



Newfoundland.

No. 106.

THURSDAY, July 30, 1829.

Sixpence.

Notices.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of EDWARD O'DONNELL, late of *Iste Valen, 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.

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.

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.*

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.**

On Sale.

Newman & Co.
 HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per Scallow, from Oporto,
 10 Pipes, 34 Qr.-casks, 13 Hogsheads
FORT WINE,
 And 600 Hogsheads
SALT,
 Which they offer on reasonable terms.
 July 9.

Lawrence O'Brien
 OFFERS FOR SALE,
 The Cargoes of the Schooners *Harriet, Mermaid,* and *Hunter* from New-Brunswick,
 Consisting of
 Board and Plank,
 120 M. 3, 2, and 1 1/2 inch Hardwood,
 20 M. Barrel Staves.
 July 2.

On Sale.

Bills on Halifax,
 FOR SALE, BY
 July 16. **WM. & HENRY THOMAS.**
JUST IMPORTED,
 AND
FOR SALE,
 BY
BRINE, MURCH & Co.
 ALL of a very superior quality, in hogsheads half-hogsheads, and bottles,
 Spirits Turpentine in jars.
Also,
 Spars of every size,
 Fishing and Deck Boats,
 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.

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.

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 Cork Southern Reporter, June 13.

CLARE ELECTION.
 On Tuesday, Mr. O'Connell left Ennis for Ennistymon. He was accompanied by Hewitt Bridgeman, Esq. and several other gentlemen. Numbers not inferior to those of the previous days, swelled the procession, through the country. On reaching Ennistymon, which he did at half-past seven in the evening, he addressed the people as follows:—
 "Oh! Sacred Heavens, what must have induced the English Ministry to calculate on a triumph over me, surrounded as I am by the hearts and feelings of the people. (*Loud cheers.*) Had I the wealth of the world to purchase its pleasures, I could procure nothing so truly gratifying, than to be sent back again to Clare. Oh! had they but seen what I have witnessed for the last few days along the road, and in the towns, they would regret the steps they had taken. Men, on whose countenance were imprinted the image of an uncreated God, thronged round me in thousands. How many lovely, honest and modest women have I also seen cheering me along. How very many manly, energetic and brave men have come to meet me. I understand the Brunswickers have been threatening us. If they turn out against me, I know what will be the consequence. I have seen a body of men this day that would drive every one of them into the ocean. (*Loud cheers.*) When I first canvassed the county of Clare, I told them what I should do if I were elected its representative. I told them I would procure emancipation for the Catholics, and I faithfully kept my word, without being allowed to go into parliament. Don't think that that is all I intend to do. I will do more. I am an expert calendar, and I know the extent of my intentions and undertakings. I have done a good deal for the last twenty-five years, and I trust in God I have twenty-five years more before me to labour for my fellow-countrymen. (*Cheers and laughter.*) We have obtained the object of our struggle. Let you all unite with me hand and heart, and the consummation of civil and religious liberty must be perfected. My friends—to you, people of Clare, I come to desire you to repair the gross injustice Wellington and Peel have done me. They have been unjust to me. Why so? because I compelled them to do justice to the Catholics of this country. I forced them to give you, my brave countrymen, emancipation, and that is the cause of their hostility. From the time I left Dublin, I have been accompanied by a population numerous and dense as you my countrymen who now surround me. The men and women were so crowded together that you might have walked upon their heads, and who would, if in their power, have enshrined me within their hearts. (*Loud cheers.*) Return me to parliament, and I shall redouble my exertions to serve and protect the people. If I cannot remedy, I shall expose abuses. The cruel, oppressive, and grinding taxes shall be the object of my attention. They must be abolished. If I were in parliament, do you think the six or seven individuals who occasionally visit that church would have power to assess you to any amount they please. You know all their Grand Jury affairs are nothing but jobs, and required to be looked after. At the trials in Ennis you would be certain of having justice done you. It is not such men as Mullowny, of Kiltannah, who would be your Sheriffs—no such thing. You would have such men as O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. O'Loughlin to select juries. I will go to parliament, let the Brunswickers do what they will. Who is the candidate who is to oppose me? The only man I have yet heard of is Toby Glascock. (*Laughter.*) I understand he was sent down by Corny Callaghan.— [*Some person in the crowd cried out, 'No, it's Corny O'Brien you mean.'*] No, I have not yet canvassed that gentleman, as I must remember that some of my blood flows in his veins. I want to know who is the candidate. (*Loud cheering.*) What 10l. freeholder will not be a traitor to his country, as especially to the 40s. freeholders if he vote for the Brunswickers. If a 10l. freeholder do so he will betray you. Let no man be seen speaking to him. Let no man molest or injure him. But I now give the women leave to spit in his face. If a married man, let his wife use her influence to prevent him from degrading her and making her family objects of popular indignation. If he be unmarried and vote for the Brunswickers, let no young woman marry him. (*Great laughter.*) I would excuse the Protestant Brunswicker, but from my heart I despise and execrate the Brunswicker who struts into the

chapel and mixes with you in worshipping that God, whose religion you wish to protect from insult and hypocrisy. For 300 years our secret altars were degraded by such degenerate miscreants. Can the Brunswickers pursue you at the sacrifice of the Mass and look to the altar of your God, and not tremble for their conduct. For 300 years the Brunswickers have stained and polluted your holy altars—wreaking their vengeance on the brave people who would lose their lives in their defence. May the great God bless them for doing so. They do not shine with gold and silver, nor are they decorated with exterior ornaments, but they are exalted in their primitive purity, and firm as their original strength, because they are settled on a rock that defies the ravages of time—the beating surges of bigotry and infidelity. [*The people, during this part of the speech, took off their hats, and then began to wave them in the air with enthusiastic exultation.*]

Mr. O'Connell was then carried to the hotel, where a large party of gentlemen met him at dinner. The town, which is situated in a most romantic and picturesque part of the country, was brilliantly and fancifully illuminated during the entire night.

A meeting was held on Monday at the Corn-Exchange, Dublin, for the purpose of making arrangements to secure the re-election of Mr. O'Connell for Clare.

Dominick Ronayne, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Sugrue was appointed secretary.

Mr. Finn moved "That a committee be forthwith formed, to make arrangements to insure the re-election of Daniel O'Connell for the county of Clare." The motion was seconded.

Mr. Sheil.—Let it not be said, that after leading us through the desert, and having ascended the mount from which he viewed the promised land, the great leader is alone doomed not to reach the long-sighted-for country.—We must make the effort, and if we succeeded before, what shall we not now accomplish? Not one shilling should emanate from the coffers of Mr. O'Connell towards defraying the expenses of a new election. It is the duty of his country to stand by him, and to send him back to that place whence he has been most harshly driven, and where he will complete his championship for Ireland. He has yet twenty years of health and intellectual vigour remaining, and in that time much good can be achieved. The Catholic Rent had been originally collected through the instrumentality of Mr. O'Connell, and for the purpose of securing the return to Parliament of able and honest representatives for Irish counties and cities. That fund, which has been called "sacred," not because it could not be touched, but because it was lawful to lay hands on it only for holy and honourable purposes, was collected for the purpose of liberating Ireland. That grand object being now attained, let it liberate the Liberator! To what other end can it be better applied? Let any man point out a more legitimate use to which it can be converted. I defy him; it is impossible. Perhaps after all there is no great reason to regret the exclusion of Mr. O'Connell out of St. Stephen's. At these doors he knocked with hands so puissant that no barrier can stand before him. Ere yet he crossed the threshold of the house, the obstacles to his taking his seat almost shrunk before him. He has already given the best proof of his great capacity to excel in Parliament, as he had before commanded by his genius within these walls. Thus we ought rather to congratulate ourselves, and Mr. O'Connell also, on his exclusion; and we should rejoice that although emancipation has quieted the surface of society in Ireland, and allayed the troubled waters, it has not paralyzed the energies of the country, or broke its spirit. Is the capacity of Ireland destroyed by the extension of her privileges? No. Forbid it justice—forbid it honour—forbid it the spirit of freedom—forbid it the glory of Ireland. Loffier points are now opened before us; and Daniel O'Connell will cut the road to the magnificent ascent.

Mr. N. P. O'Gorman moved that the Committee do sit from day to day, for the purpose of adopting the best means of securing the re-election of the man of the people.

The motion was seconded, put, and carried, and the meeting separated.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

Mr. Sheil has addressed the Electors of the county of Louth, offering himself to their notice upon the

next vacancy for that County. The following is a copy of the Learned Gentleman's Address:—

"At a meeting of the Louth Club, at which I had the honour to be President, I announced my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of the County, whenever an opportunity for doing so should arise. This intimation was received with no ordinary marks of favour. The members of the Club hailed this declaration with applause, which afforded evidence that the efforts I had made in the advancement of Catholic Emancipation were highly appreciated. I have recently understood that it is not improbable that a vacancy may take place by the promotion of Mr. J. L. Foster to a judicial remuneration for his Parliamentary labours. My intention to solicit the suffrages of the Freeholders of Louth remains unchanged; and I avail myself of the new and valuable medium of communication which is afforded by your Journal to state that my resolutions are unaltered. I have been informed that Sir Patrick Bellew [a Catholic] intends to canvass the County. Respectable as he unquestionably is, I conceive that my more extended claims to the support of Irishmen supersede his local qualifications. What has he done, and what is he capable of doing, for Ireland? What have I achieved, and what am I able to effect, for my country? Who has spoken with more fearlessness and with more energy than I have? Who in the cause of his country has stood more undaunted on the threshold of danger, and looked with less dismay on the terrors of incarceration? Who disclosed the evils of oppression with more force and truth, and applied stronger incentives to the mind of Ireland? Who devised the Census and Simultaneous Meetings; and above all, what man amongst us all placed in a more conspicuous light the dangers which impended over the empire? If it be said that I am not connected with Louth, I will answer that my title is larger than any which personal connection could bestow. I build my title upon my services to Ireland. But with Louth I am already linked. During the last election my exertions were not confined to professional detail; I gave proof to the people that I possess faculties which gave me a better aptitude to represent them than if I were the master of large possessions, from which local influence may be drawn, but upon which no claim to national consideration can be justly founded.

"I have written with brevity, but I shall resume the subject, and upon next Saturday shall advert to the singular project (for it is one) of dissolving the Louth Club.

"RICHARD SHEIL,"

9, Leinster street, Dublin, May 21.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

It is now confidently reported, that the young Queen of Portugal is to remain in this country, to take advantage of any favourable change in the affairs of Portugal. We understand that Conde Villa Flor, who embarked with several officers in an English ship for Terceira, soon after their sailing, went on board a French vessel, as Don Miguel received information of the vessel he was on board, and sent out cruisers to search for the ship. We have long been aware that Miguel has had his agents in this country, who disgrace the name of Englishmen, by communicating every information that can aid the cause of the usurper, and sacrifice the Constitutional party.—*British Traveller.*

Intelligence has been received that Don Miguel has yielded to the remonstrances made by the Earl of Aberdeen, through the Viscount d'Assica, and that Mr. Noble, jun., who was so cruelly treated, is to be allowed to return to Portugal whenever he pleases.

There is a complete struggle between the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke of Wellington, about the Bishopric of Oxford. The Duke of Cumberland insists upon Dr. Ireland having it without giving up the Deanery of Westminster—to this the Duke of Wellington decidedly objects.

The Lord Chancellor will assuredly go out (at least, so say Barristers of eminence) after the breaking up of the Courts, and they assign the reason—but I dare not repeat it.

JUNE 20.

There is no recent intelligence from the Banks of the Danube, and we shall not, therefore, attempt to amuse our readers with idle speculations. It seems certain, however, that the Russian blockade is confined for the present to the Dardanelles.

Mr. Cavendish has succeeded in his election for Cambridge. It is considered by some as a defeat of the Government—by others, as a triumph of the Whigs. Certainly, Administration does not appear very advantageously in the contest. When it is denied that they interfered, the conduct of Mr. Goulburn is quoted against the assertion, while, on the other, the Tories appear to have been divided—the Duke of Rutland giving his interest to the Whig Candidate, and a moiety of the Church sustaining the young Tory. The conduct of the latter is abused by all parties. He opposed concession and the Ministry, during the debates on the Relief Bill, resigned his place at the India Board, in the interim, and when the Bill passed accepted the office once more. This gentleman, therefore, is placed in the enviable condition of receiving sympathy from no party.—Rumours continue in circulation as to the retirement of the Lord Chancellor.

(From the Waterford Chronicle, June 16.)

It is with much pleasure we learn that Dr. Kinsella has been prevailed upon to accept the Bishopric of Ossory, to which he was appointed by the Pope. The piety, learning, and acquirements of Dr. Kinsella are such as to render him eminently calculated to fill the high and important station to which he has

been called, both with dignity to himself and with peculiar benefit to the diocese.

The Duke of Cambridge.—We stated some time ago, that his Majesty had intimated his royal pleasure, that the Duke of Cambridge should be made Commander-in-Chief of the Army. We believe his Majesty continues of the same opinion. It is certain that the Duke of Cambridge will soon be in England. A house is taken for him, and it is at this moment undergoing the necessary repairs to fit it for his reception. It is not likely, therefore, that any thing definite, relative to the office of Commander-in-Chief, will take place till after the arrival of his Royal Highness in London.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Death of Sir Humphry Davy.—This great man has at length paid the debt to nature. The account has reached us from a source which leaves no doubt as to its authenticity. It is contained in a letter from Geneva, from a distinguished friend of Sir Humphry:—

Extract of a letter from Geneva.—The scientific world has met with a great loss, in the death of the celebrated English chemist, Sir Humphry Davy.—He arrived here, from Italy, with Lady Davy, on the 28th of May, exceedingly ill, and suffering very much, and died on the following day at three o'clock in the morning, of an attack of apoplexy. This intelligent philosopher, who must be universally regretted, will be buried on Monday, the 1st of June. The Magistrates, the Academy, the Students, and all the public authorities, are summoned to assist at the funeral of the body, which will be conducted with great pomp to the grave, near the tomb of his ancient friend, Professor Pictet.

Edinburgh Review.—Mr. Jeffrey has resigned the editorship of this far-famed journal, and is to be succeeded by Professor Macvey Napier. As the copyright belongs to Longman and Co., and most of the contributors are Londoners, it was good policy to appoint a Scotsman to the editorial office, otherwise the "Edinburgh" must have merged entirely into an English review.—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

A soldier of the 98th Regiment, at Clare Castle, announced the discovery of that wonderful desideratum—"perpetual motion"—which has long disturbed the mind of visionaries.

Effectual Specific for the Gout.—A correspondent, who for years has suffered martyrdom under this fashionable but excruciating complaint, informs us that he has at length discovered an antidote, and begs us, in all benevolence, to send it forth to the world for the benefit of suffering humanity. To a wine glass of pure English gin, add three tea-spoons full of flour of sulphur. Let this be taken over night, and the pain will gradually cease till it is entirely removed.

MR. KEAN.—We are gratified to learn that the rumour of the decease of this gentleman, so generally prevalent on Sunday, is unfounded, as a letter was received in Dublin from Mr. Kean on Monday morning, which had been written on Saturday last.

JUNE 23.

In the debate on our foreign relations on last (Friday) night, in the House of Lords, the following declaration was made by the Earl of Aberdeen, which is, we think, the only one which has been made during the Session concerning the war in the East:—"It was impossible," he said, "to look at the situation of the Turkish empire without seeing that any great change in that situation might materially affect the balance of power throughout Europe." From such a declaration as this, however, there is not much to be learned, or even guessed. There seems to be a general consent in parliament that too little cannot be said on the relations of Russia and Turkey.

DREADFUL AFFRAY AT CARRICK-ON-SUIR.—A dreadful affray took place at Carrick-on-Suir, on the 8th instant, in the consequence of a dispute between detachments of the 65th and 76th regiments, about O'Connell and religion. The townspeople joined in the fray. The 76th, being worsted, fired, and killed two men and one woman. The Rev. Standish Grady, a magistrate, who was riding into the town full speed, to check the riot, on turning a street, came in contact with a mounted policeman. Both horses fell; Mr. Grady's back was broken, and he died shortly afterwards.

Extract from COLIN MACKENZIE'S Fourth Edition of Experiments in Chemistry, page 290.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

The following cases of spontaneous combustion, no doubt, depend much upon the agency of Carbonated Hydrogen Gas:—

"Many vegetable substances, highly dried and heaped together, will heat, scorch, and at last burst into a flame. Of these, the most remarkable is a mixture of the expressed oil of the farinaceous seeds, as rape or linseed oil, with almost any dry vegetable fibre, such as hemp, cotton, matting, &c., and still more so, if also united with lampblack, or any other carbonaceous substance. These mixtures, if kept for a time undisturbed, in close bundles, and in a warm temperature, even in small quantities, will often heat and burn with a smothered fire for some hours; and if air be admitted freely, will then burst into flame. To this, without doubt, may be attributed several accidental conflagrations, in storehouses and places where quantities of these substances are kept. Indeed this has been proved by many experiments. The most important of these were made by Mr. George, and a Committee of the Royal Academy at Petersburg, in the year 1781, in consequence of the destruction, by fire, of a frigate in the harbour of Cronstadt; the conflagration of a large hemp magazine in the same place in the same

year; and a slight fire on board another frigate, in the same port, in the following year.

These accidents led to a very strict examination of the subject, by the Russian government, when it came out that at the time of the second accident, several parcels of matting, tied with pack thread, in which the soot of burnt firwood had been mixed with oil, for painting the ship, had been lying some time on the floor of the cabin, whence the fire broke out. In consequence of this important discovery, forty pounds of firwood soot were well soaked in about thirty-five pounds of hemp-oil varnish, and the whole was wrapped up in a mat, and put in a close cabin. In about sixteen hours it was observed to give out a smoke, which rapidly increased; and when the door was opened, and the air freely admitted, the whole burst into a flame. Three pounds of fir-black were mixed with five pounds of hemp-oil varnish, and the whole bound up in linen, and shut up in a chest. In sixteen hours it emitted a very nauseous putrid smell and steam; and two hours afterwards it was actually on fire, and burnt to ashes.

In another experiment the same occurrences took place, but not till the end of forty-one hours after the mixture had been made; and in these, and many similar experiments, they all succeeded better, and kindled sooner, in dry than in rainy weather. Chimney soot used instead of lampblack did not answer, nor was any effect produced, when oil of turpentine was substituted for the hemp or rape oil. In general, it was found that the combination took place more readily with the coarser and more unctuous fir black than with the finer sorts; but the proportions of the black to the oil did not appear to be of any great moment.

Sometimes, in wet weather, these mixtures only became hot for some hours, and then cooled again, without actually taking fire. In all these cases, the soot or black was from wood, and not coal. The presence of lampblack, or any other dry carbonaceous matter, is not necessary however; for spontaneous inflammation will take place in hemp or cotton, simply soaked in any of these expressed oils, when in considerable quantity, or under circumstances favourable to this process; as in hot weather, or when closely shut up.

An accident of this sort happened at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, in July, 1794, with a bale of yarn of 120 lbs., accidentally soaked in rape oil; which, after remaining in a warehouse for several days, began to smoke, to emit a most nauseous smell, and finally to burst out into a most violent flame.—A similar accident, with a small quantity of the same materials, happened at Bombay. A bottle of linseed oil had been left standing on a chest; this had been thrown down by accident in the night, the oil ran into a chest which contained some coarse cotton cloth, and in the morning the cloth was found scorching hot, and reduced nearly to tinder—the wood of the chest also was charred on the inside. On a subsequent trial, a piece of the same cloth was soaked in oil, shut up in a box, and in no longer time than three hours it was found scorching hot, and on opening the cloth it burst into flame.

Similar to this is the spontaneous combustion of wool, or woollen yarn, which has occasionally happened when large quantities have been kept heaped up in rooms little aired, and in hot weather. The oil with which wool is dressed, which is generally rape oil, appears the chief agent in this combustion. Even high dried, oily, or farinaceous matter of any kind, will alone take fire, when placed in circumstances very favourable to this process. Rye flour roasted, till half parched, and of the colour of coffee, and wrapped up in a linen cloth, has been found to heat violently, and to destroy the cloth. Wheat flour, when heated in large quantities, and highly dried, has been known to take fire in hot weather, causing accidents in granaries and bakers' shops.—An accident of this kind is related by Count Morozzo, in the memoirs of the Turin Academy, to have happened at a flour-warehouse at Turin, containing about three hundred sacks of flour. It began by a violent explosion, on a lamp being brought into the warehouse, and the whole was soon after in flames. Charcoal alone also has been known to take fire in powder-mills, when quantities of it in powder have been kept for some time closely packed."

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) July 30, 1829.

Important and highly interesting occurrence.—It has already been pretty generally known, that on the night of the 16th instant, about 11 o'clock, Mr. T. HOLDSWORTH BROOKING, while writing in his office, was much annoyed by a nauseous smell, evidently occasioned by the burning of linseed oil;—this having increased; led to a strict and diligent search. In the course of forty minutes, smoke was observed issuing from the end of one of the storehouses of Messrs. ROBINSON & BROOKING, and before the door could be opened, combustion took place, and the flame had attained the height of upwards six feet, when the fire was immediately extinguished without occasioning any serious damage.

Upon inquiry, it appeared that the cooper, in drawing some boiled linseed oil from a cask, spilt about a quart of the oil upon the floor composed of plank—that he immediately wiped it up with about two or three pounds of black oakum, which he carelessly threw behind some casks of spirits (then on draft) against the end of the storehouse. This occurred about 7 o'clock. At half-past 8 the store was visited by the keeper, and locked up for the night, without any appearance of fire or unpleasant smell to excite his notice;—and all who had access to the store gave the most positive evidence that no lighted candle, cigar, pipe, or fire, in any shape, had been admitted in the store during the day. At the

time the fire happened, Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at about 76, but the temperature of the air in the store was no doubt higher while the sun shone upon it earlier in the day, and it is supposed the mercury might have been so high as 80 inside.

Doubts having arisen in the minds of numerous respectable persons as to the probability of spontaneous combustion from linseed oil and oakum, in so short a time, while others questioned altogether the possibility of combustion from those materials—research was made for information upon the subject, and it was only three days since that an account of some cases of spontaneous combustion (which we publish herewith), bearing strongly upon the circumstances of the fire above alluded to, was discovered by His Excellency the Governor, who condescendingly caused the work, from which we have made an extract, to be sent to Mr. T. H. BROOKING; when that gentleman immediately resolved to make an experimental trial, with similar substances, on the first day the temperature of the storehouse should be rather above summer heat.

Accordingly, on the 28th instant, the thermometer being from 78 to 80, at a quarter-past two o'clock, about a quart of boiled linseed oil was spilt on the floor of the storehouse before-mentioned, and immediately wiped up with about two pounds of black oakum, which was placed against the end of the store, where combustion had before taken place. In the course of an hour it began to give out an unpleasant smell—in two hours and forty-five minutes it emitted smoke, which increased rapidly, and the door of the storehouse being opened, in twenty-two minutes the whole burst into flame:—thus satisfying the parties more immediately interested—convincing the minds of those who were skeptical on the subject, and affording to the public a caution which cannot be too rigidly observed to prevent spontaneous combustion, especially in this town, chiefly built of wood, and where so much valuable property is deposited.—[Communicated.]

Our files of papers, by the *Maria* from Waterford, extend to the 25th ult.;—we have devoted as much of our limited space as possible to some of the most interesting extracts. The following paragraph is from the latest date:—

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

We understand that Parliament cannot be prorogued until Wednesday the 24th instant, as it will be necessary to rectify a mistake which has crept into a Bill sent up from the Commons. The Cabinet Ministers proceeded on Monday to Windsor, where a Council was to be held, at which the Bill was to be delivered from the Throne on the Prorogation of Parliament was to be submitted for his Majesty's approbation.—*Courier, June 22.*

In the House of Commons, June 12th, G. R. ROBINSON, Esq., submitted the following motions, which were agreed to, namely:—

For a return of the number and tonnage of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards, in the Island of Newfoundland, and at Labrador, with the number of their crews (exhibiting their repeated voyages), and the ports of entry and clearance, the places from which they arrived, and their destination; and distinguishing the number of vessels at each port, separately, during the last five years.

For a statement of the revenue, accruing from duties on imports, the rents of ships' rooms, licences, fines, and all other sources in the Island of Newfoundland, and at Labrador, with the appropriation thereof, during the last ten years, distinguishing each year separately."

ARRIVALS.—In the *Philly*, from Liverpool, Mr. S. Kough, jun.—In the *Billow*, from Sydney, Mrs. Haire and family.—In the *Maria*, from Waterford, Mr. Edward Moore.—In the *Diligent*, from Quebec, Mr. Joseph Leaycraft.—In the *Cumberland*, from Liverpool, Mr. James Douglas.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Cottager*, for London, Rev. Mr. Hyde and Lady, Miss Sarah and Master George Dunscomb, the Misses Newman, Mr. Marshall and Son, and Mr. John Winter, jun.

By a gentleman who crossed the Bay yesterday evening, we learn that an alarming fire broke out on Sunday last, about two miles and a half from Brigus. A stiff southerly breeze having sprung up, the devouring element made rapid progress towards that town, and about noon threatened to destroy every vestige of property within it. The houses and stores were accordingly cleared with as much celerity as it was possible to use, and one general confusion of bustle and apprehension for some hours prevailed. Boats and skiffs to the number of 16 or 18, were sent out from Port-de-Grave, Bay Roberts, &c., and were seen standing in to Brigus for the purpose of sending every possible assistance in checking the extensive ravages which were considered as inevitable;—when, towards the evening, the fire gradually diminished, and ultimately relieved the terror-struck inhabitants from the dreadful apprehensions which they had for some hours endured. It was evident throughout the whole of yesterday, from the sultry heat, and the appearance of the atmosphere, that a considerable fire had taken place in the direction which we have named; but although it is stated that only one or two tilts have been destroyed, we regret to add, that the produce of the farms, such as potatoes, oats, and hay, has suffered very seriously.—*Ledger.*

On the afternoon of Sunday last, a man of the name of ROBERT GRACE, was found drowned in that part of Brine's River commonly called the Soldier's Hole. The body was discovered by some boys who were bathing in the River, one of whom, seeing some extraordinary substance at the bottom, and supposing it to be a bundle of clothes, dived for it, when to his great terror, he caught hold of the leg of the unfortunate man. A bag, containing a heavy stone, was found to have been securely tied round the neck; and from this, as well as from other circumstances, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of—*suicide by drowning.*—*IBID.*

Married, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr. Samuel Wills Hutchings, Master of the Brigantine *Billow*, to Miss Clemeatia Ash, eldest daughter of Mr. William Ash.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.

JULY 24.—Brig Apollo, Wakeham, Lisbon; 750 hds. salt. Brig Hazard, Churchward, Figueira; 110 tons salt. Schooner Two Brothers, Boudrot, Arichat; 38 oxen & cows, 17 sheep.
25.—Schooner Active, Le Blanc, Arichat; 36 head oxen and cows, 4 calves.
Schooner Billow, Hutchings, Sydney; 72 chaldrons coal, 5 M. shingles, 3 sheep, 2 firkins butter.
Schooner True Friend, Anderson, Chimoque; 5 M. board, 53 M. shingles, 4000 billets.
Schooner Charlotte, Yorston, Halifax; 326 barrels flour, 20 boxes soap, 74 drum shooks.
Brig Phillis, Peurice, Liverpool; 12 tons coal, 20 boxes candles, 7260 bushels salt, 20 barrels pitch, 25 barrels tar, and sundry merchandise.
Brig George & Mary, Thomson, Hamburg; 1144 bags bread, 250 barrels pork, 279 firkins butter, 50 lbs. flour.
Schooner Commodore, Boud, Oporto; 300 hds. salt.
27.—Schooner St. Joseph, Chervil, Quebec; 163 barrels flour, 150 kegs butter, 120 barrels beef, 28 M. staves and heading.
Schooner Speculator, M'Donald, Port-Hood; 37 head oxen and cows, 15 sheep, 10 firkins butter.
Schooner Margaret, Davison, P. E. Island; 44 head oxen and cows, 40 sheep, 8 pigs, 200 bushels potatoes.
Schooner Only Son, Burke, P. E. Island; 30 oxen and cows, 30 sheep, 1 horse, 10 pigs, 11 tons hardwood, 100 bushels potatoes.
Schooner Lady, Le Blanc, Sydney; 34 oxen and cows, 40 sheep.
Brig Maria, Grandy, Waterford; 407 bags bread, 30 barrels pork, 50 firkins butter, 3 casks bacon, 12 M. brick.
Schooner John, M'Lean, Miramichi; 20 M. board and plank, 30 M. shingles, 4 puncheon shooks.
Schooner John & Maria, Flannigan, Arichat; 38 oxen and cows, 16 sheep, 300 bushels oats.
28.—Brig Junius, Coaker, Liverpool; 45 tons coal, 60 bls. flour, 307 barrels pork, 26 firkins butter, 32 cwt. iron, and sundry merchandise.
Schooner Speedwell, Richard, Quebec; 436 barrels flour, 99 barrels beef, 112 kegs butter, 12 barrels pork.
Schooner Diligent, Anderson, Quebec; 1154 barrels flour.
Schooner Hope, Spencer, Shemoque; 20 M. ash billets, 3227 feet board, 7 firkins butter.
Brig Jubilee, Walters, Trapani; 119 tons salt.
29.—Ship Cumberland, Gardiner, Liverpool; 50 tons coal, 14,000 bushels salt, 10 crates earthenware.
Brig Favourite, Warren, Oporto; 5 pipes, 18 hds. 38 qr.-casks, 57 almudes port wine.
Brig Thomas Hanford, Sawyer, Madeira; 5 pipes, 12 hds., 30 qr.-casks Madeira wine.

CLEARED.

JULY 25.—Schooner Luba, Frith, Barbados; 1227 1/2 quintals fish.
Schooner Ceres, Campbell, Grenada; 940 qts. fish.
Schooner Lord Nelson, Fougere, Sydney; ballast.
Brig Cottage, Cornish, Falmouth; 25,281 gallons seal oil, 30 cwt. junk, &c.
Schooner True Friend, M'Donald, P. E. Island; 7 hds. coal, 2 hds. salt, 1 barrel sugar.
Schooner Margaret, M'Innis, P. E. Island; 1 pun. molasses, 1 crate warr, 2 chests and 1 box wearing apparel.
29.—Schooner Assistance, Chisson, Margaree; 2 puns. rum.
Schooner Two Brothers, Boudrot, Arichat; ballast.

HARBOUR-GRACE.

ENTERED.

JULY 18.—Brig Emily, Churchward, Lisbon; 110 tons salt, and 2 qr.-casks wine.

CARBONEAR.

CLEARED.

JULY 21.—Brig Lady Frances, Barry, Quebec; ballast.

BIRGUS.

CLEARED.

JULY 15.—Brig Marshall, White, Poole; 17,920 galls. seal oil, 4350 seal skins, &c.

The *Invulnerable*, *Pbelan*, and *Britannia*, Shedden, from this port, have arrived at Waterford.

The brig *Ann*, of Sunderland, out 52 days from Topsham, bound to Quebec, put into this port, yesterday evening, in want of provisions and water.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

PATRICK MORRIS,

60 Tierces Waterford Porter,
400 Bags good common Bread,
20 Firkins Butter.

The above being to Close Sales, will be Sold without reserve.

July 30.

On SATURDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Brine, Murch & Co.

15 CHESTS bohea TEA (about 83 lbs. each),
10 Boxes ditto (about 30 ditto ditto),
5 Hogsheads ALE,
5 Ditto PORTER,
20 Boxes English SOAP.

Also,

The fine fast-sailing

Schr. John & Maria,

70 tons Burthen; about 13 months old; remarkably well found in sails, rigging, &c.; and is a very desirable vessel for the general trade of this Island.

An inventory of her materials can be seen at any time previous to the Sale, by applying either at the office of Brine, Murch & Co., or to the Master on board.

July 30.

Notices.

THE Annual Meeting of the Commercial Society will be held at the Commercial Room on WEDNESDAY next, the 5th of August, at 12 o'clock, when a full attendance of Members is particularly requested.—By order,

HENRY HAWSON,

Secretary.

July 30.

A CARD.

THE Public are hereby most respectfully informed, that the contract which regarded the conducting of Mr. MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, during his absence, by Mr. CAMPBELL, is totally annulled. As Mr. MARSHALL, at his departure, left it optional to Mr. C. to continue the engagement or take the premises at a certain rent, and continue the establishment on his own account, Mr. C., encouraged by some friends, is inclined to act on the latter condition. Mr. CAMPBELL meditates no change from the terms of Mr. MARSHALL—viz. 5 guineas currency, per pupil, per annum, and 1 guinea extra for French. No fees of entrance required of those who have been at the School hitherto.

Well assured of the impossibility of affording to a large number the necessary instruction to expedite the education of young minds, Mr. CAMPBELL shall limit the number of his pupils to thirty, but if respectable applications shall exceed this number, and that none such shall be inconvenienced by it, Mr. C. shall keep an Assistant if applicants exceed thirty-five.

Mr. C. trusts to the good sense and honour of the citizens of St. John's, that the objection of his being a stranger to them shall not operate to his prejudice, when credentials, and local references too, (and those the most respectable) can be produced, sufficient to convince them that he is as qualified, perhaps, as his predecessor to give the satisfaction that parents may require.

July 30.

THE undersigned acknowledges to have received from the Rev. ALEXANDER T. FITZGERALD, the Sum of SIX POUNDS, as the property of NEWMAN & Co.

HENRY HAWSON,

Agent of NEWMAN & Co.

July 30.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the Schooner Diligent, under my command.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

July 30.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the Schooner Speedwell, under my command.

JOHN M. BICHARD.

July 30.

THE Co-Partnership hitherto subsisting in this Island between us the undersigned, JOHN RYAN and THOMAS MARA, under the firm of JOHN RYAN and Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d day of June last. All claims on the said firm will be settled by the said John Ryan, to whom all debts due to the Partnership are to be paid. (Signed) JOHN RYAN, THOMAS MARA.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
July 21, 1829.

LANDED.

From the Brig Sarah, from Bristol,

39 Firkins BUTTER,

With a "Diamond" mark;

For which the Consignee is requested to apply to

July 23.

JOHN RYAN.

For Freight or Charter.

To any port in Spain, Portugal, Italy, or the United Kingdom,

The fine, British-built

Brig MINERVA,

Burthen 184 tons.—Apply to

WISE, BAKER & HOWARD,

July 23.

South-side.

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.

For Oporto.

To sail about the 10th August,

THE FINE COPPERED-BOTTOM

Brig APOLLO,

Has room for 1000 Quintals Fish, on FREIGHT.

—Apply to

WM. OGDNER,

South Side;

WHO HAS FOR SALE, AFLOAT,

400 Hogsheads of Salt,

Imported per said Vessel, from Lisbon.

July 30.

On Sale.

FRESH STATES FLOUR, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE LANDING,

From the Schooners Diligent and Speedwell, from Quebec,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

At their usual reduced prices,

1000 BLS. best superfine FLOUR,
500 ditto ditto fine }
90 Barrels prime BEEF, and a few barrels PORK, to accommodate purchasers.

Fish and Oil will be taken in payment.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

FREIGHT wanted for QUEBEC, which will be taken low.

July 30.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig PHILLIS, from Liverpool,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

Henderson, Bland & Co.

SALT and Coals, afloat, Stockholm and Coal Tar, Pitch, Varnish, Linseed Oil, White and Black Paint, Mould and Dipped Candles, Bolt and bar Iron, Together with an assortment of Cotton and Woolen Goods, Hats, Hosiery, and Ironmongery.

Also, on Consignment,

6 Bags Cocoa, Cloths, Cassimeres, Duffels and Frieze, assorted and of various colours, Womens' and Girls' plaid and cloth Cloaks, Ribbon, Frills, Scarfs and Gloves,

Which will be Sold very low by wholesale.

July 30.

PATRICK MORRIS

OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Ship Cumberland, from Liverpool,

CONSISTING OF

350 Tons Salt,
50 Tons Coals, and
10 Crates assorted Earthenware.

July 30.

BY

Benjamin J. Williams,

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schooners St. Joseph and Speedwell from Quebec, and which to suit Purchasers, will be sold at reasonable rates, on a Credit for Cullage Fish.

89 Barrels prime Pork,
45 Barrels prime Mess and Cargo Beef,
50 Kegs good quality Butter,
100 Barrels superfine Flour,
100 Ditto fine Ditto.

July 30.

FRESH TEAS,

Just arrived from Halifax, per Schooner SHELBURN PACKET.

Bulley, Job & Cross

OFFER FOR SALE,

On very moderate terms,

53 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.

Valuable Mercantile AND Fishing Establishment.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

ALL those extensive, commodious, and excellent Premises, the property of CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER, Esq., situate at Burin, in Placentia Bay, CONSISTING OF

A DWELLING-HOUSE, 72 feet in length, 19 feet in breadth, and 26 feet in height—comprising 2 Parlours, Store-room, Dairy, Closets, and 8 Bed-rooms, besides a large Office, an excellent Kitchen, over which is a large Bed-room and Closets, and adjoining the same is a second Kitchen, Pump-house, and Coal-house.

In the rear of the Dwelling-house is a NEW BUILDING, 21 feet in length, 21 feet in breadth, and 24 feet in height.

COUNTING-HOUSE, 19 feet in length, 15 feet in breadth, and 18 feet in height.

CELLAR, 32 feet in length, 17 feet in breadth; Store-room over.

SMITH'S FORGE, 29 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 17 feet in height.

SALT STORE, 100 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 27 feet in height.

COOPER'S SHOP, 42 feet in length, 21 feet in breadth, and 24 feet in height; Loft over.

SCREW STORE, 70 feet in length, 22 feet in breadth, and 26 feet in height; Rigging Loft over.

Behind which is a LINHAY, 66 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 14 feet in height.

FISH STORE, 70 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 23 feet in height.

Large or Principal STORE, 120 feet in length, 25 feet in breadth, and 30 feet in height. Within this building are apartments for Fish, Provisions, a large Shop, &c.

PITCH HOUSE, 16 feet in length, 25 feet in breadth, and 10 feet in height.

FIRST STAGE, 124 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 21 feet in height; Sail Loft over.

SECOND STAGE, 124 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 28 feet in height; Net Loft and Work Shop over.

FISH STORE, adjoining Beach, 48 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 20 feet in height; principally used in curing fish.

CARPENTER'S WORK-HOUSE, 48 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth; and 19 feet in height; adjoining is a good DOCK, where many vessels have been built.

COOK ROOM, 71 feet in length, 19 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in height.

TAN HOUSE, 26 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 13 feet in height; in which is a large Copper Boiler.

COW HOUSE, 40 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in height.

Three small HOUSES in rear of the Premises occupied by some of the servants and their families.

2 FLAKES, which will spread about 600 qts. dry fish.

1 BEACH, ditto ditto 300 ditto.

1 Small GARDEN in front of Dwelling-house.

1 Ditto ditto in rear of ditto ditto.

FOWL HOUSE and YARD adjoining the same.

A MEADOW, 205 yards long, 112 yards wide; within which is a capital and highly cultivated Garden, 60 yards long, and 58 yards wide; and immediately adjoining the same is a large Pond.

There are three BATTERIES erected at the expense of the proprietor, during the last war—viz. Spurrer's Battery, mounting 4 guns; Joliff's Battery, 3 guns; and Harrison's Battery, with 2 guns.

An ENGINE HOUSE and POWDER MAGAZINE; also, 2 spacious WHARVES and a large range of Water-side, with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business—and altogether forming one of the most complete establishments for trade in the Island.

The harbour of Burin is advantageously situated near the entrance on the West side of Placentia Bay, in the midst of a populous district; being accessible at all seasons, it is rendered particularly eligible for all purposes of the Trade and Fisheries.

Further particulars may be known upon application to

ROBINSON & BROOKING,

St. John's, 23d July, 1829.

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,
50 Ditto Shingles,
20 Ditto Ash Staves,
50 Spruce Spars;
June 11.



Boots' Corner.

TO THE GEM—AT ENNIS.

Dear Ellen, I see by the papers The fray is already begun, And I'm quite eaten up with the vapours, To think I'm away from the fun.

Do they fight in such force as the last time? Are the bread and the beer running short? Faith you have abundance of pastime— TOBY GLASSCOCK showed excellent sport.

So DAX is already in Ennis— Lord JAMES will oppose him I hear, And there must be a contest—but when is His Lordship's address to appear? Some say we'll have no opposition, In that case, sweet, what shall I do? 'Twere 'too bad' to lose my commission, And the chance of again seeing you.

Is O'Gorman as charming as ever? Do the beauties peep out as he passes? I hope my sweet Ellen you never Indulge in the tricks of these lasses. It is not my dear that I'm jealous— But in it not in Revelation, And doth not experience too tell us, 'They perish who seek for temptation.'

And how are the GRUB-IRON beauties? Do they deal in the Malaprop still? Does their language unravel the new ties Their glances can weave with such skill? There's one had an eye of such splendour, Such visions of rapture it burst, I thought my fond heart to surrender, But she spoke—and the bubble was burst.

And yet 'twas an eye—I've seen many An eye for itself I could love, Could worship—but that more than any Seemed formed of the falcon and dove: Its glances were quite heterogeneous, A mixture of sables and of scars, At one time all softness, like Venus, Another all fierceness, like Mars.

They say that O'CONNELL can't lose the Election, oppose him who'er— Can you, my dear Gem, tell me whose the 'First man in the county' this year? My paper's just out, so adieu, love— But yet a few days, sweet, and then, Once more I'll see Ennis and you, love, And stroll by the Fergus again.

Cork, June 12. THE GENTLEMAN UP-STAIRS.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.—There is a complete stagnation of news, but there is, as a substitute, a great abundance of rumour, and all relating to the Ministry, which, according to statements current at the west end, and echoed at the east, with equal claims to veraciousness, is on the point of dissolution. These reports, I have good authority for stating, rest rather upon the hopes and wishes of those who originate them, and their confidence in those who they know are intriguing to undermine the Duke of Wellington, than in any occurrence which has taken place to justify a belief that the Administration is in the predicament described, or even threatened. The influence to which, in former letters, attention was pointed, is still actively exerted, and has produced momentary differences and difficulties; but it could effect nothing permanently mischievous—at least it did not, and it is hoped will not. In the City, to-day, the reports alluded to were very general, but they were found to be those which were afloat at the west end in the morning, for which no good authority could be given.—Parliament will re-assemble on Friday, when it will be more easy to ascertain facts, and I will collect them when I next write.

Mr. Lawless has been called upon by the Irish Attorney-General to appear in the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, on Monday next, to answer the charge of heading a large multitude of the population, in the county Monaghan, in the month of Sept. last.

THE WAR.—Some important communications were received in London from the Continent on Wednesday. One Correspondent in Wallachia, informs, that the attack upon the intrenchments before Silistria cost the Russians a great number of men. The Turks succeeded during the attack in sending ample supplies into the garrison. But an enemy more fierce and resistless than the Turks had made its appearance in the Principalities—we mean the plague, an enemy against whom man is as powerless and weak as an infant. At Bucharest it was so prevalent, that the inns and coffee-houses had been shut up, and all communications in the streets for three days interdicted. The usual mode of shutting up the houses and burning dung has been resorted to. As the summer advances its ravages were expected to become more fearful and extensive.

The important news by the German Papers is from Constantinople. The intelligence of the speedy arrival of the British and French negotiators has produced the greatest satisfaction. The Turks viewed it as an assurance of the friendly disposition of the two great European Powers. And the Reis Effendi is reported to have declared, with an openness not usual with him in his diplomatic communications, that "the Powers should see that they might confide in the Porte, and that every effort would be made to settle all differences." So secure did the Turkish Government feel, that its warlike preparations had become less vigorous and active.—The arrival of a Persian Ambassador is confirmed; and it was said, that after having concluded a Treaty of

Alliance with the Porte he would proceed to London.—On the 12th ult., the headquarters of the Sultan and the Standard of the Prophet were removed with great solemnity to Tarapia.

On Monday last, Mr. Henry Leeson, accompanied by his brother, Lord Miltown, Lord Sussex Lennox, and a few other gentlemen, arrived in Mullingar, for the purpose of fishing in the lakes of Donore, Loughow, and Belvidere. The entire of the past week was to have been passed on the lake Belvidere, and the present and succeeding week on the lakes before mentioned. On Friday a party was formed, and while Lord Miltown, Mr. Leeson, and Lord Sussex Lennox, were enjoying the amusement of fishing in lake Belvidere, some observation was made by Lord Miltown, to which Mr. Leeson turned round to reply, when the cot, or fishing boat in which he was, upset, and he and his two servants were plunged into the lake. The servants clung to the boat, and were thus saved, while the body of Mr. Leeson sunk instantly to the bottom. Every exertion was made by Lord Miltown's servant to recover the body, but it was not discovered until an hour afterwards, when it was found at some distance from where the accident had occurred. Every professional assistance was given, and every exertion made to restore animation, but in vain.—Dublin Evening Post, June 2.

His Majesty's schooner Pike, Lieut. J. G. Wigley, captured a large smuggler on the Irish coast, on the 15th ult., and carried her into Cork. She was commanded by a man named Patterson Gibson; had a cargo of 400 bales of tobacco, and a considerable quantity of spirits on board; and some bales of tobacco which had been previously landed were afterwards discovered in a cove outside Cork harbour. It is expected the fortunate officer will share 1200l. from his prize, which had once before been seized, condemned, and sold, when under the same person's command, as an illicit trader.—Dublin paper.

THE LATE SUICIDE AT MONTMORENCY.

(From the Greenock Advertiser, June 5.)

We noticed a few days since a shocking instance of murder, followed by suicide, which took place at Montmorency, near Paris. Le Voléur, of the 20th ultimo, contains a very extraordinary document connected with this case, in the shape of a communication from Stephane D., the suicide himself, dated on the morning of the catastrophe, and purporting to be an exact account of his thoughts and feelings during the last three days of his life. The length of the article precludes our giving entire this melancholy record of the effects of a morbid sensibility upon two young persons, who have fallen victims to a romantic temperament and over-heated imagination; but we extract the most remarkable passages. The letter, which was received by the editor about noon on the 29th of April, accompanied with a request for its immediate insertion, runs thus:—

"And I, too, am determined on writing a work, the title of which, at least, shall possess a claim to originality.—'The Three Last Days of a Suicide.' It needs no preface, and will be very brief, as I have actually no more than three days to write it in, part of which must be employed in those occupations which I shall have to engage in up to the last moment. Nor will it be devoid of interest, as I am myself at once its author and hero. Since yesterday, Thursday, the 23d of April, I have decided on dying, and Monday next, the 27th, is the day on which I have fixed for putting my design in execution. It is far from my wish to inflict on my readers the ennui which is the bane of my own existence. My heart has been incessantly the prey of this culture, which, inseparable from its victim, has accompanied me from the arms of one female to those of another. But let me not anticipate.—I married Mademoiselle P.—, after a courtship of eight months; she was well adapted to make me happy, had not the romance of my disposition rendered happiness of impossible attainment.

He then goes on to describe the commencement of his acquaintance with Laura, to whom he was introduced by his friend D'A***; the latter was attached to her, and requested him to keep an eye over the object of his affections during his absence. Then we have the old story of Werther over again; and even his account of his first interview with Laura, together with his description of her person, bear so strong a resemblance to those of Goethe, that it is impossible not to discover that he had begun to identify himself with that author's hero. He falls violently in love—a correspondence ensues, in the course of which he ascertains that his passion is returned: his friend discovers his perfidy—reproaches him with it, and represents to Laura, who has already yielded to his rival's desires, the confusion which their liaison will excite in an innocent family. The same reflection has by this time occurred to Stephane himself, and as he professes still to feel a great regard for his wife, he is shocked at the pain her knowledge of it will inflict upon her. Then it is that the idea of suicide appears first to have occurred to his mind, and he hints it to Laura in some verses; a conversation follows on the subject, in which the matter is at first treated lightly, when, on the 21st of April, he receives from her the following letter:—

"I look forward to the future with alarm: if you really love me, you will not hesitate; I hold life in detestation, and see in it nothing but a continuation of torment; to live without you is impossible, I should be for ever the prey of inquietude. Be it so, then, I must die; I feel a sweet pleasure in the thought. What have I to regret? My relations! They will prefer the intelligence of my death to that of my dishonour. If you have any thing to regret in the world remain in it. I shall complain no more; and I have courage sufficient to quit a life which is become insupportable. I have reflected long and deeply: I can have no enjoyment without you; every thing is opposed to my happiness, I wish to die. Reply to me on this subject.

His reply was a brief one— "You know my determination—it is to follow you in all things—it is unchangeable."

He then declares his intention of committing to writing an account of the remainder of his time on earth, and commences by a description of his own person, as contained in a passport granted him when at the age of twenty, about a year since; the portrait which he draws is, as in the case of his mistress, not without personal advantages, and he then goes on:—

Thursday, April 23.

"At six this morning I was in la rue d'Hanover, she did not keep me waiting. Her appearance was as if sleep had been a stranger to her; her air was nevertheless cheerful.— On her arrival I was carefully smoking a cigar, but removed it immediately—the smell of a pipe is unpleasant to a female. 'Have you any news for me?' 'Yes, I shall die on Monday.' 'And without me?' 'I shall not have that grief to suffer.' 'You will die happy?' 'Yes, on Monday.'— Every thing around me from that moment appeared idle in my sight, and I gazed with pity on the people whom I saw running about occupied with their various concerns."

The conversation continues.

"You quit life, then, again I asked, 'without regret?' 'Yes.' 'And without fear?' 'I do.' 'Of hell?' 'I believe not in it—after death the soul becomes resolved into nothing; what think you of a future state?' 'My friend, I hope to return upon earth.' 'I comprehend; you believe in the metempsychosis?' 'Not exactly so; the doctrine of metempsychosis supposes the soul of man to enter into the body of an inferior animal—my belief is, that it will animate another human frame. I consider this world as a theatre, in which the same performers are constantly re-appearing on the stage in various characters, having only changed their dresses behind the scenes."

"Let us change this subject; how shall we die?' 'I will shoot you first, then turn against myself the weapon that has destroyed you!' 'And if you should miss me?' 'Fear not that; my hand will be steady enough.' 'At least, do not point your pistol at my head—it would disgrace me.' 'Oh, coquette to the last! no, I will level it at your heart.'"

"A nursery-maid passed with an infant in her arms.— 'Ah!' cried Laura, with a deep sigh, 'what need of all this care!—when that infant is grown up, perhaps she will become a suicide like us! Unhappy parents, you know not what trouble you are heaping up for yourselves.' 'Farewell!— On Monday.' She disappeared, and I was in a desert."

"I applied to my task, and wrote for four hours; my wife entered. 'Pauline,' said I, 'I am going to take a journey on Monday.' 'How?' 'For one day only, and to a good purpose: I shall obtain a situation.' 'Of value?' 'Six thousand francs, at least.' 'Impossible! You would look more cheerful were it so.' 'It is true.' 'Oh, how happy it will make our relations; how happy it will make ourselves; ah! had our dear little Stephane lived! I felt as if she had plunged a dagger in my bosom.'"

"After dinner I fell asleep. 'You have awakened me from a singular dream,' said I to Pauline. 'I thought you were a widow, and about to be married again.' I wish to prepare her for the event."

He then goes to the theatre, and afterwards to a friend, whose assistance he requests in making his will, on the plea that he is about to be engaged in a duel—then recommences writing, and describes the sensations which he experienced at hearing his unconscious wife laugh heartily at the comedy which they had just left, and the humour of which had only served to confirm his own gloomy perceptions. He receives a second letter from Laura.

"Stephane—all is decided; I am more resolved than ever. I have entered upon a career too painful for me not to seek to quit. The more I consider, the more plainly I see this is the only way left to me; otherwise I must renounce you. You know this to be impossible: my determination then is immovable. I have but one regret; I wept yesterday much on thinking upon my father; but to-day I am firm and resigned. Adieu, my friend! At nine on Monday. Think of me.

"LAURA."

To this he replied—

"Laura, you wept! Have you not over-rated your courage? To-morrow you will see your father—distrust your own heart! My arrangements are made—my weapons prepared! I think that you have only to choose between dying by the hand of your lover or your assassin."

He then goes to purchase a pair of pistols, and the thoughts of his aunt and some other relations cross his mind, without, however, effecting any change in his purpose. They will prefer, he says, to hear of his death rather than of his disgrace. At six he again goes to the theatre, and describes himself as entering into the spirit of the scene, and conversing cheerfully with a friend on the subject of the piece after it is over. At six the following morning he rises, takes leave of his wife, and sets out on the pretended journey. His last letter is dated "Montmorency, April 29th," where he appears to have been staying two days with his mistress:—

"It is four o'clock; two weddings are being celebrated in the rooms immediately beneath that which we have not quitted since Monday evening. We hear the sounds of their music and of their mirth—sounds which will be so soon mingled with the report of the weapons of death. Come, M. C. quick, get ready an article which may exhibit to the world the confusion among the waiters and cooks of the White Horse Hotel, flying with precipitation from their stores, and cautiously creeping to the place whence these reports proceed. Depict the consternation of the young married couple, which will so soon give way to an air of satisfaction, inasmuch as this interruption to their ball will carry them the sooner to each other's arms. Be not amazed at the levity of my tone, I cannot help it; my hand and my glances rest with delight on the weapon which I am about to discharge into my own breast, after having pierced the heart of Laura, who is at this moment smiling on me. But then, my aunt Pauline! Paul—Paul—Pauline!—Adieu! adieu!"

Thus concludes this extraordinary epistle; the editor states that a courier was instantly dispatched to Montmorency, in the faint hope of preventing this double crime. On his arrival no noise had been heard in the chamber, nor was it known whether they were still in it, or whether they had walked out. On knocking, no answer was returned, and a difficulty was found in opening the door, from the circumstance of the bed having been drawn across it on the inside; but when an entrance was effected a dreadful scene presented itself. The two bodies lay stretched on the ground covered with blood; two chairs were near them, placed opposite each other; a handkerchief was tied over the eyes of Laura, whose heart had been penetrated by a bullet. The hand

of the wretched young man appears afterwards to have become unsteady; his wound was lowered down in the body, and he appeared to have died in great agony, from the contortions of his features.— The pistols were lying on the table unstained with blood; near them was a note addressed to the inn-keeper, apologising for making his house the scene of their destruction, and stating that they had got out with the view of accomplishing their purpose in the neighbouring wood, but that the cold was so severe Stephane had feared lest it should render Laura's hand unsteady; the note ended by bequeathing a shawl of Laura to one of the chamber-maids. The report of the pistols had been drowned in the noise of the music, nor had any one any notion of the precise moment when the catastrophe took place.

THE WANDERING SCOTCH MINSTREL.—

We have received the following particulars relative to the Scotch military gentleman who is at present travelling through the country in the disguise of a minstrel, or Scotch piper. He was in Wells on Thursday last, where he favoured our correspondent with a sight of his book of receipts and expenditure, together with other documents which the nature of his itinerant adventure permits him to disclose. There can be no doubt but considerable bets are depending on the issue of his extraordinary peregrination, or that his real station in society is such, that he has been accustomed to mix with its highest grades, since he professes himself heartily tired of his freak, and of moving through the country in a character he has no right to assume; that it shall be the last foolish task he will ever undertake. His language and general demeanour is at once courteous, easy, and gentlemanly. In passing from one town to another he travels respectably attired, but resumes his minstrel garb of hoddin gray, green spectacles, Scotch cap, and bagpipe, immediately on his arrival in each town. When playing through the streets, he endeavours to observe the strictest disguise, avoiding the least association with military characters. He denies being Captain Barclay who entertained Crib, but appeared by no means unwilling to be thought a brother of that gentleman, since he showed our correspondent a note of introduction from a gentleman in Limerick to another in Cork, which states him to be such. He has to make up 54 days after the 12th instant, for time lost on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday, which completes his twelve months' adventure; and during that time he has to pass from Wells, through the principal towns in Devon and Cornwall, returning up the north coast, through the several counties of Wales, and after taking London in his route, terminate his tour at Berwick-upon-Tweed, according to the Irish papers, which he favoured our correspondent with a sight of. He has already devoted some very considerable sums of money thus gained to some charitable purposes, and to such the remainder is to be devoted at the close of his adventure. His total receipt in Ireland amounted to 128l. 14s. 2d., on which sum he obtained 45l. 6s. 3d. in Dublin; 15l. 10s. in Cork; 10l. 17s. 3d. in Limerick; and his expenditure in Ireland amounted to only 11l. 3s. 8d. In Scotland he only obtained 78l. 11s., but on his arrival in Edinburgh, which terminated his Scotch tour, several Noblemen and gentlemen, jealous for the honour of Scotland, and anxious not to be undone by the Emerald Isle, agreed to make up the deficiency. A meeting of gentlemen at the Albion Club-room gave him 25l. 10s.; a Scotch Earl 2l. 2s.; a Scotch Nobleman 10l.; a Scotch Colonel 5l.; and a private party 10l. 10s.; total for Scotland 142l. 9s. His expenditure in Scotland was 6l. 15s. 7d., and up to his entrance into Wells his receipts in England has only been 314l. 9s. 6d., out of which his expenditure amounts to 20l. 5d., owing to the extortion of some of the English innkeepers. He says the public papers have stated an untruth of his having had sovereigns and half-sovereigns given him at Cheltenham—the whole he received there was only 1l. 17s. 6d. He obtained in Worcester (his best English town) 3l. 10s. 7d.; Kidderminster 2l. 7s. 6d.; Gloucester 1l. 17s. 6d.; and in Bath only 1l. 1s. 7d. Some of his letters and papers reach him, directed to "Captain Gordon;" and he also admits, that he has a person following to watch his movements, which rendered his stay in Wells longer than one day impossible. It seems that letters of recommendation, to promote the success of his enterprise, have in various instances preceded him from his own party, whilst from the adherents of those opposed to that success, he has had to encounter considerable difficulties. He appears to be very abstemious in drinking, otherwise he says people in the different towns through which he passes, "would make him as drunk as a piper." The bet is stated to be between him and a French Count, for 5000l., as to which realizes the most money, the latter being at present travelling through France in the disguise of a fiddler, subsisting on what he obtains from the public, in like manner as the Scotch minstrel.

Advantages of Education.—Sir Wm. B.— being at a parish meeting, made some proposals, which were objected to by a farmer. Highly enraged—"Sir," said he to the farmer, "do you know, Sir, that I have been at two Universities, and at two Colleges in each University?" "Well, Sir," said the farmer "what of that?" "I had a calf that sucked two cows, and the observation I made was, the more he sucked, the greater calf he grew."

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.