



# Newfoundlander.

No. 110.

THURSDAY, August 27, 1829.

Sixpence.

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 *Harriet*, *Mermaid*,  
and *Hunter* from New-Brunswick,

Consisting of

**120 M.** Board and Plank,  
80 M. Shingles,  
10 M. 3, 2, and 1 1/2 inch Hardwood,  
20 M. Barrel Staves.  
July 2.

## William & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

**500 B.** BARRELS fresh States' Flour,  
500 Bbl. New York prime Pork,

40 Barrels prime mess ditto,  
100 Bags Bread,  
200 Firkins Butter,  
50 Barrels Quebec prime Beef,  
1c 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 Lon-  
don; *Abeona* from Teignmouth; *Mayflower*  
from Waterford; and on hand of former importa-  
tions,

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' Arti-  
cles, Bills of Lading, Indentures, Shipping  
Papers, and other Blanks for Sale at the Office of  
this paper.

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 Cul-  
lage 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 Li-  
verpool,

CONSISTING OF

350 Tons Salt,  
50 Tons Coals, and  
10 Crates assorted Earthenware.  
July 30.

## FRESH TEAS,

Just arrived from Halifax, per Schooner *SHEL-  
BURN* PACKET.

## Bulley, Job & Cross

OFFER FOR SALE,

On very moderate terms,

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

Also,

460 Nova-Scotia DRUM SHOOKS.  
July 16.

## Notices.

**T**HERE is now on board the Brig *Junius*, from  
Liverpool—

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

Shipped by W. D. and W. E. ACRAMAN, and con-  
signed to Mr. JOHN BRAUD of BRAND.—For  
which the Consignee is requested to apply to

JOHN COAKER,

August 6.

Master.

**A**LL Persons having Claims on the Estate of  
**EDWARD O'DONNELL**, late of *Isle Val-  
len*, *Placentia Bay*, deceased, are requested to pre-  
sent them, duly attested, and those indebted to said  
Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Pay-  
ment to

DAVID TASKER,

Administrator.

Per his Attorney,  
May 21.

## Genteel Lodgings.

**M**R. 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 Out-  
ports, Masters of Vessels, &c. &c.  
June 11.

From the Liverpool Times, July 21.

**MR. BUCKINGHAM.**—We perceive from the  
*Scotsman* that Mr. Buckingham's lectures in Edin-  
burgh have been attended by respectable and in-  
creasing audiences. It is his intention, at the con-  
clusion of the course, to visit Dundee, Perth, Stir-  
ling, Montrose, Aberdeen, Elgin, Inverness, Gree-  
nock, Paisley, Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle, at  
each of which places he will deliver one or more lec-  
tures. He will arrive at Carlisle on the 15th of Sept.  
and from thence proceed to Sunderland, Newcastle,  
Shields, Whitby, Scarborough, Hull, Nottingham  
and Derby, on his route to London. We are glad  
to see that our Edinburgh contemporaries speak in  
the very highest terms of Mr. Buckingham's lec-  
tures, and of the effect they are calculated to pro-  
duce in rousing the British public to oppose the re-  
newal of the East India Company's monopoly.

A report has been spread, that Mr. Huskisson has  
been invited to return to the Ministry, and that if he  
should return, a treaty of commerce with France will  
be one of his first measures. It may be stated from  
good authority, that something of this kind has been  
attempted by the present Board of Trade, but the  
French Ministry refuse to negotiate at all, except  
upon the assurance that France shall, as to its wines,  
be put upon the same footing as Portugal, and that  
at least one half of the duty shall be taken off French  
brandies.—*Examiner*.

A German mail has arrived bringing papers to  
the 11th inst.; but their contents possess little inter-  
est. The news of the victory obtained by General  
Diebitsch is said to have produced great depression  
among the Turks at Belgrade, when it first reached  
them.

Washington Irving has been appointed Secretary  
of Legation to England by the government of the  
United States. This is a worthy choice of the new  
President, and shows his sincere desire to cultivate  
our friendship. No American has shown such a  
predilection for Great Britain as the author of the  
*History of New York*.

An English gentleman named Sargent has been  
arrested at Coimbra by Don Miguel's orders, but  
for what reason is not stated. Terceira continues to  
be closely blockaded by the Royal squadron; and  
notwithstanding the activity of Villa Flor, it does  
not seem possible that it should long hold out, aban-  
doned as it is on every side. Indeed, all further in-  
tervention of the European powers in support of in-  
terests which those who own them are resolved to  
neglect, seems more than quixotic.

The Emperor Nicholas has written a letter of  
thanks to General Diebitsch, who indeed deserves  
all his favour, and sent him the insignia of the order  
of St. George of the second class.

The Duke of Wellington left town on Friday.  
Previous to his departure, his Grace received visits  
from Mr. Secretary Peel, Sir George Murray, the  
Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretary at  
War.

**THE NEW EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.**—A letter  
from Munich, dated the 3d of July, states that the  
contract of marriage was signed between the Em-  
peror of Brazil and the Princess Amelia, third daugh-  
ter of the late Duke of Leuchtenberg. As there  
were some secondary points to be settled, the Che-  
valier de Verna, the Chamberlain of Don Pedro,  
has arrived, and will remain till the Princess departs  
for Brazil. M. d'Oliveira, the Secretary of the  
Brazilian Legation at Vienna, but who is for the mo-  
ment attached to the Mission of the Marquess de  
Barbacena, came with the Chevalier de Verna, but  
left on the 3d, carrying the intelligence of the latest  
arrangements. The persons who are to accompany  
the new Empress are already appointed. On quit-  
ting her native country, she wishes, it is said, to be-  
come altogether a Brazilian, and to identify herself  
in feeling and interest with the country of which she  
isto share the throne.

**THE KING'S COURT.**—His Majesty came from  
Windsor-park on Thursday, and held a Court at  
St. James's Palace, which was attended by the Mar-  
grave of Baden, (a visiter from the Continent), and  
the principal Officers of State. Mr. Stratford Can-  
ning was presented on his return from his embassy  
to Constantinople, and Viscount Strangford on his  
return from his embassy to the Emperor of the Bra-  
zils. The Court broke up at half-past six, and the  
King returned to the Royal Lodge.

Bomb vessels are fitting out with great activity at  
Toulon, with the view to an attack upon Algiers.—

*La Provence*, ship of the line, which was to sail on  
the 9th, to reinforce the blockade, carries out an in-  
terpreter, for the purpose, it is understood, of endea-  
vouring to negotiate with the Regency, and obviate  
the necessity of a bombardment.

**A Reef near Reval Stone.**—Extract of a letter  
from the agent to Lloyd's at Reval, dated June 27:—  
"The Admiral of the port has informed me that a  
new reef has been discovered about a verst to the  
eastward of the Reval Stone. The reef is four fath-  
oms in length, and two and a half broad; and only  
nine feet below water."

Mr. Sheil undertakes to defend himself in a long  
letter from the charge of the Rev. Mr. Sheehan, for  
having consented to become Counsel for Lord George  
Beresford at the Waterford election. Mr. Sheil  
concludes by declaring he shall not be deterred by  
the fear of popular censure from the performance of  
what he believes to be his duty.

The King is very far from being cordially dispo-  
sed to the Duke of Wellington, and it is said the  
Brunswick interest is busy to upset his Grace in the  
Cabinet.

It has been generally rumoured that the Duke of  
Wellington intends to dissolve the Parliament in Oct.

The Cork Committee for promoting the O'Con-  
nell Fund have voted a resolution, expressive of their  
deep regret for the premature death of the late James  
Lyons, Esq., who was lately the bearer of the peti-  
tions to both Houses of Parliament from Nova Sco-  
tia, in favour of civil and religious liberty, and who  
took such pains to give effect to the liberal sentiments  
of his friends in Halifax.—*Times*.

We have given it as our decided opinion, that  
emancipation has accomplished the full measure of  
good which it was reasonable to expect from it in so  
short a time—namely, that it has subdued every  
particle of disaffection which existed in the minds of  
the Catholics towards the government; and there-  
fore, that whatever coarse and barbarous habits may  
prevail amongst the people in their treatment of each  
other, or of obnoxious individuals, the State has  
nothing to fear from them. The multitude are not  
now kept quiet at the word of command; they no  
longer look upon self-restraint and disciplined obedi-  
ence as means of baffling the constituted authori-  
ties, and when a foreign enemy of England shall in-  
vite them, or eventually breaking off all connexion  
with her. The Catholic peasantry are now dismis-  
sed from school, and the natural tendencies of an  
elastic, buoyant, reckless, and impetuous character,  
have burst out with great force because of the re-  
straints which had for two or three years past been  
galling them. If this change has proceeded from  
the Catholic Relief Bill, every man who knows Ire-  
land will admit it to be a blessed change, inasmuch  
as the great nightmare of disaffection is at once re-  
moved, and minor evils only remain to be progres-  
sively encountered. But such remarks are no fur-  
ther applicable than to the Catholics of Ireland. If  
the Catholics have been won over to the State, and  
even their resentments against the old Orange sys-  
tem been in a great degree obliterated or forgotten,  
the contrary spirit prevails, we regret to say, amongst  
the partisans of that same old faction, who seem now  
to have laid aside all sense of decency towards the  
King's government, and all concealment or qualifi-  
cation of their abhorrence for its Catholic subjects.  
If disturbances arise henceforth in Ireland, they will  
be the work of Orangemen. That infatuated or  
wicked body are every where preparing to celebrate  
by the grossest insults, if not positive outrages upon  
their Catholic fellow-citizens, the approaching 12th  
July. It is not six years since the Orange proces-  
sions, shoutings, firings, and flags of defiance to the  
Catholics, were pronounced to be unlawful, under  
Lord Wellesley's government; nor is it more than  
five years since all such demonstrations were sup-  
pressed by authority, and for the time put an end to.  
It appears that they are on the point of breaking out  
again. The accounts in our Irish letter of yester-  
day were of the most alarming nature. "Sligo,  
Leitrim, Cavan, and Monaghan," says our corres-  
pondent, "are sounding the notes of preparation."  
—In Fermanagh, the means of actual war are col-  
lecting." The Orange "Gentlemen" of that  
county—those who ought to be pledged to the king-  
dom for the maintenance of internal peace—were  
holding Orange lodges, resolving that the Orange-  
men of Fermanagh should continue to assemble, for  
the purpose of protecting themselves "against the  
innovations of Popery,"—in plain English, for the  
purpose of resisting the law of Catholic relief.—

The same incendiaries, if not traitors, resolved to place no further confidence in the King's government. A clergyman of the faction declared from the pulpit, that "all ties between the Sovereign and himself were dissolved"—that "he owed him no further allegiance, and that no Protestant was bound to pay him any!" That the time was coming when it might be necessary to vindicate their rights, &c. If the Catholics be provoked by such fury as this—if Ireland be involved by it in a civil war—if the throats of Protestant and Catholic be cut in consequence, whose crime is it? Is it the natural or legitimate effect of a law for the establishment of religious liberty? or of a villainous faction, that feels the name of liberty an offence to its own lust of arbitrary power? We recommend to attention the spirited and patriotic proceedings of the independent interest of Cork, where the election expenses of a liberal candidate are to be supported by a public contribution.—Times.

LONDON, JULY 18.

**POLITICAL RUMOURS.**—The country is again inundated with rumours of expected changes in the Administration. One report states a Royal Duke is determined to oust the Government of the Duke of Wellington; another, that the Royal dislike to Lord Grey has been overcome, and that the Whigs are coming, one and all, into office; a third, that the old Tories are about to return to power; a fourth, that Mr. Huskisson has declared that he will never hold office under a Chief who cashiered him so abruptly and unceremoniously; and nearly all these reports made it a sort of condition that Mr. Peel should be sacrificed, either on the one hand or the other, to the wrath of his former friends or his former enemies. We do not know what truth there may be in all or any of these reports; but this we know, that their existence, uncontradicted, is injurious to the interests of the country, both at home and abroad. The Duke of Wellington, from his character and talents, and by the ready straightforward manner in which he approaches most subjects, seems the man best qualified to direct the affairs of the country; and though his administration might doubtless be strengthened in some of its minor points, we do not see how it could be wholly remodelled to more advantage out of any of the known parties which at present exist. With regard to Mr. Peel, whatever may be the feelings as to his apparent versatility of conduct on the Catholic question in some quarters, there can be no doubt, we imagine, that, as far as the Duke of Wellington is concerned, his Grace would be eternally disgraced were he to abandon Mr. Peel on that score.—Morning Herald.

The Emperor of Russia is extremely busy in his dock-yards; several ships of the line and frigates are on the eve of being launched.

Sir Lowry Cole has issued a proclamation establishing the Liberty of the Press at the Cape of Good Hope.—This measure, liberal as it is, and salutary as it sounds, we apprehend will, in its working, be found highly inconvenient. There is no universal panacea, and what is remarkably wholesome in London, will not always answer in Kapstadt.

Capt. Richard Dickinson, C. B., late commander of the *Genoa*, at Navarino, is gone to Portsmouth, to be tried by a Court Martial relative to his conduct in that action.—Plymouth Journal.

An order has been issued that all Officers of Infantry Regiments shall be shaved close.

LONDON, JULY 26.

**Dublin, Saturday night.**—The Privy Council sat for nearly three hours this afternoon, and they have decided upon prompt and energetic measures for the preservation of the public peace. Blood was shed on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, in successive conflicts with the peasantry, arising from the exhibition of those Orange orgies, which were, in open defiance of law, performed in the north of Ireland.—The peasantry, upon finding the Orangemen bent upon celebrating their festival, and on observing that the Orangemen were preparing to meet with arms, some of them being the King's Yeomanry, appear to have taken up in one place near Fermanagh a military position. Heretofore, when these Orangemen paraded en masse, the excited peasantry opposed in small parties were easily overthrown. Now, however, they rapidly moved in detachments until they crowned an extensive hill, and from this spot all the entreaties of Lord Enniskillen could not remove them. So fierce was the spirit of resistance, that the Orangemen were every where beaten in these late rencounters with the peasantry. The consequence is, the increased inflammation of the latter, and still louder denunciations of the former.

**Enniskillen, July 17.**—(Extract of a letter).—The disappointed Orangemen, after unwearied and unceasing provocations, have at length succeeded in driving the Catholics of Fermanagh to the desperate alternative of taking up arms to save themselves from destruction. The first battle between the parties was fought at Mackeen, in this county, on Monday the 13th of July.

The Russian engineers were unusually exact in their calculations respecting the fall of Silistria.—They reckoned it could not hold out beyond the 29th June; it surrendered on the 30th, just as the besiegers were on the point of entering through the breach. The prize proved a valuable one; 18,000 prisoners, including two Pachas, and 220 cannon, are stated to have come into the possession of the victors. In a general view the capture is highly important, inasmuch as it enables the large force engaged from the siege, to support the Commander-in-Chief in his offensive operations in the Balkans. As only two or three Turkish fortresses held out, and they are cut off from their former

sources of supply, the military line of the Russians may be considered as advanced from the Danube to the Balkans; and the passage of that mountain chain will probably be the next undertaking of Count Diebitsch.—The Grand Vizier remains in Shoomla, busied in recruiting his shattered army.

With the intelligence of the Russian successes, come as usual a multitude of rumours regarding overtures for peace; and the increased anxiety of the Emperor Nicholas to terminate the war without any encroachment on the integrity of Turkey. According to the German newsmongers, the moderation of the Russian demands grows with the prospect of Turkish humiliation! The only circumstance that gives a colour to the pacific rumours is the gladness which the return of the French and English Ambassadors (Count Guilleminot and Mr. Gordon) has produced in Constantinople. They were received by the population with enthusiasm, and welcomed by the authorities with unwonted courtesy and ceremony.

**IRISH PARTY PROCESSIONS.**—The Privy Council assembled on Saturday, and issued a proclamation, forbidding the people to assemble under the pretence of celebrating political events, as well as such assemblages as may be convened, for the purpose of preventing or opposing such tumultuous assemblages. We only regret that a proclamation of this kind was not issued a month ago. We are satisfied, if it were, the effusion of much blood and the loss of many lives would have been prevented. We have little doubt, that not fewer than fifty persons have been killed and wounded on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of July. We regret likewise to find, that the proclamation was issued too late to be despatched to the country by the regular mail. By the terms of proclamation, all magistrates are to take persons violating the proclamation into custody. The Orangemen, it would seem, are (or rather were) to make another grand procession on the 12th of August, under the pretence of celebrating the King's birth-day. Government have received information to this effect, and measures will accordingly be adopted. Indeed, it is the opinion of every reasonable man, to whatever party he may have belonged, that the time is come, when it behooves all men to strengthen the hands of his Majesty's ministers against all parties of this kind, under whatever denomination they may choose to appear.—Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.

MR. SHEIL'S LETTER.

Our readers may wish to see what the London editors think of Mr. Sheil's letter, referable to his acceptance of a retaining fee from Lord George Beresford, and we copy the following passages as samples.

The letter would have been superfluous, but in a country where party spirit has raged to the extinction of almost every other, and where the exertions of party upon individual interests have been raised into a sort of prescriptive and, indeed, unlimited impost. Certainly on a balance of accounts, Mr. Sheil proves himself by no means in debt to the body with which he has been associated, and unless his detractors would indemnify him for the total sacrifice of his profession, we see not where their interference between him and his clients was to stop.—Times.

The chief object of this epistolary vindication is to prove, that in acting as he has done, he has acted in strict accordance with the dictates of common sense and liberal sentiment. Emancipation once gained—the past, he says, should be forgotten. Liberty should succeed intolerance, and the waters of Lethe be drunk alike by Catholic and Protestant. His vindication is, we think, successful; he has fully redeemed his character from the aspersions which ignorance or prejudice may have cast on it, and in accepting a retainer from the Beresford family, has done nothing but what every man of sense would have done under similar circumstances. He has compromised, he asserts, no political opinions by it. What more has Ireland a right to expect from him?—Sun.

In a very sensible letter, which Mr. Sheil has published on his acceptance of a retainer from Lord G. Beresford, he holds it up as the duty of Catholics to justify the predictions which were uttered by their friends as to the probable consequences of emancipation.—Globe.

Mr. Sheil has written a very long, but a very spirited letter to justify his acceptance of a retaining fee from the Beresford family. The subject, though ably treated, is not of sufficient importance to call for the insertion of the letter in our columns this day. After all, it is rather a professional, than a public question, and one upon which no man can hesitate, as to the side which the profession will take.—British Traveller.

**Death of a Giant.**—The Taunton Courier contains an account of the death and funeral of Joseph Neal Sewell, the Lincolnshire giant, who was born at Horncastle in 1805. He had been depending on parish relief until a few months past, when an inhabitant of Taunton undertook to exhibit him, in conjunction with a Somersetshire dwarf. Sewell died on the 4th instant at Swansea, and his remains were interred in the church-yard of Taunton, St. Mary Magdalen. He had a great horror of anatomical operations after death; and his exhibitioner, in deference to his wish, refused many lucrative offers for his body, and had quick lime thrown into the grave. The dwarf, 37 inches high, and weighing 68 lbs. only, followed as chief mourner at the funeral. The deceased was 7 feet 4 inches high, and weighed 37 stone, or 518 lbs. Sewell's dress required 5 yards of broad cloth for his coat, 5 yards of cloth and linen for his waistcoat, 7 yards of patent cord for his trousers, his shoes were 14½ inches long, and 6½ inches wide.

(From the London Gazette, July 17.)

At the Court at St. James's, the 16th day of July, 1829.

PRESENT.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Whereas by an Act, passed in the 6th year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that certain ports, therein particularly mentioned, in the Island of Jamaica, and in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Ca-

nada, and New Brunswick, and in the Island of Barbados, shall be free warehousing ports, for the purposes of the said Act; and it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty in Council, from time to time, to appoint any port in his Majesty's possessions in America to be a free warehousing port for the purposes of the said Act; and that every such port, so appointed by his Majesty, shall be a free warehousing port under the said Act, as if appointed by the same, in as full and ample a manner in all respects as any of the ports therein before-mentioned are free warehousing ports appointed by the said Act.

And whereas his Majesty doth deem it expedient, that the port of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, should be appointed a free warehousing port for the purposes of the said Act, his Majesty doth therefore, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers in him vested in and by the said Act of Parliament, order and appoint that the said port of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, shall be a free warehousing port for the purposes of the said Act.

And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Hon. Sir G. Murray, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. GREVILLE.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) August 27, 1829.

The *Alexander* arrived here on Monday last, 26 days from Liverpool. We have been favoured with a London paper, brought by her, of the 26th July.—The accounts from the East are all confirmatory of the reverses experienced by the Turks, and of the fall of Silistria into the hands of the Russians, with 10,000 prisoners and 200 pieces of cannon; and though the latter have been so uniformly victorious during the present campaign, yet it would now appear that both parties are equally desirous to bring the contest to a close, and that propositions for peace, on the same terms as were offered previous to his late successes, had been made by the Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Diebitsch, to the Grand Vizier, which were referred to Constantinople. The Russians begin to think that the war would be likely to cost them more men and money, and be protracted to a much greater length than they had, at the outset, contemplated.—The accounts from Ireland are of a very distressing nature. Several deadly conflicts had taken place in the north, between the Orange parties and the Catholics, induced by the insulting processions of the former, in celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. The Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation to prevent the recurrence of those illegal assemblages—but we question whether this will now be sufficient to allay the ferment—such outrageous conduct ought to have been anticipated.—Mr. O'Connell has published a second address to the Electors of Clare, in which he speaks most confidently of his re-election;—no competitor had presented himself up to the latest dates. The election was fixed for Thursday the 30th July.

The Hon. Chief Justice TUCKER and Suite sailed on Monday last, in the brig *Agnes*, Capt. Johnston, for Trinity, to commence the duties of the Northern Circuit.

The Annual Regatta on *Quidi Vidi Lake*, will, we understand, take place in a very few days. Those gentlemen who always interest themselves to promote our amusements, are now actively engaged in forwarding the necessary arrangements.

**ARRIVAL.**—In the *Helen*, from Greenock, Mr. G. C. GADEN.

**DEPARTURES.**—In the *Grecian*, for Quebec, Mr. JOSEPH LEAYCRAFT and Mr. JOHN DUNSCOMB, JUN.

The Colonial Steam Company have, we understand, relinquished their design of touching at this port in their passage to the western colonies; the inducements which were contemplated under the former arrangement, not now being considered as commensurate with the increased expense which would be thereby incurred.—Ledger.

On Friday morning last, at about half-past three o'clock, this town and neighbourhood was visited by a thunder-storm, which continued until near eight o'clock, and was so terrific as to appal every one who witnessed it. Some of the peals of thunder were unusually loud, and the flashes of lightning vivid in the extreme; while the rain descended in torrents. The electric fluid struck the frame of a house, just roofed and shingled, belonging to Mr. John Currie, situated on an elevated spot, surrounded with woods on the North side of this town; it exploded on the N. E. and S. E. corners of the building, and literally splintered the end uprights of 17 feet to the extremes, and conveyed many of the fragments to a distance of 20 and 30 feet from the spot. The rafters also which were supported on these uprights were similarly shattered, and the whole roof was raised very considerably; hence it is probable, that the force of the combustion must have extended from the ground to the roof.

At Carbonear the inflammable effluvia, attracted thereto by an iron plate, entered a chimney attached to the rigging loft of a store on the beach, belonging to Messrs. Gosse, Paek & Fryer, and bursting the brick work, rent and scorched the beams, in an extraordinary manner; and finally went out at the end of the store leaving a large aperture in the clapboard. A person of veracity informed us, that after a long and violent peal that seemed to shake the house, he was in to its foundation, he saw a mass of fire of a comet-like form, and of a glaring crimson red, de-

scend with great velocity, and fall into the water near Crocker's Cove Point. We also learn, from good authority, that the dwelling-house of Mr. Pinsent, at Port-de-Grave, was struck with lightning on the same morning, and every room in the house more or less injured thereby, though very providentially all its inmates were unhurt.—Conception-Bay Mercury, August 21.

Died on Thursday last, after a tedious illness, Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON, cabinet-maker, aged 56.—His funeral took place on Sunday, and was respectably attended.

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

**ENTERED.**  
 AUGUST 21.—Brig *Helen*, Gibbs, Greenock; 310 tons cordage, 20 boxes candles, 10 hds. refined sugar, 5 chaldrons lime, 16 M. brick, and sundry merchandise.  
 Schooner St. Patrick, Power, St. Andrew's; 67 M. pine board, 20 M. shingles, 14 spars.  
 22.—Sloop *Pembroke*, Lusher, Antigua; 13 puns. rum, 32 puns. molasses.  
 Schooner *Jane & Sarah*, White, Tobago; 82 puns molasses.  
 Schooner *General Wolfe*, —, Pitou; 53 spars, 38 tons hardwood, 20 tubs butter, 5 barrels oatmeal, &c.  
 24.—Brig *Alexander*, Miller, Liverpool; 10 tons coal, 98 boxes soap and candles, 250 firkins butter, 200 bls. flour, 3 tierces rice.  
 Brig *Diana*, Ferguson, Rio Janeiro; ballast.  
 Brig *Isabella*, Hanaford, Oporto; 15 pipes, 10 hds. and 12 qr.-casks wine, 8 millievers salt, &c.  
 Schooner *William & Henry*, O'Brien, Quebec; 410 bls. flour, 40 barrels pork, 70 kegs butter, 20 bls. beef, 24 bls. tar.  
 25.—Schooner *Mary*, Mermaid, Arichat; 35 head oxen, 13 sheep, 1 horse.  
 Brig *Paget*, Bascombe, St. Vincent's; 50 puns. rum, 43 puns. molasses, 6 tierces and 5 bls. sugar.  
 Brig *Agenor*, Whiteway, Lisbon; 500 hds. salt.  
 Brig *Frances Russell*, Stowe, Grenada; 5 puncheons rum, 80 puns. molasses.  
 Schooner *Assistance*, Chisam, Margaree; 28 oxen, 2 horses, 7 sheep, 10 tubs butter.  
 Schooner *Swift*, Moore, P. E. Island; 33 head oxen, 1 horse, 49 sheep.  
 Brig *Experiment*, Darrel, Demerary; 79 puns. rum, 56 puns. molasses.  
 Schooner *Warwick*, Adams, Demerary; 23 puncheons rum, 80 puns. molasses.  
 Brig *James Hunter*, Storey, Halifax; 120 bls. pork, 488 bls. flour, 47 bls. pitch, 17 hds. and 57 kegs tobacco, 14 hds. porter, 1 boat, 100 M. shingles, &c.  
 Schooner *Nancy*, Burke, Ramshag; Government stone.  
 Schooner *True Friend*, M'Donald, P. E. Island; 33 head oxen, 3 horses, 40 sheep, 20 pigs.  
 Schooner *Sisters*, M'Donald, Manchester; 34 head cattle, 3 horses, 91 sheep, 15 kegs butter.  
 26.—Schooner *Two Brothers*, Boudrot, Guysborough; 20 head oxen, 50 sheep, 4 horses.  
 Brig *Polygon*, Williams, Quebec; 603 bls. flour, 5 puncheons molasses, 29 bls. pitch, 71 half-bl. beef, 57 kegs butter.  
 Schooner *Courier*, Girras, Antigua; 29 oxen, 1 horse, 39 sheep, 59 firkins butter.

**CLEARED.**  
 AUGUST 20.—Schooner *Hannah*, Coffin, P. E. Island; 5 puns. rum, and sundry merchandise.  
 Brig *Aurora*, Graham, Quebec; 24 boxes raisins.  
 21.—Brig *Worcester*, Thornton, Oporto; 1982 qtls. fish.  
 Schooner *Champion*, Blackaller, Barcelona; 1980 qtls. fish.  
 Schooner *Severa*, Field, Alicante; 1450 qtls. fish.  
 Brig *Do'phin*, Wakeham, Figueira; 1590 qtls. fish.  
 Brig *Mary*, Laird, Oporto; 3000 qtls. fish.  
 Brig *Commerce*, Wainright, Barbados; 1806 qtls. fish.  
 Brig *Grecian*, Huggup, Quebec; ballast.  
 Brig *Britannia*, Sjaaden, Seville; 1850 qtls. fish.  
 25.—Schooner *Fame*, Tynes, Barbados; 1450 qtls. fish.  
 Schooner *Mary*, Wills, Figueira; 1500 qtls. fish.  
 Schooner *Youngest*, Hureau, Arichat; ballast.  
 Schooner *Tarsille*, Le Valois, Arichat; ballast.  
 26.—Harriet, Richards, Canso; ballast.  
 Jubilee, Wallis, Viana; 2500 qtl. fish.

**HARBOUR-GRACE.—CLEARED.**  
 AUGUST 17.—Schooner *Salvage*, Willis, Portugal; 1350 qtls. fish.

**CARBONEAR.—ENTERED.**  
 AUGUST 14.—Brig *Mercury*, Cram, Madeira; 9 qr.-casks Madeira wine, 18,000 outons.  
 15.—Brig *Harton*, Short, Poole; 30 coils cordage, 100 grapes, 1 bale sops, 2 casks hats, and sundries.  
 17.—Brig *Lark*, Pynn, Liverpool; 3 tierces rice, 50 barrels flour, 125 bls. pork, 100 firkins butter, 2600 bushels salt, &c.  
 Brig *John & Isaac*, Martin, Poole; 16 casks cider, 400 bundles hoops, &c. &c.

**CLEARED.**  
 AUGUST 17.—Brig *George & Mary*, Thompson, Portugal; 2100 qtls. fish.  
 18.—Brig *Convivial*, Hampton, Lisbon; 3000 qtls. fish.  
 19.—Brig *Harriet*, Stephens, Lisbon; 2800 qtls. fish.

**BRIGUS.—ENTERED.**  
 AUGUST 15.—Barque *John*, Stephens, Hamburg; 56 bls. pork, 20 bls. beef, 300 bls. flour, 840 bags bread, 30 bls. oatmeal, 111 firkins butter, 600 bushels oats, 7,000 brick, and sundry merchandise.  
 18.—Brigantine *Providence*, Mann, Liverpool; 106 barrels flour, 49 barrels pork, 120 firkins butter, 2200 bushels salt, 15 tons coal, and sundry merchandise.

**CLEARED.**  
 AUGUST 17.—Schooner *Honora*, Bernier, Quebec; 677 galls. seal oil, 500 seal skins, 1180 qtls. cod-fish.

The brig *Despatch*, 6 weeks from Hamburg, arrived at Harbour Grace on Monday last.  
 The *Melmoth*, hence at London in 20 days.  
 The *Lochl*, hence at Bristol.  
 The brigs *Swallow* and *Little Ann*, from Harbour Grace, and *Terra Nova*, from Brigus, have arrived at Liverpool.  
 The *Beethick*, from Carbonear at Cork.

The following is from the *Bermuda Gazette* of the 28th July:—  
 The brig *Mariner*, Beck, master, on her passage from St. Vincent's to Quebec, laden with rum, sugar, salt, &c. (part on freight), went on shore in a gale of wind on White Point Ledges, off Canso, on the 9th ult. Crew and part of the cargo saved, which had been taken to Halifax. The vessel belonged to Messrs. F. & D. Trimmingham & Co. of these Islands. She is supposed to have been insured.

Sales at Auction.

POSTPONED SALE.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Henderson, Bland & Co.

180 Barrels superior Alexandria mountain

FLOUR,

Selected particularly for Family use, and now landing from the James Hunter, from Halifax.

August 27.

THIS DAY,

At half-past 10 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

30 HEAD fat Oxen and Cows,  
3 Horses, 60 Sheep,  
3000 Feet hemlock Plank,  
1000 Ditto birch Ditto.

August 27.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

By James Clift,

26 VERY prime fat Oxen,  
5 Bulls,  
3 Cows, 15 fat Sheep,  
1 Horse, and a quantity of Hay.

And on SATURDAY,

At 12 o'clock,

A Few Jars very fine Spanish Olives,  
an Historical Deduction of Trade from its Origin.

Burn's Law Dictionary,  
Bingham on Infancy,  
Tyrwhite and Tyndal's Digest of the Statutes,  
Palmer's Table of Costs,  
Impey's King's Bench Practice,  
Questions,  
Howman's Conveyancer,  
Dickinson's Quarter Sessions,  
Tomlin's India and Crown Laws,  
Modern Conveyancer, Blythwood's Ditto,  
Christian's Bankrupt Laws,  
Crown Circuit Companion, Supplement to Ditto,  
Patch on Mortgages, Selwyn's Nisi Prius,  
Chitty's Pleading, Comyn on Contracts,  
Beame's Elements of Equity, Archbo'd's Pleadings,  
Hampson's Duties of Trustees,  
Impey's Practical Forms, Burn's Justice.  
August 27.

FISH FOR SALE.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

At the Office of the Subscriber,

ABOUT 720 quintals FISH, of which there are about 400 qtls. Merchantable, 180 qtls. Madeira, and 140 qtls. West India.

Lots and terms will be made accommodating to purchasers.

GEORGE LILLY,  
Auctioneer.

August 27.

VALUABLE BOOKS for Sale.

This Evening,

At 8 o'clock,

AT THE HOUSE OF

PATRICK MULLOWNEY,

The following Popular Works,

Viz.

BEAUTIES of Shakespeare,  
Byron's Works,  
British Essayists (forty-five vols. complete in five),  
British Drama, British Poets,  
Butler's Lives of the Saints,  
Crabbe's Tales, Classic ditto,  
Dryden's Virgil,  
Dunford and East's Reports,  
Ferguson's Roman Republic,  
Fortunes of Nigel,  
The Antiquary; Kenilworth; the Monastery,  
Rob Roy; the Abbot,  
Waverley; Tales of My Landlord (in 8 vols.),  
Goldsmith's England, Rome, and Greece,  
Hume and Smollett's History of England,  
The Holy Court; Howard's Beauties,  
Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History,  
Lord Valentia's Travels (with plates),  
Miller's George III.,  
Paley's Works; Moore's Melodies,  
Russell's Modern Europe,  
Robertson's Charles V., America, and Scotland,  
Walker's Dictionary; Tatler and Guardian,  
And several other excellent Publications, well worth the attention of all lovers of Literature.  
August 27.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

(TO CLOSE SALES.)

57 BARRELS States' new superfine Flour,  
40 Ditto Pitch,  
50 Firkins Butter,  
40 Barrels Quebec Beef,  
40 Ditto prime Pork,  
4 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,  
3 Ditto Ladys' Twist ditto,  
5 Ditto Snuff.

August 27.

TO BE LET, by AUCTION,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

For a term of years,

On SATURDAY next, the 29th inst.,

At 12 o'clock,

IN FRONT OF THE PREMISES,

THE Fishing Room, &c., in Magotty Cove, formerly occupied by John Kemp, and others. There is a Dwelling-house, Coope's Shop, and a valuable Quarry thereon.—The premises will be shown, and terms made known, on application to

GEORGE BURTON,

August 27.

For Charter.

(To an Out-port.)

The fine fast-sailing Schooner



NOTRE DAME,

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

JOHN RYAN.

August 13.

For Freight or Charter.

To Portugal or Coastways,

The fast-sailing Schooner



DESPATCH,

DENIS M'GRATH, master; burthen 1800 qtls. fish.  
HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.  
August 20.

To Spain, Portugal, or Italy,

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

Schooner CANNING,

WM. PENFOLD, master;

Will carry about 1,600 qtls. 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.

On Sale.

THE SCHOONER



NANCY,

(Burthen per Register 40, 14-94ths tons.)

This vessel was built in Nova-Scotia, under the superintendence of a person intimately acquainted with the peculiar description suited for this trade.—All her materials are new; she is full timbered, and only 9 months old.—Apply to

JOHN KENT.

August 27.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The remarkably fine, and very fast-sailing



Schooner Sally Ann,

Burthen per Register 71 tons;

She carries about 1200 or 1300 qtls. fish in bulk. She is sharp built, strongly timbered; and in every respect a desirable vessel for a Sealer or Coaster. Her bows are sheathed with oak, and she is well found in Sails, Rigging, &c., and may be sent to sea immediately without any additional expense.

Inventories may be seen, and terms known, by applying to the Master on board, or to

August 20.

WM. & H. THOMAS.

PATRICK MORRIS

OFFERS FOR SALE,

Eight tons of boiled SEAL OIL.

Also,

A quantity of fine and superfine WRITING PAPER, recently imported per Providence.

August 27.

Notices.

Mr. CAMPBELL.

RESPECTFULLY informs those Parents that honour him with the tuition of their Children, that his School hours shall be, on Monday the 31st instant, and thenceforward, from 9 to 3 o'clock.—As the afternoon attendance has not at all been equal to that of the forenoon, it is evident that many feel an inconvenience in it; and Mr. C., solicitous for the advancement of his pupils, (the only means by which he expects the public patronage) hopes this change shall suit the convenience of all; and he trusts and requests that no Parent will, on trifling occasions, absent his child from the School.

In consequence of an engagement entered into previous to his succeeding Mr. MARSHALL, in the superintendence of the School, and to which honour obliges him to adhere, Mr. C. is, until this engagement terminates, obliged to close on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 1 o'clock.  
August 27.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Administrator to the Estate of the late Dr. WILLIAM WARNER, deceased, hereby gives notice, that he is ready to pay a Dividend of Eight Shillings and Ninepence in the pound, to such Creditors as have proved their debts.

By order of the Hon. the Judges of the Supreme Court,

HENRY HAWSON,

August 20.

Administrator.

A CARD.

JAMES CLIFT,

IN offering his best acknowledgments for those favours which have been so liberally extended to him by his numerous and good friends, both Civil and Military, begs to inform them that he is about to REMOVE from the office he at present occupies, to one immediately in the Rear, where he will, from the 1st of September next, continue principally his Commission and Auction Business; and intends appropriating a Room exclusively for the purpose of receiving into, and disposing of, Property of any description, either by Private Sale or Public Auction, as he may be directed, or as the interests of the parties may be best served; and begs to assure them of his most earnest and constant attention to that interest.

August 20.

Notice to the Newfoundland Creditors of the late

Mr. William Pitt Butt.

A Considerable length of time having elapsed since the date of the Commission of Bankruptcy which was awarded and issued against WILLIAM PITT BUTT, late of Wimborne Minister, in the County of Dorset, in the Kingdom of England, Grocer and Linen-draper, deceased; and several of the Creditors of the said WILLIAM PITT BUTT, who are resident in the Island of Newfoundland, not having yet proved their Debts under the said Commission;—Notice is hereby given, that unless such Creditors of the said WILLIAM PITT BUTT, who are resident in the Island of Newfoundland, shall immediately forward the necessary Affidavits of their Debts, together with proper Powers of Attorney, to some person in England, on or before the 1st day of January next, so as to enable them to prove their said Debts under the said Commission, a final division and distribution of the property and effects of the said WM. PITT BUTT will immediately after that day be declared and made; and such Creditors resident in Newfoundland, who shall not then have proved their said Debts, will be excluded the benefit of any dividend under the said Commission.

By order of the Assignees of the said WILLIAM PITT BUTT,

ISAAC FRYER,

Solicitor under the said Commission.

Wimborne, Dorset, England, }  
27th April, 1829. }

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 HORSE-MANSHIP, &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.

August 13.

GEORGE GARRATT,

Proprietor.

On Sale.

JOHN KENT

OFFERS FOR SALE,

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

August 13.

(Just Imported.)

On Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

A Quantity of HARDWOOD, imported per Schooner Hunter, from P. E. Island, consisting of the following dimensions—Viz.

A few Rudder Pieces,  
1 1/2-Inch Plank,  
2-Inch ditto,  
2 1/2-Inch ditto,  
3-Inch ditto,  
4-Inch ditto.

August 27. JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

Daniel Codner & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

In barter for Fish and Oil, or for Cash,  
300 BLS. Hamburgh Pork, lately imported and warranted of excellent quality.

30 Barrels prime New-York Pork,  
200 Firkins Holstein and Irish Butter,  
Bread, Flour, Beef,  
A few hogsheds 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. Canvass, Twines, Lines, Seines, Nets, &c.

Iron and copper Nails, Sheet Copper,  
Corkwood, Oakum, Pitch, Tar,  
Soap and Candles in boxes,  
Paints; Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine,  
Strong and fine Shoes, Boots, Sole Leather,  
16 Pieces Broad Cloth (assorted colours),  
Superfine and coarse Hats,  
India Bandannoes,  
Nankeen, Crapes, 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.)

August 13.

PATRICK MORRIS

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY OF SUPERIOR  
CLABET,

Recently imported per Frederick, from London.  
August 13.

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.

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 Woollen Goods, Hats, Hosiery, and Ironmongery.

Also, on Consignment,

6 Bags Cocoa,  
Cloths, Cassimeres,  
Daffels 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.

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 Screws, 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.



POETS' CORNER.

LAW AND WAR.

[At a late meeting, under a commission of bankrupt, at Andover, between Mr. FLEET and Mr. MANN, both respectable Solicitors of that town, some disagreement arose, which ended in the former sending the latter a challenge, to which the following poetic answer was returned:—]

TO KINGSTON FLEET, ESQ.

"I am honoured this day, Sir, with challenges two,  
The first from friend Langdon, the second from you;  
As the one is to fight, and the other to dine,  
I accept his 'engagement,' and your's most decline.  
Now in giving this preference, I trust you'll admit  
I have acted with prudence, and done what was fit,  
Since, encountering him, and my weapon a knife,  
There is some little chance of preserving my life,  
Whilst a bullet from you, Sir, might take it away,  
And the maxim, you know, is to live while you may.  
If, however, you still should suppose I ill-treat you,  
By sternly rejecting this challenge to meet you,  
Bear with me a moment, and I will adduce  
Three powerful reasons by way of excuse:—  
"In the first place, unless I am grossly deceived,  
I myself am in conscience the party aggrieved;  
And therefore, good Sir, if a challenge must be,  
Pray wait till that challenge be tender'd by me.  
"Again, Sir, I think it by far the more sinful,  
To stand and be shot, than to sit for a skinful;  
From whence you'll conclude (as I'd have you, indeed),  
That fighting composes not part of my creed—  
And my courage (which, though it was never disputed),  
Is not, I imagine too, too deeply rooted,  
Would prefer that it a fruit, Sir, whate'er it may yield,  
Should appear at 'the Table,' and not in 'the Field.'  
"And, lastly, my life, be it never forgot,  
Possesses a value which yours, Sir, does not;  
So I mean to preserve it as long as I can,  
Being justly entitled 'a Family Man';  
With three or four children (I scarce know how many),  
Whilst you, Sir, have not, or ought not, to have any.  
"Besides, that the contest would be too unequal,  
I doubt not will plainly appear by the sequel;  
For 'en you must acknowledge it would not meet  
That one small 'Mann-of-war' should engage 'a whole Fleet.'"  
\* Mr. Fleet is a bachelor, or at all events, a single man.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 21.

**Russian Voyage of Discovery.**—Letters from Havre state the arrival of the two Russian ships, the *Moller* and *Seniavin*, from a voyage of discovery. They have been round the world. The collections of new plants, of natural curiosities, and of minerals, are stated to be greater than those made in any former expedition. The voyagers landed at St. Helena, visited the tomb of Napoleon, and have also selected a variety of relics from that island.

**Channels of Trade.**—England and France.—England possesses 30,000 miles of roads, nearly 4000 miles of canals, and above 300 miles of railways; whereas the territory of France, which is more than twice as extensive, does not afford above 45,000 miles of roads, 1500 miles of canals, and 114 miles of railways, of which latter, 70 are still in course of completion.

The Russian General, Count Diebitsch, is under 50 years of age, a German by birth, a soldier of fortune, and son-in-law of the famous Barclay de Tolly, who commanded the Russians in 1812 and 1813.

**The Scotch Murderers.**—We have inserted in another column a brief account of the conviction of a man and his wife, named Stewart, at Edinburgh, for poisoning a Highland farmer. It appears that Stewart, like Burke, has been a wholesale murderer, and has perpetrated his atrocious crimes by administering poison to his victims in their liquor. The following paragraph concerning him is from the *Scotsman* of Saturday:—"John Stewart, whose trial was reported in our last, was worthy, from the number as well as boldness of his crimes, to be the compeer of Burke. We know from good authority that eight other murders, committed by the same or similar means, have been traced home to him, in a manner that leaves no doubt of his guilt; and in the list is included one which it may be remembered was perpetrated several years ago in an unfinished building near Maitland-street. The presumption is, too, that this is but an imperfect catalogue of his most atrocious acts; and if he administered the deleterious drug, 'the doctor,' as he called it, in so many cases with fatal effects, we may readily believe that he gave it in many others in smaller proportions, where his object was merely to produce a temporary stupefaction. The dispute and scuffle betwixt Stewart and his wife, when he made an attempt as if he meant to drink the poisoned ale, and she wrung it from him, calling him a blackguard, and saying he would fill himself drunk—with his assuming an appearance of intoxication afterwards, were just in the style of Burke and Hare, when they got up a sham quarrel preparatory to the immolation of their victim. It is to be hoped that the facts of the other murders we alluded to will be published, although it should serve no other purpose than to impress upon persons of the lower and middle ranks the dangers to which men are exposed to by their passion for intoxicating liquors."

**Precautions at Gibraltar.**—It appears by letters from Gibraltar of the 23d ult., that the weather has set in very warm. The Governor, General Don, is taking measures to prevent the recurrence of the dreadful malady which raged in the Garrison last season. A proclamation was issued on the 20th of June, dividing the town into districts, medical officers

attached to each district. The civil hospital, in making their annual report to the Governor, mentions the deaths by fever last year in that hospital as one in three.

There is a report circulated in the city that the wreck of the ship *Carn Brea Castle*, off the Isle of Wight, has brought to light an extensive fraud on the revenue; the shipment of large parcels, marked as glass, on which the drawback is great, and that instead of glass, only brickbats and rubbish were found in the packages; the shipper is stated to have absconded.—*Globe*.

**Colombia and Peru.**—We have received Jamaica papers to the 10th ult. The report that the Congress of Peru had refused to ratify the treaty of peace with Colombia is confirmed: hostilities had again commenced; and an action had been fought near Guayaquil, which terminated in favour of the Colombians. Bolivar had arrived at Bogota, and was to proceed to the northern provinces previous to his departure to assume the chief command of the army against Peru.—The private accounts from Colombia state, that in consequence of Guayaquil not being given up, the Colombian army (3000 men) had been ordered to march against Peru. These letters do not mention the arrival of Bolivar at Bogota.

**Jamaica.**—The House of Assembly in Jamaica had been prorogued to the 23d of June. Lord Belmore, the Governor, had been ill, but his illness turns out to have been only—if our gouty friends will so allow us to express it—gout, and at the sailing of the packet he was quite well. Several severe shocks of earthquake have again been felt in Jamaica.

The Jamaica papers also contains a proclamation from the Governor of St. Lucia, which shows that free persons of African birth or descent can behave as well, and deserves to enjoy equal rights as the whites, and that by the just and enlightened policy of Government, all the laws and edicts inflicting disabilities and restrictions upon them have been for ever annulled.

FROM GERALDINE OF DESMOND, OR IRELAND IN THE DAYS OF ELIZABETH.

(From the *Wexford Evening Post*, June 30.)

A thin stream of torch-light darted through one of the long, narrow window-frames of the unpublishing front of what appeared to be an ancient chapel, the ivied walls of which stood close to a dilapidated castle. This ray was a beacon to Lord Thurles, who, turning on his men, laid the fore finger of his left hand on his lip, and waved his sword arm towards the ruins. The signal was understood, and obeyed. Rapidly, and in profound silence, the Viscount led his soldiers up a steep and narrow path until he reached what had once been a massive wall, and which, though now partly fallen, still formed a part of outer-work to the old castle and chapel that rose immediately behind it. Stationing his men within the shadow of this strong bulwark, Lord Thurles gave a signal for absolute silence. Scarcely had he done so, when the total stillness which had reigned was broken by low, continued whisperings that issued from the chapel overhead. A scream as shrill as the bird of the desert the next instant smote on the ear, as it rose with horrible distinctness above a murmur of suppressed sounds. With a vigour of mind adequate to its trial, Thurles instantly conceived the course he should pursue. Whispering a brief command to his soldiers to remain as still as death until the order was revoked, his Lordship advanced alone, and cautiously began to scale the broken wall.

With a noiseless step he adroitly passed from fragment to fragment, until he stood at the top of the wall immediately beneath the narrow window through which a stream of light issued. Balancing himself on one foot, the Viscount raised the other to a projecting buttress, and then, firmly grasping the knotted branches of the old ivy which mantled the outside of the chapel, he gradually coiled up his figure, and, trusting to a support that seemed unequal to sustain his weight, leaned forward, until, though screened from discovery by the spreading ivy, he was able to look into the interior of the sanctuary. His situation was one of imminent peril; but regardless of personal danger, Thurles fixed a mad-dened gaze on the scene that burst upon his view, with an effect which was electrical.

Fronting the high altar of the chapel, knelt the Lady Geraldine. Her head was bent so low that her tresses swept the ground, and in clustering luxuriance overspread and totally concealed her features. Her figure was rigid and motionless as the marble monument round which her arms were clasped. Nature seemed to have sunk beneath a weight of agony, and a quick and shortened respiration was the only evidence which proved that the powers of life and suffering had not passed away together. A throng of wild and armed men upheld some lighted branches of the pine, which shot their flickering flames on every side. Close to the kneeling figure of the Lady Geraldine, the Chief of Ulster stood, armed and accoutred in his military garb. His eyes glared fiercely as they glanced around. His face worked with the passions which were rushing through his soul, and his voice assumed an accent of bellicious power, when, turning to a venerable looking priest of the Dominican order, whose flowing beard of silvery whiteness swept the open missal which he held at the altar, O'Nial, through gnashing teeth, called forth the word "proceed," while, bending a knee to the earth, he attempted to seize the hand of Geraldine.

Making one last desperate effort, the daughter of the Desmond half-upraised her form, flung back her hair, looked wildly round as if she could scarcely believe the terrors which she felt, shook off the grasp of the O'Nial, and shrieking out, "Be his! No, never," dropped senseless on the pavement.

This scene had passed with the rapidity of lightning. This agitation of our hero for an instant, but an instant only, quelled the powers of thought. Fortitude returned, and with it came that firmness which great minds command. Thurles cast a piercing look around, and scanned with an instantaneous glance the distance from the chapel, and the obstacles to his reaching it. He saw the measures which were necessary to give success to his design, and, having done so, took his resolution. To leap from the rampart wall, to stand beside his men, and to whisper the object of his enterprise, was the work of a moment. With a gesture which enjoined both wariness and silence, the Viscount advanced towards a craggy path that wound about the outer works of the ruins, and cautiously led his soldiers up the gorge of the mountain pass. Clearing every impediment, the men pressed on as silently as possible, until they reached, without discovery or accident, a low and broken arch, beyond which a circuitous, vaulted passage appeared. Lord Thurles suddenly stopped, looked back upon the windings of the mountain track, scrutinized the place, as if uncertain whether to advance. But after the hesitation of a moment, with a look of stern determination, he whispered to his men to "follow," and boldly walked into the passage. The intrepid soldiers obeyed the voice of their leader; and with stealthy footsteps but undaunted hearts silently threaded their way, two by two, along the obscure avenue, which they entered at all hazards. As they proceeded, their path gradually widened, and suddenly a quivering gush of light fell upon the darkness which had involved the party since they entered the passage. Looking upwards, Thurles saw that it was no longer over-arched, and that on the now roofless avenue the moon, as if to guide him to success, poured down her brightest beams. They encouraged our hero and his men to press rapidly forward. Every object was again revealed by the glorious planet which shone in the distant sky; and on turning a sudden angle the party, to their inexpressive delight, found themselves issuing out on a level green sward, upon the brow of the mountain, and within a short distance of the entrance to the chapel. Our hero turned an eye that seemed instinct with fire, on his men, and, pointing his sword towards the gate, he, with his soldiers, rushed to its worm-eaten planks, and struck against them with such force, that they gave way with a loud crash, high above which rose the voice of Thurles, as he shouted forth, "On, soldiers, to the rescue or to death!" and burst into the centre of the chapel.

"Death! let it be!" fiercely broke from the O'Nial, when, with eyes starting from their sockets with surprise and rage, he drew his skein, and made a furious pass at Thurles, who, parrying the stroke, seized his sword-arm with a giant's grasp, while he exclaimed—

"Yield up my love! for, by the God of Heaven, I will rescue her, or perish!"

The storm which shook O'Nial almost precluded utterance. But, putting forth his whole strength, he vociferated, in a voice that sounded like the howling of a beast of prey—

"May hell's curses blast me first!"

"Oh bear her there!" cried our hero to the terror-stricken priest, pointing at once to the fainting Geraldine, and to the sacristy which lay behind the altar. The Dominican obeyed. "Now, God decide between us!" shouted Thurles, elevating his sword, and closing on his rival, who at the same time burst into a terrific laugh, and yelling out "Amen!" rushed with uplifted hands to the attack. Both combatants vociferated to their soldiers to "stand back!" and having thus prohibited an interference with their personal vengeance, Thurles and O'Nial yielded to the passions which possessed them, and renewed their desperate combat. The latter, thirsting for blood and death, looked as if inspired with a demon's power, while he dealt his frantic strokes. The former, though his eye lightened, and his frame quivered with rage, seemed more anxious to master and disarm his adversary than end his life. With all the ardour of youthful courage, these fearless men pursued their strife, sometimes leaping aside in order to spring back upon each other with redoubled fury, and now and then linking their limbs in the firm grasp of wrath and vengeance. Thus they fought and grappled on and on; now keeping, now shifting, their ground, until precipitately struggling forward, they shot through the gateway of the sanctuary, and waged their warfare on the spot of the table-land beyond.

Within the chapel all was violence and uproar.—Thurles and O'Nial, prohibited from interfering with their leaders, had engaged in a hot party conflict. To the clash of weapons, they added outcries that increased the horrors of a scene from which Thurles had preserved the object of his heart, when, even at the moment of extremity, he thought on Geraldine's feelings, and with noble self command, blending all the greatness of heroism with the tenderness of love, had ordered her removal to the sacristy. There, unconscious of the din and danger that surrounded her, our heroine lay senseless, attended by the priest, who was humbly trying to revive her from a state that bordered upon dissolution.

Meanwhile the contest of O'Nial and Thurles continued within a few yards of the precipice that yawned outside the chapel. They wrestled until they reached the very edge of the cliff. At the moment when they did so, the Chief, in endeavouring to evade a well directed stroke from his opponent, made one false step, and, staggering back, fell flat upon the ground. Thurles sprung forward, laid his right foot on the chest of the O'Nial, and, holding the point of his sword above the body, gaspingly exclaimed, "Rash man! resign the Lady Geraldine, and I will spare your life!"

For a second there was a stillness. The clear radiance of the moon streamed full upon the figure of

O'Nial, as he fixed the blaze of his eye on the figure that stood before him. The Chieftain's body strained in a mighty but a vain attempt to rise. His hair stood erect with rage as he fell back to the earth, and a sort of ghastly grin convulsed his face with an expression of ironical scorn that writhed him to torture, while the words, "You spare me! You!" broke forth in a stifled groan, like death's last agony.

"Your answer!" cries Thurles, in a voice of thrilling energy.

"See it!" gasped the Chief.

He felt about with his hand, drew a dagger from his vest, and aimed a furious lunge at his victor before the latter was aware of the intent. An involuntary start, which moved him some steps backward saved our hero from the stroke. On seeing this, O'Nial raised his hand still higher, uttered a second fiend-like laugh, and preferring death to submission, plunged the dagger through his own heart. An ejaculation of horror broke from Lord Thurles. Every feeling of his soul was swallowed up by humanity, and he was in the act of springing to wrench the weapon from his side, when O'Nial perceiving his intention, in a transport of desperation, thrust both his hands into the clayey soil that was dabbled with his blood, and, collecting all the strength in a last convulsive effort, the dying Chief heaved his body so close to the edge of the precipice that it fell over the brink, and, with an appalling sound, dropped heavily from point to point of the projecting rocks beneath.

At this terrific spectacle Thurles recoiled, and, gasping for breath, rushed back into the chapel.—His appearance spread a sudden consternation among the followers of the O'Nial. Conjecturing part of the truth, and as if moved by one impulse, they wildly rushed past Thurles, and darted in a body through the gateway of the sanctuary, chilling with shrill outcries on their Chief, at the instant when the Viscount, summoning the remnant of his strength, sprang to the door of the sacristy, and dashed it open. Aided by firmness, which had risen to the height of heroism, Thurles had hitherto been enabled to sustain himself, but now, dizzy from exhaustion, and overpowered by emotion, he staggered against the door-frame, where for a moment he was obliged to lean for support.

OTHELLO.

(From the new novel of "Sailors and Saints.")

On the crew of the *Flora* being treated to see *Othello* at the Portsmouth Theatre, Cassio's silly speech proved an exquisite relish to the audience, where he apostrophizes heaven, "Forgive us our sins," and endeavours to persuade his companion that he is sober. "Do not think gentlemen, I am drunk; this is my Ancient; this is my right hand, and this is my left hand: I am not drunk now."

"No, not you," roared a *Jack*, who no doubt would have been a willing witness in Cassio's defence, had he been brought to the gangway for inebriety. "I can stand well enough," continued the representative of Cassio. "Then, hang it! why don't you walk the plank at once, and prove yourself sober?" vociferated a long-tailed wag, determined not to slip this opportunity of having a shot on the sly at his first lieutenant, who had only a night or two before put his perpendicularity to a similar test.

At the last scene the shouts became alarming; volleys of imprecations were hurled at his head—his limbs—his life. "What!" said one of the rudest of the crew, "can the black brute cut her life-lines? She's a regular-built angel, and as like my Bet as two peas."—"Ay," said a messmate, "it all comes of being jealous, and that's all as one as mad; but you know, if he's as good as his word, he's sure to be hanged,—that's one comfort!" When the Moor seized her in bed by the throat, Desdemona shrieking for permission to repeat but one short prayer, and he rancorously exclaims in attempting to strangle her, "It is too late!" the house, as it is said a French audience had done ere now, could endure no more; and the sailors rose in their places, giving the most alarming indications of angry excitement, and of a determination to mingle in the murderous scene below. "I'm —, Dick, if I can stand it any longer," said the spokesman of the gallery. "Your no man if you can sit and if you can sit and look on quietly; hands off, you blood-thirsty nigger," he vociferated, and threw himself over the side of the gallery in a twinkling; clambering down by a pillar into the boxes, and scrambled across the pit, over every person in his way, till he reached the noisy boatswain's mate. Him he "challenged to the rescue," and exclaimed, "Now's your time, Ned.—Pipe the boarders away—all lands, —! if you're a man as *lives* a woman. Now, go it," said he, and dashed furiously over all obstacles,—fiddles, flutes, and fiddlers. Smash went the foot-lights—Caesar had passed the Rubicon. The contagion of legions, fired with the ambition that inspired their leader, followed, sweeping all before them, till the whole male population of the theatre crowded the stage *en masse*, amidst shouts of encouragement, or shrieks of terror; outraging, by their mistaken humanity, all the propriety of this touching drama; and, for once, rescuing the gentle Desdemona from the deadly grasp of the murderous Moor, who fled in full costume dagger in hand, from the house, and through the dark streets of Dock, until he reached his home in a state of inconceivable fright. The scene of confusion which followed, it would be fruitless to attempt to describe. All was riot and uproar.