



Newfoundlander.

No. 113.

THURSDAY, September 17, 1829.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

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,
Punchons 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,
1 1/2-Inch Plank,
2-Inch ditto,
2 1/2-Inch ditto,
3-Inch ditto,
4-Inch ditto.

August 27. JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

FRESH TEAS.

Just arrived from Halifax, per Schooner SHELBURN PACKET.

Bulley, Job & Cross
OFFER FOR SALE,

On very moderate terms,
33 Quarter-chests Bohea TEA,
18 Boxes ditto ditto,
17 Quarter-chests Congou ditto,
4 Boxes Fwankhy ditto.
4/6.
460 Nova-Scotia DRUM SHOOKS.
July 16.

Notices.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of EDWARD O'DONNEEL, late of Isle Valen, Placentia Bay, deceased, are requested to present them, duly attested, and those indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment to
DAVID TASKER,
Administrator.
Per his Attorney, JOHN SINCLAIR.

Genteel Lodgings.

MRS. TRAVERS having taken that excellent and commodious BRICK HOUSE in King's Place, belonging to the late Dr. WARNER, begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has now fitted it up as a genteel Board and Lodging House, where the greatest attention will be paid to the comfort of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may favour her with their patronage.
Its central and airy situation will render it a desirable residence for Gentlemen from the Outports, Masters of Vessels, &c. &c.
Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour-Grace.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet Boat Express will ply regularly from this date between Harbour-Grace and Portugal Cove, having the former place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove the succeeding days at noon.—The Letter Carrier leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock, Sundays and bad weather only excepted.
Cabin Passengers 10s.
Steerage ditto 5s.
Letters 6d.
Double ditto and parcels in proportion.
The Public are respectfully noticed that no accounts will be kept for passage or postages, neither will the proprietors be accountable for any specie or other monies which may be put on board.
Letters left at the offices of the Subscribers will be regularly forwarded.
J. CLIFT, Agent, St. John's,
T. RIDLEY, Agent, Harbour-Grace.

On Sale.

JOHN KENT
OFFERS for SALE,
50 TIERCES Strangman's PORTER,
100 Flitches BACON, fit for family use,
And 50 Bags BREAD,
(Just Imported.)
August 13.

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,
Duffels and Frieze, assorted and of various colours,
Womens' and Girls' plaid and cloth Cloaks,
Ribbons, Frills,
Scarfs and Gloves,
Which will be sold very low by wholesale.
July 30.

JUST IMPORTED.

In the Brigs Isabella and Equestrian, from London; Alesna from Teignmouth; Myflower from Waterford; and on hand of former importations,

AND
FOR SALE.

BY
Brown, Hoyles & Co.

PRIME Irish Pork,
Ditto Beef,
Irish and Hamburg Butter,
Westphalia Hams,
Bread, Flour, Oatmeal,
Lexia Raisins in barrels,
Rum, Molasses,
Soap, Tobacco,
Cordage of all sizes,
Nails ditto,
Cod and Caplin Seines,
Mackerel and Herring Nets,
Lines, Twines, Oakum,
Pitch, Tar,
Flat and No. Canvass, of all descriptions,
Cognac Brandy,
Cotton and red Shirts, in bales,
Flushings and Duffels, in ditto,
Tigware, Stationary,
London White-lead,
Bar Lead,
London Particular Madeira Wine,
Sicilian and Claret Wines,
Warren's Blacking,
Parlour and Cabin Stoves,
Patent Palls and wheels, for Windlasses,
Patent Ships' Winches,
With a general assortment of articles for the fishery.
May 28.

BY
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.

(From the London Sun, August 10.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 10.—The hopes of peace with Russia, which, within these few days, appeared like to be realized, have now, according to the statement of some diplomatic agents, very much diminished since the last news from Shumla. Still every hope of accommodation is not entirely lost, and the presence of the two Ambassadors, who, as well known, have renewed their relations with the Porte, will tend very much to cause a cessation of hostilities; for the Porte places full confidence in the Courts of France and England, and will be very much disposed to show a great deal of condescension towards them, as soon as assurance is given that Turkey will not be asked to accede to a disgraceful peace, or accept humiliating conditions.

The following are the details of the reception of Mr. Gordon, the British Minister Plenipotentiary, at the Palace of the Porte at Constantinople, by the Kaimakan, as substitute for the Grand Vizier:—At half past eleven o'clock in the morning, the procession left the hotel of the British Legation, and proceeded by way of Pera to Tophane, the place of embarkation, for the Palace of the Porte. The procession was headed by three trumpets, followed by 120 Husars of the Guard of the Grand Seigneur, two Alai Tschauks on horseback (farriers to the Court), 14 Tschahadars of the Ambassador, dressed in white, and 18 in red, domestics in yellow livery, preceded by a servant of the apartments, six valets de chambres in deep blue habits with gold lace, in the midst of whom rode the Clerk of the Chancellery, Della Roca, as Messenger to the Embassy.

A band of music from the English frigate, the Blonde, accompanied the procession, preceding the Binbaschi Acmibey of the Guard of the Grand Seigneur, sent to meet the Plenipotentiary, in quality of Mimandair (commissioner.) Then followed the two Drogmans, Frederick Hisani and Wood, in blue uniforms with red facings; the two Drogmans, Calavro and Antoine Pisani, in the Oriental costume; the corps of officers of the English vessel of war stationed at the port of Constantinople; the first Drogman, M. Chabert, accompanied by a page of the Porte and two footmen; then the Secretary to the Embassy, Mr. Parish, bearing the credentials, surrounded by six servants in sky blue livery, holding silver staves in their hands. After these came Mr. Gordon, the Minister Plenipotentiary, accompanied by the Lords Duolo, Yarmouth, and Grovesnor; Messrs. Mellish, Villiers, and other members of the British Embassy. Then followed a company of English marines in scarlet uniform, carrying their muskets with fixed bayonets, and the Subaschi (the overseer of the police) of Galata, with a small retinue; the British Consul-General, Mr. Cartwright, and the gentlemen of the Chancery office; and lastly, all the English resident or at the time being in Constantinople. One hundred and twenty of the Horse Guards of the Sultan closed the procession.

Having arrived at Tophane, the Ambassador embarked with the principal persons of the Legation, in the grand yacht of the embassy. The rest of the procession went on board the boats of the English war or merchant vessels in the bay. The party landed at the Custom-house, where the Ambassador was received by the Tschauh-baschi and introduced to the Kiosk of the Director of Police. Here the accustomed honours were paid him, and he was presented with coffee, pipes, and sweetmeats.

From this place, the cortege proceeded through the gate of the gardens (Boghache-kapidsay) and the road of the Divan, in the direction of the Palace of the Porte. The same order was observed as when the procession first started from the faubourg of Pera, except that the Tschauh-baschi, who had done the honours to the Ambassador, rode at his left hand, and a dozen officers of police took their station in different parts of the procession, to preserve order.

The troops of the English marine advanced with drums beating and trumpets sounding, in the midst of an innumerable crowd of spectators, who had not witnessed a similar scene since the embassies of Count de Virmont and the Russian Gen. Kutusoff.

The procession, which was opened and closed in the manner we have stated, by 250 men of the guard of the Grand Seigneur, having arrived in the great exterior Court of the Palace of the Porte, was there met by 800 infantry soldiers, commanded by the Seraskier in person, and drawn up in order of battle. This superb body of troops performed the military honours. The English soldiers lined the grand staircase leading to the hall of the Divan, the band exe-

cuting at the same time different tunes, upon their instruments.

Scarcely had the Ambassadors entered the state apartments of the Grand Vizier; than the Kaimakan Pacha appeared surrounded by Ministers. He was received by the Turkish courtiers with a triple alkisch (acclamation), and took his seat in the corner of the vast sofa, having on his right the Reis Effendi, and the Metz-tusch (Secretary to the Cabinet), and on his left the other Ministers and the Tschauh-baschi.

The Ambassador took his place in an elbow-chair in front of the Kaimakan, and pronounced slowly in English a speech, which was translated into Turkish by Esrar-Effendi, in the absence of the Dragoman of the Porte (Ischak-Effendi, sent to the camp of Shumla). The speech took nearly half an hour in the delivery.

The Kaimakan immediately replied. The Ambassador was invested with the robe of a Hervani (a military mantle) of yellow cloth, very richly embroidered with gold on the neck and margin, and adorned with an agrafe of diamonds. All the persons in the suite of the Ambassador who were admitted to the audience,—that is to say, the secretaries and gentlemen of the embassy,—also received yellow, scarlet, crimson, and orange Hervanis, of value proportioned to the rank of each individual.—The Ambassador's mantle is estimated at 8,000 piasters.

In time of peace the Ambassadors are invested with pelisses of honour. According to the reforms introduced by his last ordinance, the Sultan and all the grandees of the empire wear only Hervanis during war. He has thus assimilated the dress of the English Ambassador to his own, and the richness of the agrafe of the mantle is a substitute for that of the pelisse. It should be remarked, that according to the ordinance, no one except the Sultan wears diamonds on the collar of his mantle.

When the ceremony was over, the Ambassador returned to his hotel in Pera with the same ceremony.

The English and French ships in Constantinople reads had all their colours displayed during the whole of the day, which contributed not a little to the splendour of the scene.

Monday, the 13th July, is fixed for the solemn audience of the British Ambassador by the Sultan. It will take place in the plain of Bujukdere, under the magnificent tents of the Grand Seigneur, which were got up for the festival of the Kurban-Beiram. The two frigates, the Blonde and the Armide, which brought the two Ambassadors, and which lay at anchor off Tophane, have taken their station in the Bay of Bujukdere, to co-operate in the splendour of the fête, which every thing indicates will be most brilliant.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland and Prince George, with their suite left Berlin on the 24th of July, and arrived at Lisle on the 5th inst., where she was met by her illustrious consort. Their Royal Highnesses left Lisle at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, and arrived at Calais the same evening, where the Royal Duke and Duchess, with Prince George and suite, embarked on board the steam-packet, which was in waiting for them. The vessel left Calais at three o'clock on Friday morning, and arrived at Greenwich about four o'clock in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses immediately landed. Two of the King's carriages were in readiness to convey them to town. Soon after six o'clock the Duke of Cumberland left town on a visit to the King at the Royal Lodge, Windsor Park. In the course of the evening Prince and Princess Esterhazy, the Dowager Duchess of Richmond, Earl and Countess Gower, and a number of other persons of distinction, called to make inquiries after the Duchess: the answer was, that her Royal Highness was in good health, considering the fatigues of so long a journey.

Lady Londonderry calculates that she loses at least 15/, on every occasion upon which she wears her splendid jewels, from the circumstance of so many of the small ones dropping from their settings.—[What if her Ladyship were not to wear these jewels, and to bestow on every occasion, when she would otherwise have worn them, only 7/ 10s. upon some objects of charity? She would then be a gainer.—We say this, not by way of imputing want of benevolence to the Noble Lady, who is said to be of a very charitable disposition, but by way of hint to all ladies who are ever fond of exhibiting gaudy finery on their persons.—Globe.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MUNICH, Aug. 2.—The act of betrothing of the Princess Amelia of Leuchtenberg with the Emperor of Brazil took place to-day by procurator. Prince Charles was the proxy of the Emperor upon the solemn occasion. She sets out on the 4th. The young Empress, now in her 17th year, has been since her espousals diligent in acquiring a knowledge of her new country and its language, with the aid of the Counsellor Martins, our former traveller in that region. She was able already to surprise the Ambassador of her Imperial husband, by answering him in the Portuguese language. The Minister of the Imperial Majesty, the Marquis Babacena, has established in his Majesty's name a foundation of 40,000 florins, from the product of which the expense of outfitting of poor orphans is to be defrayed, to take place every year on the betrothing day in commemoration thereof.

MUNICH, August 4.—The young Empress of Brazil left us to-day at noon, with her suite in eight carriages. Her Majesty will first stop a few days at Mannheim with the Grand Duchess Stephanie, and then proceed to Ostend, where all those who are to accompany her to Brazil, must be by the 16th inst. The frigate which conveys her to Brazil will touch at Plymouth, where she will have an interview with the Queen Donna Maria de Gloria, who remains in England, at least at present. Part of her Majesty's suite will go before her in the packet, to announce her arrival, which is expected to be about the beginning of November. Her Majesty's brother, Duke Augustus, accompanies her Majesty, though his health has been of late very indifferent, from a wish to make the parting least affecting to a beloved sister, and her voyage more agreeable; and also to be able to bring back certain information to her family from her new country. The Prince will stay about a year. The parting of the young Princess from the Royal family is said to be most affecting.

SEMLIN, July 24.—A division of Turkish cavalry has received orders to march from Belgrade towards Silistria. Six thousand men are on their march from Bosnia, to reinforce the army of the Grand Vizier. The militia are assembling in all quarters, and it seems as if the war was just going to begin in earnest. It is not doubted that the Russians will prevail; but the victory will not be easily bought; for fanaticism and national hatred enhance the activity of all the Mussulmen. It is said, however, that great uneasiness prevails in the capital, and it is feared that the Sultan may be exposed to personal danger, if the enemy should approach the city. In the provinces every thing is tranquil, and what has been reported in public journals, of tumults attended with bloodshed and executions in Servia, is to be ranked with the fables that are daily circulated respecting the affairs of the East.

FRANKFORT, August 6.—Letters from Berlin announce that Russia is about raising a new levy of men, four men out of every five hundred individuals of the male population. The promulgation of the ukase has only been deferred until the Emperor has obtained the certainty of the uselessness of all his efforts to engage the Porte to accede to his propositions of peace.

THE ARMY—GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, July 18, 1829.

His Majesty, being desirous to encourage Officers to become Settlers in the British North American Provinces, is pleased to command that Grants of Land, in the proportions undermentioned, shall, on the recommendation of the General Commanding in Chief, be made to those Officers who may be induced to avail themselves of the offer, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Acres. Lieutenant-Colonel .. 1200 Acres, Captain .. 800 Acres, Major .. 1000 Acres, Subaltern .. 500 Acres.

Officers who shall propose to settle in the British Provinces of North America, will, if of a proper age, and if their service shall be considered as entitling them to the indulgence, be permitted to dispose of their commissions; and in order that his Majesty's Government may have full security for the appropriation to the intended purpose of the sums produced by such sale, it is his Majesty's command, that the Agent, to whom the purchase money is paid, shall be instructed to retain in his hands one third of the amount in each case, until a Certificate shall be transmitted by the Governor or Officer commanding in the Province, that the Officer is actually settled. The reserved money will then be paid to him.

By Command of the Right Honourable The General Commanding in Chief, HERBERT TAYLOR, Adj.-Gen.

The 17th Foot is ordered to embark by detachments for New South Wales, to relieve the 57th, which regiment is to go to India.

The 24th Foot is ordered for Quebec to relieve the 68th, which is to embark for Ireland.

The 28th Foot is ordered home on the arrival of the 95th, at Corfu, from Malta.

The 34th is to proceed to Nova Scotia to relieve the 81st.

The 40th is to proceed from New South Wales to Bombay, on the arrival of the head-quarters of the 63d.

The 53d will go to Gibraltar to relieve the 95th. The 2d battalion of the 60th is to go to Barbadoes, on the arrival of the 65th from Ireland.

The 81st is to proceed from New Brunswick to Bermuda to relieve the 74th, which goes to Ireland; the 81st is not to start until the 34th arrives from Ireland.

The 47th has arrived from Bengal, and is on its march to Chatham Barracks.

MR. MORRIS'S SPLENDID FEATS AT CORN.

Wednesday, being the natal day of our Gracious Sovereign, was selected by P. Morris, of St. John's, Newfoundland, Esq., to entertain his numerous friends and acquaintances, he therefore issued invitations to nearly 250 ladies and gentlemen, of the first rank and respectability in this city, to dine and spend the evening on board his fine ship the *Frances Mary*, 400 tons burthen, at Passage.

At 2 o'clock, the *City of Cork* and *Innisfail*, steam-packets, left Patrick's Quay with a large portion of the company. On arriving at the ship, they found the main-deck converted into a superb marquee, covered with canvass, and lined with various flags. At 5 o'clock, a most sumptuous dinner was served in two cabins, when the party sat down to partake of a repast, consisting of every delicacy in the greatest profusion, to which wines of every description were added, with, indeed, a beverage liberally and his Majesty's health and long life most enthusiastically commended, with every attachment and affection. The health of the ladies of Cork was also proposed, in a most overflowing manner, by the patriotic and gallant host; and, if needless to add, was received by the company in a manner truly Irish. A gentleman of the party, who stated he had been in Newfoundland some years ago, then rose and said, he was sure he could not propose a toast which would be more gratifying to Mr. Morris's feelings than the ladies, whose devoted and fearless champion he (Mr. M.) had, on several occasions, proved himself; and to whose country he was attached by the nearest and dearest ties. He, himself, from having felt their bewitching influence, could affirm, that the ladies to whom he alluded, were not, in any of those qualities which adorn female society, inferior to their own dear countrywomen. He would, therefore, give, in the same terms in which he had often qualified to them in Newfoundland, "the fair daughters of Terra Nova," which was drunk in the most enthusiastic and flattering manner.

Mr. Morris, while he bore testimony to the truth of all that had fallen from his friend, begged the company would accept his cordial and soul-felt thanks for the distinguished compliment just paid to the daughters of his "adopted country;"—they required but to be known, to be admired; and he hoped, ere long, to have an opportunity of informing them in person, of the rapturous applause which the mere mention of their names elicited in a company of such gallant and gay sons of Erin.

The evening having been too moist for the company to re-assemble on deck, the space between decks, in continuation of the cabins, was fitted up most tastefully, with appropriate transparencies and variegated lamps, as a ball-room, where dancing spiritedly commenced at 9 o'clock, and continued, with the intermission of an elegant supper, till 5 o'clock, the following morning. The steppings brought up to the Quay the guests from the city, (the bands during the passage playing the most delightful national airs) all charmed with the urbanity and attention of their host.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) September 17, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Quertist" came too late for insertion to-day; but shall appear in our next.

ST. JOHN'S REGATTA.—This attractive and interesting amusement took place on Thursday last, on Quidi Vidi Lake, to which, as 12 o'clock approached, all eyes were turned, and all steps bent, from town and country. The weather was peculiarly favourable, and, in consequence, we do not remember, on any former occasion, to have witnessed a more numerous, fashionable, and elegant assemblage, than that day graced the fields surrounding this beautiful lake.—The first race was between two very fine gigs, entered and steered by Mr. T. H. BROOKING and Mr. W. THOMAS;—the former rowed by Messrs. Winter, Tobin, Peyton, Ash, Hepburn, and Wyatt; the latter by Messrs. Legg, Bulley, Storey, Slickley, Coulton, and —;—to start from a boat at the western end of the lake, round one moored at the eastern end, and return to the starting place, the whole distance about 1 1/2 mile. This race, from the celebrity of the boats and rowers, excited intense interest;—one was built at Halifax, and never distanced her competitor at the last regatta;—the other, the most neatly finished boat we have ever seen, only a few days launched, built in this town under the inspection of Mr. H. THOMAS. Previous to the commencement, bets, we believe, ran in favour of the former. At half-past 12 o'clock, the boats having taken their stations in very handsome style, the signal-gun was fired, and off they went, stem foremost. Mr. THOMAS's boat, however, took and kept the lead, by a few feet, nearly the whole distance down the pond; but having, unfortunately, in rounding the eastern boat, by some means, broken her rudder, Mr. BROOKING's headed, and came in.

Mr. BROOKING's boat 1
Mr. THOMAS's 2

The boats having run foul of each other before reaching the eastern boat, a dispute arose as to the merit of the winner, which, in consequence of the number of bets pending, was referred to three umpires, who have not yet, we believe, come to a decision.

To prevent the recurrence of such feelings as have been produced by the issue of this race, it is, we think, unnecessary for us to urge the necessity of appointing, for the future, persons as Stewards, who shall be perfectly disinterested, and also to let the rules and regulations for the regatta be better known,

and more rigidly adhered to, than they have hitherto been.

SECOND RACE.—The first prize of 30 dollars for six-oared boats of all descriptions. Three boats started; but two of them almost immediately ran foul of each other, and the match was easily won by a pilot's boat, steered by Mr. G. Winter, jun.

THIRD RACE.—A prize of 24 dollars for four-oared Whale boats.

Boat steered by Mr. G. Winter, jun. 1
Ditto ditto by Mr. Tozer 2

This race was tolerably well contested in going down the pond; but in coming up, the winner gained the match by upwards 200 yards.

After the races, a picnic party adjourned to Cooker's farm, and spent the remainder of the evening in the greatest harmony and conviviality.

COBBETT's attack, after all, is likely to be productive of some good. We are glad to find that it has roused the interest of some of our friends, and will, probably, be the means of bringing to light all the latent resources of the country, which many amongst us were not aware of.

THE CIRCUS.—We recommend those who have not yet visited the Circus, not to lose the opportunity of enjoying a treat, which only those who have witnessed the performances can appreciate. The building, though necessarily rough, is commodious, and fitted up with as much attention to comfort, as circumstances would permit; and we are sure we only echo the sentiments of all who have been present, in pronouncing the feats of tumbling and horsemanship of a very superior order, and well worthy of public patronage. We hope the performers may continue to receive the encouragement, to which their exertions justly entitle them.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Invulnerable*, from Waterford, Mr. Foley (of Harbour Grace), and Mr. John Dillon.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Jane Hatton*, for Greotock, Mrs. Wm. Thompson and family.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Newfoundland.

SIR,—It may be proper for the public to be informed, that before Mr. LEGG had inserted his letter in the *Public Ledger* of the 15th instant, he was aware of one of the crew of the *Union Gig* having left the town, and that another was on the point of starting; and moreover, that he made the offer to pull again for 50l., without the sanction of his employers, or the rest of the crew who rowed in Messrs. Wm. & HENRY THOMAS's wherry, at the Regatta. Yours &c.

AN AMATEUR
Sept. 16, 1829.

To the Editor of the Newfoundland.

SIR,—In opposition to the statement made by Cobbett, in his letter to the Duke of Wellington, respecting "this miserable country of ours," I perfectly recollect, about twenty years ago, dining with my late friend Mr. Stephen Knight, (whom many among us recollect as one of the first in this community most anxious to prove the capabilities of our soil,) with a large party, when all the eatables on table were the produce of his own farm, on the side of Quidi Vidi Lake.—To those who knew him, I need not say the entertainment was a good one; but, for the information of those who knew him not, I will observe, that we had, as fine wheaten bread, as need be made; trout, beef, pork, mutton and veal, poultry of various kinds, and vegetables of all descriptions, equal to any in the world. I forget what the dessert consisted of; but I have seen at table in this town, within one year, the following articles:—melons, apples, pears, grapes, pumpkins, strawberries (garden and wild), cherries, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, whortleberries, marsh ditto, cranberries, partridge ditto, bake apples, and hazel nuts; also, beef, pork, mutton, veal, lamb, turkeys, geese, ducks, and fowls; wild geese, wild ducks, venison, hares, partridges, widgeon, curlew, plover, and snipes; codfish, salmon, mackerel, herrings, haddock, pollock, caplin, trout, seals, lobsters, prawns, sirlups, muscles, scollops, halibut, and flounders;—all the produce of this island and waters, besides pine apples, water melons, cocoa nuts, shaddock, forbidden fruit, branges, lemons, limes, pineapples, and bananas; of dried and preserved fruits, plums, oranges, tamarinds, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, cherries, citron, walnuts, almonds, hazel nuts, pistachio nuts, chestnuts, ginger, guava jelly, figs, raisins, mulberries, and several others; not one article of which were from America;—indeed, the year I speak of, we had no intercourse with that country.

In am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
AN OLD INHABITANT.
St. John's, 16th September, 1829.

For the Newfoundland.

COBBETT.

MR. EDITOR,—I have waited in expectation that some one of our leading characters, in the gardening or agricultural departments, would have replied to the aspersions of this general fulminator; and have observed, that he has only been offered a sheaf of oats, imported here from Harbour Grace, better, I presume, in quality than any he could obtain in the highlands of Scotland, the wolds of Yorkshire, or the mountains of Wales; but to give him ocular demonstration, if he will favour us with a call about the 24th inst., we will feast him, on St. John's day, with plenty of salad, and, by the 20th July, with new

potatoes, green pease, and other vegetables, in abundance, the remainder of the season—none of which we have the least occasion to import from the United States, or any where else. I would likewise inform him, that we are advancing rapidly in the production of some of the white, and all the green crops: we have lately commenced growing flax and hemp; we can also ripen all our field and kitchen-garden seeds; and even re-produce from seeds several kinds of salad the same season. Thus much, at present, for Cobbett from a NEWFOUNDLANDER.

For the Newfoundland.

ON A TEAR.

[Original.]

Oh! thou mysterious gem!
Whence dost thou flow? Is there within the heart
Some fountain of pure water, which a word,
A look, a sigh, a frown, the far-off tone
Of a wild harp, may scatter into spray?
Whence dost thou come? I know not, who can tell?
Oh! I have watch'd thee oft from Beauty's eye
Come stealing down the cheek, 'till thou hast sunk
Amid the roses mantling there. Dear spot
To die upon. I've wish'd myself a tear,
And thought how sweet 'twould be to glide along
As thou didst—and repose, at last, like thee—
I've seen thee starting to the beggar's eye,
When, from the proud man's marble hall repulsed,
Upon his dog he cast (companion true
Of all his wanderings) a tender look,
And deeply sigh'd. I've seen thee, precious gem!
Fall from the eye of hoary, wrinkled age
Upon the leaves of that most holy book,
Wherein it is recorded, "Jesus wept."
And I have felt thee—felt thy slow, warm course
Along this cheek of mine, when musing oft
At midnight's stillness, when day's gone by,
With all their joys and pleasures. Oft I muse
On past delights; as oft detect thee here.
Whence comest thou I know not, nor can tell
Whence dost thou come?

It must be from the heart!

St. John, ch. 11, v. 35.

"Go thou and do likewise."

Married, on the evening of Saturday last, by the Rev. P. H. Carrington, Mr. KENNETH M'LEA, of Greenock, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of Mr. John Brine, Merchant, of this place.

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

ENTERED.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Brig Diana, Morrison, Greenock; 150 coils cordage, 5 casks refined sugar, and sundries. Schooner Terisa, M'Neil, P. E. Island; 31 M board. Schooner Elizabeth, Nowland, Halifax; 2 tierces rice, 251 chairs, 11 puns, molasses, 24 lbs. porter, 20 bls. apples, 23 chests tea, 25 boxes chocolate, &c.

Brig Norval, Panton, Hamburg; 225 bls. flour, 1190 bags bread, 20 bls. beef, 40 bls. oatmeal, 70 casks oatmeal. Brig Invulnerable, Phelan, Waterford; 272 skins butter, 25 barrels pork, 94 casks beer, 3 pipes, 6 hds. and 14 qr. casks wine.

Brig Favourite, Fox, London; 76 chests tea, 48 casks red wine, 73 casks Tenerife wine, and sundry merchandise. 15.—Brig Adriana, George, Grenada; 15 puncheons rum, 52 puns. molasses. Schooner Felix, Mermaid, Quebec; 750 bls. flour. Schooner Trial, Beylow, Sydney; 45 chaldrons coal.

CLEARED.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Brig Mcconn, Mathers, Quebec; ballast. 12.—Schooner Matchless, Hinson, Demerara; 702 qts. fish. Brig Experiment, Darrel, Barbados; 1599 qts. fish. Schooner Camilla, Tuckett, London; 27,766 gallons oil, 50 tierces salmon, 2024 seal skins, &c.

Brig Jane Hatton, Kerr, Greenock; 11,154 gallons oil, 1400 qts. fish, and lumber. Brig Scotia, Curdy, Pernambuco; 3474 qts. fish. 15.—Schooner Four Sons, M'Leod, Sydney; merchandise. Brig Gullaire, Edington, Barbice; 2280 qts. fish, 16 tierces salmon.

16.—Brig Vittoria, Elder, Viana; 2420 qts. fish, 2449 gal. lard oil. Schooner Warwick, Nemes, Demerara; 989 qts. fish. Schooner William Henry, O'Brien, Quebec; 8 hds. 4 tierces, 1 bl. sugar, 15 puns. rum, 60 cases port wine, 1681 galls. seal and cod oil.

Schooner Samuel, Hart, Oporto; 2730 qts. fish.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—CLEARED.

SEPTEMBER 7.—Brig Dispatch, Metherell, Spain or Portugal; 2400 qts. fish.

CARBONAR.—ENTERED.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Brig Providence, Marlon, Liverpool; 100 bls. flour, 20 boxes soap, 50 tons coal, 69 skins butter, 46 barrels pork, and sundries. 5.—Brig Ceres, Adey, Poole; 201 bl. pork, 1 bl. beef, 23 skins, and 2 casks butter, 3 casks flour, 1 cask brandy, 1 cask elder, 25 chestes, &c.

9.—Brig Alliance, Tullock, Liverpool; 200 bls. flour, 20 bls. pork, 4520 bushels salt, 15 tons coal, 16 kegs gunpowder, 91 boxes soap and candles, &c.

CLEARED.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Schooner Canning, Penfold, Malaga; 1500 qts. fish.

Sale at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

On the Wharf of the Subscriber,

- 40 BARRELS Pork, 15 Firkins Butter, 150 Boxes Soap, 20 Ditto Candles, 6 Ditto Pipes, 50 Pieces Swanskin, 20 Boxes Window Glass, 4 Crates Earthenware, well assorted, 200 Bags B.B. Shot, 4 Pieces superior quality blue Whitney Flushing, 200 Pieces Calico.

September 17, WM. HART GADEN.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,
At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
Wm. & Henry Thomas,
(To Close Sales)
100 BARRELS American prime Pork,
40 Ditto prime Beef,
40 Half-barrels prime Mess Beef, particularly
put up for the use of families,
50 Firkins Butter
14 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
2 Barrels Pigtail ditto,
2 Hogsheds Leaf ditto,
20 M. pine Shingles,
20 Kegs Lard,
25 Boxes Chocolate,
20 Ditto Castile Soap,
30 Barrels Pitch,
20 Ditto Tar.
Also,
30 Pair Russia Boots, lined with fur.
September 17.

TO-MORROW,
(FRIDAY) At 11 o'clock,
On the Wharf of the **SUBSCRIBER,**
THE FAST-SAILING
Schooner TERESA,
Only sixteen months old, full timbered, Burthen per register 57 tons; she is well found in Sails and Rigging, and at very little expense may be sent to sea.—For particulars apply to
TIMOTHY HOGAN.
September 17.

On **SATURDAY** next,
At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
Brown, Hoyles & Co.
15 PIECES Flushing,
11 Ditto Fearnought,
2 Dozen pair Drawers,
7 Ditto Monkey Jackets,
3 Ditto Red Shirts,
5 Ditto Yarn Hose,
10 Cwt. Lead, in small lots,
3 Pieces Huckaback,
9 Dozen pair Men's Cotton Hose,
3 Pieces Calico,
16 Yards Silk,
27 Ditto Satin,
24 Ditto Floss Trimming,
15 Ditto Bombasin,
2 Muslin Dresses,
1 Shawl,
6 Dozen pair Men's Braces,
11 Ditto Cotton Night Caps,
6 Ditto Woodstock Gloves,
65 Pair Worsted ditto,
2 Men's Hats,
1 Dozen Women's Cotton Hose,
8 Pieces Printed Cotton,
28 Yards Gingham,
150 Ditto Check.
N. B.—The above articles being remains of sundry Consignments, are ordered to be peremptorily Sold.
No Reserve will be made.
September 17.

On **SATURDAY** next,
The 19th instant, At 12 o'clock,
At the Wharf of the **Subscriber,**
The Schooner
JOHN & MARIA,
Burthen per register 70 tons;
She is a new vessel, and well found in Sails and Rigging.—An inventory of her materials can be seen by applying to
HENRY SHEA,
Auctioneer.
September 17.

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.

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

Sale at Auction.

On **THURSDAY**, the 8th October,
ON THE PREMISES,
ALL the right, title, and interest, in and to that new and substantially-built Dwelling, adjoining the *Ordnance Yard*, and opposite the premises of **Mr. THOMAS HOULTON**, now in the occupancy of **Mr. THOMAS DUFFEY**.—There are 20½ years of the term unexpired from the 20th October next, subject to the low rent of 10l. per annum. The House may be seen at any time previous to the Sale, on application to **Mr. DUFFEY**.
Among other accommodations, the premises contain a never-failing Well and frost-proof Cellar.
HENRY SHEA,
Auctioneer.
September 17.

NOTICES.
ST. JOHN'S RACES.
THE Amateurs of the Turf, who feel disposed to promote **RACES** on the *Avalon Course*, are requested to meet at Perkins' hotel **TO-MORROW**, (Friday) the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements.
September 17.

Bills of Exchange,
PAYABLE IN LONDON.
WE will draw **FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS** in amounts to accommodate purchasers.
September 17. **DANIEL CODNER & Co.**

TO SHIP-OWNERS.
A Person, now out of employment, would accept of a Situation as Master of a Vessel, to any port of Europe, or the West Indies;—with the latter he is particularly well acquainted.—Apply for further particulars, at the *Newfoundland* office.
September 17.

SITUATION WANTED.
A **YOUNG WOMAN**, who has lately arrived from Waterford, wishes to obtain a Situation as a **BONNET** and **DRESS MAKER**.—She understands the Dressing and Cleaning of *Leghorn*.—A line addressed to "J. W." and left at the Office of this paper, will be immediately attended to.
September 17.

DESERTED, from the service of **THOMAS BYRNE**, Shoemaker, **MARTIN FITZGERALD**, a native of this country, an indentured apprentice, about 18 years of age, light-brown hair, and fair complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high. Had on, at the time of desertion, a blue jacket, blue flushing trousers, and a yellow fur cap.—Any person or persons harbouring or employing him after this notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.
St John's, September 17, 1829.
The Editor of the *Conception-Bay Mercury* is requested to copy the above, and forward his account to this Office.

A MICHAEL GREEHAN,
WHO had fished out of *King's Cove*, in the year 1815, as *Shareman*, and belonging to the late **RICHARD HANCOCK**, of said place, by his making application to the *Subscribers*, may receive a Sum of Money due him since the above period.
J. MACBRAIRE & Co.
King's Cove, 1st September, 1829.

A WILLIAM CUMMINGS,
WHO has served in *King's Cove*, may learn, by making application to the *Subscribers*, of Money due to him.
J. MACBRAIRE & Co.
King's Cove, 1st September, 1829.

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 MAUSLAND,
Master.
SATCHWELL & MARTIN,
TAILORS AND HABIT-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 Minster*, 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.

Notice.

FOR CHARTER.
The fast-sailing British built
Schooner Favourite,
79 tons,
JOHN FOX, master;
Will carry about 1500 qts. fish in bulk.—Apply to
September 17.
C. F. BENNETT & Co.

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 qts. 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.

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.

TO BE LET.
WHAT well-known HOUSE, at present in the occupancy of **Mr. MICHAEL MARA**, to whom application must be made.
September 17.
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 Scaws, 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.
LATELY RECEIVED,
AND ON SALE,
BY
Daniel Codner & Co.
13 Cases Burgundy
WINE.
September 17.

HUNTERS & Co.
A Few pipes, hogsheds, and qr.-casks choice Tenerife, and 3 hds. Madeira WINE, Per *Leander* from Greenock, and *Favourite* from London.
September 17.

On Sale.

BY
Samuel Codner,
The Cargo of the Schooner *Samuel*, just arrived from HAMBURGH, And, of former importations,
800 BAGS BREAD,
200 Barrels Flour,
300 Barrels Pork,
50 Ditto Beef,
6 Hds. 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.

PATRICK MORRIS
Offers for Sale,
10 Hogsheds of **RED WINE**,
Which will be sold low for Cash.
September 10.

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, Sheeting,
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, Teneriffe Wine,
Gin, Porter, Cider, Ale,
Pork, Butter, Oatmeal,
Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Rice,
And sundry other articles.
September 3.

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 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, 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.)



Poets' Corner.

BETTER MOMENTS.

My mother's voice! how often creeps
Its cadence on my lonely hours!
Like healing sent on wings of sleep,
Or dew to the unconscious flowers.
I can forget her melting prayer
While leaping pulses madly fly,
But in the still, unbroken air,
Her gentle tone comes stealing by,
And years, and sin, and manhood flee,
And leave me at my mother's knee.

The book of nature, and the print
Of beauty on the whispering sea,
Give eye to me some liniment
Of what I have been taught to be.
My heart is harder, and perhaps
My manliness hath drunk up tears,
And there's a midew in the lapse
Of a few miserable years;
But nature's book is even yet
With all my mother's lessons writ.

I have been out at eventide
Beneath a moonlight sky of spring,
When earth was garlanded like a bride,
And night had on her silver wing—
When bursting leaves and diamond grass,
And waters leaping to the light,
And all that makes the pulses pass
With wilder sweetness through'd the night—
When all was beauty—then have I
With friends on whom my love is flung
Like myrrh on winds of Araby,
Gazed up where evening's lamp is hung,
And when the beautiful spirit there
Flung over me its golden chain,
My mother's voice came on the air
Like the light dropping of the rain;
And resting on some silver star
The spirit of a benediction,
I've pour'd her low and fervent prayer
That our eternity might be
Torise in heaven like stars at night,
And tread a living path of light!

I have been on the dewy hills
When night was stealing from the dawn,
And mist was on the waking rills,
And tints were delicately drawn
In the gray mists—when birds were waking
With a low murmur in the trees,
And melody by fits was breaking
Upon the whisper of the breeze,
And this when I was forth, perchance
As a worn traveller from the dance—
And when the sun sprang gloriously
And freely up, and hill and river
Were catching upon wave and tree
The arrows from his subtle quiver—
I say a voice has thrill'd me then,
Hear'd on the still and rushing light,
Or creeping from the silent glen
Like words from the departing night,
Hate striketh me, and I have press'd
On the wet grass my fever'd brow,
And pouring forth the earliest
First prayer, with which I learn'd to bow,
Have felt my mother's spirit rush
Upon me as in by-past years,
And yielding to the blessed gush
Of my ungovernable tears,
Have risen up—the gay, the wild—
As humble as a very child.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT—BURY ST. EDMUND'S,
AUGUST 10.

William Buckle, aged 19, was indicted for that he, on the 9th day of June last, at the parish of Ashfield-Magno, in this county, feloniously assaulted one Leah Warren, and cut her throat with a knife, with intent to kill and murder her.

The prisoner was attired in a blue surtout. He is what is called "pretty fellow," with light hair, small and regular features, and rosy cheeks.

The female whom he was charged with attempting to murder is a pretty interesting girl, about 18 years of age, and was attired in a very becoming manner.

The interest excited by the trial was prodigious, and the Court at an early hour was crowded. It is remarkable that this county produces more murders of an extraordinary kind than all the other counties in England.

Mr. MALTBY, the Counsel for the prosecution, said that it was his duty to bring before the Court and Jury the facts of this most painful and distressing case. The prisoner was charged with attempting to murder a young woman of the name of Leah Warren, the daughter of a builder and bricklayer, residing at Badwell Ash, in that county. The prisoner was in the employment of the father of the girl, and paid his addresses to her. Previous to Michaelmas last, she was persuaded by some of her relatives to discontinue his addresses. He was exceedingly distressed at this determination on her part; and having seen the young woman with another young man, some days afterwards, he was driven to a state of distraction, and attempted to put an end to his existence by hanging himself. On the 7th of June last, the prisoner saw the young woman at her father's house, and he proposed to renew his addresses to her. She declined; and on the 9th of June, he saw her walking with a young man named Eli Hunt. It was at that moment, in all probability, that he first contemplated the commission of the crime that had brought him to the bar where he was standing. On the same night he met the young woman, and asked her to go with him to a place three miles off; and when she declined, he requested her to go into a field close by, in which there was a pond. She refused to go with him, and he seized her by the head, pulled her bonnet-strings tight under her throat,

threw her down upon her back, and cut her throat with a knife.

Leah Warren examined by Mr. MALTBY.—I live at Badwell, and am the daughter of a bricklayer. I have known the prisoner quite well for two years and a half. He worked for my father. He paid his addresses to me till up to three weeks before last Michaelmas. My friends then objected to his addresses, and advised me to discontinue them, which I told him, and we did discontinue. I was at service at the time. I returned home near Whitsuntide. On Sunday, the 7th of June, I was at home, and saw the prisoner. He desired to renew his addresses. He asked me "if I was going to Walsham?" I said "Yes;" and he said "he would walk with me, if I had no objection." I said "I had none," and we went together. In the afternoon I had been crying; he came in, and asked me "what was the matter with me?" I said "my sister and brother had been taking me to do for going with him in the morning." He said "if they have any thing to say, why not say it to me? I would rather they should than to you." He said he would rather lose every drop of blood he had than to see a hair of my head wronged. He said he would leave my father, and I persuaded him not, and he said he should not be comfortable any more, if he thought it would not be agreeable to the family; they had always given him hints about it. I said I was going to Walsham to meet my sister. He said he wished I should not go; he would rather go himself, and if my brother and sister had any thing to say, he had rather they should say it to him. Eli Hunt, a young man, then came in to the door, and asked me if I was going to meet my sister? I said no. The prisoner was then gone forward. I went with Hunt and one of my other sisters to meet my sister. The prisoner saw me with Hunt, and said to me, "So you would come? I'll go forward." He did so, and I followed him. After meeting on the Sunday, I saw him again between six and seven. We were both at the meeting service. He did not board and lodge at my father's. That night I slept at my uncle's, at Ashfield, half a mile from my father's. I went with my father and sisters across the fields thither. I saw the prisoner at Ashfield after they left me, about nine o'clock. He came past my uncle's when I was in the yard. I did not expect him. He called me, and I went to him. He asked me whether I would go on the Tuesday evening to Backton? It was getting dusk. I said I would, and made an engagement with him to go. I said my sisters and brother would go on the Monday night, and I should have to go with them. It was a sort of fair at Backton on the Tuesday. He still said he wished I would go with him. About half-past five on the Monday morning I again saw him on my return from my uncle's. He knew on the Sunday night I should walk home at that hour, and he agreed to walk with me. He came into my uncle's yard before I was down. He went nearly half way home. He said then he hoped I would go on the Tuesday evening with him, and I said I would. He said he thought I was old enough to please myself. About an hour after that, he came to my father's house, and stopped near two hours. I went down to Badwell, and he followed me, and I met him as I was coming back. I had asked him, "If he was coming that way?" and he said "Yes;" and I asked him to meet me. I was with him all the Monday morning till half-past twelve. We walked all the morning by Daisy-green. My family did not know of it. Our conversation was about ourselves, and he hoped I should be united to him. I wished to be united to him, if I could get my friend's consent. I was much attached to him, and I said, "I would one time or another marry him." I am certain that he is attached to me, and always was, and I am to him fervently—devotedly. (The witness was here greatly affected, burst into a flood of tears, and fainted, and it was some time before she could again be composed. Her distress excited the greatest possible sympathy, as many a tearful eye testified.)

Mr. Baron GARROW.—What do you say, young woman? Witness (weeping)—I said that I am sure he loves me. (This avowal produced an extraordinary expression in the Court in favour of the prisoner, in which the Jury actually joined.)

Mr. MALTBY rose and said, that after the painful scene, of which they had all been witnesses, he as Counsel for the prosecution, and after having consulted his client and the father of the poor girl who lately stood in the witness box, felt that public justice had been satisfied, and the ends of investigation answered by the examination which had already taken place into the circumstances of this most distressing case. The father of the young woman, seeing that his daughter was still, with all the constancy of a woman's affection, attached to the prisoner, had consented to their union; and, on behalf of the prosecutor, he, with the sanction of his Lordship, would decline offering any further evidence.

Mr. GUNNING said, that as Counsel for the prisoner, he might perhaps be allowed to express his own and the prisoner's most grateful sense of the kindness which had prompted his Learned Friend, and the mercy which had been shown by those who had instituted this inquiry. The proceedings of this day would be long remembered by all now present, and the prisoner, he was sure, would be the last person to forget the danger he had escaped, and the return which was due to the woman who would shortly be the partner—he hoped the happy partner—of his life; and, if his client would attend to his advice, he would most earnestly entreat him to devote the remainder of his life to the promotion of her happiness, and prove, by unwearied affection, that he was not the only person who had not profited by this most painful scene.

Mr. Baron GARROW, who was very much affected, then addressed the Jury. The scene of this day had been the most distressing which, in the course of his judicial experience, he had witnessed; and

the countenances of the Jury full well assured him that they were not insensible to the painful spectacle. He (the Learned Baron) should not be the person to be the least thankful at the termination of this singular case; for if their verdict had been unfavourable to the prisoner, his duty would have left him no alternative. He sat there to assist in the satisfactory and impartial administration of justice; and if the Jury had returned a verdict of condemnation, the sentence of the law must have taken its course.—They had, on one side, a young man, whose countenance had less of ferocity or cruelty in it than that of any person he had ever before seen standing in his most perilous situation; on the other side, was this young woman, giving her evidence fairly, not allowing the feelings of her strong affection to influence her testimony. But for the interposition of friends, these two young persons would ere this have been united in the closest and tenderest alliance in life. Perhaps the interposition was thoughtful and kind, and intended to prevent the ill consequences of too hasty and precipitate a union between them. She was still affectionately attached to him, and he returned her affections with equal truth and sincerity. The scene of this day would teach him, if any thing could, the debt of love and gratitude which he owed to her, and hoped the remainder of their lives would be passed in amity and happiness. The Jury, in the absence of evidence affecting the prisoner, would say that he was not guilty; and he requested that no indecent manifestation of public feeling might be exhibited.

The prisoner was then acquitted; and the young woman, clasping her hands and smiling pleasure and gratitude through her tears, fell into the arms of a person near her in a swoon.

This unparalleled scene produced, as may be readily conceived, the most powerful sensation throughout the crowded Court.

IRISH LORDS LIEUTENANT.

(From the Sun, August 10.)

The public acts of the Lord Lieutenancy since the union have generally been confined to the execution of the orders of the minister at home. These have been fluctuating and irregular, and, until of late, harsh and unpopular in their general outline.—The Duke of Richmond being a *bon vivant*, and having of course companionable qualities, by mixing generally in the society of Dublin, and familiarly with all, saved himself personally from any share of the odium which many of the public acts of his administration deservedly obtained. The subsequent governors, with the exception of one or two, were mere money-getting men. They say, in Dublin, that Lord Talbot farmed the cows in the Phoenix Park, and let it out as a grazing ground. This is probably a calumny, but the general diffusion of such a rumour indicates the popular opinion of his Excellency's system of pecuniary expenditure.

Lord Wellesley was personally a showy man; he could not, however, keep a Court for his affairs were embarrassed, and in the profits of the office he sought the means of their redemption. He was, nevertheless, individually liked, from his pleasing address, and all men respected his principles, and gave credit to his motives.

Never, perhaps, in the long catalogue of the Lieutenancy was there a man for whom personal qualities did so much as for Lord Wellesley's successor, Lord Anglesea. A hasty phrase, in utterance of a soldier's threat, undoubtedly made him unpopular upon his arrival; he had scarcely touched the shores of Ireland, however, when, by his frank and generous manners, he conciliated the people. He rode out among them, unattended by those trappings; he crossed the Tipperary mountains among a peasantry peculiarly distinguished for barbarous strife, and was every where received as a deliverer. He visited gentlemen's houses as an equal, and specially interdicted all expensive parade of form and ceremony for his reception; and the people universally beheld in him a man who was viewing their condition with his own eyes, firmly discouraging the baneful ascendancy of party, and determined to establish the dominion of the government upon the sure basis of reason and justice. The popular confidence in the Marquis became at once unbounded; his declarations, which were the emanations struck from a generous and chivalrous mind, by sudden contact with a state of society of which he was not before sufficiently informed, were hailed by an ardent and enthusiastic people, and communicated through them with the heat and impetuosity of an electric shock. The gloom which the abrupt recall of such a man has shed upon the public feeling of Ireland still continues. It is, now that the feelings of factious strife is on the wane, participated by all parties, who feel, that in losing the opportunity of holding a gay and gallant court, which would have attracted many of the Irish gentry back to their country, and made Dublin more the resort of foreigners who travel in this kingdom than it has been, the nation endures a heavy loss, and the people are bereft of one of the elements of social improvement.

The successor of Lord Anglesea is a nobleman of high personal worth; but it is in vain to assert that he has the public qualities fit for the time and station. Ireland is, and must be for some time, labouring under a crisis which requires the application of great firmness and judgment. It is essential, under such circumstances, to have a Lord Lieutenant who will give personally a tone to society, and appear at least to be occupied by his public duties. The bustle of personal action is indispensable for the popularity of a Lord Lieutenant in such a country as Ireland. The Duke of Richmond's punch-drinking and racket-playing, by bringing him cheerfully and familiarly into society, saved him personally from the stain of the bad measures of his government, their alter-

nate violence and weakness. Lord Anglesea was neither a punch-drinker nor a racket-player, and yet he was the most popular Lord Lieutenant that Ireland ever had since the time of Lord Fitzwilliam, by the plain and simple application of a manly and well-intentioned mind to the business of his office. Neither was he obliged to encounter much fatigue and labour in the process. He had only to give the spur to his ordinarily active habits—to afford a prompt reception to those who sought audiences upon business—to attend the public balls, and gossip with the company—to appear on the roads and in the streets familiarly accessible to every body, and always eager to see and judge occurrences, without waiting to have them communicated through the formal medium of a secretary.

Any successor to such a man would have been disadvantageously placed for the moment; but the Duke of Northumberland does not appear to see his situation. It is true he did not seek the office, and there is reason to believe he yielded a reluctant acceptance of it to the commands of his Sovereign.—Still, the calm and silent mode in which an English gentleman conducts estates, requiring so little of complicated management as those of his Grace, is not that by which the affairs of a mercurial people are to be conducted at a crisis when active means are necessary to give efficacy to the benevolent intentions of Government. Nobody sees the Duke of Northumberland in Ireland, except seated against the back of a close chariot with the Duchess (who equally excludes herself) drawn by six horses, with showy harness and outriders, and followed by another carriage and four horses, with some of the ladies of the Powis family, squired by that ancient Briton Sir Watkin Wynun. The Duke lives in state, but in private; he mingles not with the people; he has the character of an excellent private gentleman, and the Duchess that of an amiable lady; but they either look down upon Irish society, or will not take the trouble of encouraging it. They do not visit the gentry, probably in consideration of the trouble which their cavalcade would give, by crowding the stables of private houses with their horses, and swarming the place with troops of paupered servants; but why all this parade upon ordinary occasions? and if it must be, why accompany it with so much real exclusion?

FROM LADY MORGAN'S LATE WORK,
"THE BOOK OF THE BOUDOIR."

"In the long list of biographical egotism, I know but of two persons who have got out the scapes handsomely; Caesar, the tactician in taste as in war, with his third person, —, and Buonaparte, who talks of his splendid views, and wondrous combinations, in a manner that makes the individuality of the man disappear before his powerful and personified intellect. I allude to the sketches and scraps dictated by him to Las Casas, &c., at St. Helena. His life was a perfect epic—one great dramatic action. What a subject he would have been for Shakespeare! There is nothing in scene effect of Richard the Third, or Julius Caesar, finer than the picturesque situations so carelessly traced by the military pen of Rovigo.—For instance—Buonaparte, crossing the Red Sea at the head of his legions, precisely where Moses led his Israelites; the peril in which his dauntless daring placed his devoted followers; and his saving them by one of those rapid decisions of mind which characterize the ingenuity, as well as the firmness of genius. In all the great exigencies, the man, as well as the woman, *who deliberates*, is lost!"

"Another scene, still more picturesque, occurred the night before the battle of Austerlitz,—the moon shining at its full upon the field, strewn with legions of the brave, who all, save the watch-guards, slept—how many soon to sleep for ever!—the Emperor, in the midst of his army, stretched upon straw, under a rude shed, raised over his head by the tenderness of his soldiers, and sleeping so profoundly, that his Aid-de-Camp was compelled to shake him roughly, when it was necessary that he should be roused to learn some movement of the enemy—his instantly vaulting on his saddled horse—his gallop to the outpost, and perilous survey of the Russian manœuvre—his return to his bivouac—his being recognised by drowsy troops, whose rest his horse's tramp had broken,—their cry of *vive l'Empereur!*—the lighting of straw torches, a spontaneous honour to their Chief, till the whole field blazed—his return to his couch, and to that deep sleep from which he was to awaken to the crowning victory of his great career, that laid the throne of the western Caesars at his feet, and placed the destinies of the Emperors of the east in his hands!"

"One picture more, and I have done. The time, the evening before the battle of Jena, when Napoleon found the artillery, which was to open the action, blocked up in a rocky ravine, from which it could neither advance nor retreat. His concentrated rage, his terrible silence, unbroken by one reproach of the unskilful Commandant—his instant decision, activity, and remedy of the evil. Resuming his first vocation of a working engineer, he hastily gathers the cannoniers round him, distributing to one a torch, to another a pickaxe. Then placing himself at their head, he clears the brambles, cleaves the rocks, and opens a passage for the guns; and when the first carriage has passed, returns again to those obedient slumbers, which, like all else, then waited on his powerful will."

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