



Newfoundlander.

No. 115.

THURSDAY, October 1, 1829.

Sixpence.

Notices.

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.

A MICHAEL GREENAN,

WHO had fished out of King's Cove, in the year 1815, as Shareman, and belonging to the late RICHARD HANDCOCK, 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 CUNNING,

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.

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 Leghorns.—A line addressed to "J. W." and left at the Office of this paper, will be immediately attended to.

September 17.

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.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of EDWARD O'DONNELL, 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.

Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour-Grace.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet Boat *Express* will ply regularly from this date between Harbour-Grace and Portugal Cove, leaving the former place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove the succeeding days at noon.—The Letter Carrier leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock, Sundays and bad weather only excepted.

Cabin Passengers 10s.
Steerage ditto 5s.
Letters 6d.
Double ditto and parcels in proportion.

The Public are respectfully noticed that no accounts will be kept for passage or postages, neither will the proprietors be accountable for any specie or other monies which may be put on board.

Letters left at the offices of the Subscribers will be regularly forwarded.

J. CLIFT, Agent, St. John's,
T. RIDLEY, Agent, Harbour-Grace.

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

On Sale.

BY
Henderson, Bland & Co.

SALT and Coals, *a 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 Woollen Goods, Hats, Hosiery, and Ironmongery.

Also, on Consignment,

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

Which will be Sold very low by wholesale.

July 30.

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.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brigs *Isabella* and *Equestrian*, from London; *Abeona* from Teignmouth; *Magnifier* from Waterford; and on hand of former importations,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

Brown, Hoyle & Co.

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

May 28.

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

July 30.

THE ENGLISH BAR.—Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell are the sons of a barge-master and small dealer in coals at Newcastle. Lord Stowell borrowed 40l. to go to the circuit, and both supported themselves for a time by their talents as private tutors. Lord Tenterden is the son of a hair-dresser, and obtained an eleemosynary education, on the foundation of a charity belonging to the town. The Lord Chancellor is the son of Mr. Copley, the painter. The Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas is the son of an attorney. Mr. John Williams, one of the benchers of this Inn, is the son of a horse-dealer in Yorkshire. Mr. F. Pollock, another bencher, is the son of a saddler of that name at Charing-cross. Mr. Bickersteth, also a bencher, was not long since house-urgeon and accoucheur in the family of Lord Oxford. The mother of Mr. Gurney, the bencher, kept a small book-shop for the sale of pamphlets in one of the courts of the city. Mr. Campbell, the King's Counsel, and son-in-law to Sir James Scarlett, was one of the class inferior to that which was recently designated in Court as "the meanest of mankind," namely, the editors of public journals; for he was a reporter to a daily paper at a time when such labour, being much worse paid than at present, the situation must have been, according to Sir James Scarlett's estimation, much less respectable. Mr. Serjeant Spankie was one of his colleagues. Mr. Stephens, the Master in Chancery, was also a reporter. Five of the Judges sent out to our colonies were reporters, and about twelve or fifteen of the present barristers were reporters of the daily papers. The present Solicitor-General, Mr. Sugden, is the son of a barber, and was clerk to Mr. Groom, the operative conveyancer to the late Marquis of Londonderry. It is remarkable that the admission of Mr. Sugden was opposed on the ground that he had been a clerk, and but for the exertions of that most amiable man and ornament to his profession, Mr. Brough, who contended for his admission on the ground, that whatever he had been, he was a man of talent, and had written a book which displayed qualifications of a superior order, he would now have been any thing but Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Solicitor-General to his Majesty. These are only a few of the living examples.—The greater number, perhaps, of the departed members of the profession, who became distinguished in their times, arose much in the same manner. Chief Justice Saunders, whose reports of his day form the best text-book for pleaders, was a beggar-boy, first taken notice of by an attorney, who took him into his office. Lord Kenyon was an attorney's clerk. Lord Hardwicke was a peasant, and afterwards an attorney's writer and office-boy. Lord Thurlow himself, an illustration of his own rule, used to say, that the surest cause of success to a barrister was "parts and poverty." When Erskine and Curran once dined with his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, the Prince gave a toast, "The bar." Erskine said he owed every thing to the bar; and Curran added, "Then what may I say, since it has raised me from the condition of a peasant to the table of my prince?"

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—All the preliminaries being settled for the alliance between the Lady Blanche Howard, the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, and Mr. William Cavendish, the grandson of Lord and Lady George Cavendish, the united families met yesterday at Burlington House, and were entertained by the noble host and hostess with a sumptuous dinner, at which was present the Duke of Devonshire. The Duke of Buccleuch gives to his intended bride, the Lady Isabella Thynne, the daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, a thousand a year pin-money, and settles seven thousand pounds more per annum.—*Morning Post.*

THE LATE EXTRAORDINARY WAGERS.—The steam boat from Rotterdam has brought the result of the Maestricht wagers, the principal of which has been lost, though only by a few minutes, as one of the pigeons did arrive in six hours and a quarter from the time of leaving England, and this in spite of a continued heavy rain, which fell during the whole time. The minor wagers have been won, the second pigeon arriving in seven hours, the third in seven hours and ten minutes, the fourth in seven hours and a half; and in four days more than 20 of the pigeons had reached Maestricht. The experiment is an exceedingly interesting one, as illustrating the instincts of this remarkable bird, and a repetition of it is, it is said, shortly to take place. The first pigeon must have travelled, assuming that it took a straight line, at the rate of forty-five miles an hour.

Banquet to Lafayette.—General Lafayette has come to spend the autumn with his son at Clermont, where he arrived on the 17th of July. On his arrival, the people resolved to give him a banquet on his return to Auvergne. The large room in which it took place was brilliantly lighted, and produced a magnificent effect. Yet the only decorations were the General's bust, as made on his return from America, and his full length picture, by Mr. Schellor. The evening was one of decorum and cordial enjoyment. After the first toast of "the King, and the charter, the firmest support of the throne and the public liberties," the chairman, Mr. Boiot, gave—"our illustrious guest and great citizen, who, devoted from his youth to the worship of liberty, at 20 years of age set up the standard of independence in America; the disciple and the friend of Washington; the greatest character of modern times; the inflexible defender of our rights, as zealous as eloquent, in all our legislative assemblies." M. Lafayette, who was much affected, replied in an extempore speech, which he wound up with this toast:—"The Department of the Puy de Dome, and its excellent capital; where, at the distance of 20 centuries, two national armies found their late refuge; where, I hope, liberty will always find a bulwark against the invasions of arbitrary power, privilege, and authority." All the toasts were loudly applauded.—*French paper.*

Monument to the Duke of York.—We have already stated that a spot has been selected on the Parade, in front of the Horse Guards, for the erection of a monument to him, who was justly to be called the Father of the British Army. The Committee, of whom the Duke of Wellington is a member, have since taken measures to do justice to the late Commander-in-Chief and to the public. Instead of intrusting the task to one favoured individual, they have applied to several of our best architects for plans, which, we understand, were sent in last Saturday, and display much taste and grandeur. The monument is to consist of a pillar, like Trajan's Column, with a statue at the top. Its height is to be between 150 and 200 feet, and the material granite. It will be ascended inside by a winding staircase to the gallery at the top, and will form a magnificent object from the King's Palace and the Park, and indeed from every part of the capital and surrounding country, for its elevation will render it conspicuous from afar. The inscription on the pedestal will be in front towards the Horse Guards. No position can be selected with more taste and feeling than one which puts the monument of a brother's glory before the eyes of that brother by whom he was most beloved, and before the elite of those troops, whom his paternal care cherished, prepared, and formed, to conquer and save their country.

THE SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT.—The country near this river likely to become available for settlers, consists of a narrow strip of land, bounded on the west by the sea, and on the east by an almost continuous chain of mountains, from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred feet in height. To the southward, it extends as far as Cape Leeuw, and probably from thence runs eastward as far as King George's Sound, where a settlement was established about four years ago. Cape Leeuw is nearly one hundred and eighty miles from Swan River, and along the whole of this extent the mountains run nearly parallel with the coast, at a distance of twenty to thirty miles. From these mountains run a great number of small streams; but the quence, besides Swan River and Vasse, which fall into one eighty-five, the other of these two streams are yet unexplored, but their mouths, which, though at present unfit for large ships, will afford shelter to coasting vessels, when the so settled as to require an different districts. This country contains more than three millions of acres adapted to agricultural purposes. It consists of a succession of low undulating hills, of which the soil is a very fine brown loam, alternating with broad valleys of the finest alluvial soil; the hills appear to be produced in the greatest luxuriance, and through each a small stream, affording abundance of excellent water. The only impediment, in our opinion, to the rapid colonization of this fine country, is the want of harbours.

From the Exeter & Plymouth Gazette, Aug. 22.

There is a rumour in the best informed circles that the Duke of Cumberland will shortly be appointed to the important trust of Commander-in-Chief of the British army. The sooner this event takes place the better.

A letter from Paris contains the following sentence:—"Of this you may be certain, that England and France are determined to interfere officially the moment the Russian troops approach within a certain distance of Constantinople. The accounts, therefore, from Turkey will be very interesting, and may produce some important consequences."

Mr. Buckingham's lectures at Glasgow, on East-India affairs, have excited so much interest, that to further his exertions it is in contemplation to obtain a seat in parliament for him by means of a subscription.

THE ARMY.—A circular from the War Office, dated 27th ult., addressed to Colonels of militia regiments, states, in reference to former communications respecting the allowance to the officers who are included in the reduction of the militia staff, the allowance of the Paymaster of the regiment will be 3s. per diem; of the Surgeon, 5s. per diem; of the Quarter-Master 2s. 6d. per diem. These allowances, as well as those to reduced Adjutants, to retired officers of the Staff, and to Subalterns and Assistant-Surgeons, will be issued quarterly, the whole from the 25th ult., by the Paymaster-General, and may be received on the application of the individuals, or of their agents, at the Pay-officer or through the revenue officer of the district where they reside.

The King held a Privy Council, at which Mr. Grenville attended as clerk, when parliament was further prorogued from the 20th August to (it was understood) some day in the middle of October.

A highly respectable and one of the most extensive shipping houses in Glasgow, in the foreign trade, who had to exhibit a statement of their affairs in 1809, and ultimately received a discharge in full from the creditors on a composition of 10s. in the pound, have now come forward in the most handsome manner, and at present are making arrangements to pay the remaining 10s. The sum required has been at 30,000l.

Constantinople, July 30.—A tartar from Bourgas has brought the news of the landing of a Russian corps of 12,000 men at Sizeboli. The Porte has also received information that this corps has joined the Russian main army that has passed the Balkan, Aidos, Karnabat, and Janboli, are said to be already occupied by the Russians. Unfavourable accounts continue to be received from Asia. Erzeroum is said to be taken by the Russians, and the whole army of the Seraskier dispersed. The Armenians every where join the Russians as they advance. All this bad news has caused the greatest consternation, and preparations are making in all speed for the defence of Adrianople, of which Hussein Pacha, Governor of Smyrna, is appointed Commandant. Entrenchments for the defence of the capital are also being thrown up with great activity. Jafia Effendi, Dragoman of the Porte, is disgraced, and his son-in-law, Espar Effendi, appointed in his room.

On the 26th instant a fire broke out in the vicinity of Pera, by which 1000 houses and shops were consumed.

M. Von Royer, the Prussian Ambassador, had his first solemn audience of the Sultan in the camp at Bujukdere. It is said the Sultan will soon return to Ramis Tchiflik, where he had his camp last autumn.

(From the Englishman, August 23.)

We have no news yet of any attempt made by the Grand Vizier to leave Schumla; why he remains there in a passive state it seems difficult to understand, unless we ascribe his inactivity to his want of arms, and his consciousness of his inability to meet the Russians in the field. He may also be somewhat loth to present himself to the Sultan after the egregious failure of his generalship in this campaign, in which the Russian Commander has beaten him in every manœuvre as well as in every combat. As to the Sultan himself, it was generally thought that he was still resolved to risk every thing on the chances of war—even to abandon Constantinople, and pass into Asia, rather than depart in any respect from the determination he has announced.—Perhaps, with such a people as his subjects, he feels that he has no other resource; for, in their desperate condition, any submission to the enemy might be fatal to him. We should think, however, he will not leave Europe without making one effort of resistance. In case of defeat, he will fall back on fresh resources in Asia Minor, where the whole Turkish force will assemble to support him in what they must consider a struggle for their existence.

The latest news from Odessa is of the 27th July. The Russian army had passed completely through the Balkan mountains on the 24th ult. Gen. Diebitsch had his advanced posts at Cape Emir, a short distance from Bourgos: General Roth his headquarters at Aidos. General Diebitsch, it was understood, did not intend to begin his operations against Adrianople until the landing of 20,000 troops at Sizeboli, which had been embarked at Sebastopol and Varna to meet him. It was reported on the Exchange at Vienna, on the 6th of August, that Gurgevo had capitulated, which is probable enough, all possibility of relief being now quite gone.

A great body of Austrian troops is marching into Dalmatia, in the direction of Semlin and Essnick; the official report is, that they are intended to strengthen the cordon sanitaire. We view these cordon sanitaires with great suspicion, ever since the memorable one that marched to Cadix. The Turks in

Schumla are said to be suffering greatly from the plague; but this may be an exaggeration, as the malady seems almost to have disappeared in Wallachia. There were reports of a revolt among the troops of Hussein Pacha, who were described as dispersing; and the garrison of Widdin was said to have shown similar symptoms. The attempt to raise a *levee en masse* has failed: the people take arms where there is a force to compel them; but there are no volunteers. Besides, there are not arms for them; at Sophia pikes were distributed. The Sultan can only rely on the troops of his Pashas.

The National Assembly of the Greeks was to meet at Argos on the 27th of July. Some of the irregular soldiery have been turbulent; and not altogether without reason. The Pallikares, in conjunction with a body of regular troops, had taken possession of the Castle of Lepanto, and would not surrender till they were paid six months of arrears due to them. General Dentzal, who was popular with them, having gained many successes at their head, had come to persuade them to obedience. It was thought he would succeed, as the troops had confidence in him, though he had no money to give them, which would have been more satisfactory. Prince Ypsilanti has advanced to Thebes, where the Pacha of Negropont attacked him. The Turks were successful at first; but in the last encounter they were beaten, and lost to the victorious Greeks 300 prisoners and 150 horses. The Prince was advancing on Athens.

LONDON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

We understand that Government received last night accounts from Constantinople of the 10th of August, which bring the important information that the Grand Sultan has left his capital, with the whole of his forces, for Adrianople; at the same time the sacred standard was hoisted, and he was determined to give the Russians battle. Should he prove unsuccessful, Constantinople was to experience the fate of Moscow, and be reduced to ashes. A report prevailed at Constantinople, received by private letters, that the plague had made its appearance at Varna and on board the Russian fleet; but this is mere report.—Sun.

The French papers report that the Sultan having learnt that the Russians were at the gates of Adrianople, had fled to Asia in order to avoid the turbulent temper of populace.

According to accounts from Odessa, 80,000 troops, under the Russian General Witt, arrived here on the 2d.

The *Morning Herald* of this day has the following excellent remarks:—"The great drama now performing in the East appears to be rapidly approaching its catastrophe. Its plot has been for some time fully developed, and no one appears to doubt that when the curtain does fall, it will fall upon the destruction of the Ottoman Empire in Europe. Such we apprehend will be the final consequence of the present struggle, though it may be, and probably will be, delayed for a few years by a peace. * * * As matters stand, we do not see what right she (England) can have to interfere, and we believe it has been decided not to do so."

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* at length furnishes us with the detailed account of the operations of General Paskewitch in Asia—operations not less important in their results than those of Diebitsch in Europe. "In the short space of 14 days," says General Paskewitch in his official despatch to the Emperor, "in 14 days after leaving the provinces conquered last, your Majesty's brave troops have passed two lofty chains of mountains still covered with snow—have destroyed the Turkish army—taken two camps, with the important fortress of Hassan Kale—all the enemy's parks of artillery and his field pieces; and having thus made it impossible for him to think of defence, have obliged him to deliver up the centre of his power in the East, a fortress and a citadel which might have sustained a siege; lastly, they have taken prisoners, the Seraskier himself, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Governor of all Asiatic Turkey, and four of his principal Pashas."

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which arrived on Monday by the Flanders' Mail, is full of interesting intelligence from the theatre of war. A Russian corps of 12,000 men, it states, had been landed at Sizeboli, and united itself to the main army, which had crossed the Balkan mountains. Erzeroum, too, has been taken by the Russians, the whole army of the Seraskier has been dispersed, and the Armenians, whom the Sultan, by his very ill judged policy, alienated from his interest a year or two since—every where unite themselves to the Russians as they advance, whose advanced guard is stated to be not more than 20 leagues distant from Constantinople. Both at Bourgas and Aidos, the resistance made by the Turks was insignificant. The garrison of Bourgas marched out, indeed, to attack the invaders, but were driven back, and the pursuers entered the fortress, which was immediately abandoned by the Turks. Mesambria was taken, too, after a very short resistance, and a garrison of 2000 men made prisoners. There is nothing, in fact, in the course of the operation, which indicates an increase of vigour on the part of the Turks as their danger becomes more imminent. The most efficient part of their army seems to be that under the Grand Vizier; but he has been, by the manœuvres of Gen. Diebitsch, removed from the scene of action—and if the Russians have the reserve which is said to be coming up from Wallachia, he will be made to leave Schumla without endangering that place.

We regret to learn that our grand national Theatre, Covent Garden, where we have so often witnessed the splendid triumphs of Siddons, a Kemble, and, in later days, of an O'Neill, a Young, and

a Charles Kemble, is at length in a state of absolute ruin. The Court of Chancery and the Star system have been the death of it. The former has marred the tempers, the latter the pockets of its proprietors. Either of these two afflictions is quite sufficient to ruin a theatrical establishment, no matter how extensive or ably conducted, but when the two are combined the effect is paralyzing—annihilating. At the theatre might as soon expect to flourish after such calamities have honoured it with their acquaintance, as a poor Irish peasant to get up and walk home to his mud cabin, after a police-man has shot him dead in the streets of Borria-o'-Kane. Covent-garden—a crowd of early and delightful associations come thronging on our minds—is at length to be sold, not wholesale, to some one public-spirited man of enterprise, but piece-meal and in retail, so that the last hope of its redemption is shut out.—Sun.

The Medical Establishment at Bermuda is ordered to be done away with.

We have the pleasure to state, that at a meeting on Thursday, held at the King's Head, Poultry, of respectable masters of Spitalfield and other patriotic gentlemen, and some operatives, to consider the proposal of taking land as near as may be to the metropolis, for the purpose of furnishing productive occupation for such time as may not be filled up in silk-weaving, the proposition was approved, and such steps directed to be taken as may best ensure the object. At the same time, a letter was read from Lord Teynham, who, it seems, has benevolently made application to the Duke of Wellington, for a grant of some crown land, but without success.

The arrival of the Duke of Wellington in town on Monday, was very unexpected even by some of his colleagues of the Cabinet, and it is understood to have been connected with some business of importance. Shortly after his Grace's arrival, he had a visit by appointment from the Austrian Ambassador, with whom he had a long conference, and proceeded with him to Walmer Castle, that no time might be lost.

We have to announce the death of the Right Hon. General Sir David Baird, G. C. B. and K. C. G.—This lamentable event took place at his seat, Fern-tower, in Perthshire, on Tuesday last, the 18th inst. By his death the Government of Fort George and the Colonelcy of the 24th Regiment are vacant.

We are pleased to observe by the German papers, that the state of the harvest on the Continent is particularly cheering. The accounts from all quarters represent the produce to be so great, that a material fall in the prices was the consequence.

The bold language employed by the French liberal newspapers in their attacks upon the new Ministry, is perfectly unexampled since the stormy times of the Revolution; and exceeds the audacity of the English Press even at periods of great public excitement. One of the Paris journals last week commenced a leading article thus:—"Paris, Aug. 14.—Should the Censorship be re-established, we hereby declare that we shall not pay the taxes."

The bills against Mr. John Ellis, who headed the Orangemen at Newry, in July last, were ignored.

It is true that orders have been given to the Captains of the Packets between Falmouth and Lisbon, to permit the search of their vessels by the Portuguese authorities. By this permission the Portuguese may take from British vessels any Portuguese subjects charged with the offences against the State.—*Sunday Times*.

THE HARVEST.—Heavy rains fell at the latter end of last week, and though the weather has been more favourable since, the rain at intervals has prevented the ripening of much of their wheat, the greater part of which is cut. Barley-cutting has partially commenced. There was some good samples of new wheat in our market on Saturday, but few sales were effected. The language of the provincial papers, generally, leads to the conclusion that throughout the kingdom the wheat will not fall much below an average crop. In the West of England the greater part of the wheat has been secured.—*Worcester Journal*.

GEORGE THE FOURTH.—Nearly forty years ago, his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, was so exceedingly urgent to have 800l. to an hour on such a day, and in so unusual a manner, that the gentleman who furnished the supply, had some curiosity to know for what purpose it was obtained. On inquiry, he was informed that the moment the money arrived, the Prince drew on a pair of boots, pulled off his coat and waistcoat; slipped on a plain morning frock, without a star; and turning his hair to the crown of his head, put on a slouched hat, and thus walked out. The intelligence raised still greater curiosity; and with some trouble the gentleman discovered the object of the Prince's mysterious visit. An officer of the army had just arrived from America with a wife and six children, in such low circumstances, that to satisfy some clamorous creditor, he was on the point of selling his commission, to the utter ruin of his family. The Prince, by accident, overheard an account of the case. To prevent a worthy soldier suffering, he procured the money; and that no mistake might happen, carried it himself. On asking, at an obscure lodging-house in a court near Covent Garden, for the lodger, he was shown up to his room, and there found the family in the utmost distress. Shocked at the sight he not only presented the money, but told the officer to apply to Colonel Lake, living in ——— street, and give some account of himself in future; saying which, he departed without the family knowing to whom they were obliged.

Portsmouth, August 22.—Vice-Admiral Griffith Colpoys is appointed to succeed Vice-Admiral Fleming in the command on the West India station,

which it is said in future will comprehend the Halifax and Newfoundland commands. He will hoist his flag in the *Winchester*, of 52 guns, at Chatham; which ship is to be commissioned by Captain C. J. Austen.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) October 1, 1820.

By the late arrivals we have received English dates to the 29th ultimo, from which several interesting extracts will be found in the preceding columns, relating to the present engrossing subject—the War in the East. The success which has attended the Russian arms has far exceeded the expectations of all politicians. After repeated victories the Russian armies have passed the Balkan mountains, and penetrated to within about sixty miles of Constantinople, without opposition. To take possession of the capital appears to be the object they have now in view; and from the present posture of affairs, superadded to the unaccountable apathy of the Turks, little doubt is entertained of their succeeding in this bold attempt.—It remains yet to be seen how the proceedings of the Russian Autocrat will suit the views of England and France—or whether they will longer continue passive spectators, and allow him to remain in undisturbed possession of the empire of our "ancient ally."—As ere this, in all human probability, the matter has been decided, we shall look forward with unusual anxiety to the next arrivals to put us in possession of the result.

The sittings of the Supreme Court will commence on Tuesday next; to continue thence until Wednesday, the 28th instant.

On Friday last, His Honor Chief Justice TUCKER, together with the Officers of the Northern Circuit Court, arrived at this place, last from Twillingate, in the Brig *Agnes*, Captain Johnston, having completed the duties of that District, with the exception of Harbor-Grace, where the Court opens on the 5th November.—We understand, that 78 Writs have been sued out, and that 75 Civil Causes have been settled before His Lordship; but that only one Criminal Prosecution was instituted during the whole Circuit, and that of a very trifling nature, and where the Bill was ignored.—On the Civil side, so well satisfied were all parties with the impartial judgments of the Court, that in no instance has any notice of appeal been entered.—*Gazette*.

H. M. S. *Tyne* (28), Capt. Sir RICHARD GRANT, is expected to sail from this place for Halifax direct, on the 6th proximo.

H. M. Gun-Brig *Manly* (12), Lieutenant HENRY WM. BISHOP commanding, arrived here on Saturday morning last from the Labrador, and is expected to sail this day for Halifax.

H. M. S. *Champion* (18), Commander GEORGE SCOTT, arrived here on Saturday evening last, from Quebec: The *Champion* had previously taken out money and a number of marines for the new settlement of Fernando-Po, on the Coast of Africa. On the passage from England to this place, the *Champion* called at Sierra Leone, where some of the crew contracted the pestilential fever of that climate, which has proved to be a ready grave for so many of our seamen and soldiers—the *Champion* lost only Mr. WM. RYTHROGE, the Surgeon, and two men; but the *Eden* was losing five or six men daily, and the whole of the Medical Staff had already been swept off. Mr. MACAWLEY, of African notoriety, and who had lately been appointed Governor under the late regulations, had recently died unregretted by all, and it was hoped that the death of that gentleman would have a beneficial tendency to put the Government in possession of facts connected with the real state of that Colony, the withholding of which has often been attributed to Mr. MACAWLEY and his friends.—At Quebec, the *Champion* had the misfortune to lose her Purser, Mr. HENRY ENNIS, (1808), who was found dead in a small tavern, at a short distance from Quebec. A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, when a verdict of "died insane" was returned.—It was understood that the unfortunate gentleman had taken no less than two ounces of laudanum, as a small bottle was found in his bed, which had contained the fatal drug. The *Champion* will sail hence for Halifax, via St. Peter's, this day. Mr. HAMILTON, the Chief Clerk in the Office of Rear Admiral Sir CHARLES OGLE, will be appointed Purser of the *Champion*.—*Gazette*.

The *Transfer*, Capt. TICKELL, will sail for London on Sunday next, weather permitting.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Wilberforce*, from Liverpool, (preceded on the Harbour-Grace,) JAMES SIMMS, Esq., His Majesty's Attorney-General for this Island.—From Poole, in the *Triumvirate*, Venerable Archdeacon COLEMAN, Mrs. COSTER, and family.

Captain PRICE, of the *Melantho*, on his voyage from Newcastle to this place, spoke the following vessels; all well; desired to be reported:—

September 10.—Brig *Osea*, from Harbour-Grace to Oporto, lat. 49-37, long. 37-00.
Sept. 18.—French brig *de Granville*, from French Shore, lat. 47-31, long. 44-00.
Sept. 21.—Brig *Jubilee*, in this port to Viana, lat. 46-13, longitude 44-48.

Arrived, yesterday evening, the schooner *Royalist*, seven weeks from London.

Falmouth, August 1.—Arrived the *Cottager*, CORNISH, from St. John's, Newfoundland.

Sailed, on Tuesday last, H. M. brig *Manly*, Lieut. BISHOP, for Halifax.

Correspondence.

A CARD.—"Colonus" begs leave to inform Mr. Hoyle, that he disclaims being actuated by any malicious feeling against any one member of the Marine Insurance Association—he is even ignorant of the names of the Committee of that Society; but having the highest respect for the character of Mr. H., (to whom he is personally unknown,) and to convince him of the total absence of such an unworthy motive as Mr. H. has imputed to him, he will allow time to assuage the acerbity which his remarks seem to have excited, before he states his reasons for thinking that Society not built on the firm and immutable basis of equal justice and strict impartiality.

"Colonus" has now fallen into "the serene and yellow leaf," and being, in a great degree, indifferent to the applause or censure of the world, it is his humour, for the present, to remain "sub rosâ," (as an old friend of his used classically to express it); but as his remarks have attracted some little attention, and been attributed to more than one respectable individual, "Colonus" probably may, at a more leisure moment, be induced to give to the public the result of his lucubrations upon some other interesting subjects that he has now in his mind's eye. But *stat nominis umbra*.

* This is quite equal to the noble Sec's "in propria persona."

St. John's, 30th Sept., 1829.

[For the Newfoundland.]

THE MOON.

You sailing moon, you sailing moon
Has many a month's course begun,
Since first I gazed with raptur'd sight
On its all-cheering orb of light.

Ah! many a heart o'ercast with gloom,
Now calmly dwells within the tomb;
And many a joyous soul has flown
Since first I saw you sailing moon.

And soon 'twill be my destin'd lot
By all our earth to be forgot—
While other eyes will calmly gaze
On thy enlivening nightly rays!

St. John's, 30th September, 1829.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Brig Douglastown, Mitchell, Miramichi; 65 M. lumber.

28.—Schooner Actual, M'Donald, St. Peters; 306 barrels flour, 50 barrels apples.

Brig Prince Leopold, Hart, Trinidad; 47 puns molasses.

Brig Caroline, Hellyer, Hamburg; 1020 bags bread, 205 bls. flour, 100 barrels pork, 136 firkins butter, 40 barrels oatmeal, 4 casks Geneva, 97 hams.

Schooner Melantho, Price, Newcastle; 127 chaldrons coal.

30.—Schooner Christian, Ham, Figueira; 280 hds. salt, 6 jars grapes, 12 qr.-casks wine.

Schooner Mary, Piller, Teignmouth; 20 hds. salt, 32 packages merchandise.

Brig John, Jennings, Dartmouth; 11 pipes cider, 219 coils cordage, and sundry merchandise.

CLEARED.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Schooner Mary, Ryder, Bristol; 4597 gallons seal and cod oil, 384 qtls fish, 15 tierces salmon, 192 qtls. core fish, caplin, sound, oars, &c.

Brig Caledonia, Kelson, Viana, 2500 qtls fish.

24.—Schooner Eliza, Boudrot, Cape Breton; 2 puns rum &c.

Brig Hannah, Mardon, Leghorn; 3150 qtls. fish.

Brig Unity, Winser, Madeira; 1139 qtls. fish.

25.—Brig Leander, M'Ausland, Alicant; 3185 qtls. fish.

Brig Adriana, Davis, Jamaica; 1600 qtls. fish.

Schooner Margaret, Raddorham, Sydney; 3 puns molasses, 30 hds. salt, 1 cask port wine.

Schooner Trial, Biglow, Sydney; ballast.

Brig Agnes, Johnson, Sydney; ballast.

Schooner Despatch, M'Grath, Sydney; ballast.

Schooner Actual, M'Donald, P. E. Island; ballast.

26.—Brig Diana, Morrison, Viana; 2050 qtls. fish.

Schooner St. Patrick, Power, Demerary; 1806 qtls. fish. &c.

28.—Brig Lavinia, Cowan, Oporto; 3708 qtls. fish.

29.—Schooner Union, Collins, St. John's, (N. B.); 69 tierces, 72½ barrels pickled salmon, 62 barrels herring.

Schooner Mary, Cann, Sydney; ballast and stores.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Schooner James, Meredith, Halifax; 225 barrels flour, 63 barrels apples, 10 casks porter, &c.

21.—Brig Dewsbury, Blake, Halifax; 95 barrels flour, 15 barrels pork, 17 firkins butter, 38,386 feet pine boards, &c.

CARBONEAR.—ENTERED.

SEPTEMBER 21.—Brig Jackson, Buck, Trinidad; 91 puns molasses, 10 puns rum, 2 hds. sugar, 3 bls. coffee.

Brig Eagle, Hunt, Bilbao; 800 cwt. bread, 50 bls. and 350 bags flour.

BRIGUS.—CLEARED.

SEPTEMBER 8.—Brigantine Frederick, Love, Naples; 2300 qtls. fish.

14.—Brig James, Bennett, Halifax; 2020 qtls. fish.

24.—Brigantine Providence, Mann, Oporto; 1900 qtls. fish.

PORT-DE-GRAVE.—CLEARED.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Brig Phoenix, Weeks, Figueira; 1696 qtls. fish.

For WATERFORD.

(To Sail about the 25th instant.)



THE Brig Invulnerable,

M. PHELAN, master;

For Freight or Passage, apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

Every facility will be afforded by P. M. to persons wishing to secure Passages for their friends from Ireland the ensuing spring.

October 1,

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

AT THE SHOP OF

Richard Perchard,

30 PIECES Blanketing,
50 Pieces black, blue, and brown Serges,
2 Ditto Flushing,
3 Ditto blue and olive Cloth,
20 Pieces Calico,
6 Dozen men's and boys' Shoes,
2 Dozen fine Hats,
17 Boxes Window Glass,
10 Kegs White Lead,
2 Very handsome Dinner Sets,
4 Dessert ditto,
20 Bags B. B. Shot,

Also,

30 Barrels Pork,
10 Firkins Butter,
50 Boxes Soap,
30 Boxes mould and dipped Candles,
40 Lbs. Cloves.

October 1.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

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 20 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, or at his house, among other accommodations, the premises contain a never-failing Well and frost-proof Cellar.

Immediately after the above,

An excellent Horse, Bridle and Saddle,
6 Handsome Windsor Chairs,
1 Set Dining Tables,
18 German Pipes,
A lot of Loaf Sugar, in lots to suit purchasers,
3 Dozen bottles Blacking,
10 Bottles Catsup,
1 Fountain, 2 Frying Pans,
And sundry other articles.

HENRY SHEA,
Auctioneer.

October 1.

For Charter.

To any port in Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, Mediterranean, West Indies, or Brazil,
The fine, fast-sailing, first-class, British-built



Schooner Melantho,

(Coppered and copper-fastened)

W. D. PRICE, master;

Burthen per Register 139 tons.

Apply to the Master on board, or to

October 1, PATRICK MORRIS.



The fast-sailing British built

Schooner Favourite,

70 tons,

JOHN FOX, master;

Will carry about 1500 qtls. fish in bulk.—Apply to

September 17, C. F. BENNETT & Co.

For Liverpool.

(Has a considerable portion of her Cargo engaged, and will be despatched as early as practicable in next month.)

The first-class, coppered, and fast-sailing
Brig Commerce,

(Of Poole)
Burthen per Register 127 tons,
JOHN PIMER, master;

Has comfortable accommodations for a few Passengers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to

ROBINSON & BROOKING,
September 24.

Notices.

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

October 1, W. D. PRICE.

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 19,

Notice.

THE AVALON RACES.

THE following arrangements for the Plates, and Rules and Regulations, having been made by the Stewards, it is expected they will be strictly complied with.

PLATES.

The Avalon Plate of Seventy Dollars, free for all horses; subject to the approval of the Stewards.—The best of three two-mile heats.

The Ladies' Plate of Sixty Dollars, for Galloways; catch weights.—The best of three two-mile heats.

A Sweepstakes for Ponies, of Six Dollars each, to which the Stewards will add ten; feather weights.—The best of three two-mile heats.

The Proprietors of the Course will give a Saddle and Bridle, to be run for by Ponies, on the 9th October, at 2 o'clock, except the winner of the first pony race.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st.—All differences to be settled by the Stewards, or a majority of them, whose decision shall be final.

2d.—The horses to be on the ground at a quarter before 12, and to start at 12 o'clock precisely.

3d.—The horses for the different plates are to be entered with Mr. CLIFT, before noon, on the 5th October; and the ponies may be entered for the Sweepstakes on the ground, the day of the races.

4th.—For the Avalon Plate 10s. each shall be paid; for entry; and for all others, 5s. each.

5th.—All dogs found on the Course will be destroyed.

6th.—Horses shall be deemed distanced if their riders cross and jostle.

Major HUNT, R. A.

Mr. T. H. BROOKING,

J. B. BLAND,

H. P. THOMAS,

J. CLIFT,

Stewards.

October 1.

To be Let.

THAT neat COTTAGE, with Out-houses and Garden attached, now in the occupancy of Mr. DANIEL BREEN, opposite the Mall.—For particulars apply to

October 1. NEWMAN W. HOYLES.

THAT well-known HOUSE, at present in the occupancy of Mrs. MICHAEL MARR; 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 Saws, 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.

BY

HUNTERS & Co.

A Few pipes, hogsheads, and qr.-casks choice Tenerife, and 3 hds. Madeira WINE, Per Leander from Greenock, and Favourite from London.

September 17.

LATELY RECEIVED,

AND ON SALE,

BY

Daniel Codner & Co.

13 Cases Burgundy

WINE.

September 17.

BY

HUNTERS & Co.

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

September 3.

FRESH TEAS,

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

Bulley, Job & Cross

OFFER FOR SALE,

On very moderate terms,

33 Quarter-chests Bohea TEA,

18 Boxes ditto ditto,

17 Quarter-chests Congou ditto,

4 Boxes Twankey ditto.

Also,

460 Nova-Scotia DRUM SHOOLS.

July 16.

On Sale.

Samuel Codner,

The Cargo of the Schooner Samuel, just arrived from

BURGH,

And, for importations,

800 BAGS of Flour,

300 Barrels of Flour,

50 Ditto Barrels of Flour,

6 Hds. De Witt's Ale and Porter, of excellent quality,

Butter, Bacon, Hams,

Brandy, Vinegar,

Black and Bright Lard,

Spirits of Turpentine, Linseed Oil,

Cordage, Oakum,

Stockholm and 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 Slips,

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 Hogsheads of RED WINE,

Which will be sold low for Cash,

September 10.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

Michael Scanlan,

100 BOMBS Soap,

20 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, Brandy, Earthenware,

Lustre Wax, China,

Superior T. Lands 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, Sheetings,

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, Tenerife Wine,

Gin, Porter, Cider, Ale,

Pork, Butter, Oatmeal,

Tens, 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 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,

Nankeeb, Crane Shawls,

</



Ports' Corner.

LONG AGO.

(From the Sorrows of Rosalie.)

Long ago! oh, long ago!—
Do not those words recall past years,
And, scarcely knowing why they flow,
Force, to the eyes unbidden tears?
Do ye not feel, as back they come,
Those dim sweet dreams of olden days,
A yearning to your childhood's home,
Peopled with tones of love and praise—
Long, long ago!

Long ago! when many a sound
Awoke to mirth which saddens now,
And many an eye was sparkling round
That weeps beneath a darkened brow:
When with our whole young happy hearts
We loved and laughed away the time,
Nor thought how quickly all departs,
So cherished in life's early prime—
Long, long ago!

Long ago! the hopes we nursed
Of happiness, of earthly fame,
Were bright as bubbles are that burst—
A glittering drop, an empty name!
Oh, but to be one hour again
(Whatever that sweet hour might cost)
Free from dim memory's torturing pain,
With those we loved—with those we lost—
Long, long ago!

Long ago! who breathes there here
O'er whom the past hath no such power;
Young heart! if now thy sky is clear,
Beware, beware thy future hour!
Perchance the chords that echo now
In after years thou'lt hear again,
And gazing on each faded brow,
Wilt sighing say, "I heard that strain
Long, long ago!"

* The author of this exquisite volume is the daughter of the late THOMAS SHELDON, and is described as a young and lovely woman, living in a fashionable sphere.

NAVAL REMINISCENCES.

The brilliant action of the Seahorse with the Turkish Frigates in 1808.

On the 1st of July, 1808, H. M. S. *Seahorse* (38), Capt. John Stewart, was lying in the beautiful harbour of St. George, in the island of Syria, whither we had gone to complete the frigate's water, when a small Lemnian misticque, of two guns and 35 as savage rascals as ever formed part of a privateer's crew, ran under our stern, and asked permission to communicate some important intelligence; a boat from the frigate soon brought the two Chiefs of this small but fierce and lawless band. After a long conference in the cabin, our excellent Captain ordered the hands to be turned up, and in his own brief and energetic manner informed the officers and crew "that the pirate had seen a Turkish squadron of two 50-gun frigates, one of 30, and a galley, the day before off the north end of Lemnos; that the disparity of force, compared with that of our single ship, was great, but that well trained as the "old horses" were, he had no doubt of our success, even should we encounter them altogether," and he concluded by asking, "whether we would try such fearful odds." The reply was three rattling cheers, and up anchor; the Commander and three of the pirates remaining, at their own request, on board.

The following days were passed in seeking for the "circumcised dogs," preparing the ship for the anticipated struggle, and exercising the crew in the various duties a long action would call on them to perform. In the evening of the third day we spoke a fine Hydriot polacre of 20 guns, that had been chased the previous day by a part of the Turkish squadron (one of the large ships had been sent to Lemnos); she offered to stay by and take part with us, and her offer was accepted.

On the 5th, at 5h. 30m. p. m., we saw to our great joy, the Commodore's ship coming round the east end of Scopulo, followed by the 30 gun ship and a galley; they were directly to windward. On perceiving us, they shortened to easy sail, and bore down in open order; when within about three miles the wind shifted in a heavy squall, giving us the "weather gage," which was taken immediate advantage of by Capt. Stewart, who steered for the large frigate. At 9h. 10m. we ranged up under his lee-quarter, and gave him our double-shotted broadside, at the distance of about ten fathoms. Its weight (for every shot told) evidently bothered our opponent, and he returned a hasty, ill-directed fire, the greater part of his shot passing harmlessly a-head. The row had now fairly begun, and we lay at the good Nelsonian distance of about half-pistol shot, unrigging him from the quarter deck and fore-castle, and giving ample occupation to Azrael in transporting the souls of many of the followers of Mahomet to the foot of Alsirat's Arch, liberated from their fleshy prisons by the hulling activity of our main-deckers. Proudly, however, as we thought ourselves to be proceeding (as our brother Jonathan would say, progressing), our allies thought otherwise; the hoisting of our ensigns off under all the canvass he could muster, and the pirates, who had chosen their sta-

tion in the launch on the booms, had at first been tolerably active with their long topmikes, became very fidgetty, and prepared for bolting. By this time (10h. 25m.) we had relieved our opponent from all further occasion to call his sail-trimmers, the larboard yard-arm of his foresail being the only rag left to interest him, and he very properly bore up to keep steerage-way. The small frigate had for some time galled us considerably with her raking shot; we took this opportunity of throwing all aback, closed with her, and three broadsides sufficed to silence her guns, the explosion of some powder under the fore-castle set her on fire forward, and we made sail to get out of her way, and rejoin our first opponent. Before we had succeeded in the latter object, the captain of the mizen-top hailed the quarter-deck, and exclaimed, "The little frigate has given three rolls, and gone to h—l, Sir!" a marine on the larboard quarter also reported having seen her go down, and this was the last time mortal eyes beheld the *Atas Ezan* or her crew of above 300 men.

The dismantled state of the enemy enabled us now to work round him like "a cooper round a cask" until 11h. 20m., when, as we were in stays a-head, (having just raked him with one broadside, and ready to give him the other,) he shot away our mizen-mast; the ship missed stays, and the Turk collecting between 3 and 400 in his fore rigging, bowsprit, and fore-castle, boldly attempted to board. Our two divisions of boarders were placed in the main chains, about the gangway, and in front of the marines on the quarter deck; behind the marines' bayonets were the sail-trimmers; forming thus a phalanx seven deep of pikes, tomahawks, bayonets, and cutlasses; our foremost quarter-deck 32's had each 800 musket balls, and the whole broadside was ready (and reserved) with round and grape. The infidels came on, shouting and uttering dreadful yells, to which perhaps the midnight hour added a few horrors; at all events, the combination proved quite too much for our Lemnian friends, who crawled into the deepest recess of the cable tiers, and remained there; indeed, some few of the best of the "old horses" were struck with a momentary panic, which but for the coolness of the officers would probably have spread; for the mutual cessation of fire and a profound silence, broken only by the occasionally yell of the barbarians, had in it something very appalling; but the men were reminded that they had pledged themselves either to conquer or go down with the bunting flying, that the Turks gave no quarter, and that the issue of the battle depended on their repulsing this attack, when we might in turn become assailants, and speedily terminate the fight. At length, just before his bowsprit-end reached the after main-sweeper, he got all that we could give him, grape, cannister, musket-balls, rockets, and all, with three good English cheers at the tail of them. At such a distance, and a flanking fire directed against literally a bee-like cluster of men, the carnage is more easily conceived than described; suffice it to say, that no son of Mahomet polluted our quarter-deck with his footstep, though a few did attempt it, and were piked and thrown overboard. Some turns of a hawser were got over her bowsprit end and round our capstern, but they parted; our mizen-mast being gone, we had nothing left to lash him to; and amidst the groans and shrieks of his wounded and dying, she dropped astern.

From this time to the end of action, I cannot do better than make an extract from the ship's log:—"11h. 45m. recommenced action; enemy making before the wind. Midnight, moderate and fine, alongside the Turk. At 1h. 15m. the enemy's fire having totally ceased, though we could get no answer from him, and she being a complete wreck, hauled off, cleared the deck, spliced the main brace, and went to quarters again, keeping the Turk awake by a shot now and then. At daylight, the enemy hoisted her colours, bore up, and passing under the stern, gave her a raking broadside, which she returned with her stern guns, and struck her colours at 5h. 30. Sent the first Lieutenant, who took possession of the *Badre Zaffier*, mounting 52 long brass guns, 42s, 25s, and 12s, commanded by Scandevli Chi Chu Ali; had on board at the commencement of the action nearly 700 men, of whom 204 were killed and 176 wounded. *Seahorse* went into action with 286 men, of whom five killed and ten wounded."

The scene of slaughter on board was dreadful; her only surgeon (a French renegade) was in a state of helpless intoxication, and the only attempts he had made in his profession, were by stopping up some of the holes made in the wretched Turks by plugs of lint. More than 70 were lying dead on her gun-deck, and the cable tiers and store rooms full of the desperately wounded and dying—her first Chiaous (Lieutenant) had seven musket and grape shot in him. Four days after, we landed those *malheureux* on the island of Miconi. The greater part of their wounds undressed, and the thermometer at 80. The little Arab who commanded, on being brought on board and asked for his sword, had no idea of the necessity of surrendering it; indeed, he had, immediately after his colours were struck, dressed himself entirely in white (meant, perhaps, as a kind of flag of truce), and said he had lost his sword. Having obtained permission to return to his effects, and being in the confusion of the moment unguarded, he got one of the fighting lanterns which was still alight, and accompanied by two of his Lieutenants, had reached the magazine passage, then not secured, and over ankle deep in gunpowder; when just as he was in the act of taking the candle from the lantern, the schoolmaster who had come on board the prize from curiosity, and happened to be providentially on the lower deck, immediately on seeing the danger, knocked down the Arab, doused his glib, and saved us from the otherwise inevitable destruction of one, if not of both frigates; he was of course forthwith removed to the English frigate. As he spoke Italian fluently, Captain Stewart re-

boked him severely in that language for his breach of the laws of honour and of war, to which he listened with unmoved patience; when the speaker ceased, the little tiger bent forward his head, and pointing to his neck, said "Take it, it is yours; don't hesitate; for had the fortune of war been mine, I would have had your head off two hours ago: I only did my duty in attempting to blow my ship up, and I curse my own stupidity for not succeeding." His officers declared, that during the action, he had put 17 of his own men to death in attempting to keep them at their quarters. His activity and contempt of danger were conspicuous to us even in a night action; and many a deliberate aim was taken at him, but, notwithstanding the carnage all around, he was unharmed, and he seemed to bear a charmed life. Indeed, had nautical skill and good gunnery been as general acquirements as courage among the Islamites, few of us would have been here now to tell the tale. They were as brave as the noble animal their figure-head represented, and which was carefully covered over with canvass before they struck, that, as they said, "the king of beast and bird (the eagle which supported their poop-lantern) should not witness the triumph of infidels over true believers."

SCENERY NEAR WATERFORD.

(From the New Monthly Magazine.)

As if it were but yesterday, though it is now many years ago, (*chen fugaces!*) I recollect the beautiful evening when I left my home, upon the banks of the river Suir, and sailed from the harbour of Waterford for Bristol, on my way to school. It is scarcely germane to the matter, yet I cannot help reverting to a scene, which has impressed itself deeply in my recollection, and to which I oftentimes, in those visions of the memory to which I suppose every body is more or less subject, find it a pleasure, though a melancholy one, to return. There are few rivers more picturesque than the Suir (which Spenser honoured with a panegyric) in its passage from Waterford to the sea. It is broad and ample, capable of floating vessels of any tonnage, and is encompassed on both sides with lofty ridges of rich verdure, on which magnificent mansions, encompassed with deep groves of trees, give evidence of the rapid increase of opulence and of civilization in that part of Ireland. How often have I stood on its banks, when the bells in the city, the smoke of which was turned into a cloud of gold by a Claude Lorrain sun-set, tolled (to use the expression of Dante, and not of Gray) the death of the departing day! How often have I fixed my gaze upon the glittering expanse of the full and overflowing water, crowded with ships, whose white sails were filled with just wind enough to carry them on to the sea; by the slowness of their equable and majestic movement, giving leave to the eye to contemplate at its leisure their tall and stately beauty, and to watch them long in their progress amidst the calm through which they made their gentle and forbearing way. The murmurs of the city were heard upon the right, and the lofty spires of its church rose up straight and arrowy into the sky. The sullen and dull roar of the ocean used to come over the opposite hills from the Bay of Tramore. Immediately before me were the fine woods of Faithleg, and the noble seat of the Bolton family (Protestant patriarians, who have since that time made way for the more modern but wealthy Powers); on the left was the magnificent seat of another branch of the same opulent tribe, Snowhill; and in the distance, the three rivers, the Suir, the Nore, and the Barrow, met in a deep and splendid conflux; the ruins of the old abbey of Dunbrody threw the solemnity of religion and of antiquity over the whole prospect, and by the exquisite beauty of the site afforded a proof that the old Franciscans, who made a selection of this lovely spot for their monastery, and who have lain for centuries in the mould of its green and luxuriant church-yard, were the lovers of nature; and that when they left the noise and turmoil of the world, they had not relinquished those enjoyments which are not only innocent, but may be accounted holy. I had many a time looked with admiration upon the noble landscape, in the midst of which I was born, but I never felt and appreciated its loveliness so well as when the consciousness that I was leaving it, not to return for years to it again, endeared to me the spot of my birth, and set off the beauty of the romantic place in which my infancy was passed, and in which I once hoped (I have since abandoned the expectation) that my old age should decline. It is not in the midst of its woods that I shall fall into the scree and yellow leaf!

EGYPT.—This fertile country yields, to every grain sown, 50 grains of corn, 15 grains of barley, 8 to 10 of maize, and 24 grains of rice. Its other agricultural productions are, linseed, beans, peas, lupins, and flax, which give abundant crops.—One moiety of its produce of wheat, beans, and peas, one third of that of maize, and two thirds of its produce of flax and rice, are left over from its domestic consumption, for the purposes of exportation. Of cotton—the better species of which resembles the best kind of Brazilian—more than 200,000 cwt. have been brought to market in one year, though the cultivation of this article has not been pursued above seven years. The sugar cane is grown in Upper Egypt, and produces between 40,000 and 50,000 cwt., one half of which circulates as a merchandise, in a raw state. Were this article treated with proper skill and attention, it might not only be cultivated with much profit and to an immense extent, but would be found, from its intrinsic excellence, far superior to any West India produce for the refiner's use. The raising of Indigo has been attempted on a considerable scale and with great success, of late years; and of this product 60,000 oka, or 135,000 pounds, have been sold, from one twelfth's growth. The sum of the three qualities which are raised is es-

teemed quite equal to the best East India Indigo. Some Christian settlers from Syria have begun the cultivation of silk; but nothing certain is yet known as to its fitness for the purpose of exportation. Nature has endowed this country with a lavish hand—whether we look at its capabilities for vegetable or animal productions; and Mengin has calculated, that if it enjoyed the advantage of a mild and intelligent government, it might, independently of a considerable export trade, be rendered capable of maintaining a population of 8,000,000 of human beings; whereas, under the iron grasp of its present ruler, it does not support above 2,500,000, including 3000 Jews, and 170,000 Christians of various persuasions; but exclusive of fifty tribes of Arabs, whose numbers amount to 120,000 or thereabouts, dispersed in villages, or following a nomadic life. The same writer estimates the annual revenue at 2,000,000,—one half of which is derived from the miri, or land tax—the regular force, trained after the European fashion, at 10,000 infantry, 9000 cavalry, and 1200 artillery—and the irregular, at 36,000 infantry, and 6000 men mounted on horses and dromedaries.—*Literary Gazette.*

PERSEVERANCE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The late Professor Heyne, of Gottingen, was one of the greatest classical scholars of his own or of any age; yet he had spent the first thirty-two years of his life not only in obscurity but in an almost incessant struggle with the most depressing poverty. He had been born indeed amidst the miseries of the lowest indigence, his father being a poor weaver with a large family, for whom his best exertions were often unable to provide bread. In the memoirs of his own life, Heyne says, "Wart was the earliest companion of my childhood. I will remember the painful impressions made on my mind by seeing the distress of my mother when without food for her children.—How often have I seen her, a Saturday evening, weeping and wringing her hands, as she returned home from the unsuccessful attempt to sell the goods which the daily and nightly toil of my father had manufactured."—His parents sent him to a child's school. Having learned every thing comprised in the usual course of the school, he felt a strong desire to learn latin. A son of the schoolmaster was willing to teach him at the rate of four-pence a week, but the difficulty of paying so large a fee seem to him quite insupportable. One day he was sent to his godfather (who was a baker in very good circumstances) for a loaf. As he went along, he pondered sorrowfully on the great object of his wish, and entered the shop in tears. The good tempered baker, on learning the cause of his grief, undertook to pay the required fee for him—at which (Heyne tells us) he was perfectly intoxicated with joy; and as he ran, all rigged and barfoot, through the streets, tossing the loaf in the air, it slipped from his hands and rolled into the gutter. This accident and a sharp reprimand from his parents, who could ill afford such a loss, brought him to his senses. * * * What sustained his courage in these circumstances (we here use his own words) was neither ambition nor presumption, nor even the hope of one day taking his place among the learned. The stimulus that incessantly spurred him on was the feeling of humiliation of his condition—the shame with which he shrank from the thought of that degradation which the want of good education would impose upon him, above all the determined resolution of battling courageously with fortune. He was resolved to try, he said, whether, although she had thrown him among the dust, he should not be able to rise by his own efforts. His ardour for study only grew the greater as his difficulties increased. For six months he only allowed himself two nights sleep in the week; and yet all the while his godfather (not the good-tempered baker, but another, a well-endowed but parsimonious churchman) scarcely ever wrote to him but to inveigh against his indolence, often actually addressing his letter on the outside—"To M. Heyne, Idler at Leipsic."

A minister of the primitive school, as much beloved for his piety and charitable disposition towards erring mortals, as his bellman gave-digger was remarkable for his drapping proclivities, called one day upon John, in an admonitory way, when the following colloquy passed between them.—*Minister:* John, they tell me ye're a drinker? *John:* Ou, ay, Sir, it's vera true, I drink a gude deal; but I hae a great drouth. *Minister:* Many ane speaks o' my drink that does na speak o' my drouth.—*Minister:* But, John, they tell me ye're sometimes intoxicated; and you know that these things ought not to be so.—*John:* Ou, ay, Sir, I owne I'm sometimes fou; but when I'm fou, I neither curse nor swear—an' when I'm unco fou, that I canna sit at a I gang to my bed, and tak' a sleep; and when I'm se again, I'm just as keen on't as ever.—*Minister:* But, John, your worse than the beasts—ye see the very kye do not drink to do them hurt; when they've taen as muckle as will do them gude, they gae awa an' eat their meat, or lie down to rest themselves.—*John:* Ou, ay, deed ay, Sir; it's a' very true ye say, Sir; but if you wad put ae cow to the ta' side o' the burn, an' another cow to the tither side o' the burn—gif they wad ance begin to say, "E're's to ye,"—there's nae sayin' how lang they might stay at it.

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