



Newfoundlander.

No. 112.

THURSDAY, September 10, 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.

FRESH TEAS,

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

Bulley, Job & Cross

OFFER FOR SALE,

On very moderate terms,

- 33 Quarter-chests Bohemia TEA,
- 18 Boxes ditto ditto,
- 17 Quarter-chests Congo ditto,
- 4 Boxes Twankay ditto.

Also,

400 Nova-Scotia DRUM SHOCKS.

July 16.

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 previously to his succeeding Mr. MARSHALL in the superintendance 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.

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. ACRAMAN, and consigned to Mr. JOHN BRAUD or BRAND.—For which the Consignee is requested to apply to

JOHN COAKER,
Master.

August 6.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of EDWARD G. DONNELL, late of Isla Pabla, Placencia 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!**

Genteel Lodgings.

MRS. TRAVERS having taken that excellent and commodious BRICK HOUSE in King's Place, belonging to the late Dr. WARNER, begs 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.

On Sale.

BY

Henderson, Bland & Co.

SALT and Coals, *float*, 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,
- 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.

William & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

- 500 BARRELS fresh States' Flour,
- 500 Bls. New York prime Pork,
- 40 Barrels prime mess ditto,
- 100 Bags Beans,
- 200 Firkins Butter,
- 57 Barrels Quebec prime Beef,
- 10 Hogheads 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; *Moufflower* 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,
 - Corflage of all sizes,
 - Nails ditto,
 - Cud 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,
 - Flushing and Duffels, in ditto,
 - Tinware, Stationary,
 - London White-lead,
 - Bar Lead,
 - London Particular Madeira Wine,
 - Sicilian and Clare Wines,
 - Warren's Blacking,
 - Parlour and Cabin Stoves,
 - Patent Pails 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 Liverpool Mercury, July 24.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—A court martial will shortly be held at Portsmouth, to investigate certain charges preferred against Capt. Dickenson, who commanded the *Genoa*, 74, at the battle of Navarino, after Capt. Bathurst had received a mortal wound. In several of the papers the mere circumstance of the intended court martial is mentioned, without any allusion to the nature of the charges against Capt. Dickenson, who, in consequence of the suppression of that material information, may labour under the most injurious suspicions in consequence of a mere imputed error of judgment in points not at all involving his character or his honour. Our readers perhaps recollect that Capt. Dickenson was included in the public thanks to the fleet—that the Order of a Companion of the Bath was bestowed on him—that he received honorary distinctions from the Emperor of Russia and the King of France, with permission to wear them; and that no question was at that time raised touching the behaviour of the *Genoa*. Upon Captain Dickenson's return in the *Wasp* sloop of war to the Mediterranean, after having brought to England the *Genoa*, Sir Edward Codrington sent him a second Russian Order, that of St. Vladimir, and which, on his return to England, he asked permission of the Admiralty to wear; to obtain the approval of which a certificate was required from Sir Edward. This the Admiral has declined, alleging, as a reason for it, that he was not satisfied with the conduct of Capt. Dickenson. The Admiralty do not impute to Capt. Dickenson's personal courage, and refer only, as we learn, to the loss of the *Genoa* as the cause of his being so severely wounded. It is a singular circumstance, that the *Genoa* was preparing for sea after the action—to an irregularity in reporting Captain Bathurst dead, when mortally wounded only—and to not having, in the Admiral's estimation, been sufficiently upon the spring on the *Genoa's* cable during the action.

The editor of the *Hampshire Telegraph* advertising to the approaching court martial, laments the proceeding, as tending to wound the feelings of a gallant and meritorious officer. Our brother editor has, however, in our opinion, evinced more feeling than judgment in the observation; and for our own parts, we regard the circumstance which he deprecates as a subject of pride and congratulation to the nation, as it shows that, at least in one department of our national concerns, and perhaps the most important, (for such we regard the navy) some attention is paid to the competency of those persons who are appointed to stations of command and great responsibility. "It is the vice of the navy (says the editor of the *Examiner*) that it is officered by some very incompetent persons, who have been raised to commands without having acquired the professional skill necessary to them. Gallantry makes a very small part of a commander's requisites, and unskilful management of his ship is a most reasonable ground of impeachment. People who shine over a man of gallantry called in question for conduct in tactics, should cast a regard to the many brave fellows who may have suffered in consequence of such errors in skill." This is a very judicious remark; and we most cordially congratulate our countrymen upon the manifestation of so much vigilance in our naval department, upon which the safety of the nation mainly depends.

There are fifty men of courage to be found to fight our ships for one man of judgment to manœuvre them, and by his coolness and discretion ensure victory with the least possible sacrifice of human life.

If Capt. Dickenson should be found guilty of the charges about to be preferred against him, his moral character and his honour will suffer no stain; while the example which the investigation will exhibit must be of infinite service to the best interests of the country.

In conclusion, it is much to be regretted that the most rigid examination into the competency of public men to fill their respective stations should be restricted to the naval department. If the scrutiny were to become general, it is our opinion that a vast proportion of those who divide the public money amongst them; if weighed in the same balance, would be found wanting.

JUNCTION OF THE RHINE AND THE DANUBE.—Peace is enabling nations to realize some of those projects which redound more to the wealth and strength of empire, than a century of conquest. The long-contemplated junction of the Rhine and the Danube is announced as about to be undertaken by a company in Paris, on a patent for ninety-nine

years. The plan is, to enlarge and clear the channel of the Danube from Ulm to Tullingen, and thus into the grand-duchy of Baden; to carry the navigation by a canal through the Black Forest, in the direction of the valley of the Kinzing; and, finally, to make the Kinzing navigable to where it falls into the Rhine near Kolth. The chief difficulty is expected in the Black Forest, where a tunnel would be necessary; but no difficulty of this order can impede the work, if it shall be undertaken with the spirit of a great national object. We can feel no jealousy in its being undertaken by a French company. France has some first-rate engineers, and science, at least, will not be wanting. We shall probably have such part in the honour as arises from supplying the money; for the loan will doubtless come through English hands. But let the labour or the honour be whose they may, the benefit will belong to all nations. No work, in a stronger sense of the word, European, has been conceived since the fall of the Roman empire. By connecting the Rhine with the Danube, the two greatest rivers of Europe, flowing through its most productive and most extensive regions, would become one. An unequalled inland navigation would be established from one extremity of Europe to the other. The traveller setting his foot on board the steam-boat at the tower, might traverse the Continent down to Constantinople without setting his foot on land. Asia and England would be brought into virtual contact; for a single week would place the Englishmen in the capital of the Sultan. The advantages to public intercourse, to general sciences, and that better feeling of nations towards each other, arising from better mutual knowledge, would be of high value. But the projects of commercial advantage would be all but boundless. A navigation, which, without the risks of the sea, the expenses of a sea-voyage, or the tardiness arising from the length of the course round Spain and up the Mediterranean, would convey merchandise direct to Constantinople, might command the riches of the whole immense region of Asia Minor—a tract once the garden and treasure-house of the world, and which requires only the means of employing its natural resources to be tenfold more abundant and opulent than ever. From Constantinople the Euxine is open. The distance of the Caspian from the Euxine would soon be no impediment to the activity and wealth created by this commerce; and a canal running through the low country at the foot of the Caucasus would carry the steam-boat into the heart of the whole immense country to the north of the Himalah. Those speculations are not Utopian. The man who in 1740 pronounced that England would be mistress of a hundred millions of subjects 10,000 miles off, in India, might be laughed at as a visionary; but he will be laughed at no longer. North America, with her laws, her vigorous multitude, her intelligent enterprise, and her magnificent conquest of the wilderness, was once a dream.—Twenty years ago Spanish America was a dungeoned, of which monks kept the keys. The junction of the Rhine and the Danube, if it shall be completed on the scale which its capabilities demand, will be the greatest step made by modern civilization for general human good. The cutting of the Isthmus of Darien alone will be left to rival it, and that too will be done.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

We content ourselves with calmly and liberally repeating—there is not the shadow of a foundation for any one of the rumours about changes in the government, or negotiations, or overtures, or stipulations, of any thing of the kind.—*Courier*.

Letters from Barcelona to the 22d ult. announce that 250 prisoners, confined in the Citadel, had been embarked on the 20th, in a brig, for Ceuta, where they had been banished. They were chiefly belonging to families residing in Barcelona. It was expected that new arrests would take place.

A vessel has arrived from Oporto, but her letters are not so late as the last accounts. By the above vessel have arrived ten or twelve prohibited Portuguese, who have made their escape.

Letters from Leghorn to the 10th ult. state that the crops were generally good throughout Tuscany and Romagna. The depot of wheat consisted of 175,070 sacks.

We can credibly state that the present Quarter's Revenue is going on very favourably, and that already there is a surplus of 40,000, although two-thirds of the Quarter is yet to come.

From the London Sun, August 11.

The change of Ministry in France, which we announced yesterday to our readers, has been confirmed. For particulars on this important subject, we refer our readers to the extracts which we have given from the *Moniteur*, in which they will find the fullest information. The Prince de Polignac, it seems, is to be the new Prime Minister—a statesman who brings talent, experience, and discretion to his task. His plans, so far as they are at present known, are in accordance with those of England. It is supposed that he will use his best endeavours, in conjunction with the British Cabinet, to procure the restoration of peace between Russia and Turkey, and the legitimate independence of Greece. He has expressed also, in the Chamber of Peers—a circumstance to which we referred at the time—his earnest wishes in favour of the continuance of a representative form of government, of a tolerant, enlightened, and impartial nature. As a man of the world, and one who knows "the value,"—to quote the language of the Duke of Wellington on a recent occasion—"of a good character," the Prince will not fail to act in accordance with the spirit of this declaration, and if so, he will secure to himself the respect of his country, and the good wishes of Europe. We should not omit to mention that one good feature in the new ministry, is the appointment of the Baron de Montbell (a layman) to the Secretaryship of State for the Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction. This augurs well; Ecclesiastics are seldom well-calculated for the discharge of State duties, and the more they are restricted to their own particular avocations, the better.

The French Ministry is changed. The following is a full and correct list of the New Ministers:—

Prince de POLIGNAC—Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Monsieur de la BOURDONNAYE—Minister of the Interior.

Admiral de RIGNY—Minister of Marine.

Count de CHABROL—Minister of Finance.

General BOURMONT—Minister at War.

M. COURVOISIER—Minister of Justice.

The office of Minister of Commerce, Public Instruction, and Religion, will be united with that of Minister of the Interior.

M. de PORTALIS is to be first President of the Court of Cassation.

By the union of three Ministries with the Ministry of the Interior into one, a considerable diminution of expense will be effected.

The Duke of Northumberland, we perceive, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of some Ribandmen concerned in the late murder of one, and the wounding of six other Brunswickers, three of whom have since died. This proclamation is a very proper and just proceeding on the part of the Lord Lieutenant. It is in a strict spirit of impartiality, and cannot fail to please all parties equally. All that Ireland desires to see, all that she at present stands in need of, is fair play.—She is anxious to see justice done both to Orangemen and Papist. She asks no ascendancy of faction; she wishes not to see the Papal power rise on the ruins of the Protestant, for she feels that such supremacy instead of healing, cannot fail to protract the sufferings of her country. Hitherto justice has been a luxury enjoyed only by the privileged few in Ireland. It has been tainted deeply with the leaven of party, arrayed in the insignia of Orangeism. Surely it is high time to cast off these odious distinctions, from the removal of which—and the Duke of Northumberland seems inclined to adopt the experiment—the greatest and most lasting blessings may be expected to accrue to the sister island.

The change of the French Ministry is the chief topic of conversation in the city, which has had but little effect on our funds.

It is now generally expected that the friendship and alliance between this country and France will be more firm than ever.

(From the Greenock Advertiser, August 14.)

An article in the Dutch papers, dated at Constantinople, July 11, says, that a remarkable firman has been sent to all the provinces, calling upon all the faithful who are able to bear arms to repair immediately to the army. Meantime a report is generally spread in the capital, that in case the Russians should advance to Adrianople, a part of the English fleet will pass the Dardanelles to protect the capital. This, of course, would be tantamount to a declaration of war against Russia.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 3d of August, contains official accounts to the 21st ult., detailing the operations of the Russians in crossing the Balkan. In this important advance, Count Diebitsch again out-manceuvred his Mahomedan adversary. Demonstrations having been made for an attack on Shumla, the troops which were in the Russian camp in front of that position, were from time to time replaced in the night by other divisions, and moved onward towards the Kamschick, the operation of crossing which was the first step towards overcoming the obstacles of the Balkan. The Grand Vizier remained quiet in Shumla, while the Russian forces, in two columns, attacked two divisions of the Turkish force, which defended two of the approaches to the mountains. The Russians succeeded in crossing the Kamschick at Kieuprikoy, and on the Varna road, about the same time. On the 20th of July, General Roth's column reached the most elevated post of the Great Balkan, not far from the coast, the Turks having made scarcely any resistance. The Russians consider the chief difficulties of the passage now surmounted. At the date of the dispatches, General Roth's column (the left) was about 40 miles

from Bourgas; that of General Rudiger, about 30 miles from Aidos; and the reserve, under General Pahlen, not far in the rear of General Roth.

We understand it is in contemplation of the Lords of the Treasury to issue a circular letter, addressed to the heads of the different departments under government, intimating that a deduction will be made from the salaries of all officers hereafter appointed, who may be entitled by virtue of their office to a superannuation allowance, in the following ratio:—2 per cent. where the salary is under 100l. per annum, and 5 per cent. if above that sum, in order to provide an adequate superannuation fund. This regulation will virtually have the effect of reviving the provisions of the late superannuation act, which was repealed a few sessions ago.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.—The presumptive heiress to the English Throne is remarkably small of her age, being in her 11th year, and about 4 feet high. Her Royal Highness enjoys excellent health. When not engaged at her studies, to which she attends very closely, she is generally out taking exercise in Kensington-gardens or Hyde-park, accompanied by her Royal mother or her governess, frequently by both. Her Royal Highness bears a strong resemblance in the face to her late father the Duke of Kent. In her manners and quickness of comprehension, she very much resembles the late Princess Charlotte. The Princess has very few companions or play-fellows. She is very fond of music, and has made great proficiency in it. Her Royal mother causes her to attend very closely to her religious duties.—*Court Journal.*

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) September 10, 1829.

☞ The Rowing Matches, which will commence at 11 o'clock to-day, on *Quidi Vidi Lake*, owing to the superior qualities of some of the boats, are looked forward to with considerable anxiety and interest. The several matches are likely to be contested with much spirit and keenness.

The extract from COBBETT's letter to the Duke of WELLINGTON, in our last number, has excited, as we confidently expected it would, an almost universal feeling of indignation against that writer, for the insufferably slighting manner in which this important portion of the British Colonies has been treated of by him; but feeling, as we do, that it would be derogatory to our own character, as well as our country, to follow in the strain of vituperation which he has, as usual, dealt forth with no unsparing hand, we will rather depend upon the success of our attempt, by a few striking facts, to put it out of his power any longer to defend his erroneous opinions, which will prove infinitely more irritating to one of COBBETT's temperament, than repaying him in Billingsgate slang, in the use of which he is so admirable a proficient. Before COBBETT committed such a statement to the public, he should have thought proper to instruct himself more accurately in the history of Newfoundland. One would imagine from the astonishment he manifests in speaking of the "palace," that we are not of sufficient consequence to be allowed to possess such a building. For his information, we shall put ourselves to the trouble of mentioning a few particulars. Since the abortive invasion of the French in the year 1762—when England first appeared to be aware of the importance of this Colony—it was honoured in its Government by the appointment of Rear and Vice Admirals of as distinguished characters as the navy could boast of, and who, in their capacity as Governors, embraced—what no others under the crown of Great Britain could assume—the double cognomen of Commanders in Chief, on shore and afloat. The Government of the respective Admirals, who only sojourned in the Island probably three months in each year, continued "moveable," until the appointment of Rear Admiral PICKMORE, in 1817, who was to remain stationary in the country. Upon Admiral PICKMORE's death, which happened a few months after his arrival, Sir CHARLES HAMILTON was sent out, and resided here five years without interruption. During the whole of the above period, the Governors, for the few weeks they remained among us, were contented to live in a house at Fort Townshend, infinitely inferior, in every respect, to those of many of our merchants, and consequently unsuited to persons of their distinguished rank and consequence. Soon after the arrival of his present Excellency, Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, our first Civil Governor, that which had been some years before in contemplation, and the want of which had afforded a theme of rebuke to many, namely, a new Government-house, was commenced in good earnest; and the present building, which is yet in an unfinished state, promises to be an ornament to which we shall, in future, point with pride and pleasure, and to confer credit and additional respectability on the governing and governed; for in proportion to the splendid or abject state of the establishments of our rulers, are most travellers apt to judge of our importance or worth. That a residence suitable to uphold the dignity of our local government was necessary, no one, we are sure, will deny; and though, perhaps, one on a more economical plan would have answered all our purposes, the money for its cost has been chiefly expended in the country, and dispensed its benefits through a hundred different channels. We could point out other establishments, in this government where thousands are yearly laid out much more uselessly and extravagantly, and from which only the few derive the least advantage. So much for Government-house.

Owing to a mistaken, perverted policy which, until

lately, prevailed to prevent the cultivation of the soil, we are more backward in agriculture than most of our neighbours; but now that those trammels of our being in some measure removed, clearing of farms and tracts of land is extending over the country; and the test of experience has proved that most of the natural productions of England can be brought to great perfection in almost every part of it. The superior quality of our vegetables has been lauded in the highest degree by all who have ever tasted them; and a friend of ours, we understand, intends to challenge Mr. COBBETT to produce oats equal to those he has raised on his Newfoundland farm this year, though so unfavourable a one to vegetation. Newfoundland, it is admitted, from the nature of its trade, and other reasons, can never become essentially an agricultural country; but the products of its soil, which are yearly increasing to such a degree, as soon to bid fair to make us completely independent of the other Colonies, have been found a main prop to our fisheries amidst the severe losses sustained of late years, and the depression in trade now unfortunately so universal.

Of Canada and Nova Scotia, COBBETT, from having served in them for some years, may have some slight personal knowledge—though we know some of his statements there to be egregiously false—but we are not a little astonished at his publishing his ignorance of the value of this country, which never had the ill-luck to be pressed by his footsteps. Upwards of sixty years ago, the French were so sensible of the immense benefit of the Newfoundland fisheries to their naval power, that they willingly gave up their right to the rich province of Canada, for a certain portion of our fishing coast;—and, at this very day, few, we believe, are at all aware of the extent to which they now prosecute their fisheries, or of the number of registered seamen, in case of necessity, they have it in their power to call upon, nursed upon our shores. It is, also, a remarkable fact that, in all treaties with the French, subsequent to 1763, they have made the right of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland a *sine qua non*, to which ministers, without giving themselves the trouble of questioning its policy, always blindly acceded.

But as figures, to which COBBETT appears so partial, may be more convincing, we shall endeavour to accommodate him in that way. At a meeting held in the Court-house, in December last, for the purpose of petitioning parliament against the imposition of further duties, and the expediency of praying government to grant to this island a legislative government, Mr. T. H. BROOKING, who took a great deal of pains in obtaining the necessary information to further these objects, stated "that within the short period of fifteen years, ending in 1827, upwards of 171,000l. had been collected for duties alone, at the Custom-house, and paid into the Treasury;—a sum of itself, he believed, which would be found more than sufficient to cover the expenses of our civil list during the same period."—This is not less striking than true; and judging from the small amount of the parliamentary grants for this island, previous to 1826; when the experimental system of government and judicature commenced, and, with the additional expenses of the new Government-house, augmented the civil list considerably, we should think that not more than two-thirds of the sum stated by Mr. BROOKING could have been expended. The amount of the import trade of Newfoundland, one year with another, is known to be a million sterling!—and, admitting COBBETT to be correct in stating the amount of imports to "the two Canadas" and all to be 1,859,211l.; that "*miserable place*" Newfoundland must get credit for having taken as much as all the other Colonies put together. During some years when our fisheries had attained to an unusual height of prosperity, our exports were estimated at nearly the enormous sum of THREE MILLIONS! Our foreign and domestic trade gives ample employment to upwards of 1,100 sail of vessels, of various descriptions—besides 4,000 fishing boats and shallops—employing 30,000 men, but all deriving support from that "*miserable*" place called Newfoundland. COBBETT has considerably underrated the population of this Island; however, allowing the accuracy of his statement, we are bold to assert, that the inhabitants of this "*miserable*" place are more hardy, more active, more industrious, better clothed, and better fed, than the same number of persons, in any other country he may think proper to name. We know we have been doing little more than repeating a "thrice told tale," to prove what no one short of an ignoramus would presume to question; but in closing the subject for the present, we cannot resist the desire we feel of quoting the opinion of one whose name is held in deserved veneration by every well-wisher of this country. Our late never-to-be-forgotten Chief Justice FORBES, says, "Viewing Newfoundland from the vantage ground which the commerce of Great Britain has attained, it seems diminished to a mere speck in the horizon, and almost unworthy of attention; but it should not be forgotten that the fisheries were one of the first nurseries of that naval strength which has gained for England the command of the seas, and with it the trade of the world."

To the Editor of the Newfoundland,

SIR,—I was glad to see the nature and terms of tenure in this colony, lately noticed by a writer in the *Ledger*, and shall make no apology for entering at once on what he justly calls that most vital subject. When I first came here, (now 40 years ago) the policy of the government was hostile to any settlement in the colony, longer than for one fishing season. I have known the inhabitants to be threatened with exile, and the conflagration of their houses, for attempting to remain in the country during the winter! The gradual establishment of the seal fishery, removed the fears of this threat; and the appointment of

a Chief Justice, at last, destroyed all apprehension on that score. However, until the late Act fixed the point by a positive enactment, there was no precise limit to the term;—but of the vague and capricious decisions on holdings in general, no idea can be formed, except from positive knowledge and experience.—These circumstances alone—independent of the poverty of the soil, and severity of the climate—would be sufficient to account for the rude and uncultivated state in which this country continued, after being in the possession of the most enterprising and industrious nation of Europe, for nearly 300 years.—While the parent state viewed it as a rock, thrown up here merely for the convenience of curing the fish caught in the adjacent seas, and, with maternal solicitude, forbade her children from trusting themselves to the horrors of its relentless winters, but called them back to her bosom like a tender mother, not suffering them again to encounter the rigours of such an hyperborean climate, nor again to return until accompanied *cum zephyris et herundine prima*, we can understand this policy;—but when, in spite of all these precautions, a native population has grown up, has increased, is increasing, and must be provided for,—when the mother country has allowed us to import direct from foreign countries, the provisions consumed here, which herself is no longer able to supply, the obvious policy of the government should be to encourage, by a liberal and enlightened policy, the cultivation of our own soil. A fishery, by its very nature, is the most precarious calling that man can follow;—but a country, like ours, has not only the ordinary and natural vicissitudes of a fishery, but being entirely dependent on foreign markets, is subjected to greater, more sudden, and more universal changes than any other country I am acquainted with. It has but one article of produce, and when that article is under depression, every member of the community is affected.—Social man is a hoarding animal; and though fishermen are proverbially improvident, yet, if encouragement were given them to vest in some secure, permanent, and improvable fund, the surplus earnings of youth, for the support of old age and ill health—even he, that most careless and most improvident, most unthrifty of God's creatures, the Newfoundland fisherman, would gladly avail of it. The soil of a new country is the most obvious, the most stable, the most profitable mode of investment for the small capital of its labouring population;—but here, where the fisherman has so much idle time hanging dead on his hands, he could not only vest the surplus of his earnings, but the time he now spends idly, or in riot and debauchery, would, if the due encouragement were given him, be devoted to the improvement of his own condition—the amelioration of our common country—to his own advancement in morals and in dependence—and to the advantage of the whole trading community of the colony. It will be inquired, what encouragement are we to require, what premiums and bounties, to induce our exertions, to rouse from their apathy our indolent and careless population, to infuse into a thoughtless, improvident, and extravagant race, the habits of industry, economy, and thriftiness, which such a course of life would require? I say, no premium, no bonus; show the objects—ease and independence—to be attainable, and let industry, unshackled and unrestrained by absurd, illiberal, and unwise restrictions, be allowed to labour for those objects, and the nature of man must alter, or you will not be unsuccessful. No, Sir; I know my countrymen well, and the only premium which they require to stimulate them to industry, is the free enjoyment of its fruits.—But, then, to render this object attainable, roads are indispensable;—not roads to Placentia, nor to St. Mary's, nor to distant parts of the island, (at least as yet, until our circumstances require, and our means afford, such conveniences) but short and convenient roads to the best lands in the vicinity of each port; then to have the adjacent lands allocated on fair, equitable, and liberal terms; and you will soon see an orderly, industrious, and moral peasantry cultivating them in ease, comfort, and independence.—Our worthy Governor is a Scotchman by his family, and, I suppose, by his education and in his feelings;—if his intelligent, gallant, and patriotic young countryman, in Johnson's day, would think himself rich, could he obtain three farthings per acre for his land, can he, can any Scotchman, can any man, indeed, with a heart in his bosom, think the British government could require more in Newfoundland. To think of the British government brooding over a waste of desert and uncultivated lands, and, like a Highland tacksman, or an Irish middleman, calculating the pennies, per acre, that it might fetch, by screwing up a necessitous and miserable tenantry, is an idea so utterly unworthy of that government as to be incredible, if we had not the evidence of it before our eyes. The old policy can alone account for it; and a most effectual means it was to further the only object that policy seemed to pursue—the discouraging of all settlement in the island. But now, when that policy has been scouted—when a native population has sprung up, and thrown the exclusionists overboard—when the intention of the mother country is truly to encourage the fisheries, let us hope that she will reverse the policy she so long pursued without attaining her object; that having abandoned the unholy and unnatural scheme of opposing the command of the Most High, and counteracting the most kindly influences of our nature, she will suffer us to enjoy, freely, the advantages of our situation;—that she will, in one word, leave the land as free as the sea, and prove herself to be, in truth, what she is represented in theory—the kindly and affectionate mother who pierces her own bosom for the nourishment of her young; and not that most loathsome and detestable parent who de-vour the young not able to keep pace with herself

and provide for their own safety. In fine, that she will rather imitate the Pelican than the Alligator.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.

COLONUS.

St. John's, 10th September, 1829.

By a Parliamentary Return of the number of Civil Actions and of Criminal Information tried in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of this Island, and in the Labrador Court, from the 1st day of January, 1826, to the 7th Dec., 1828, we glean the following abstract:—

SUPREME COURT:			
No of Actions tried.	Amount of trials.	No of criminal trials.	No of persons tried.
137	£11,030 16 7½	30	39
CENTRAL CIRCUIT COURT:			
725	£14,122 10 5½	47	54
NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT:			
570	£9,260 2 3½	49	53
SOUTHERN CIRCUIT COURT:			
178	£3,015 1 7	14	17

Civil Actions in the LABRADOR COURT: Number of days during which the Court sat, 68; number of writs served out, 63; amount sued for, £3,504 14s 3d; number of actions tried, 53; amount of actions tried, £1,941-10s. 3d—Ledger.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Liadsay*, from Liverpool, Mr. J. B. Bland.—In the *Samuel*, from Torbay, Mr. S. Mudge and Mr. M. Willoughby.—In the *Union*, from St. John's, (N. B.), Mr. W. Collings.—In the *Cousins*, from Pictou, Mr. R. Brine, Jun.—In the *Hannah*, from Dartmouth, Mr. John Lash.

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

ENTERED.
SEPTEMBER 3.—Brig *Iris*, Pagan, Workington; 65 chalds. coal.
Schooner *Samuel*, Hart, Hamburg; 878 bags bread, 203 barrels pork, 200 barrels flour, 41 firkins butter, 20 bis. tar, 9 sides bacon, and sundries.
Brig *Adriana*, Daves, Bermuda; 40 puns. rum, 50 puncheons molasses, 8 barrels sugar.
4.—Ship *Lindsays*, Rowe, Liverpool; 300 barrels pork, 68 tons coal, and sundry merchandise.
Brig *Horatio*, Gotham, Liverpool; 215 bis. pork, 15 barrels flour, 2 pieces brandy and Geneva, 1 hhd. tobacco, 430 boxes soap, 200 bushels salt, and sundries.
Brig *Agenorin*, Durrel, Bermuda; ballast.
7.—Schooner *Matchless*, Hinson, Bermuda; 50 puns. molasses.
Brig *Crescent*, Harvey, Liverpool; 10 hds. wine, 11 tons coal, 2400 bushels salt, 20 barrels pork, 200 boxes soap, and sundry merchandise.
Brig *Vittoria*, Elder, Trinidad; 49 puns. molasses, 4 barrels sugar, 4 barrels coffee.
Brig *Caledonia*, Kelo, Barbados; ballast.
Schooner *Union*, Walsh, St. John, (N. B.); 47 bis. apples, 23 barrels potatoes, 250 bis. flour, 100 bushels Indian corn, 100 bags bread, 100 barrels Indian meal, 28 barrels rye flour, and sundries.
8.—Brig *Leander*, M'Ausland, Greenock; 109 coils cordage, 60 tons coal, 20 M. brick, 20 casks gunpowder, 4 casks Madeira wine, and sundry merchandise.
9.—Brig *Hannah*, Mardon, Hamburg; 1160 bags bread, 300 bis. flour, 118 firkins butter, 20 bis. oatmeal, 20 barrels pease.
CLEARED.
SEPTEMBER 3.—Schooner *Lively*, Huggab, Sydney; ballast.
Schooner *Two Brothers*, Le Blanc, Arichat; 1 pun. rum, 30 hds. salt.
Schooner *General Wolfe*, Anderson, Pictou; 12 qr.-casks wine, 16 boxes raisins, &c.
5.—Brig *Sylph*, Underhill, Naples; 2700 qtls. fish.
Schooner *Lively*, Cornwall, Halifax; 25 tierces and 50 bis. salmon.
Brig *Alexander*, Miller, Naples; 3200 qtls. fish.
Brig *Helen*, Gibbs, Viana; 3180 qtls. fish.
Schooner *Wellington*, Hartery, Quebec; 48 casks seal and cod oil, 12 hds., 3 tierces sugar, 17 puns. rum.
9.—Schooner *Two Friends*, M'Donald, P. E. Island; 1 pun. rum, 1 cask tobacco, 2 casks merchandise.
Brig *Brothers*, Patterson, Miramichi; ballast.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—CLEARED.
AUGUST 28.—Sloop *Oscar*, Drysdale, Portugal; 3350 qtls. fish.
SEPTEMBER 2.—Brig *Emily*, Churchward, Spain or Portugal; 1960 qtls. fish.
CARBONEAR.—CLEARED.
AUGUST 29.—Brig *Horton*, Short, Pernambuco; 1626 qtls. fish.
SEPTEMBER 1.—Schooner *Hibernia*, Hanrahan, Oporto; 1400 qtls. fish.
BRIGUS.—CLEARED.
AUGUST 28.—Brig *Oporto Packet*, Pridham, Liverpool; 18,267 gallons seal and cod oil, 40 gallons whale oil, 1020 seal skins, 979 qtls. fish, 29 tierces salmon, &c.
PORT-DE-GRAVE.—CLEARED.
AUGUST 20.—Brig *Ringwood*, Smith, Cadiz; 2081 qtls. fish.
25.—Schooner *Ferouin*, Henly, Figuiera; 1500 qtls. fish.
BAY ROBERTS.—CLEARED.
AUGUST 27.—Brig *Experiment*, Taylor, Oporto, 2070 qtls. fish.

The Brig *Oporto Packet*, from Brigus, bound to Liverpool, put in here leaky on Sunday last, but having discovered the leak, sailed again next evening.
The Brig *Iris*, from Workington to this place, spoke on the 31st ult. the Schr. *Freedom*, Holmes, out 18 days from St. John, (N. B.) bound to Cork—lat. 46. 20. lon. 47. Desired to be reported.

Married, on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr. WILLIAM BEARNS, of Ashburton, Devon, to ELIZA, daughter of Mr. John Perkins.
—Same day, at Bay Bulls, by the Rev. J. Robertson, Mr. THOMAS GLEN, Merchant, to JANE, youngest daughter of the late RICHARD REED, Esq., of this place.
—On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr. JAMES WISEMAN, to SEANNAN, daughter of Mr. William Stears, of Blockmaker's-hall.
—Last evening, by the Rev. M. A. Fleming, Mr. THOMAS HAYES, shopkeeper, of this town, to Miss ELLEN O'REGAN.
Died, lately, at Bonaville, GERARD FORD, Esq., J. P., a very old and respectable inhabitant of that harbour.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,
On the Wharf of the Subscriber,
The Cargo of the Schooner JOHN & MARIA, from Cape Breton—Via.

23 VERY prime fat OXEN,
17 COWS, 1 CALF,
2 BULLS, 16 SHEEP.
HENRY SHEA,
September 10. Auctioneer.

On SATURDAY next,

At 12 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

Baine, Johnston & Co.

500 BAGS Hamburg Bread,
100 Firkins ditto Butter,
50 Ditto Irish ditto,
50 Barrels American Park,
40 Boxes Soap.

Also, to Close Sales,

20 Barrels Irish Park,
30 Half-ditto ditto,
12 Boxes mould and dipped Candles,
2 Casks London Shoes, each containing about 10 dozen pair well assorted.
September 10.

A PUBLIC SALE OF

TEAS,

WILL TAKE PLACE

AT THE STORES OF

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

On MONDAY, the 21st Sept.,

At 12 o'clock,

CONSISTING OF

BOHEA, Congou, Souchong, Twankey,
Hyson Skin, Hyson, and Gunpowder.
N. B.—A deposit of Two Pounds per Qr.-chest, and One Pound per Box, to be paid on the day of Sale.
The Tea to be paid for on delivery, and to be taken away on or before the 20th day of November next.
September 10.

For Bristol.

To be despatched forthwith.

THE GOOD

Schooner MARY,

Nathaniel Ryder, Master;

Has room for a few tons of FREIGHT, if early application is made to
ROBINSON & BROOKING.
September 3.

For Freight or Charter.

To any port in Spain, Portugal, Italy, the West Indies, or Brazil.

The fine, first-class, British-built

Brig LAVINIA,

D. COWAN, master;

Will carry about 4000 qtls. fish in bulk; has always delivered her cargo in good order; has an attentive and experienced Master; and is, altogether, a very desirable vessel for a fish cargo. She is daily expected to arrive; and if employment offers, will sail without delay.—For further particulars, apply to
JAMES STEWART & Co.
September 3.

On Sale.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE

Schr. John & Maria,

Burthen 70 tons; 13 months old; well found in rigging and sails; and a desirable vessel for this trade. Apply to the Master on-board, or to
HUNTERS & Co.
September 10.

PATRICK MORRIS

Offers for Sale,

10 Hogsheads of RED WINE,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

September 10.

BY

HUNTERS & Co.

50 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES,
30 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO,
30 Tierces SALMON.
September 3.

BY

PATRICK MORRIS,

1500 Hogsheads best Newcastle

COALS,

Just received per *Mcannon*,

September 3.

On Sale.

Samuel Codner,

The Cargo of the Schooner Samuel, just arrived from HAMBURG,

And, of former importations;

800 BAGS BREAD,
200 Barrels Flour,
300 Barrels Pork,
50 Ditto Beef,
6 Hhds. Devonshire Ale and Porter, of excellent quality,
Butter, Bacon, and Hams,
Brandy, Vinegar,
Black and Bright Varnish,
Spirits of Turpentine, Linseed Oil,
Cordage, Oakum,
Stockholm and Coal Tar,
An extensive assortment of Bridport Manufactures, consisting of Nets, Seines, Lines and Twines, No. and Flat Canvass, &c. &c.
Candles and Soap in boxes,
Boots and Shoes,
Several bales of Slops,
Serges, Cloths,
Hats and Caps,
5,000 Bricks,
Sydney Coals,
And a few casks of Plastering Hair, which will be sold cheap to close Sales.
Fish and Oil taken in payment—or Cash in October.
September 10.

Notices.

Employment Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, tolerably well versed in the general business of the Trade, as connected with the Counting-house, Shop, and outside department of a Concern, would be happy to engage as a subordinate Accountant, or Storekeeper, in any respectable establishment in this town. Satisfactory testimonials of his probity, integrity, and sobriety, will be adduced by applying at this Office.
September 10.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the Brig *Leander*, under my command.
GEORGE M'AUSLAND,
September 10. Master

SATCHWELL & MARTIN,
TAILORS AND HAT-MAKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends and the public in general, that they have taken the House and Shop adjoining the premises of Mr. JOHN HARDING, (King's Place,) and commenced business in the above lines; where those who honour them with their patronage and support, may be assured of having their Clothes cut and finished in a style of fashion and elegance, such as will scarcely be equalled elsewhere in this Island.
Naval and Military Uniforms executed in a superior manner.
September 3.

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.

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 Sorrows, 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.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

Michael Scanlan,

100 BOXES Soap,
200 Half-boxes ditto,
100 Half-boxes Raisins,
48 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
30 Boxes mould and dipped Candles,
20 Kegs Mustard,
24 Ditto Basket Salt,
200 Stone Bottles,
Starch, Blue, Earthenware,
Lustre Ware, China,
Superior Hollands Gin,
Cognac Brandy,
Fancy coloured Printed Cottons and Chintzes,
Silk and cotton Handkerchiefs,
Silk, cotton, and cassimere Shawls,
Plain and figured Stuffs,
Book Muslins,
Checks, Flannels, Serges, Counterpanes,
Cotton Shirts, Calicoes, Sheetting,
Blankets and Blanketing,
Pea Jackets, Watch Coats,
Monkey Jackets, Flushing Trousers,
Hats, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

ALSO,

By Wholesale or Retail,

24 Puncheons Rum,
15 Ditto Molasses,
10 Qr.-casks Red Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Teneiffé Wine,
Gin, Porter, Cider, Ale,
Pork, Butter, Oatmeal,
Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Rice,
And sundry other articles.
September 3.

Just Received, per Schr. Wellington, from Quebec,
AND FOR SALE,

BY

NICHOLAS GILL,

PRIME Pork, Beef,
And superfine States' Flour.
ALSO, ON HAND,
Of former importations,
Sugar in hogsheads, tierces, and barrels,
Puncheons Molasses.
September 3.

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,
- 1½-Inch Plank,
- 2-Inch ditto,
- 2½-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. Hamburg 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 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. 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, Crape 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.

JOHN KENT

OFFERS FOR SALE,

50 TIERCES Strangman's PORTER,
100 Fitches BACON, fit for family use,
And 50 Bags BREAD,
(Just Imported.)
August 13.



Poets' Corner.

BEAUTY AND HER VISITORS.

I looked for Beauty—on a throne,
A dazzling throne of light, I found her;
And music poured its softest tone,
And flowers their sweetest breath, around her.
A score or two of idle gods,
Some drest as peers and some as servants,
Were watching all her smiles and nods,
And making compliments and presents.
And first young LOVE, the rosy boy,
Exhibited his bow and arrows,
And gave her many a pretty toy,
Torches, and bleeding hearts, and sparrows;
She told him, as he passed, she knew
Her court would scarcely do without him;
But yet—she hoped they were not true—
There were some awkward tales about him.
WEALTH deemed, that magic I no charm
More mighty than the gifts he brought her,
And linked around her radiant arm
Bright diamonds of the purest water:
The goddess, with a scornful touch,
Unclasped the gaudy, galling fetter;
And said—she thanked him very much—
She liked a wreath of roses better.
Then GENIUS snatched his golden lute,
And told a tale of love and glory;
The crowd around were hushed and mute,
To hear so sad and sweet a story;
And BEAUTY marked the minstrel's cheek,
So very pale—no bust was paler—
Vowed she could listen for a week;
But really he should change his tailor.
As died the echo of his strings,
A shadow's Phantom knelt before her,
Looked all unutterable things,
And swore to see was to adore her;
He called her veil a cruel cloud,
Her cheek a rose, her smile a battery—
She fancied it was WIT that bowed,
I'm almost certain it was FLATTERY.
There was a Beldame finding fault
With every person, every feature,
And by the sneer and by the halt,
I knew at once the odious creature;
"You see," quoth ENVY, "I am come
To bow, as is my bounden duty—
They tell me Beauty is at home—
Impossible! that *can't* be Beauty!"
I heard a murmur far and wide
Of "Lord! how quick the dotard passes!"
Time threw down at Beauty's side
The prettiest of his clocks and glasses:
But it was noticed in the throng,
How Beauty marred the maker's cunning;
For, when she talked, the hands went wrong,
And, when she smiled, the sands stopped running.
DEATH, in a Doctor's wig and gown,
Came arm in arm with Lethe thither,
And crowned her with a wifery crown,
And hinted, Beauty too must wither!
"Avaunt!" she cried; "how came he here?
The frightful fiend—how my abhorrence!"
I went and whispered in her ear,
"He shall not hurt you—sit to Lawrence."

THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

The expulsion of the aboriginal inhabitants of the North American Continent has for many years been a favourite scheme with the Government of the United States. They have gradually, either by war or treaty, encroached upon the territories of the Indian, and they now entertain the intention of still further expelling them into the wilderness, by driving the Cherokees beyond the Mississippi. These people are not only a harmless race, but have made considerable advances in the scale of civilization, and in a knowledge of religion. They are dwelling peacefully and prosperously upon the frontier allotments ceded to them by treaty in lieu of the vast forest inhabited by their fathers, and to any further removal into the wilderness they very naturally object. In the work of civilising these Indians, the Society of Friends, we believe, have taken the lead, and their reward has been great. These Missionaries have incurred the displeasure of the Government of the United States; for the Secretary at War complains of the effects of education among the Indians, on accounts of its giving them a taste for the accumulation of property, "peculiar to a state of civilization;" and he affirms that the Missionaries who have reclaimed these barbarous tribes from their roving predatory habits, are actuated by base interested motives; and oppose their dispersion lest they themselves should lose their own "comfortable establishments." The Secretary at War had better have candidly avowed that the knowledge of their rights which the Indians had obtained, is an impediment to their cajoling them out of the land of their birth. Our brother Jonathan, we fear, is too grasping to be honest in his dealings. The following extraordinary and eloquent address was delivered last year to a large audience at Philadelphia, by Elias Boudinot, a Cherokee Indian.

"To those," said he, "who are unacquainted with the habits and improvements of the aborigines of this country, term Indian is pregnant with the ideas the most repelling and degrading. But such impressions, originating as they frequently do from infant prejudices, although they hold too true when applied to some, do great injustice to many of this race of beings. Some there are, perhaps, even in this enlightened assembly, who, at the bare sight of an Indian, or at the mention of the name, would throw back their imaginations to ancient times, to the ravages of savage warfare, to the yells pronounced over the mangled bodies of women and children, thus creating an opinion inapplicable and highly injurious

to those for whose temporal interest and eternal welfare I come to plead. But what is an Indian? Is he not formed of the same materials as yourself? For 'of one blood God created all the nations that dwell on the face of the earth.' Though it be true that he is ignorant, that he is a heathen, that he is a savage, yet he is no more than all others have been under similar circumstances. Eighteen centuries ago, what were the inhabitants of Great Britain? You here behold an Indian, my kindred are Indians, and my fathers are sleeping in the wilderness graves—they too were Indians. But I am not as my fathers were—broader means and nobler influences have fallen upon me. Yet I was not born as thousands are, in a stately dome, and amid the congratulations of the great: for on a little bill, in a lonely cabin, overspread by the forest oak, I first drew my breath; and in a language unknown to learned and polished nations, I learned to lip my fond mother's name. In after days, I have had greater advantages than most of my race; and I now stand before you delegated by my native country to seek her interest, to labour for her respectability, and by my public efforts to assist in raising her to an equal standing with other nations of the earth." After detailing a variety of statistical and historical facts relative to his tribe, among whom hunting as a livelihood is not now known, he added, that so great is the progress of education since the recent invention of written language among them, that in one district there are several 1000 volumes of good books; and 11 different periodical papers, religious and political, are taken in and read. On the public roads there are many decent inns. Most of the schools are under the care and tuition of Christian Missionaries, who have been of great service to the nation. In many places the word of God is regularly preached and explained, both by Missionaries and natives. "Among no heathen people," said the speaker, "has the faithful Minister of God experienced greater success, greater reward for his labour, than in this. He is surrounded by attentive hearers, the words which flow from his lips are not spent in vain." After alluding to the recent invention of letters, the translation of the New Testament into Cherokee, and the organization of a government, he added,—"From what I have said, you will form but a faint opinion of the true state and prospects of the Cherokees; you will, however, be convinced that the means which have been employed for the Christianization and civilization of this tribe have been greatly blessed; that the increase of these means will meet with final success; and that it has now become necessary that efficient and more than ordinary means should be employed. Sensible of this last point, and wishing to do something for themselves, the Cherokees have thought it advisable that there should be established a printing press, and a seminary of respectable character; and for these purposes your aid and patronage are solicited. They wish to be composed of English letters and Cherokee characters. Those letters have now become extensively used in the nation; their religious songs are written in them; there is an astonishing eagerness in people of all classes and ages to acquire a knowledge of them; and the New Testament has been translated into their language. In the neighbourhood in which I live, I do not recollect a male Cherokee, between the ages of 15 and 25, who is ignorant of this mode of writing. When before did a nation of Indians step forward and ask for the means of civilization? The Cherokee authorities have adopted the measures already stated, with a sincere desire to make their nation an intelligent and a virtuous people, and with a full hope that those who have already pointed out to them the road of happiness, will now assist them to pursue it. Yes, methinks I view my native country, rising from the ashes of her degradation, wearing her purified and beautiful garments, and taking her seat with the nations of the earth. I behold her sons bursting the fetters of ignorance, and unshackling her from the vices of heathenism. She is at this instant risen like the first morning sun, which grows brighter and brighter, until it reaches its fullness of glory. She asks not for greatness; she seeks not for wealth; she pleads only for assistance to become respectable as a nation, to enlighten and ennoble her sons, and to ornament her daughters with modesty and virtue. There is, in Indian history, something very melancholy. We have seen every where the poor aborigines melt away before the white population. I merely speak of the fact, without at all referring to the cause. We have seen one family after another, one tribe after another, nation after nation, pass away, until only a few solitary creatures are left to tell the sad story of extinction. Shall this precedent be followed? Shall red men live, or shall they be swept from the earth? With you and the public at large the decision chiefly rests. Must they perish? They hang upon your mercy as to a garment. Will you push them from you, or will you save them?"

This address excited great interest, and was followed by considerable subscriptions to promote the object so powerfully pleaded for.—*Falmouth Packet.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S VISIT TO WATERLOO.

(From the Portfolio of a Sexagenarian.)

Sir Walter Scott visited Brussels about the middle of August, 1818, when I had the good fortune to meet him at the house of Sir Frederick Adam, who was prevented by a wound from joining his brigade, though he was able to do the duties of the small garrison there.

Mr. Scott accepted my services to conduct him to Waterloo. The General's aid-de-camp was also of the party, Mr. Scott being accompanied by two friends, his fellow travellers. He made no secret of his having undertaken to write something on the battle; and he took the greater interest on this account in every thing that he saw. Besides, he had

never seen a field of such a conflict; and never having been before on the Continent, it was all new to his comprehensive mind. The day was beautiful; and I had the precaution to send out a couple of saddle-horses, that he might not be fatigued in walking over the roads which had been recently ploughed up. The day he rode was so quiet that he was much gratified, and had an opportunity of examining every spot of the positions of both armies; and seemed greatly delighted, especially with the Farm of Goumont, where he tarried a couple of hours. In our rounds he fell in with Monsieur de Costar, with whom he got into conversation, though I had told him he was an impostor. But he had attracted so much notice by his pretended story of being about the person of Napoleon, that he was of too much importance to be passed by. I did not, indeed, know as much of this fellow's charlatanism at that time as afterwards, when I saw him confronted with a blacksmith of La Belle Alliance, who had been his companion in a hiding-place, ten miles from the field, during the whole day; a fact which he could not deny. But he had got up a tale so plausible and so profitable, that he could afford to bestow lish-money on the companion of his flight, so that the imposture was but little known, and strangers continued to be gulled. He had picked up a good deal of information about the positions and details of the battle, and being naturally a sagacious Wallon, and speaking French pretty fluently, he became the favourite cicerone, and every lie he told was taken for gospel. Year after year, until his death in 1824, he continued his popularity, and raised the price of his rouds from a couple of francs, to five; besides as much for the hire of a horse, his own property; for he pretended that the fatigue of walking so many hours was beyond his powers. It has been said, that in this way he realised every summer a couple of hundred Napoleons. It is surprising how any one could believe the story he told; for supposing that he had been seized upon by Napoleon, what use could such a vagabond be as a guide? what was he to show? The British army was staring the Emperor in the face at a mile distant. This *soi-disant* hero could only be an incumbrance during the conflict, if his courage could have been screwed up, to remain at Napoleon's side, as he pretended he had done, and that when he became panic-struck on the approach of the Prussians, he was rewarded for his services with a twenty-franc coin. He even pointed out the actual spot where he stood with the Emperor on the *chaussée*—heard him exclaim "*Sauve qui peut!*" and saw him mount his horse, and brush *Sauve qui peut!* which are become historical facts.

When Sir Walter Scott had examined every point of defence and attack, we adjourned to the "Original Duke of Wellington" at Waterloo, to dinner, after the fatigues of the ride. Here he had a crowded levee of peasants, and collected a great many trophies from cuirasses down to buttons and bullets. He picked up himself many little relics, and was fortunate in purchasing a grand cross of the legion of honour. But the most precious relic was presented to him by my wife—a French soldier's book, well stained with blood, and containing some poetical effusions, called "*Troubadours*," which he found so interesting that he translated them into English, and they were introduced into his "*Paul's Letters*;" on the publication of which he discher the honour of sending her a copy, with a most flattering letter, to say, "that he considered her gift as the most valuable of all his Waterloo relics."

On our return from the field, he kindly passed the evening with us, and a few friends whom we invited to meet him. He charmed us with his delightful conversation, and was in great spirits from the agreeable day he had passed; and with great good humour promised to write a stanza in the lady's album. The following morning he called to achieve this; and I put him into my little library, the door of which I locked to prevent interruption, as a great many of my friends had paraded in the *Parc* opposite my window to get a peep of the celebrated man, many having dogged him from his hotel. In spite of this precaution, however, and orders to my servant to deny every one, a huge fellow of twenty stone forced his way in, equipped in a horseman's drab coat, scarlet waistcoat, greasy buckskin nether-garments, met by Yorkshire-tan gaiters; his party-coloured grisly locks surmounted by a broad-brim, rusty castor; his bull neck enveloped in a *Belcher*, which had been once purple. This moving mass of bone and blubber had penetrated beyond a double door, which separated the vestibule from the staircase, and applied to the door of the apartment in which the poet was, and not gaining admittance, thundered at it with the butt-end of a large whip which he carried. I sallied out of the dining-room to inquire into the cause of this extraordinary noise, and great was my surprise on beholding the personage whom I have attempted to describe. He stared at me without uttering a word, when I said, "Pray, Sir, how come I to be honoured with your presence? (I could not doubt of his being a *Bull* from his figure and costume.) What the d—l do you want here?" The gentleman, not in the least discomfited by this blunt address, threw back his head, and replied, in a broad Yorkshire accent, "I understand that the famous man—Walter Scott is in your house, and I am desirous to see him; but I am in a great hurry, and my horses are at the door to take me to Waterloo, so I hope you will let me see the gentleman, and not keep me waiting. My name is (I did not distinctly hear it) a Yorkshire square, of 3000*l.* a year; I am on my travels, and am curious to see every thing. Now, as my daughters are always talking about *this here* Mr. Scott, and reading his books, I suppose he is worth seeing:—'a penny cat may look at a king;—no offence, I hope, Sir.' "Squire," said I, "from the manner in which you have conducted yourself, by intruding into a gentleman's house, I must think you have escaped

from the York Lunatic Asylum, or from your keepers! I therefore recommend you to proceed to Waterloo; for though Mr. Scott is under my roof, you have not the least chance of seeing him in this house, but you may have your curiosity gratified by waiting in the street until he is inclined to go out, of which there is no probability for some hours. Had you shown a little more civility, I might have been disposed to treat you like a gentleman, though, from your manners, you do not appear to be deserving; as a countryman, however, I will bestow a little advice on you. Before you proceed farther on your travels, I recommend you to go home, and put yourself under the tuition of some one to teach you better manners." So saying, I thrust the door in the Squire's face. My friends in the parlour had overheard the dialogue, and were bursting with laughter; fortunately the Poet was not disturbed; and when he had finished his labours, I had told him my adventure, which amused him not a little. The Squire bawled himself into a shabby French *chaise de poste*, and drove off. No more was seen or heard of him, nor could I learn at the hotels any thing of the breed of such an English squire has been long extinct.

Brussels affords but little worthy of the notice of such a traveller as the author of "*Waverley*;" but he greatly admired the splendid towers of *Maison de Ville*, and the ancient sculpture and style of architecture of the buildings which surround the *Grand Place*.

He told us, with great humour, a laughable incident which had occurred to him at Antwerp. The morning after his arrival at that city from Holland, he started at an early hour to visit the tomb of Rubens in the Church of St. Jacques, before his party were up. Having provided himself with a map of the city, he had no other guide; but after wandering about for an hour, without finding the object he had in view, he determined to make inquiry, and observing a person stalking about like himself, he addressed him in his best French; but the stranger, pulling off his hat, very respectfully replied, in the pure Highland accent, "I am very sorry, Sir, but I canna speak ony thing besides English." "This is very unlucky indeed, Donald," said Mr. Scott, "but we must help one another; for, to tell the truth, I'm not good at any other tongue but the English, or, rather, the Scotch." "Oh, Sir, may be," replied the Highlander, "you are a countryman, and ken my master, Captain Cameron, of the 79th, and could tell me where he lodges. I'm just cum in, Sir, frae a place they ca' *Machlin*, and ha' forgotten the name of the Captain's quarters; it was something like the *Luaborer*." "I can, I think, help you with this, my friend," rejoined Mr. Scott. "There is an inn just opposite to you (pointing to the *Hôtel de Grand Luboreur*), I dare say that will be the Captain's quarters;" and it was so. I cannot do justice to the humour in which Mr. Scott recounted this dialogue.

LADIES' FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

(From *La Belle Assemblée*.)

HOME COSTUME.—A wrapping pelisse of fancy tartan saracenet; the checkers royal blue, on a ground the colour of the marshmallow-blossom. The pelisse closes, imperceptibly, down the front of the skirt, and the body is a *la Circassienne*, with the sleeves a *l'imbecile*, fastened at the wrists by a very broad gold bracelet, almost forming a cuff, and clasped by a simple long brooch of a higher coloured gold than that of the bracelet. The throat is encircled by a triple French ruff of hand, fastened in front by a pink rosette of gauze ribbon. The hair is arranged in full clusters of curls on each side of the face, and the head-dress consists of an elegant cap of blond, with double borders, broad, and of a Vandyke pattern, the borders turned back; and next the hair is an entwined *bandeau* of pink gauze ribbon, with satin stripes of the same colour. Bows, in pointed loops, adorn the hair on each temple, and strings of the same ribbon float over each shoulder. Black satin slippers, tied *en sandales*; and Limerick gloves, complete the dress.

EVENING DRESS.—A dress of Indian taffety, of a bright Aurora-colour. A very broad hem surrounds the border of the skirt, over which either in beautiful painting or coloured embroidery, is a rich wreath of flowers; consisting chiefly of blue-bells, white heliotropes, and the scarlet flower, called *Venus's fly-trap*. The *corsage* is made tight to the shape, and decorously low, with two tuckers of blond; one drawing tight over the bosom, and the net of which it is made is so fine and transparent a texture, that the rich border of vine-leaves only is conspicuous, as it lies on the neck, and at a distance appears like a drop-necklace of pearls; the other tucker is of the same pattern, fall, and falling over the *corsage* round the bust. The sleeves are long, a *la M. M. lake*, of white tulle; and are confined at the wrists by bracelets; the left-arm bracelet formed of three rows of the finest pearls, both as to size and water; on the right wrist is one row of the same pearls, set between two rows of gold-beads; each bracelet is clasped by a small cameo, set round by a narrow rim of gold. The hair is becomingly arranged in curls and ringlets, and the bows of hair on the summit of the head are not too much elevated; among the puffs of the bows are placed barrest ornaments; blue corn-flowers, rather larger than nature, and ears of ripe corn.

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