready to choke with laughter."—The Captain presently decries poetry.—"Well, but there's your great poet, Pope, who tells us, whatever is, is right. Now, was it right for poor Capt. Towlin's agent to break with two thousand pounds of his client's money in his pocket? Was that right? I think that's a poser for your poetry."—But the prejudices of men of the old school are laughably exposed. When the retired Crank is told by Burton of lieutenants wearing epaulets by the new regulations, he exclaims—"Ha, ha, ha! the service is going headlong to the devil!" When Burton tells him of the modern system of humanity towards the seamen, he exclaims—"See here, Sir, blow high, blow low, I'd always find something for seamen to do. D—n it, Sir, I'd make them polish a two-and-thirty pound shot, ay, and blacken it again, rather than let them be idling about decks. If you want to rule the seas, you must rule the sailor with a rod of iron. Work up Jack, as would old Junk, an' the devil's in it if you don't draw the rogue's yarn in the end."—This expose is continued with spirit and judgment. Crank visits the brig. Seeing the new sights on the guns, he exclaims against such gimcracks.—"Sights, indeed, I never saw such sights. Well, it may be an improvement, to be sure, fighting with long balls, with mounted telescopes. In my time, we were above such cold-blooded, cowardly butchery. No, no, Sir, damn all such stand-off work—come muzzle to muzzle, that's my maxim; follow up that sort of fun, and you'll soon riddle your opponent."—But what are you to do, asked the master, "if your opponent won't let you approach him. Suppose he sails better, and has got the weather-gage, and moreover, prefers long balls."—But there is no reasoning with prejudice, and Captain Crank prefers all the stupidity, filth, and vice of the service in his day, to the comfort and efficiency of the new school. All these scenes are food for reflection to every profession.—The scenes of a man overboard, the burning of the ship, and the desperate fight, are described with a fearful reality; but they are too long to admit of being extracted, and isolated passages would convey no idea of the merits of the whole scenes. The domestic jars are some of the best told tales in the novel. Mrs. Crank had intercepted Burton's letters to Emily. In an altercation, Captain Crank says—"Has not the young fellow been always honourable, and above board? That letter to the child, which you made such a fuss about, was natural enough, if you knew all I said to him."—"What letter, uncle?" exclaimed Emily—"on my honour, on my most sacred word, I never received a letter from him or any man breathing." Here the old man affectionately took her by the hand, saying, "Cheer up, love, cheer up, no one suspects you; your mother took care you should never—" "Are you raving, Sir?" said the matron, casting a prohibitory look at her brother, and now alarmed at the near prospect of being detected in her disingenuous conduct towards her daughter.—"Me raving!"—"Yes, one would think so indeed; but your conduct is all attributable to your want of knowledge of the world, and a deficiency of tact in matters of such delicacy."—"Why, as to the world," said Crank, "I have been round that twice; then, as to tacks or tacking, I'd stand where you couldn't wear; however, that's all algebra to you. But as to opening any sealed despatches but my own—hang such delicacy, say I!" The whole scene is in excellent keeping, and full of humour.—The Captain dictating his will to his one-eyed cockswain Tiller, is very well drawn.—"Now, Thomas, you must first write at the bottom, I hereby add this codicil."—"This what, Sir?"—"Co-di-cil," said Crank, syllabically.—"I axes your pardon, Sir, I doesn't think I can cum that ere; for you see it's impossible to spell properly when a body's a bad pen."—"Oh never mind, Thomas, it's no time to be nice now. Come as near the mark as you can." Consoled at this hint, the secretary took fresh courage, and proceeded to indite as the master thus slowly dictated.—"To Thomas Tiller, my old coxun and faithful servant, who lost an i—" "Must that be in, Sir?" asked Tiller. "Why yes, Thomas; I don't see we can well leave it out. It would spoil what I have in my head."

"Very well, Sir, as you please:—Lost an i in his majestees service, and a master in one of his most devout [devoted] officers."—"Why, Thomas, what! are you blubbering? We must all come to this."—"Natur's natur, Sir," said Thomas, wiping with the lapelle of his jacket his weather-beaten cheek.—"Let's see, what were the last words you got down?—devoted officers—I leave all my shirts—" "I'll not have any, Sir!" said Tiller, bursting out into an ebullition of affectionate feeling; I never could abide to look on 'em, much more to put them on my back."—"Go on," said Crank, authoritatively."—"In this strain does the scene proceed. We must omit the gayer and more fashionable scenes at Cheltenham; and the character of the apothecary Senna, and the courtship of Emily and Burton, having satisfied our readers with the style, character, and merits of the work.

LITERARY SKETCH.

RECOLLECTIONS IN QUARTERS.
CAPTAIN CRICHTON.*

Captain Montagu, a young staff officer, was seated in his apartment in Dublin Castle, when he heard a gentle tap at his door, and a low, pleasant voice requested admittance, if Captain Montagu were "at home." Permission to enter being granted, a stranger made his appearance, young, well-looking, elegantly formed, and apparently military. There is a free-masonry among military men which can dispense with churlish forms; and in its frank and friendly spirit, Capt. Montagu requested an explanation of this unexpected visit. The stranger apologised for the intrusion, mentioned what business had occasioned it; but as Capt. Montagu proved not to be the person to whom he should have applied, a conversation upon desultory topics ensued, in which the unknown proved himself the most elegant, well-principled, highly-informed, noble-spirited, and honourably-minded cavalier in existence. Montagu was fascinated; could not comprehend in what "dark unfathomed cave of ocean" this "gem of purest ray" had hitherto lain *perdu*, positively envied the felicity of those who had the honour to term him *friend*, being, as he said, a *stranger in Ireland*; therefore when he rose to depart, Montagu gave him an invitation to his apartments, requesting to know where he might have the pleasure of returning his call, the stranger presented his card, Capt. Crichton, Dragoon Guards, Bilton's Hotel, Sackville-street. Montagu consulted the Army List, and therein found his new friend as his card specified—a Captain of the Dragoon Guards. Of course he was now in Ireland, on leave of absence. Bilton's Hotel was extremely fashionable; and, in brief, Capt. Montagu was better satisfied with this day's achievement than if he had dined and danced all the preceding evening at Lord Combermere's or Lord Welleseley's. Capt. Crichton's call was quickly returned, and the young friends became inseparable. Montagu took the stranger with him every where, to the Mess, the Commander-in-Chief's, the Castle, the Park on a field day, Morrisson's, and the Rotunda on a ball night, and, in short, exhibited his *varia acies* on every occasion: now, every body knows, who knows any thing at all, that occasions for exhibiting one's self or others, are "plenty as blackberries," in merry Dublin. Crichton, on the other hand, was far from ungrateful; he returned his friend's kindness by the display of fascinating manners, powers, and accomplishments, till, in fact, David and Jonathan, with every other ancient worthy, Pylades and Orestes, Damon and Pythias included, were eclipsed on the rolls of amity by the cronynship of our heroes.

In process of time, *business* took Capt. Crichton across the seas into England, and into Derbyshire too, which, by the most fortunate chance in the world, happened to be the very county wherein resided Lord Penlyon, the uncle of Capt. Montagu; of course that estimable friend deemed it incumbent on him to furnish the paragon of allies with introductory letters to his near and dear relations; and the result was, that the most winning and superb of British officers accepted the splendid hospitalities of Trevallyan Castle. Capt. Crichton thought himself, as well he might, in tolerable quarters at Lord Penlyon's; there he was housed in a magnificent abode, feasted at an abundant and luxurious table, caressed by his noble host and hostess, and (shall we say?) courted by the elegant and lovely cousins of his friend. The Misses De Gray were perfectly fascinated, as of course most young ladies would have been, with an elegant youth, a Captain of Dragoons, and one who could fence, dance quadrilles, ride, and play at chess and billiards, draw, and sing, and "strike the light guitar," and speak French, Italian, and Spanish as well as his mother tongue, in which, by the bye, he was especially fluent; besides, he was well read in the modern British Poets; and Lord Penlyon's domestic chaplain averred that the talented guest of his patron spoke Latin and Greek like a Roman, and understood the works of Æschylus and Terence better than their authors! He talked also of the glory he had sought "at the cannon's mouth," of the perils to which he had been exposed "in the imminent deadly breach," and, by the lustre of his exploits, tarnished those of the Black Prince, Bayard, the Campeador, and the "Great Captain of the age" himself.

"And what think you of the Captain?" said Miss Emily De Gray to Miss Maria, as they were one afternoon making their toilet for dinner, at the same time dreading her sister's reply.—"I? why Emily what should I think, but that he is the *Admirable Crichton*!"—"Ah, Maria! I'm sorry to hear you say so."—"Why, Emily, why?"—"Because, on the whole, I fancy he pays me greater at-

ention."—"Nay, I don't see that at all; and, moreover, I don't believe that the Admirable Crichton is a *marrying man*."—"Why not?"—"Cannot you guess? There never is more than one Phoenix in the world at a time, and, therefore, you know it never meets with its mate!"

Miss Maria De Gray was perfectly correct in her surmise. Capt. Crichton was not a *marrying man*; he found, being quartered upon Lord Penlyon, an amazingly pleasant, convenient, and economical mode of living, Trevallyan Castle was *magnifique*. He envied his friend Montagu the occasional reversion of so agreeable an abode; it was Paradise to a barrack—Elysium to lodgings in any of the fashionable places of military resort. Its family and social circles were company far more angelic than dull coteries of his brother officers; but why, when the admirable Crichton could obtain all these advantages for *nothing* he was to burden himself and regiment with a *wife*, he really could not imagine. Behold, then, the admirable Crichton in the zenith of his glory, courting my Lord and Lady, flattering their daughters, corresponding with their nephew, perplexing the Chaplain; the aim of one sex the envy of the other; behold him jesting, laughing, singing, dancing, quoting, reciting, hunting, riding, reading, writing, eating, angling, walking, lionizing, chaperoning; and after the fatigues of the pleasurable day, chaperoned in turn to his princely dormitory by the Groom of the Chambers, bearing before him a couple of wax tapers, in richly chased candlesticks of massy silver.

In due time arrived the period, the fatal period, in which Capt. Crichton's business, as he averred, was arranged. What had been its nature; when, how, and by whom settled; and, indeed, whether such had ever existed remained a profound mystery to Lord and Lady Penlyon. Nevertheless, Crichton's affairs being, as he asserted, all arranged, depart he must, and to *Dublin* too! Lord Penlyon thought he had an astonishing long leave of absence; but was grateful for the affection evinced by the young dragoon towards his favourite nephew; and the hospitable Nobleman, as our hero mounted his horse for the melancholy purpose of quitting Castle Trevallyan, extended his hand, and grasping that of the Captain with a real English shake, exclaimed "My dear fellow, my dear Crichton, let us see you again as soon as possible!" The young gentleman promised to return as speedily as military duties would permit, at the same time throwing out mousafol hints respecting his expectations of being ordered off with the regiment upon foreign service; the, warmly expressing his gratitude to Lord and Lady Penlyon for the hospitality of which he had already partaken, he set spurs to his steed and rode off.

How many tears were shed for his departure by the Misses de Gray, how many proffered consolations were rejected; how many pet kittens and loves of lap dogs were voted "odious creatures," and how many gaities in the form of rural balls and fetes, were spurned, from mere vexation, by the two deserted belles, have not reached our ears. A mournful void was certainly felt in the social circle of Trevallyan Castle.

Two or three weeks after Crichton's arrival in Dublin he was, as usual, in the apartment of Capt. Montagu, and conversing with his friend, when Major Deunett was announced. This Gentleman belonged to a regiment lately quartered in Dublin. He was an old acquaintance of Montagu; had not seen him for some time; and now made his first visit to him immediately on his arrival.—Of course the gentlemen met as friends; but Captain Crichton appeared beyond measure perturbed and even *dis-mayed*. The Major glanced fiercely at him; Crichton's visage became red and deadly white by turns; he trembled, cast down his eyes, bit his lips, twirled his hat, muttered a word or two; hesitated—stopped—and, finally, catching up his cane, rushed from the room without saying so much as "Good morning" to his "best friend in the universe!" Montagu was petrified with astonishment. The thought struck him, that possibly a debt of honour not yet honourably cancelled, or a challenge refused, might cause the extraordinary conduct of his friend at the sight of Deunett; and he was about to inquire, when the Major spoke.

"Impudent scoundrel! he has just saved me the trouble of kicking him out of doors." Pray, Montagu, how came you and that fellow on such a familiar footing?"—"Fellow! That fellow, as you call him, has long been one of my most particular friends!"—"Has he?—Then, perhaps, you can tell me *who* and *what* he is?"—"Certainly; that fellow is Captain Crichton of the Dragoon guards."—"Ay, so I thought. Now I happen to know Crichton, and can tell you he is at this moment, with his regiment in England. Your particular friend is his VALET." M. L. B.

ON INTOLERANCE.—Charles V., who had so long distinguished himself as a persecutor of all who differed from the orthodox faith, appears in his retirement to have come to his senses on the subject of intolerance. He had thirty watches on his table, and observing that no two of them marked the same time, he exclaimed, "How could I imagine that in matters of religion I could make all men think alike!" A servant carelessly entering his cell, threw down all the watches. The Emperor laughed, and said, "You are more lucky than I, for you have found the way to make them all go together."

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* With the exception of the names of the parties, this story is founded on fact; and the incidents at the time caused much amusement to the staff of Dublin Castle.