



Newfoundlander.

No. 108.

THURSDAY, August 13, 1829.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

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.

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.

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 SHOOLS.

July 16.

NOTICES.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of **EDWARD O'DONNELL**, late of *Ile Vul-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.

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.

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.

PATRICK MORRIS

OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig *Grecian*, consisting of 1500 Hogsheads of best Newcastle

COALS,

Which will be Sold low if taken from the vessel, August 6.

Lawrence O'Brien

OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Cargoes of the Schooners *Hartlet*, *Mermaid*, and *Hunter* from New-Brunswick,

Consisting of

- 120 M. Board and Plank,
- 80 M. Shingles,
- 10 M. S, 2, and 1 1/2 inch Hardwood,
- 20 M. Barrel Staves.

William & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

500 BARRELS fresh State 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 Duffells, 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 Exeter Gazette, July 4.)

Nothing is now talked of but the signal defeat of the Turks by the Russians, and there is reason to fear that the account is founded in truth, though we may be certain the victors have made the best of the story. We were assured in plain terms by the King's speech, that the advances of Russia were observed with concern by his Majesty's ministers, and if so there are grounds to apprehend that England may be called upon to take part in the war, which, notwithstanding the outcry that is made, she is perhaps better able to do than some suppose: we are, however, no advocates for bloodshed. There are individuals so inconsistent as to suppose that our affairs cannot be made worse, and they exclaim, "we want a bustle to set every thing alive again;" but these foolish people have to learn that nothing can be done well which is done in a bustle, and that the distresses of a country are much more likely to be alleviated when the cars of war in a foreign state do not intrude themselves upon the counsels of ministers, and the expenses attending it upon the country's finances. Still it would be a short-sighted and cowardly policy that made England a passive spectator of the probable ruin of her commerce in the East, particularly when her laurels could not be tarnished by her interference in behalf of an oppressed people. Some would have us believe that the fulfilment of prophecy is now taking place, and that Turkey must become a Christian country, which it can never be till its present possessors are exterminated from it; but we are not to be governed in our policy by the dim visions of the enthusiast, but by the evidence of our own reason. Human events are unquestionably directed by an all-wise and beneficent Being, who causes all things to work together for good, but it is nothing short of presumption to say this or that event must take place, because it has been foretold, when no man can be certain whether he interprets prophecy rightly or not, and for aught he knows, it may apply to circumstances which may not take place for a lapse of ages yet to come.—We have no right to take prophecy as our guide; for the will of an omnipotent Providence must be accomplished, and he has hidden his secret ways from the eyes of mortality, nor can any prophecy be profited by till its fulfilment.—The illiberal doctrine which would extend the principles of Christianity by the power of the sword, is worthy only of the dark ages, when the blood of the Mussulman was deemed an acceptable sacrifice in the eyes of an all-merciful Deity.—There is no fear of the extension of Mahomedanism—the Turks send abroad missionaries to inculcate their doctrines, and it is incompatible with every thing approaching to reason to suppose that the absurdities of their Faith can be received in countries blessed with the light of Christianity. The Christian may convince the Mussulman of his error, because he has the light of truth on his side; but till the latter can shew the former that darkness is light, there is no fear of his making a convert of the Christian. The sword, though a strong weapon, is a weak argument. Men's creeds rest between man and his Maker, and we have no right to persecute our fellow-creature on account of his belief, or to deny him any privileges, provided the concession of them is consistent with our own safety, and that of our religion. It is sufficient for us that Turkey has always acted towards us as a faithful ally, and there is much argument in this consideration, independently of a care for the protection of our commerce, to induce us to vindicate her rights against the inroads of the oppressor. Still pacific measures are always preferable, and it is evidently the intention of government to effect an adjustment of the differences between the contending powers if possible. It is not likely the policy of the Duke of Wellington,—of the man who earned the applause of all classes of his countrymen by his bravery and military knowledge,—will be a cowardly one. Some of our contemporaries, because his late measures have not met their approbation, will give the Premier credit for no good quality:—but such prejudice is as idle as it is despicable. A man may err in his judgment upon a particular point, but that is not to be immediately branded as infamous, and unworthy to be trusted. We have yet had no cause to complain of the Foreign policy of our Prime Minister, and we think the country is called upon in the present instance to give him their unlimited confidence. It will be time enough to censure his measures when we know what they are.

From the Liverpool Chronicle, July 4.

Mr. O'Connell.—Mr. Talbot alias Toby Glascock, the eccentric individual recently mentioned as the intended opponent of Mr. O'Connell at the ensuing election for the county of Clare,—a retired attorney with more money than brains—was last week taken into custody in Dublin, on a charge of threatening to shoot that gentleman. It appeared that he had been exhibiting, in the public streets, and in the Hall of the Town Courts, a detonating gun, fashioned like a walking-stick, and using the expression that "he would shoot him (Mr. O'C.) through his white liver, without touching his black heart." Mr. Glascock, who behaved at the examination with his accustomed eccentricity, was ordered by the Police Magistrates to provide himself with two sureties in 250l. each, and to enter into his own bond for 500l., to keep the peace towards Mr. O'Connell, and being unable to comply with these stipulations, was committed to Newgate. He has since been brought up before the Court of King's Bench, and ordered to give his own recognizance for 500l., and furnish two sureties in 100l. each.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Lennard, formerly Chief Justice of Bermuda, a gentleman far advanced in years, residing in Judd-street, New-road, shot himself in his bed-room. The moment the report was heard, Mr. Lennard's two daughters ran up stairs, and found the unfortunate gentleman lying on the floor. He appeared to have seated himself in a chair, placed the muzzle of a pistol to his mouth and drawn the trigger, when the weapon burst, and shattered his right arm dreadfully. The fragments of the barrel had broken almost every pane of glass in the windows. The jaw was dreadfully fractured, and it was evident that the ball had lodged in the head. It is stated that no cause can be assigned for the act, and that Mr. Lennard enjoyed a pension of 1000l. a year, besides private property.

EARL FITZWILLIAM.—The public sympathy has been strongly excited by a rumour, that since the return of this venerable peer to Wentworth-house his health had become so much impaired as to render his recovery doubtful, and to require the immediate summons of Lord Milton from London. These reports have not been wholly without foundation, though they have been exaggerated by public apprehension. A tumour formed on his lordship's shoulder, accompanied by general debility in the system last week, suggested the idea of danger, but we have the best authority for saying that those symptoms have subsided, and that his lordship is now so far recovered as to take his food with relish, and to walk about in his garden and grounds as usual.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THAMES TUNNEL.—There was a meeting of the proprietors and directors of the Thames Tunnel on Tuesday: the proposition of Mr. Vignoles, civil engineer, to complete the tunnel at a cost not exceeding 250l. per yard, was acceded to in consequence of the indisposition of Government to make any advance for the completion of this great national work. Mr. Vignoles engages to perform the remaining part of the excavation and brick-work, to the opening at the other side, at a cost not exceeding at most 250l. per yard, and give security for the performance of the contract, by an advance of 5000l. of work, and security by bonds for 10,000l., and a reserve of 10 per cent. from all payments for work done, till the whole be completed. Six hundred out of 1300 feet have already been completed, and Mr. Brunel's estimate of the sum required to complete the undertaking is 200,000l.

Presentation at Court.—The ceremony of a lady's presentation to his Majesty, to those of our readers who have not witnessed it, may be curious to know: the lady to be presented accompanies the lady by whom she is presented, and on their near approach to his Majesty, the Lord in Waiting announces both ladies' names from a card, the ladies curtsey at the time: his Majesty gives his hand, on which he wears a silk glove, to the lady presented, who has her right-hand glove off: she takes his Majesty's hand, and bends forward to kiss it, when his Majesty assists her to rise, and kisses her cheek on forehead. Both ladies again curtsey and retire, keeping their face towards his Majesty until they arrive at the door of egress from the presence. The young ladies must naturally feel considerable anxiety at their first appearance in the presence of royalty, and some have been known to be so overcome by their alarm, as actually to swoon as they approach the royal presence.

From the Morning Chronicle, July 9.

Neither Catholics nor Protestants in Ireland are yet what may be termed altogether at home in the new state of their relations to each other. No one who reflects at all can wonder at this; the wonder is not that the feelings and associations connected with the past law should in some cases still exist to a certain extent, but that they have in so many cases ceased to exist. The Catholics of Ireland are the people, and though the penal laws drew into one association Irishmen of all classes, yet the Democracy, as was natural, was most powerfully represented in the Association. Hence a very natural blending in the Association of the repeal of penal laws, and the protection of the lower orders from oppression. Now that Catholics and Protestants are placed on the same footing with regard to civil rights, a Catholic as such is no longer bound to oppose a Protestant. If, however, a Protestant belong to a party, of which the views are hostile to the interests of his country, a Catholic, if himself identified with the people, will feel himself bound to oppose him as an Irishman. At an adjourned meeting of the Finance Committee of the late Catholic Association, held on Saturday last, to consider the claims of Mr. Eneas Macdonnell, Mr. O'Connell observed, "that persecution had not yet ceased in Waterford, although Lord George Beresford was canvassing the liberal interest. He (Mr. O'Connell) had been offered a large retaining fee if he would give his professional services to Lord Geo. at the next election; but he had refused the offer because he despised it. (Hear, hear.)—If this offer were left unexplained, some handle might be made of it, to the prejudice of the independence of Waterford; but his letter would be published, and it would place the matter in its proper light." Mr. O'Connell here refuses the retaining fee of Lord George Beresford, not because he is a Catholic and Lord George is Protestant, but because the liberal politician triumphs over the lawyer. He considers Lord George an enemy to the interests of Ireland, and deems himself not warranted in giving his professional services for a fee to such an individual. Mr. Sheil, on the other hand, has it seems taken the retaining fee, either because he deems Lord George not an enemy to Ireland, or because he does not consider himself, as a professional man, justified on public grounds in refusing his services to any individual who can afford to requite them properly. It would appear, however, that fault had been found by some of his old associates with his determination. The way to ascertain the extent of Mr. Sheil's obligation, under such circumstances, is obvious enough. Is one man professing liberal principles bound to contribute not in the same proportion as others to the furtherance of the public good, but to make material sacrifices from which others are exempted? Mr. Sheil is a professional man, and 300l. must form a material item in the income of an Irish Barrister. Why should a Barrister be called on to make a sacrifice of such a sum any more than a merchant be called on to subscribe 300l. from his profits to aid in defeating the election of Lord George Beresford? Mr. Sheil may pocket his 300l. and give his best professional exertions to Lord George, and yet, with perfect consistency, subscribe 20l. or 30l. out of the wages of his labour to the fund for defeating the election. A Lawyer is venal, according to the understanding of modern times; it is an insult to the first applicant for his services, if, on the tender of the quid pro quo, he in any case whatever hang back; he is not entitled to have any conscience, any principles, but is bound to exert his abilities in the way most likely to promote the object of the party who hires him; and though, like the venal beauty, he may not be able altogether to suppress his feelings, he is not justified in being guided by them.—A Protestant Barrister would not be justified in refusing his professional services to Mr. O'Connell, at Clare; and Mr. Sheil would as little be justified in refusing his services to Lord George Beresford. Whoever enters the London Tavern is entitled to the services of the house, on behaving properly and paying for them. A lawyer is equally a hireling, though an exalted one, and equally at the command of all who are first in the field, and able to pay. So much for Mr. Sheil's retaining fee. In his speech on Saturday, he appears to have been under considerable excitement, and under the mask of defending Mr. O'Connell, to have been pleading his own cause. He seems to have felt the hardship of the condition imposed on public men, that one peccadillo obliterates with the public an age of services. The philosophy of this is not of difficult discovery; but when the present becomes past, a sounder decision is formed.

The dread of the Bow-string never yet deterred any man from accepting the office of Grand Visier, and examples of public ingratitude never yet frightened away aspirants for public favour.

From Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle, July 11.

The Standard says "We have accounts in town from Lisbon, which state that Mr. Peel's speech had been received there, and given no satisfaction to any party. Don Miguel, it is said, is as much displeas'd with it as the liberals, and has despatched couriers both to Madrid and Vienna, complaining of the worthy Secretary."

The Redpole Packet.—Accounts from Rio de Janeiro state that a man had given himself up to the British Admiral on the Brazilian station, who said that he was one of the crew of a piratical vessel which took, north of the Line, after a hard fought action, the British packet Redpole, and that all her crew had been put to death by pirates.

Aggression and Insult on the British Flag.—A British vessel, the ship Lonach, was on her homeward voyage from India, when, on the 13th inst., while running on her course through the channel, between St. George and Terceira, she was chased, and fired at with a "shotted" gun, by a large Portuguese frigate. The English merchantman then bore to; and was immediately boarded by a large cutter, manned and armed, from the frigate. On demanding what was meant by this act of hostility, the English Captain was told that he must be taken to Miguel's Commodore, cruising off the city of Angra, which port, it appears, was blockaded. An officer and 12 mariners were kept on board the British vessel. Our countryman, after repeated remonstrances, and entreaties to have permission to proceed on his voyage, required that the armed force of the usurper should either liberate the British merchantman or make prize of her. But the only answer he received was, that a Lieutenant, with 30 more men, came on board him, hauled down the British ensign, and compelled the Captain to follow the motions of the frigate. It was not until the evening of the 14th, after being under this detention, amounting to unlawful capture, for six or eight-and-twenty hours, that the British crew and ship were sent about their business.

Ireland.—On Saturday the discussion relative to the claims of Mr. Eneas Macdonnell was resumed at the Corn Exchange Rooms, Dublin. After an animated and rather noisy debate a division took place upon the claims, and they were rejected by a considerable majority. In the course of the proceedings Mr. O'Connell stated that Lord Rathdown had turned off upwards of 100 of his tenantry since the passing of the Emancipation Bill; and in the north Sir Robert Hudson was clearing his estates of Catholics. Great exertions have been making in Dublin to obtain a candidate to start against Mr. Callaghan at Cork. Sir Augustus Warren has allowed himself to be put in nomination for Cork, influenced by the resolutions of the citizens, declaratory of their determination to support him, and the representations of persons of influence in Dublin, who waited upon him to obtain his consent. Sir Augustus is of Protestant principles, but always declined joining the Brunswick clubs. The registry was finished at Team a few days ago, when the names of about 100 freeholders were on the books of the county.

Waterford Election.—Mr. Sheil has been retained as Counsel at the ensuing election by Lord George Beresford. The Learned Gentleman, we understand, has received a fee of 300 guineas.

Clare Election.—If the registries close on Thursday, the writ will appear in the Gazette on Saturday evening, will reach Clare on Tuesday, and the election will take place on the 28th inst.

Condensed Intelligence.—The health of the Duke of Clarence has improved considerably within the last few days.—The Marquis of Chandos has been voted to the office of Chairman of the West India Body.—Sir Francis Burdett is gone to the Continent.—Sir James Scarlett, the Attorney-General, was re-elected M. P. for the city of Peterborough, on Monday, without opposition.—The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Richard Bagot is to retain the Deanery of Canterbury with the See of Oxford; the former is worth 2000l. per annum.—The Rev. Robert Daly, Protestant Rector of Powers-court, county Wicklow, is appointed Dean of Cashel.—Wednesday the East India Company gave a splendid dinner, at the Albion Tavern, to his Majesty's Ministers.—General the Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B., has been sworn in as Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's Forces, and Second Member of Council in Bengal.—Lieutenant-General Sir T. S. Beckwith, K. C. B., is also sworn in as Commander of the Company's Forces and Second Member of Council at Bombay.—A Common Hall was held on Wednesday morning, at which W. Richardson and Thomas Ward, Esqrs., were elected Sheriffs for the ensuing year.—The exportation of silver, for the supply of the Russian army, is going on rapidly from this country.—The commercial accounts from Cork are of a gloomy description: several mercantile failures are announced; one firm of general merchants, and another in the wool trade.—An extensive failure, caused by speculations in indigo, took place on Saturday at Liverpool.—The silk-manufacturers of London are now getting their work done in Guernsey by Guernsey weavers.—The repairs of York Minster are proceeding rapidly. It is expected that the roof will be on, and covered in, by the end of September.—Mr. Terry, the comedian, who was recently attacked by paralysis, died Wednesday; he was 47.—The Brighton Gazette states that Miss Sontag and her sister Nina are to sing at Brighton, preparatory to their quitting England for ever. Mr. Charles Ingleton, the son of the celebrated

colist of that name, is, it is said, about to appear at the Haymarket Theatre, in the character of Macbeth. Signor Canzi, of Naples, has invented a musical instrument called the trumpet-flute, from its pleasing, yet powerful tone.—On Tuesday a meeting took place near Hampstead, between a Captain W. and a Lieut. M., in which, at the second fire, the latter received his adversary's ball in the knee, which it fractured, and lodged in the other thigh. The limb was subsequently amputated by Mr. Bransby Cooper, as we are informed.—Barry St. Ledger, Esq., a Barrister of the Temple, and a most accomplished gentleman, author of many works of fancy of a highly popular character, was suddenly seized on Monday with apoplexy, and remains in the utmost danger.—Robert Johnson, confined for debt in Whitecross-street prison, came by his death on Monday night, by throwing himself from a window of the fourth story.—On Thursday afternoon, a windmill in the neighbourhood of Ongar was struck by lightning, and the miller shockingly mutilated by fragments of the building being driven on and even into his body.—Sunday, three young men, ironmongers, of Southwark, were drowned in their attempt to pass through the old London bridge. Their names are John and James Carter (brothers), and Thomas Langstaff.—A poor weaver, of Carlisle, died a few days ago from the effects of over exertion, to maintain a wife and four children, by working 17 hours a day.—Nine convicts were executed at Sydney, New South Wales, 19th October, for crimes of great atrocity.—Trecman's Exeter Flying-Post, July 2.

(From the Liverpool Albion, July 13.)

The Sir Edward Bankes steam-boat has arrived from Hamburg, with papers of the 3d. This vessel has been detained in the Elbe by contrary winds until Thursday last. She brings intelligence that General Giesunar, after his success at Rachora, intended to proceed against the Pacha of Widin with 4000 men under his command.

Prosecution of the Morning Journal.—It appears, by a proceeding in the Court of King's Bench, that an information ex-officio has been filed by the Attorney-General against the Morning Journal, for the same libel on the Lord Chancellor which was the foundation of the rule already obtained from the Court of King's Bench for a criminal information, on an application in behalf of the Lord Chancellor as a private individual. On the latter information no proceeding is to be taken. The cause of this change is not mentioned.

Grand Amateur Rowing Match for 1000 Guineas.—The great amateur match which was made by Mr. Osbaldeston, the celebrated shot, on the part of the London amateurs belonging to the Arrow Club, and Colonel Standon, on that of the Guards' amateurs, for 500 sovereigns a side, to row with the tide from Vauxhall-bridge through the centre arch of Kew-bridge, took place on Saturday afternoon week. No sooner were the preliminaries settled between Mr. Osbaldeston and the Colonel, than both parties commenced active preparations for the contest. In about ten days a finely constructed wherry, 37 feet 11 inches, was built by Sullivan, of Millbank, for the Guards' gentlemen. The fast rowing boat, the Arrow, was put into trim for the London amateurs.—Four out of eight gentlemen were picked from the Guards' crew, and the boats were manned as follows:—Guards' amateurs—Captain Bentinck, Viscount Chetwynd, Lord Douglas, Colonel Huhhouse, Brunwell, steerer. The Arrow Club—Messrs. Slader, Bayford, Cannon, Osbaldeston, Mitchell, steerer. About a quarter past three the Arrow gentlemen, from Bishop's, Stangate, and the Guards, from Whitehall, pulled up to Vauxhall. Both of the wagers boats received every possible attention as to condition for the occasion; and a steel rudder, of very light construction, was made for the Arrow. The Guards having taken their station from a pier of the bridge on the Surrey side, and the London amateurs from one on the Middlesex side, at precisely a quarter to four they started. The Arrow took the lead, closely followed by their opponents; and the rain having ceased, the match created great interest, and was followed up the river by a vast number of four, six, eight, and ten oared boats. On arriving at the Red-house, the Arrow was leading the way in gallant style, and, on shooting Battersea-bridge, it was about four boats' length in advance. Up to Hammersmith the struggle was great and interesting, the Arrow gradually going a-head. The Arrow amateurs finally arrived at Kew 50 seconds before their opponents, accomplishing the distance, which is upwards of 10 miles, in one hour and three minutes.

The reports of a promotion in the Navy on the 19th instant (Coronation Day), seem to gain additional confidence, as also the report of a retirement and permission to Captains and Commanders to sell their commissions. It is also rumoured that a retirement will be arranged so that the list of the Navy will only exhibit to view the effective Naval servants of the country. We have also strong reason to believe that it is in agitation to do something for the clerks of the Navy who have served a certain period, or acted as Parsers.—Atlas, July 12.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) August 15, 1829.

We have been favoured, since our last, with London and Liverpool journals to the 17th July, and have selected a portion of what we consider their most interesting contents for the preceding columns;—they are, however, extremely barren, and exhibit an unusual dearth of intelligence.

The English June-mail arrived here on Sunday last, by the George Henry, from Halifax. By this conveyance His Excellency the Governor received a copy of the act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for the renewal, for a further period of three years, of the late Judicature and Fishery Acts.

His Excellency the Governor embarked yesterday at 10 o'clock, from the Government Wharf, where he was received by a guard of honour from the Royal Veteran Companies, under the command of Capt. M'KENZIE, and soon afterwards sailed for the Northward, in the yacht Forte, Capt. BONIFANT, R. N.—His Excellency, we understand, intends first to visit Trinity, to proceed thence to Bozavista Bay, Bay of Exploits, and touch at several of the harbours on the French Shore, and on the coast of Labrador.

The Hon. Judge PATERSON, with BRYAN ROBINSON, Esq., Sheriff of Labrador, and GEORGE SIMMS, Esq., Clerk of the Court, sailed for the Labrador Circuit, yesterday evening, in the brig Belinda, Capt. Pitts.

The Supreme Court of this Island will commence its sittings at St. John's, on Tuesday the 6th October next, and continue until Wednesday the 28th of the same month.

The Circuit Court for the Central District will be held at St. John's, from Wednesday the 11th Nov. next, to Saturday the 19th December following.

The Circuit Court for the Northern District will be held as follows:—

- "At Trinity, from Monday the 24th day of this instant, August, to Friday the 28th of the same month;
"At Bonavista, from Monday the 31st of August, to Friday the 4th day of September following;
"At Greenspond, from Tuesday the 8th of Sept., to Saturday the 12th September;
"At Figo, from Wednesday the 16th of Sept., to Saturday the 19th of the same month;
"At Twillingate, from Tuesday the 22d of September, to Friday the 25th of the same month;
"And at Harbour-Grace, from Wednesday the 4th day of November next, to Thursday the 26th of the same month."

We understand His Hon. Chief Justice TUCKER has chosen this Circuit, and will proceed thither in the brig Agues, Capt. Johnson.

The following is an extract of a letter addressed to ROBERT PACK, Esq., Carbonear, from Mr. ANA CELL, of Bilbao, whose former very interesting letter to the same gentleman, relative to the fish trade, which appeared in the Newfoundlander of the 21st May last, will doubtless be in the recollection of our readers:—

"Bilbao, June 18, 1829.

"Our fish-market continues very dull. Three cargoes of Norway fish have arrived here since I last addressed you, making the total quantity of this cure, imported here since July last, amount to 80,987 qds. The Norwegians will ultimately ruin the trade in this country, as well as others, unless some plan be devised to check them. The trade at large ought to petition Government on the subject. Any measure which might be taken in this country, to favour Newfoundland fish, would be popular, owing to the Norwegians taking nothing from it but cash; whereas, on the other hand, more than two-thirds of Spanish produce is exported to Great Britain. I hope you received my letter on the subject of the Newfoundland trade, and that you found it of interest."

Sailed yesterday, H. M. S. Tyne, Captain Sir RICHARD GRANT, for the Westward.

The brig Favourite, it is expected, will sail for Liverpool on Saturday next. Letter-bag at the office of Messrs. Bulley, Job and Cross.

ARRIVALS.—In the Guysborough, from Demerara, Mr. Finlay.—In the Funchal, from Greenock, Rev. J. Robertson, A. M., and Dr. Morison, R. N.—In the Mauney, from Liverpool, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Job and family, and Mr. M. Scanlan.—In the Worcester, from Oporto, Mr. Wm. J. Hervey.—Yesterday, in the Meridian, from Dartmouth, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyles.

Arrived on Thursday, the brig Grecian, Captain Huggup, 31 days from Newcastle. Spoke on the 18th July, in long 31, the brig Hebe, Capt. Field, from this port bound to Liverpool, out 8 days—all well. Wind at w.n.w.; fresh breeze.

Brigs Norval, Cornhill, Alexander, Sylph, Providence, and Schooner Mary Ann, hence at Liverpool.—John, Jennings, from Brigus, at Dartmouth, July 8.—Unity, hence at Bristol, July 9.—Helen, Gibbs, hence at Greenock.—Huskisson, Cosgrove, hence at Limerick, in 13 days.

Brig Carbonear, Andrews, from Leghorn, at Dublin, with considerable damage and loss of rudder, having struck several times on Wicklow Banks. Brig Terra Nova, Keiso, from Bahia, off Portland. Liverpool Mercury, July 37.

Married lately at Kenton, Devonshire, Mr. ISAAC PROWSE, of Torquay, to Miss MARY ANN JEFFERY, of West Teignmouth.

Died, on the 18th ult., on board the brig Swallow, on her voyage hence from Newfoundland, Captain WILLIAM ROUBEK, of this town.—Liverpool Chronicle, June 27.

For the Newfoundland.

[ORIGINAL.]

"WEEP YE NOT FOR THE DEAD."
Jeremiah, 22d chap., 10th ver.

Why, I would ask, as mournfully we bend
O'er the cold corse of some departed friend,
And view those features (which so lately seem'd
A mirror, where intelligence divinely beam'd)
Now pale and spiritless, devoid of bloom,
Or slightly tinged "in mockery of the tomb;"
Why, as with throbbing bosoms we behold
That marble forehead, and those lips quite cold;
Why, as with phrenzied and devoted grasp,
Those veiny hands within our own we clasp,
And find, alas! they cannot now return
The fervent pressure and the throbs that burn—
Why, as we sink upon the senseless breast,
And feel too truly all its thrills at rest:
Why do we weep? A voice from heav'n hath said;
Weep not ye mortals! "Weep not for the dead."
There is a thought, whose brightness can illumine
E'en the deep midnight of the silent tomb—
Each shadow from the grave can chase away,
And make e'en death look beautiful and gay!
Are the dead lost for ever? No—they rise
Beatified and pure, beyond the skies—
In other regions—on a happier shore—
Where we shall join them, to divide no more!
Thus, when his infant son lay cold and dead,
Not e'en a tear did Israel's monarch shed;
But going forth, in costly robes array'd,
He lifted up his eyes to heav'n, and pray'd!

St. John's, 12th August, 1829.

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

ENTERED.

August 6.—Brig *Guadalupe*, Hagguy, Newcastle; 274 chalds. coal.
Brig *Siren*, Clampt, Oporto; 25 pipes, 27 hogsheads, 47 qr. casks port wine, 300 lbs. salt.
Brig *Sedulous*, Goldsmith, Hamburg; 957 bags bread, 250 barrels pack, 100 barrels flour, 100 barrels oatmeal, 2 pipes Geneva, 12 M. brick, 12 sides bacon, 24 hams.
Schooner *Clarendon*, Fougere, Sydney; 27 head cattle, 20 bundles sugar, 20 tons plaster Paris.
Brig *Velocity*, Dorel, Cadix; 720 hds. salt, 100 jars olive oil.
7.—Brig *Angora*, Graham, Liverpool; 20 tons coal, 150 bis. flour, 5000 bushels salt.
Brig *Just*, Hutton, Kerr, Vienna; 100 tons salt.
8.—Brig *Selina*, Obley, Sydney; 120 chalds. coal, 20 tubs butter, 24 sheep, 2 cows, 9 M. shingles.
Brig *Mayflower*, Martley, Oporto; 60 tons salt.
Schooner *Canning*, Penfold, Lisbon; 80 tons salt.
Brig *Dolphin*, Wakeham, Figueira; 400 hds. salt.
Schooner *Ceres*, Tyues, Barbados; 100 puns. rum.
10.—Brig *Guysborough*, Myers, Demerara; 62 puncheons molasses.
Brig *Brothers*, Poland, Cadiz; 6400 bushels salt.
Brig *Fauchal*, Picken, Greenock; sundry merchandise.
Schooner *Severn*, Field, Cadix; 70 tons salt.
Schooner *Liberty*, Spear, Figueira; 400 hds. salt.
Schooner *Sarah & Sophia*, Bradley, Grenada; 60 puncheons molasses.
Schooner *George Henry*, Shelmut, Halifax; 222 bis. flour.
Brig *Manney*, Jones, Liverpool; 50 firkins butter, 1 M. brick, 50 boxes candles, 70 boxes soap, 3200 bushels salt, 40 bis. pork, 250 bis. flour, 342 bags bread, 14 hds. Malaga wine, and sundry merchandise.
11.—Schooner *Leon*, Picard, Arichat; 30 head oxen & cows.
Brig *Worcester*, Thornton, Oporto; 2900 bushels salt, 12 cwt. onions, 2 casks wine.
12.—Brig *Mary*, Laird, Oporto; 160 tons salt, 20 cwt. onions, 1 qr. cask wine.
Schooner *Eliza*, Boudrot, Sydney; 28 head oxen and cows, 2 horses.

CLEARED.

August 6.—Schooner *Dolphin*, Sully, Margaree; 4 puns. rum, and sundry merchandise.
7.—Brig *Charlotte*, Yorston, Halifax.
Schooner *Lottery*, Godet, Barbados; fish.
Brig *Apollo*, Wakeham, Oporto; 2800 qts. fish.
10.—Brig *John & Maria*, Starigan, Arichat; ballast.
Schooner *Clio*, Stowell, Barbados; 775 qts. fish.
Ship *Cumberland*, Gardener, Bay Chaleur; ballast.
Schooner *Swift*, Hellyer, Oporto; 1440 qts. fish.
Schooner *Charlotte*, Fougere, Sydney; 5 barrels flour.
Brig *Hazard*, Churchward, Leghorn; 2100 qts. fish.
Brig *Minerva*, Goss, St. Andrews; ballast.
Brig *Phillis*, Penrice, Quebec; ballast.
Schooner *Hannah*, Topp, Oporto; 1442 qts. fish.
Schooner *George Henry*, Shelmut, Halifax; 60 boxes raisins.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—CLEARED.

August 7.—Brig *Sarah*, Aylsh, Bristol; 101 1/2 tons oil, 13 1/2 tons blubber, 8002 seal skins, &c.

CARBONAR.—ENTERED.

Aug. 3.—Brig *Telemachus*, Short, Bristol and Bilbao; 100 bags flour, 1535 bags bread, 2 chain cables, &c.
6.—Brig *Oak*, Woodward, Miramichi; 59,743 feet board & plank, 47 M. shingles, &c.

CLEARED.

Aug. 4.—Schooner *Fruit Preserver*, Brown, Tobago; 1204 qts. fish.

Arrived yesterday, the *Meridian*, Silly, from Newcastle and Dartmouth, and *Britannia*, Shadden, from Waterford.

Sale at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

PATRICK MORRIS,

12 Tierces of PORTER,

Which will be sold without the least reserve.

August 17.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

The Cargo of the Schooner *Eliza*, 3 days from Cape Breton,

Consisting of

25 Head fat OXEN and COWS,
2 HORSES, warranted perfectly sound, gentle, and free from vice.

August 13.

TO-MORROW,

(FRIDAY) the 14th instant,

At half-past 11 o'clock,

Immediately before the Sale of the Schr. *St. Joseph,*

ON THE WHARF OF

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

28,000 Quebec Barrel

STAVES AND HEADING.

N. B.—The Staves being afloat, can, if purchased by one person, be delivered, free of expense, at the wharf of the purchaser.—They will be put up in lots of 5000, or the whole, at the option of the bidder.

August 13.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

To-Morrow,

(FRIDAY) the 14th instant,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

The fine substantial

Schooner St. Joseph,

Burthen per Register 54 tons;

She is remarkably well found, and can be sent to sea at a trifling expense—and may be fully inspected by persons wishing to purchase at any time previous to the Sale.—Apply to

August 13.

W. & H. THOMAS.

For Charter.

(To an Out-port.)

The fine fast-sailing Schooner

NOTRE DAME.

Will carry about 1100 qts. fish.—For particulars apply to

JOHN RYAN.

August 13.

THE SCHOONER



PERSEVERANCE.

She will carry about 2000 qts. fish in bulk, and is only two years old.—Apply to

August 6.

HUNTERS & Co.

The fine A. 1.

Schooner ELLEN,

JOHN STEPHENS, master,

Burthen 90 tons;

Will carry 1,800 qts. fish in bulk.—Apply to

WHITEWAY, MUDGES & Co.

August 6.

South Side.

For Freight or Charter.

To Spain, Portugal, or Italy,

That fine well-known, British-built, A. 1.

Schooner CANNING,

WM. PENFOLD, master;

Will carry about 1,600 qts. fish in bulk.—Apply to the Master on board, or to

BROWN, HOYLES & Co.

Who have on Sale,

The remaining part of the Cargo of LISBON SALT, on board said vessel.

August 13.

Notice.

THERE is now on board the Brig *Janus*, from Liverpool—

1 CHAIN CABLE,
1 HAWSE PIPE, and
1 BAG, marked "I. B."

Shipped by W. D. and W. E. AGRAMAN, and consigned to Mr. JOHN BRAUD or BRAND, to which the Consignee is requested to apply to

JOHN COAKER.

August 6.

Notice.

A Grand Circus

IS now about being erected on the premises adjoining the FRIENDLY HOTEL, at the top of the King's Road, and will open in the course of a fortnight, where Mr. STEWART, Mr. ADAMS, and Master BYRNES will have the honour of Exhibiting to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and neighbourhood, their extraordinary Feats of HORSEMANSHIP, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. STEWART also intends opening a RIDING SCHOOL, of which due notice will be given.

In the fitting up of the Circus, every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of those who it is expected will patronise this novel and expensive undertaking.

GEORGE GARRATT,

Proprietor.

August 13.

To be Let.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

ALL those desirable Water-side PREMISES, lately in the occupancy of Mr. W. Vallance, consisting of a large Dwelling-house, with a frost-proof Cellar, and a never-failing Spring of Water. Two large Stores, in which are fitted up 3 Fish Scares, together with two Coopers' Shops. The Water-side is very extensive, on which are built two large Wharves, and an extended Platform.—Should a tenant not offer for the whole, it will be let in two parts.—For further particulars, apply to

JAMES STEWART & Co.

August 13.

On Sale.

JOHN KENT

OFFERS for SALE,

50 TIERCES Strangman's PORTER,
100 Flitches BACON, fit for family use,
And 50 Bags BREAD.

(Just Imported.)

August 13.

Daniel Codner & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

In barter for Fish and Oil, or for Cash,

1 TIERCE, Hamburg Pork, lately imported, and warranted of excellent quality,
30 Barrels prime New-York Pork,
200 Pickins Holstein and Irish Butter,
Bread, Flour, Beef,
A few hogsheads and barrels Porter and Cider,
Brandy, Rum, Molasses,
A large assortment of Cordage,
A large assortment of Iron,
A large assortment of Bridport Manufactures, consisting of No. Canvas, Twines, Lines, Seines, Nets, &c.
Iron and copper Nails, Sheet Copper,
Corkwood, Oakum, Pitch, Tar,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Paints, Linseed Oil, Spirit Turpentine,
Strong and fine Shoes, Sole Leather,
10 Pieces Broad Cloth (assorted colours),
Superfine and coarse Hats,
India Bandannoes,
Nankeens, Crane Shawls,
A large quantity of Serges, Hosiery, Flannels,
And a general supply of Shop Goods.

Also,

A great variety of STATIONARY, CONSISTING OF
Ledgers, Journals; Day, Letter, and Memorandum Books; Post, Cap, and Wrapping Paper—which will be Sold very low.

And, also,

3 Bales Hosiery and Knitting Yarn,
(Cheap by the Package.)

PATRICK MORRIS

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY OF SUPERIOR
CLARET,

Recently imported per *Frederick*, from London.

August 13.

FRESH STATES FLOUR, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE LANDING,

From the Schooner *Diligent* and *Speedwell*, from Quebec,

AND OTHER FOR SALE,

At their usual reduced prices, viz.

1000 BLS. best superfine FLOUR,
at 60 Barrels prime BEEF, and a few barrels
PORK, to accommodate purchasers.

Flour and Oil will be taken in payment.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

Freight wanted for QUEBEC, which will be taken low.

On Sale.

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.

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 *Burns*, 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, 60 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 Bench, 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 55 yards wide; and immediately adjoining the same is a large Pond.

There are three BATTERIES erected in the premises of the proprietor, during the late war, viz. *Spurrier's Battery*, mounting a gun; *Spurrier's Battery*, 3 guns; and *Hagerton's Battery*, mounting a gun.

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 *Burns* 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.

Latest London Female Fashions.

WALKING DRESS.—A gown of *Cotpali*, of a new pattern, in azure and white. *Corsage uni*, made up to the throat, and to fasten behind; the front is cut *bias*, and very low on the shoulders, so as to display off the shape of the bust to very great advantage. Mameluke sleeve of the usual width. White *ceinture* embroidered in azure, in a Grecian pattern, fastened in front with a buckle of gold fillagree work. The skirt is cut without gores; it is sufficiently full to hang in graceful folds, but is not quite so wide as they have been recently worn. A trimming to correspond with the gown reaches in the *amlet* style nearly to the knee, and terminates in *dents de Scie*. A rich silk fringe of intermingled bronze and azure is placed immediately below the *dents*. Head-dress a bonnet of rice straw of the *derni capote* form, and of a large size; the inside of the brim is ornamented with a trimming in foliage of rose-coloured gauze riband; the strings which correspond in colour, pass through the edge of the brim, and fasten at the side. A *rouleau* to correspond, ornaments the edge of the brim, and the crown is profusely trimmed with roses of various colours. Parasol of bronze *gros de Naples*, lined with deep blue, and trimmed with bronze-coloured fringe. *Botteries* of black kid and grey *gros de Indes*.—Lemon-coloured gloves. *Caneton en fichu* of white lace.

EVENING DRESS.—A dress of crepe *aerophone* over satin to correspond; the colour is the deepest shade of *bleu du Roi*. The *corsage* is cut extremely low, ornamented round the busts with a light trimming in crepe, and marked in the centre of the bust and back with a narrow satin *rouleau*. The sleeves are extremely short and full. Satin *ceinture* fastened behind, in short bows without ends. The skirt is of any easy fulness, and finished by a broad *bias* of the same material, on the upper edge of which is a very rich embroidery in *floise* silk of the same colour. The hair is arranged in a profusion of full curls, which fall low on each side of the face, and in full bows on the crown of the head. A *demi-guirlande* goes round the back of the head, and terminates in a small bouquet of fancy flowers on the right side. Diamond ear-rings; white kid gloves; white *gros de Naples* sandals; plaid *crappe* scarf.—*Ackerman's Repository*.

Anecdote of George the Third.—His late Majesty was very partial to Mr. Carbonel, the wine-merchant, whom he frequently admitted to his Royal hunts. Returning from the chase one day, the King entered affably into conversation with the wine-merchant, and rode with him side by side for a considerable distance. At length Lord Walsingham, who was in attendance, called Mr. C. aside, and whispered something to him. What's that? What has Walsingham been saying to you; inquired the good-humoured Monarch. I find, Sir, that I have unintentionally been guilty of disrespect by not taking off my hat when I addressed your Majesty; but you will please to observe, that when I hunt my hat is fastened to my wig, and my wig to my head, and as I am mounted on a very spirited horse, if any thing goes off, we must go off all together. The King laughed heartily at the whimsical apology.

It is in contemplation by the French Ministry to substitute the red colour in the army for blue. The madder, from which the red is dyed, is produced in large quantities in France, and by the change it is said a saving of 1500,000 francs a-year will be effected.—Part of the troops forming the garrison of Paris were reviewed, dressed in red, last week, by the Dauphin, in order that he might judge of the effect.—*Literary Gazette*.

TOO GOOD FOR A GENTLEMAN.—"As soon as I gets well of my wounds they marches me inland to Verdun. Well, I wasn't there a fortnight afore the Governor sends for me, and gets one o' your tarpeturs [interpreters] to unlay his parke-voos-lingoo, and turn it into twice-laid English.—'Well,' says the tarpetur, 'the Governor desires me to say, as you brought a good karector away wi' you from Brest—that if so be (for you see the fellow spoke capital English) that if so be you've any likin' for your liberty you may have it—but mind,' says he, 'it all depends on yourself.' 'Well, I make a sort o' a salam, for you see, you'll never do nothing with Crappo if you don't bow and scrape, ay, and bend your body almost double, like a boot-jack.' 'Well,' says I, 'I've nothing to say, no more nor this, that liberty's sweet all the world over. Howsomever, after a little palaver, the tarpetur comes to the pint.' 'Well,' says he, 'the Governor desires me to say, if so be you've a likin' that way, he'll make you a gemman; and moreover a leafant in Bonypartie's service.' 'I'm obliged all the same, Sir,' says I, making a grand salam to the Governor, 'but as I never had a tarn for the thing—that's to say, never served my time to the trade of a gentleman—if it's all the same to the Governor,' says I, 'I'd rather remain as I am.' 'Well, instead of giving him offence, I'm bless if the old gemman did'nt shake me by the fist, and swore, as the tarpetur afterwards told me, I was a d—d fine fellow, and too good a man to be a gemman in any service.'—*Naval Magazine*.—[The hero of this story is now living in London with Capt. M——s of the Navy.]

It is stated that the annual expenditure of the King of France's shooting parties exceeds 1,800,000 francs (upwards of 70,000*l.*)

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-Grass.—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

in order that a search might take place for such bodies as might be buried in the ruins. A considerable amount of property on board the frigate was destroyed. The decks were torn up from stem to stern, and among those missing, many, it is feared, have been thrown into the water and drowned.—*New York Daily Advertiser*, June 5.

Blowing up of the Steam Frigate at New York, and awful destruction of life—further particulars.

The *Fulton* has ever since the war been occupied as a receiving ship, and was moored within 200 yards of the shore. The magazine was in the bow of the ship, and contained at the time of the explosion but three barrels of damaged powder. The explosion was not louder than that of a single cannon; and many persons in the Navy-yard supposed the report to have proceeded from such a source, until they saw the immense column of smoke arising from the vessel. Others about the yard saw the masts rising into the air before the explosion, and immediately after the air was filled with fragments of the vessel. It is not a little remarkable that a midshipman, who was, at the time of the accident, asleep on board of the frigate *United States*, within 200 yards of the frigate, was not at all disturbed by the report of the explosion, and was not aware of the occurrence until he was told of it after he awoke.

The *Fulton* is a complete wreck; the bow being destroyed nearly to the water; and the whole of this immense vessel, whose sides were more than four feet thick, and all other parts of corresponding strength, is now lying an entire heap of ruins, burst asunder in all parts, and aground at the spot where she was moored. Although she was but 200 yards from the Navy Yard, and many vessels near her, not one of them received the least damage; nor was the bridge, which led from the shore to the *Fulton*, all injured. The sentinel upon the bridge received no wound whatever, and continued to perform his duty after the accident, as unconcerned as though nothing had happened. The sentinel on board the ship was less fortunate, and escaped with merely a slight accident on such occasions) a broken leg.—At the time of the explosion, there were supposed to have been on board the vessel about sixty persons.

What is a very remarkable circumstance, although several of the persons at dinner in the ward-room escaped with their lives, and some of them uninjured, not a vestige of the table, chairs, or any of the furniture in the room remains. Every thing was blown to atoms.

The escape of Midshipman Eckford seems to have been almost miraculous. When Commodore Chauncey (who was one of the first to reach the vessel) got on board, the first object he saw was young Eckford hanging by one of his legs between the gun deck and the main-deck, and he had been forced by the explosion. A jack screw was immediately procured, by means of which the deck was raised, and he was extricated from his perilous situation.

The room in which the officers were dining was situated about midships. The whole company at the table were forced, by the concussion, against the transom with such violence as to break their limbs, and otherwise cut and bruise them in a shocking manner.

The magazine was situated in the bows of the vessel. This part of the ship, as may well be imagined, is completely demolished. Indeed, the ship remains as complete a wreck as probably was ever beheld. The timbers throughout appear to have been perfectly rotten. Many of the guns were thrown overboard, and some of them (of large dimensions) now hang as it were by a hair.—*Philadelphia paper*.

Rowing Match for 200 Sovereigns.—Mr. Osbaldeston, the known good shot, and Capt. Beutwick of the Guards, having made a match for 200 sovereigns, to row from Vauxhall-bridge to Kew-bridge, the utmost interest was excited in consequence.—Monday evening, at five o'clock, was the appointed time for the contest to take place, when the starting galley pulled up to Vauxhall-bridge, and every preliminary being properly adjusted, the word "Off" was given. A more equal start was never witnessed, it being scull for scull for about a quarter of a mile, when Mr. O. went a-head, but very trifling; and in this manner they continued up to Battersea. On going through the bridge, the boats were level with each other, but after that the gallant Captain went a-head, and continued gradually to gain on his opponent, finally winning the match by about a mile.

The King's Grand Ball.—His Majesty gave a grand ball on Thursday evening, at his palace in St. James's, to a very numerous assemblage, composed of the members of the Royal Family, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and their Ladies, the Cabinet Ministers, the Great Officers of State, and a large party of the nobility and gentry. The State Rooms were prepared for the ball; the Drawing Room, adjoining the Ball Room, was also used as a ball room; and the orchestra was erected between two rooms, a portion of the performers being on either side of the partition which separated the apartments, so that the company could dance in both rooms. The Princess Augusta was the first who arrived: her Royal Highness was attended by Lady M. Taylor. On passing through the Guard Room, the Princess was saluted by the band playing "God save the King."—The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady J. Thynne and Col. Higgins; the Duchess of Kent, attended by her lady-in-waiting, Lady St. Maur and Sir John Conry, Prince Leopold, attended by Sir Robert Gardiner, followed, and were severally received by Sir Andrew Bagenal, the Equerry in Waiting, who conducted them to the state-room, the band of the Royal Horse Guards playing "God save the King" as they passed. The Duke of Cumberland and the Princess Sophia M. Wil-

son entered the palace by the King's private entrance. His Majesty entered the state-rooms at 10 o'clock, habited in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wearing the insignia of several orders, British and foreign. The King having received the congratulations of the party assembled, took his seat in the ball-room in the same place as at the juvenile ball, the Royal family arranging themselves on either side of him. The company were then formed into sets for quadrilles, and ball commenced with the first set of quadrilles. Throughout the evening the first set of quadrilles was danced, and on each repetition was either followed by waltzing or a dance recently introduced into this country from the Continent, named *La Gallopado*, which appeared to be a great favourite. From the number of times it was repeated. At 1 o'clock the company proceeded to the banquetting-room, in which the supper was laid out. Amongst the interesting articles of plate on the side-board, was the national cup, designed by Flaxman, in the most exquisite taste, embellished with the badges of the patron saints of England, Ireland, and Scotland, executed in diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, of great value. The cover of the cup was surmounted by St. George and the Dragon, and the badge of the order of the Garter. Some of the cups were encircled with medallions carved in ivory; others had different subjects represented in the compartments of their sides, from the designs of Benvenuto Cellini. The members of the Royal family sat at the top of the centre table during the supper. The band of the Royal Horse Guards played several pieces during the repast. Dancing was kept up with great spirit by the company in the ball-room till 3 o'clock, when his Majesty took his departure, the quadrille band playing "God save the King." After that time, a portion of the company remained in the ball-room dancing till half-past 4 o'clock, when the ball closed.—*London paper*, June 16.

MR. VILLIERS STUART—COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

(From the *Waterford Chronicle*, June 23.)

We this day publish a letter from Mr. Villiers Stuart, by which it will be seen that the Hon. Gentleman contradicts, in the most unequivocal terms, the statements put forth in some quarters, relative to the course which he has declared it to be his intention to adopt, of retiring from the representation of this County. We had already given this contradiction upon authority; and indeed we, for our own parts, would consider the character alone of Mr. Stuart sufficient to refute any such insinuations. It is but common justice to repel such insinuations—and this we do from no other motive than because we are firmly convinced that they are totally unjustified and without foundation. In cases of this kind the more plainly things are spoken of the better. It has been asserted that Mr. Stuart's proffered resignation is the consequence of some bargaining or bartering for a title. Leaving altogether out of view Mr. Stuart's character for upright and honourable feeling, still we should acquit the Hon. Member of this charge upon the plain and most obvious grounds, that even if he had resolved upon taking a title, the simple and ordinary course would be to accept the title at once, by which acceptance his seat for the County would, as a matter of course, be vacated, and the mode he has now adopted rendered unnecessary; and there are few who could very much blame Mr. Stuart for accepting of a Peerage, a distinction to which he is so much better entitled than many others upon whom it has been conferred, and which would be, in fact, not so much a creation as a revival of his hereditary family honours. We say this much merely to show that Mr. Stuart might have accepted of a title, if such were his intention, without exposing himself to any imputation of bartering. We are satisfied that in the present instance there is no such consideration in question; but still we cannot conceal from ourselves that the feeling generally prevalent in the County at the step Mr. Stuart has taken, is that of considerable dissatisfaction; and for our own parts, we have only to say, and we say it with regret, that we cannot, in the slightest degree, undertake to defend the course which the Hon. Member has chosen to adopt. We freely acquit him of any thing bordering on dishonourable motives, but we fully concur in condemning, as most mistaken, the feelings upon which he has acted, and we must admit that the County Waterford has certainly reason to complain. We will venture to assert that the Hon. Gentleman would better consult the wishes of those in deference to whom he has expressed a desire to resign (the 40s. freeholders) by retaining his seat. We will, in conclusion, venture to express a hope that the Hon. Gentleman will, upon more mature deliberation, see the propriety and justice of reconsidering the matter, and that he will ultimately be induced to alter his determination.

(From the *Waterford Chronicle*, June 25.)

We understand the particulars of the late unfortunate affray at Carrick-on-Suir, have been transmitted to Government at the request of the Crown Solicitor, and that the matter is likely to assume a more serious aspect than some persons anticipated.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—Some changes are likely to take place very shortly in the Ministry, and it is confidently stated in well-informed circles, that there is every prospect of an accession of Whigs to the Cabinet.

THOMAS WYSE, JUN., ESQ.—At a meeting of the Common Council of this City, held yesterday, Thomas Wyse, Jun., Esq., was elected a Common Councilman in the room of James Wallace, Esq., lately elected Alderman in the room of Cornelius Bolton, Esq., deceased.



Poets' Corner.

THE RECALL—By Mrs. HERMAN.

What the kind, the playful, and the gay,
They who have gladden'd their domestic board,
And cheer'd the winter hearth, do they return?
Joanna Baillie.

Come home—there is a sorrowing breath
In music since ye went;
And the early flower-scents wander by
With mournful memories bleat:
The sounds of every household voice
Are grown more sad and deep,
And the sweet word—'Brother'—wakes a wish
To turn aside and weep.

O ye beloved, come home!—the hour
Of many a greeting tone,
The time of beath light and of song
Returns—and ye are gone!
And darkly, heavily it falls
On the forsaken room,
Bardening the heart with tenderness,
That deepens midst the gloom.

Where finds it you, our wandering ones?
With all your boyhood's glee
Uiltained beneath the desert's palm,
Or on the lone mid-sea?
Mid stormy hills of battles old,
Or where dark rivers foam?
Oh! life is dim where ye are not—
Back, ye beloved! ye come home!

Come with the leaves and winds of spring,
And swift birds o'er the main!
Our love is grown too sorrowful,
Bring us its youth again!
Bring the glad tones to music back—
Still, still your home is fair;
The spirit of your sunny life
Alone is wanting there!

DREADFUL EXPLOSION OF THE STEAM FRIGATE FULTON.

(From the *Liverpool Chronicle*, July 4.)

Between two and three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the 16th ult., an explosion took place on board the steam-frigate *Fulton*, lying at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. This vessel has been employed as a receiving ship, and was moored within 200 yards of the shore; and, at the time of the explosion, the officers were dining in the ward-room. The lady of Lieut. Brackenridge, and the son of Lieut. Platt, were present at table as guests, and both were slightly wounded.

This dreadful accident was occasioned by the gunner's going into the magazine, to procure powder to fire the evening gun. He was cautioned by one of the officers, previously to his going below, to be careful; and soon after the explosion took place. We understand that he was a man between 50 and 60 years of age, and had just been appointed to that office; the old gunner having been discharged the day previous. But in what particular manner fire was communicated to the powder is not known, as the gunner is among the unfortunate dead.

There were attached to the *Fulton*, by the roll of the ship, 143 persons; and at the time of the explosion, there are supposed to have been on board from 60 to 100 persons. Of the latter number 24 were killed, and 24 wounded, making 44, leaving the balance to be accounted for. A small number on board escaped with very slight wounds; the remainder, it is feared, have perished.

Commodore Chauncey was on board the *Fulton* yesterday, inspecting the ship, and left her, in company with John T. Newton, Esq., who commands the *Fulton*, only 10 or 15 minutes before the explosion.

The room in which the officers were dining was situated about midships. The whole company at the table were forced by the concussion against the transom, with such violence as to break their limbs, and otherwise cut and bruise them in a shocking manner. All the officers that were on board are accounted for in the list of the killed and wounded.

It was a fortunate circumstance that there was a much smaller number of men on board the *Fulton* yesterday than she is accustomed to have. On Tuesday there were 62 of the crew drafted, who proceeded to Norfolk, to join the *Constellation* frigate.

The bodies of the dead were shockingly mangled; their features distorted, and so much blackened that it was difficult to recognise them. They were placed in coffins shortly after the accident, and an inquest was held over them.

As soon as the intelligence reached the city, thousands of persons visited the wreck of the *Fulton*.—The steam-boats, on their passage up the river, stopped to learn the particulars, and hundreds of small boats proceeded to the spot.—The Navy-yard was also filled with persons making inquiries after their relations or friends, and expressing much anxiety to see the bodies, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were among the dead or wounded.

Commodore Chauncey and the officers of the station were on board the wreck, after the explosion, giving directions to remove the scattered timber,