



Newfoundlander.

No. 119.

THURSDAY, October 29, 1829.

Sixpence.

Printed and Published every THURSDAY, by the Proprietor, JOHN SHEA, at his Office opposite the Custom-House, Water-Street, where Advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received and carefully attended to. Orders will also be transmitted by Mr. THOMAS FOLEY, Merchant, Harbour-Grace—ONE GUINEA per annum.

Notices.

PROFILE MINIATURE LIKENESSES NEATLY PAINTED.

In Colours 2 Dollars each,
Bronze 1 Dollar,
Plain black, Shaded } Dollar.

William Eagar

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he will attend at his Rooms, (at the Old London Tavern), from 11 until 2 o'clock, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, to take the outline with a Machine constructed on the most unerring principles; and trusts to meet the approbation of those who may honour him with their commands.

N. B.—Young Ladies and Gentlemen instructed in the rudiments of Landscape Painting.
October 8.

Messrs. Harris & Stewart, OF THE CIRCUS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John's and its vicinity, that it is their intention immediately to commence teaching a Course of *Practical Lessons* on the graceful and fashionable art of RIDING and MANAGING Horses with ease and elegance.

TERMS:

Twenty Lessons £ 2 10 0
Twelve ditto 1 15 0
Six ditto 1 0 0
Single ditto 0 5 0

Hours—from 10 till 2 o'clock, each day.

N. B.—Horses mouthed and broke to the Saddle.
October 15.

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.

Matthew Guswell

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has just launched a safe and commodious PACKET BOAT, built expressly for the purpose of conveying Letters and Passengers to and from the following places in Conception Bay—Viz.:

To CARBONAR on Monday, returning on Tuesday;
To CUBITS on Wednesday, returning on Thursday; and
To HARBOUR-GRACE on Friday, returning on Saturday; wind and weather permitting.

The Packet Boat will leave the Cove on the respective mornings, precisely at 11 o'clock; and will start from the places above-mentioned, on her return, exactly at 9.

TERMS:

Ladies and Gentlemen 10s. each
For all others 5s. ditto
Letters 6d. each

And Parcels in proportion to the size.—Not accountable for the conveyance of money.

Letters and parcels left at the Newfoundland Office, will be called for on the respective days.

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 Hhds. Devonshire Ale and Porter, of excellent quality,
Butter, Bacon, and Hams,
Brandy, Vinegar,
Black and Bright Varnish,
Spirits of Turpentine, Linseed Oil,
Cordage, Oakum,
Stockholm and Coal Tar,
An extensive assortment of *Bridport Manufactures*, consisting of Nets, Seines, Lines and Twines, No. and Flat Canvass, &c. &c.
Candles and Soap in boxes,
Boots and Shoes,
Several bales of Slops,
Serges, Cloths,
Hats and Caps,
5,000 Bricks,
Sydney Coals,
And a few casks of Plastering Hair, which will be sold cheap to close sales.

Fish and Oil taken in payment—or Cash in October.

September 10.

Daniel Codner & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

In barter for Fish and Oil, or for Cash,

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

Also,

A great variety of **STATIONARY,**

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

And, also,

3 Bales Hosiery and Knitting Yarn,

(by the Package.)

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 *Calcage 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.

On Sale.

BY **M. Bride & Kerr,**

The Cargo of the Schooner *Morven*, just arrived from HAMBURGH,

CONSISTING OF

750 BAGS BREAD,
150 Firkins Butter,
350 Barrels Flour,
50 Barrels best Hamburg Pork,
8000 Bricks.
Of former importations,
200 Barrels prime American Pork,
4 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar,
4 Chain Cables,
Soap, Candles, Oatmeal,
Cordage, Leather,
Molasses, Canvass,
Blanketing, Serges,
Flannels, Cloths,
Nails,
With a great variety of other Shop and Store Goods.

Fish and Oil received in payment.

October 8.

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 Woolen Goods, Hats, Hosiery, and Ironmongery.

Also, on Consignment,

6 Bags Cocoa,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Daffels and Frieze, assorted and of various colours,
Womens' and Girls' plaid and cloth Cloaks,
Ribbon, Frills,
Scarfs and Gloves,
Which will be Sold very low by wholesale.

July 30.

JUST IMPORTED,

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

AND
FOR SALE,

BY

Brown, Hoyles & Co.

PRIME Irish Pork,
Ditto Beef,
Irish and Hamburg Butter,
Westphalia Hams,
Bread, Flour, Oatmeal,
Lexia Raisins in barrels,
Rum, Molasses,
Soap, Tobacco,
Cordage of all sizes,
Nails ditto,
Cod and Caplin Seines,
Mackerel and Herring Nets,
Lines, Twines, Oakum,
Pitch, Tar,
Flat and No. Canvass, of all descriptions,
Cognac Brandy,
Cotton and red Shirts, in bales,
Flushings and Duffels, in ditto,
Tinware, Stationary,
London White-lead,
Bar-Lead,
London Particular Madeira Wine,
Sicilian and Charet 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.

On Sale.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

At very reduced prices,

The Cargo of the Schr. *Edward*, from Halifax,

CONSISTING OF

263 BLS. prime Pork,
193 Barrels superfine and fine Flour,
450 Bushels Indian Corn, in bags,
53 Qr.-chests Congo Tea,
32 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
7 Cases fine Segars.

October 15.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Cargo of the Schr. *Sarah*, from New-Brunswick,

CONSISTING OF

85 M. Pine Board and Plank,
16 Pieces Birch Timber,
18 Spars,
50 M. Pine Shingles, and

100 Bushels OYSTERS.

October 15. BRINE, MURCH & Co.

SUGAR.

RECEIVED per *Ceres*, from Trinidad, a small consignment of fine SUGARS, in barrels.

For Sale by

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

October 15.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per *Arvo*, from Waterford,
A Few half barrels PORK—Also, a few kegs BUTTER—For Sale by

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

October 15.

PATRICK MORRIS

Offers for Sale,

10 Hogsheads of RED WINE,
Which will be sold low for Cash.

September 1

To be Let.

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

NEWMAN W. HOYLES.

October 1.

THAT well known HOUSE, at present in the occupancy of Mrs. MICHAEL MARTIN; to whom application must be made.

September 17.

For such a term of years as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given—

TWO new Dwelling-houses, fit for the immediate reception of families, situate in Duckworth-street, two doors West of the Central School, each containing on the first floor a large Shop and Kitchen on the second floor, a Room and two Bed-rooms on the second floor, and a spacious Garret.—Application to be made to

October 8. JAMES HALLY.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

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

JAMES STEWART & Co.

August 13.

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

(From the London Atlas, September 20.)

COURT MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN DICKINSON.

Thursday—Twentieth and Last Day.

This long-pending trial terminated this day a little before four o'clock. Up to that hour the Court was entirely occupied in deliberating upon the judgment, and the length of the consideration was rumoured chiefly to appertain to a difference of opinion upon the point of adding epithets, by way of characterising the sense it entertained of the nature of the charges.

The crowd in waiting exceeded any hitherto on board the *Victory*, during this trial. A little before three o'clock the witnesses were called into Court through a different entrance from the usual door, and soon after the public were admitted in one overwhelming rush.

The witnesses were allowed to stand within the railing which enclosed the Court. The members sat covered at the table, Capt. Dickinson's sword lying upon it before him. The Captain stood with his solicitor near him in their usual places. Notwithstanding the rush and uproar of the crowd, all became still in a moment, and a breathless anxiety was evinced while the Judge Advocate proceeded to go through the formal business which precedes the sentence.

The Judge Advocate read as follows:—
"At a Court-Martial, assembled on board His Majesty's ship *Victory*, in Portsmouth-harbour, on the 26th day of August, 1829, and continued by adjournment, from day to day, Sundays excepted, until the 17th day of September, 1829—

"PRESENT—The Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, K. C. B., Admiral of the Blue, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels at Spithead and in Portsmouth-harbour, President; the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart., K. C. B., Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Sir Robert Waller Otway, K. C. B., Rear Admiral of the Red; Captain Alexander Wilnot Schomberg; Captain George Mundy, C. B.; the Hon. George Elliot; Captain Samuel Hood Inglefield; the Hon. W. Gordon.

"Pursuant to an order from the Right Hon. Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 18th day of July, 1829, and directed to the President, setting forth that their Lordships had received from Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codrington three letters of the dates stated in the margin, setting forth the particular instances in which he had reason to disapprove of the conduct of Captain Richard Dickinson, C. B., on board His Majesty's ship *Genoa*, during the action that took place at Navarino, on the 20th of October, 1827, after he had assumed the command of the said ship, in consequence of Captain Bathurst being wounded and taken off the deck, and of his subsequent conduct on board the said ship until his arrival at Malta; the Court proceeded to inquire into the conduct of Captain Richard Dickinson, C. B., on the occasions stated by the Vice Admiral in his said letters, and to try him for the same; and having heard the evidence produced in support of the charges, and by the said Captain Richard Dickinson in his defence, and what he had to allege in aid thereof; and having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the whole.

"The Court are of opinion that the charges have not been proved against the said Captain Richard Dickinson—that the charge stating that the account of the battle given in the *Genoa's* log-book, 'erroneously implies that the *Genoa* had three Ottoman ships of the line opposed to her on the starboard side, three 60-gun frigates on her larboard side and a head, a double-banked frigate astern,' is frivolous and groundless.

"That the return made by Captain Dickinson, 'that Captain Bathurst was killed in action, knowing that he did not die until many hours after the battle was over,' was made without the slightest appearance of any improper motive.

"That the charge, stating 'that the *Genoa* continued firing after the battle was over, at the risk, and to the probable injury of the allied ships, until hailed from the *Asia* to cease,' is vexatious.

"That the letter presented by Captain Dickinson to Sir Edward Codrington, purporting to come from the crew of the *Genoa*, and desiring that Vice Admiral Sir E. Codrington would appoint him in preference to any other officer to succeed Capt. Bathurst, as Captain of the *Genoa*, appears to be a petition which was presented without any improper motive being imputable to Captain Dickinson; but in presenting which he was guilty of an impropriety for which he has already received the reproof of His Commander-in-Chief. And the Court does adjudge the said Captain Richard Dickinson to be honourably acquitted, and he is honourably acquitted accordingly."

The instant the reading of the sentence was concluded, a burst of applause ran through the Court.

Sir Robert Stopford, the President, then rose and said, "Captain Dickinson, I have the honour of returning you the sword which you have worn, and which has not been dishonoured in the service."

Capt. Dickinson, in receiving it, made a low bow to the Court, and the members instantly withdrew, the President having said—"This Court is now dissolved." As Captain Gordon (who had to pass near Captain Dickinson) retired, he shook hands with him; and several of the officers of the *Genoa* immediately proceeded to congratulate their old commander upon his honourable acquittal, and the parties who were with them came ashore in the highest state of exultation.

Sir E. Codrington had left Portsmouth in the morning for town; and all the vehicles of the place were in speedy requisition for the numerous persons who were attracted, either by business or curiosity, to this interesting and unusually protracted trial.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) October 29, 1829.

The solemn and imposing ceremony of Consecrating the Right Rev. Dr. FLEMING, Bishop of Carriacou, and Coadjutor Bishop to the Right Rev. Dr. SCALLAN, Bishop of Drago, and Vicar Apostolic of Newfoundland, Labrador, &c., took place in the Roman Catholic Chapel of this town, yesterday morning, being the feast of the Apostles Saints Simon and Jude.—At half-past 7 o'clock, Dr. SCALLAN entered the Chapel with the Bishop Elect, accompanied by the Vicar-General of the Mission, the Very Rev. Dr. EWER, and the Rev. Mr. DEVEREUX, who acted as Bishops, and the Rev. Mr. HERRON, Master of Ceremonies. Dr. SCALLAN, the Consecrating Bishop, having read the preparatory prayers, ascended to the altar, vested himself in his episcopal robes, and sat in his throne facing the altar;—at the same time, the Bishop Elect and his assistants retired to a side altar, vested themselves with copes, advanced to the front of the high altar, and having made a profound obeisance, sat down in the chairs prepared for them. After a short interval they arose, and the Very Rev. Dr. EWER addressed the Consecrating Bishop in the words prescribed by the Church:—"Right Rev. Father, our Holy Mother the Catholic Church requires that this Reverend Clergyman here present be raised to the Episcopal dignity."—The Consecrating Bishop asked if it was by the authority of the Bulls of the Roman Pontiff; and being answered in the affirmative, he ordered the Bulls to be read, which was accordingly done by Dr. EWER. The Bishop Elect then proceeded to take the oath binding himself to remain faithful to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, and afterwards underwent an examination on the principal articles of the Catholic faith.—The examination being concluded, the Consecrating Bishop began Mass;—the Bishop Elect was conducted to the side altar, where he received his Stoles, Tunicle, Dalmatics, &c., and also commenced Mass. At the end of the epistle, the Bishop Elect was reconducted to the high altar, when the Consecrating Bishop, in an impressive manner, informed him of the various and arduous duties of a Bishop;—after which the Litanies were read—the Bishop Elect during the whole time lying prostrate on the left side of the altar. At the conclusion of the Litanies, Dr. SCALLAN, wearing his mitre, and holding the crozier in his left hand, blessed the Bishop Elect three several times, then took the book of the gospels, and placed it on his head and shoulders, and having received the holy chrism, anointed his head and hands, reciting the proper prayers;—next proceeded to bless and deliver him the crozier and ring, which he placed on the ring finger of the right hand. Dr. FLEMING then retired, and both he and Dr. SCALLAN continued the Mass, at their respective altars, until the offertory, when the Bishop Elect returned to the high altar, and kneeling down offered, as the Church prescribes, two lighted wax candles, two loaves, and two small barrels of wine. The mitre and gloves were then blessed, and placed on the Bishop Elect—and Dr. SCALLAN, taking him by the right hand, led him to his throne.—The *Te Deum* being next intoned by the choir, the Bishop Elect was conducted by his assistants through the Chapel, blessing the people on both sides as he passed through;—after which he gave his solemn benediction from the altar, and then retired.

We have endeavoured to give an outline of the ceremonies performed on this particularly interesting occasion, witnessed by, it is supposed, upwards of four thousand persons; but we should fail in any attempt to describe the impressiveness and solemnity of the scene.

We were glad to find that Dr. SCALLAN went through the labours of the day with surprising energy for one whose delicate state of health, for some time past, has been such as scarcely to warrant his attempting to undergo, in public, the exertion inseparable from a consecration; but we feel quite confident that his total disregard of personal consequences in acceding to the wishes of his flock, will long live in their grateful recollection; and as his Lordship will now, in a great measure, be relieved, by his able and efficient coadjutor, from the arduous duties of his high office, it is devoutly to be hoped it may also have the effect of restoring him to his wonted strength and vigour.

By the arrival at Harbour Grace, on Saturday last, of the brig *Britannia*, Captain Metherell, in 24 days from Bristol, papers have been received to the 29th September and letters to the 1st inst. The news of greatest importance is conveyed by Captain Metherell, who reports that war between Russia and Great Britain was fully expected. The *Bristol Mirror* of the 29th Sept. would not warrant, to the full extent, the truth of such a report; but as circumstances might, in all probability, have transpired between that and the day of the vessel's sailing, so as to place the politics of the British empire in the foreground, notwithstanding all that has been urged to the contrary, we cannot but give the utmost credit to the veracity of Mr. Metherell, who is a gentleman well known and much respected in Harbour Grace: added to which, Capt. Metherell was at St. Petersburg on the 11th, and Cronstadt on the 19th September, where it was firmly believed that war was inevitable. Among other passengers whom Capt. M. met on board a steam-boat off Cronstadt, was a Captain in the Russian navy, who said, in passing some line-of-battle ships, that he was appointed to the command of one of them, and that four other line-of-battle ships had already proceeded to reinforce Count Heiden, in the Mediterranean.—This confirms what was reported by the Deal pilots, that four Russian line-of-battle ships had passed down Channel.—*Gazette*.

Charles D. Archibald, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court, has, we understand, obtained leave of absence for six months, and sailed for Halifax on Saturday. J. Blaikie, Esq. continues Acting Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court in his absence; and Peter Weston Carter, Esq. has been appointed Acting Clerk of the Central Circuit Court during the temporary appointment of Mr. Blaikie from the said office.—*Gazette*.

The Sessions of the Supreme Court were closed at a late hour yesterday evening, previous to which the following prisoners, convicted during the term, received sentence:—

Michael Hearn, for larceny—to be imprisoned until the 1st of June, 1830.

Patrick Walsh, ditto—to be imprisoned for one year.

Patrick Fitzpatrick, ditto—ditto.

John Grace, ditto—to be imprisoned ten calendar months.

Marten Doyle, for an aggravated assault—to be imprisoned six months.

George Shorter, for an assault, with intent to commit a rape—to be imprisoned until the 5th of August, 1830.

Michael Maher, for larceny—to be imprisoned till the 1st of July, 1830.

Patrick Doyle, for larceny—to be imprisoned for three calendar months.

Edward M'Grath, for larceny—to be imprisoned for four calendar months.

The schooner *Gleaner*, Daly, from Annapolis, with a cargo of cider, apples, lumber, &c., in beating into this harbour yesterday, missed stays, and struck on the rocks near the south head. She was soon got off again, and stood across the narrows; but finding her filling fast, the captain let go both anchors, and brought up under the north head, where she now lies full of water, but buoyed by the lumber. Should the weather continue moderate, she will be brought into harbour.

DEPARTURES.—In the *James*, for Halifax, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Griffith, Chas. D. Archibald, Esq., (Clerk of the Supreme Court) Mr. James Tobin, Jun.—In the *Baltluth*, for Greenock, Major Campbell.

Married, on the 15th Sept. last, at St. James's Church, London, JAMES COCHRANE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, (late Acting Assistant Judge in this Island) to ANN TERESA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel William Haly, A. D. C.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.

OCTOBER 22.—Brig *Sedona*, Goldworthy, Oporto; 400 hhds. salt, 2 hhds., 3 qr. casks and 35 almude casks wine. Schooner *Mary*, Cann, Sydney; 31 chaldrons coal, 60 sheep. Schooner *Despatch*, M'Grath, Sydney; 70 chaldrons coal. Schooner *Teresa*, Tyson, P. E. Island; 6 tons hay, potatoes, &c.

23.—Schooner *Walker*, Tennant, Liverpool; 10 M. brick, 2 hhds. refined sugar, 133 coils cordage, 50 kegs gunpowder, 20 cwt. shot, 10 hhds. brandy, 2 puns. Geneva, 100 bls. flour, and sundries.

24.—Brig *Matchless*, Nicoll, London; ballast. Schooner *Feronia*, Henley, Figueira; 200 hhds. salt, 2 qr. casks wine, 13 boxes grapes.

Brig *Indiana*, Taylor, Newport; 122 chaldrons coal. 25.—Schooner *Arion*, Fowler, Annapolis; 13 hhds. and 50 bls. cider, 257 bls. and 50 boxes apples, 30 bls. beef, 7 cwt. cheese, &c.

Brig *Favourite*, Wethynoub, Liverpool; 90 tons coal, and sundry merchandise.

Brig *Fame*, Smith, Halifax; 23 1/2 bls. apples, 73 hhds. and 3 biscals, 14 tubs butter, 100 bls. flour, 100 bls. pork, 4 pipes, 15 hhds., 32 qr. casks wine, &c.

Schooner *Jane & Susan*, Nesbit, Sydney; 70 chaldrons coal, 7 spars.

Brig *Helix*, Gibbs, Viana; 500 hhds. salt, 10 boxes lemons. 28.—Schooner *Nymph*, Long, Newcastle; 114 chalds. coal. Brig *Mary Bissel*, Newman, Hamburg; 200 bls. pork, 200 bls. flour, 150 bls. oatmeal, 50 firkins butter, 1225 bags bread.

Schooner *Lottery*, Godet, Martinique; 13 pipes brandy. CLEARED.

OCTOBER 22.—Schooner *Courier*, Girroax, Antigonish; 60 hhds. salt. Schooner *Henrietta*, Cunard, Jamaica; 1941 qtls. fish.

23.—Schooner *Blessing*, Field, Plymouth; 320 qtls. core-fish, 400 qtls. dry fish, sounds and tongues. Schooner *Mary Ann*, Clift, Lisbon; 1650 qtls. fish, 1026 galls. cod oil.

Schooner *James*, Meredith, Halifax; 1350 qtls. fish, 8 tierces salmon, 2 qr. casks wine. Brig *Douglastown*, Mitchell, Waterford; 2100 qtls. fish, 1632 gallons oil, sounds and tongues.

Schooner *William & Mary*, Mills, Plymouth; 1122 qtls. fish, 715 gallons oil, sounds and tongues. 24.—Schooner *Ceres*, Campbell, Grenada; 949 qtls. fish. Brig *Meriam*, Hore, Teignmouth; 550 qtls. fish, 56 qtls. core-fish, sounds and tongues.

Brig *Joanna*, Heuley, Halifax; 1830 qtls. fish, 6 bls. caplin. Brig *Herald*, Dunscomb, Demerara; 1948 qtls. fish, 19 casks salmon.

Schooner *Gleaner*, Harris, Greenock; 7859 gallons oil, 1200 qtls. fish, and sundries. Ship *Hippocampi*, Gotham, Cork; 3350 qtls. fish.

Schooner *Royalist*, Bibbens, Bilbao; 2000 qtls. fish, 10 tons oil. 27.—Schooner *Nymph*, Champion, Oporto; 1778 qtls. fish.

28.—Brig *Balclutha*, George, Greenock; 19076 galls. oil, 1139 qtls. fish, 40 bls. caplin, &c. Schooner *Edward*, Seymour, Jamaica; 1683 qtls. fish.

Brig *Atlantic*, Bell, Demerary; 2117 qtls. fish. Schooner *Two Brothers*, Poland, Bristol; 6515 gallons oil, 484 qtls. core-fish, 9 bls. stowes. Brig *Elizabeth & Esther*, Stowe, Trinidad; 1337 qtls. fish.

Timothy Hogan
OFFERS FOR SALE,
200 BLS. excellent TURNIPS, the growth of this country.
October 29.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 10 o'clock,

BY

James Clift,

8 HEAD fat Cattle,
20 Firkins Irish Butter,
10 Half-barrels Beef,
10 Ditto Pork,
10 Barrels ditto,
4 Hogshhead Tobacco,
10 Kegs Negrohead ditto;

AND,
Without the least reserve,
8 M. hardwood PLANK.

October 29.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Mr. John B. Thomson,

1 BOAT, that carries about 25 qtls. round fish,
1 Ditto, that carries 200 qtls. dry fish,
With their Materials as they came from the fishery.
(By order of the Trustees of Oehlshlager & Co.)

JAMES CLIFT,
Auctioneer.

October 29.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

On the Wharf of the Subscriber,

The remainder of the *Arion's* Cargo,

CONSISTING OF

40 BARRELS Apples, 4 Puncheons excellent Cider,
25 Half-barrels prime Corned Beef,
24 Chairs,
3 M. Brick.

HENRY SHEA,
Auctioneer.

October 29.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Patrick Morris,

(WITHOUT RESERVE)

300 Bags Harbough BREAD.

After which will be Sold,

20 Barrels Irish Pork,
25 Firkins prime Irish Butter,
40 Boxes London tallow Candles,
40 Ditto ditto dipped ditto,
10 Feather Beds,
5 Hogshheads } several White Wine.
5 Qr. casks }

October 29.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

THIS DAY,

At 1 o'clock,

In the SQUARE at Fort William,

A quantity of empty Provision and Spirit

CASKS.

JAMES CLIFT,
Auctioneer.

October 29.

(For the benefit of whom it may Concern.)

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

William Hart Gaden,

10 DOZEN Women's black Hose,
5 Dozen Men's ribbed worsted Hose,
3 Ditto ditto white Lambs-wool ditto,
39 Bags Shot,
71 Pieces Calico, and Wrapper.

After which will be Sold,

30 Barrels Pork,
40 Boxes Soap,
5 Ditto Candles,
500-Bags B. B. Shot,
40 Kegs Gunpowder, in 25 lb. kegs,
10 Hhds. superior quality Cognac Brandy,
20 Pieces Whitney pushing,
50 Ditto Moteskin,
100 Bags Nails,
60 Pieces Blanketing,
20 Ditto Russia Duck,
50 Ditto Bombazet.

October 29.

On Sale.

John Dunscomb & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

From New-York, via Halifax,

Per Schooner EDWARD, Captain Seymore,

And are now Landing, for Sale,

150 Barrels prime Pork.

October 22.

Sales at Auction.

POSTPONED SALE.

By Mr. JAMES CLIFT,
At his Auction Mart,
(WATER-STREET)
TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

If not previously disposed of by Private Contract,
of which public notice will be given,

THE
Cutter FAVOURITE,
(Late the DANDY, of Ferryland.)

With all her materials as she came from sea; an inventory of which will be shown at the time and place of Sale.—The said vessel has this last summer undergone a thorough repair, is fitted up inside with most excellent accommodations, and the running rigging, together with a 5 1/2-inch cable, are entirely new.

GEORGE HOLBROOK,
Surveyor-General.

October 29.

By order of the Trustees to the Insolvent Estate of

H. J. FURNEAUX,
Of Port-de-Grave.

On **MONDAY,**

The 2d November next, at 12 o'clock,

AT THE COMMERCIAL ROOM,

In Saint John's.

ALL the said Insolvent's right, title, and interest in and to the Premises lately occupied by him at Ship-Cove, in Port-de-Grave, consisting of a Water Front of about 125 feet, together with a Wharf, a Store 62 feet long, by 21 feet wide, a planked Oil Vat, capable of holding about 80 tons oil; and, in the rear of the same, a Meadow and Potato Ground, on which stands a Dwelling-house.

The Premises can be viewed at any time previous to the Sale, on application to Mr. R. J. PINSENT, of Port-de-Grave.

At the same time and place will be Sold, a valuable Gold Lever WATCH, belonging to the same Estate.

October 15.

Notices.

ESTATE OF HENRY CORYER.

IT is ordered by the Honourable the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, that all persons, Creditors of HENRY CORYER, of Cape Broyle, in this Island, planter, do, either in person, or by their proper Agent or Attorneys, assemble at the COURT-HOUSE of St. John's, on FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock, in order to inquire whether the said HENRY CORYER is, or is not, solvent. At which time and place the said HENRY CORYER is hereby directed to attend, then and there to exhibit a true and correct statement of his affairs, so that the aforesaid Creditors may be enabled to make a correct report to the Court of such inquiry, and enable the said Honourable Court to make such further order as to the said Court may appear necessary.

By order of the Court,

JAMES BLAIKIE,
Acting C. C. S. C.

Supreme Court, St. John's,
27th October, 1829.

WE, the Subscribers, JOHN HARDIE, merchant in Leith, Trustee and Executor of the late PETER HENDERSON of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, merchant, thereafter residing at Rosebank in the county of Stirling, in Scotland, and JOHN BAYLEY BLAND, of St. John's aforesaid, in the Island of Newfoundland aforesaid, merchant, do hereby intimate that the Co-partnership or mercantile concern carried on at St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland aforesaid, by the said deceased PETER HENDERSON, and the said JOHN BAYLEY BLAND, under the style or firm of Henderson, Bland & Co., was, in consequence of the death of the said PETER HENDERSON, and as mutually agreed on by the said Subscribers, DISSOLVED as on the 18th day of April last, 1829.

JOHN HARDIE,
Trustee and Executor of the late
Peter Henderson.

J. B. BLAND,
Surviving Partner of Henderson,
Bland & Co.

ALEX. WHITE,
THOS. MITCHELL, } Witnesses.

N. B.—The business is now carried on and will be continued by the Subscriber, on his own account, without any alteration in the firm.

J. B. BLAND.
St. John's, 8th September, 1829.

GEORGE GARRATT

BEGS to return his acknowledgments to the public, for the patronage which they have afforded him in his recent establishment of a Circus in the neighbourhood of this town; but regrets to say, that peculiar circumstances have compelled him to relinquish that undertaking, and that the establishment has therefore been necessarily broken up.

October 29.

Notices.

H. R. DOUGLAS,

BEING about to leave the island for a time, requests all those who have claims against him to furnish them for immediate payment; and all those who are indebted to him are respectfully, but earnestly, solicited to settle their accounts, on or before the 25th of the present month.

Old balances not paid forthwith, will be handed over to an Attorney, with instructions to take legal measures for their immediate recovery.

H. R. D., having on hand a large stock of excellent Cloth, Cassimeres, Water-proof Pilot Cloths, Coating, Flushing, &c. &c., is determined to furnish articles of Clothing, finished in excellent style, and on such low terms as, by a fair inspection of the goods and the prices attached to them, cannot fail to ensure a continuation of the very liberal patronage he has so long enjoyed; and for which the public may be assured he feels grateful.

October 29.

In the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

In the Insolvency of **W. E. CORMACK,**
Of St. John's, Newfoundland, Merchant.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Insolvent, held in pursuance of due notice, on the 15th day of this instant month October, at the Court-house, EDWARD BANKS and JAMES STEWART are appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvent, and are hereby authorized, under such orders as the Honourable the Supreme Court shall from time to time make therein, to discover, collect, realize, and distribute the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvent;—and all persons indebted to the said Insolvent, or holding any property or effects belonging to him, are hereby notified to pay or deliver the same over to the said Trustees.

By order,

JAMES BLAIKIE,
Acting C. C. S. C.

Court-house, 21st October, 1829.

In the Insolvency of **Oehlschlaeger & Co.**
Of St. John's, Newfoundland, Merchants.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, held in pursuance of due notice on the 16th day of this instant month October, at the Court-house, CHRISTIAN SCHWEIGER and G. H. FELDTMANN are appointed Trustees of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents, and are hereby authorized, under such orders as the Honourable the Supreme Court shall from time to time make hereon, to discover, collect, realize, and distribute the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvents;—and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or holding any property or effects belonging to them, or either of them, are hereby notified to pay or deliver the same over to the said Trustees.

By order,

JAMES BLAIKIE,
Acting C. C. S. C.

Court-house, 21st October, 1829.

NOTICE UNTO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE Co-partnership trade lately subsisting between SAMUEL KOUGH, PETER HENDERSON (lately deceased), and JOHN BAYLEY BLAND, and carried on at *Mevasheen*, in Piacentia Bay, Newfoundland, in the name or firm of SAMUEL KOUGH, has this day been Dissolved, by mutual consent of the parties whose names are hereunder signed.—All debts and demands due by and owing to the said Co-partnership concern, will be respectively paid, received, and discharged by the said SAMUEL KOUGH; who, from the date hereof, will henceforth carry on the said Trade on his own sole account.—Witness the hands of the said parties, this 12th day of October, 1829, in St. John's, Newfoundland.

SAMUEL KOUGH,
JOHN HARDIE, Executor and Trustee of the Estate of
PETER HENDERSON, deceased.

By his Attorney,
J. B. BLAND,
J. B. BLAND.

Witnesses to the signatures
of all the parties.

BENJAMIN GREEN, jun.
CHARLES SIMMS.

THOMAS SATCHWELL,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR AND HABIT-MAKER,

HAVING withdrawn from Co-partnership with Mr. RICHARD MARTIN, begs to intimate to his friends and the public, generally, that he means to continue the above business on his own account, at his residence, next door to Mr. JOHN HARDING'S. He will receive, regularly, the latest fashions from London;—and as his style and workmanship will be of the first description, he has no doubt of being able to give every satisfaction to those who may honour him with their patronage and support.

October 15.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT, to act as Cook, in a respectable family.—Apply at the Newfoundland Office,
October 15.

Notice.

MR. M'DONALD,
Teacher of Writing,

In Eight Lessons.

ONE HOUR EACH.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John's, that he purposes, for a short time, to give instruction in his System of PENMANSHIP, which he has taught for many years in the metropolis of Scotland, and many parts of North America. The systematic manner in which Mr. M'D. teaches, is particularly calculated to give to Ladies an easy, elegant, and expeditious mode of Writing, and to Gentlemen a bold hand for business; which may be obtained with but little sacrifice of time or labour, as the Lessons require but one hour each.

Ladies and Gentlemen instructed in separate classes, or attended at their own residences. Persons who cannot write at all, will be taught a beautiful style in eight lessons.

900 Specimens of Writing, by pupils at Halifax, may be seen at his Lodgings, at Mrs. PALMER'S.

Persons, individually..... 1l.
Parties exceeding three..... 15s. each.

An EVENING SCHOOL will be immediately opened for the convenience of those who cannot attend during the day; the terms for which will be moderate.

October 29.

For Charter.

The fast-sailing, copper-fastened, A 1.
Brigantine WALKER,

J. A. TENNANT, master,
Burthen per Register 121 tons; will carry about 2,600 qts. fish in bulk.

Apply to
WM. HART GADEN.

October 29.

For Bristol.

(To Sail about the 10th November.)
The fine, copper-bottomed,
Brig APOLLO,

(A. I.)
Burthen per Register 129 tons;
Has room for Freight, and very superior accommodations for Passengers.—For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM CODNER,
South Side.

October 22.

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.

For CORK.

(To Sail in a few days.)
The fine, first-class Brig
Ring Mahon Castle,

THOMAS EVANS, master;
Has superior accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers.—Apply to the Master on board, or to

October 22.
PATRICK MORRIS.

For ROSS.

(To Sail early in November.)
The fine, fast-sailing
Brigantine Hannah,

(A. I.)
THOMAS CULLETON, master;
Has excellent accommodations for Cabin or Steerage Passengers, and room for 20 tons Freight, if application is immediately made to

October 15.
JOHN HOWLEY.

On Sale.

Wm. & H. Thomas
OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms, if applied for immediately,
The remarkably fine, fast-sailing Schooner

JANE & SUSAN,

Burthen per register 80 tons; only one year old; built of the best materials, and completely equipped for sea.—She carries a very large Cargo for her tonnage, and is in every respect a most desirable vessel for a Sealer or Coaster, or for the general trade of this Island.
October 29.

On Sale.

By private Contract,
THE
Brig CONCORD,
Burthen per register 106 tons; she carries a large cargo—sails well, and can be sent to sea at very little expense. For particulars of Sale and inventory of materials, apply to
October 9.
HUNTERS & Co.

Wm & Henry Thomas
OFFER FOR SALE,
500 BLS. very superior Winter Turnips,
50 Ditto Swedish Turnips, warranted
to keep till June next,
300 Barrels Potatoes, from Scotch seed.
N. B.—Any quantity exceeding five barrels, will be delivered at the houses of the purchasers.
October 29.

William Hart Gaden
HAS RECEIVED
HIS WINTER SUPPLY OF
Manufactured Goods,
WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
At a moderate advance on prime cost to wholesale purchasers.
October 29.

BY
HUNTERS & Co.
A Few pipes and hogsheads superior Catalonia
WINE, received per Schooner *William*,
from Gibraltar.
October 22.

James Stewart & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,
Per *Balclutha*, from Greenock,
3 Chain CABLES,
Which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms.
October 22.

James Stewart & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per Brig *HEBE*, from Liverpool,
A Large supply of Indigo and Logwood,
Whitney Flushing,
Blue, black, and brown Cloths,
And an extensive assortment of Blankets and Blanketing.
Which will be sold very low for Cash, Fish, or Oil payments.

ALSO,
Of former importations,
50 Boxes SOAP,
30 Ditto CANDLES.
October 12.

For Sale by the Subscriber,
15 TUNCES Porter,
30 Fitches Bacon,
50 Boxes Muscatel Raisins,
10 Crates assorted Earthenware,
20 Boxes long tipped Pipes,
1 Pipe best Holland Geneva,
1 Ditto Cognac Brandy,
4 Cases Men's plaited Hats,
10 Feather Beds,
A variety of Shop Goods,
And about 5 M. Hardwood Sheathing.
October 15.
JOHN KENT.

BY
JOHN CUSACK,
46 TUNCES Davis and Strangman's Porter,
Prime Mess Pork, in bls. and half-bl.,
Prime new Butter,
Pigs' Tongues, in kegs,
Sole Leather, by the hide or bale,
Calf Skins (waxed) from 30 to 36 lb. per dozen,
Veal ditto ditto,
Seal Skins (dressed),
Glassware, in small packages,
Writing and Wrapping Paper, by the ream,
Feather Beds (60 to 70 lbs.),
Lard, in firkins,
A few pieces of very fine Irish Linen.
Fish taken in payment,
ALSO,
2 Casks SHOES,
Which will be Sold by the dozen.
October 15.

BY
ROBERT ROACH,
PRIME new May Butter,
Feather Beds, 60 to 70 lbs. each,
A lot of Davis and Strangman's superior Porter,
ordered out for bottling.
On Hand,
Prime new Mess Pork, in barrels and half-barrels,
Pigs' Under Jaws, with Tongues, in half-barrels.
Which will be Sold low, for Cash, Cullage
Fish, or Oil.
October 15.



Poets' Corner.

THE WAKENING.

(By Mrs. Hemans.)

"While day arises that sweet hour of prime."

How many thousands are waking now,
Some to the songs from the forest-bough,
To the rustling of leaves at the lattice pane,
To the chiming fall of the early rain.

And some far out on the deep mid-sea,
To the dash of the waves in their foaming glee,
As they break into spray on the ship's tall side,
That holds thro' the tumult her path of pride.

And some—oh! well may their hearts rejoice
To the gentle sound of a mother's voice;
Long shall they yearn for that kindly tone,
When from the board and the hearth 'tis gone.

And some in the camp, to the bugle's breath,
And the tramp of the steed on the echoing heath,
And the sudden roar of the hostile gun,
Which tells that a field must ere night be won.

And some, in the gloomy convict-cell,
To the dull deep note of the warning bell,
As it heavily calls them forth to die,
While the bright sun mounts in the laughing-sky.

And some to the peal of the winter's horn,
And some to the sounds from the city borne;
And some to the rolling of torrent floods,
Far 'midst old mountains and solemn woods.

So are we roused on this chequer'd earth,
Each unto light hath a daily birth,
Tho' fearful or joyous, tho' sad or sweet,
Be the voices which first our upspringing meet.

But Ours must the sound be, and Ours the call,
Which from the dust shall awake us all!
Ours, tho' to sever'd and distant doom—
How shall the sleepers arise from their tombs?

From the Journal des Debats of Thursday.

PARIS, SEPT. 17.—No reasoning can prevent the present epoch from being one of political decay for England. No sophism can restore to her that power over Europe which she has voluntarily alienated.—This may arise, perhaps, from the ambition of Russia—from the weakness of the Ottoman Empire—from the lethargy of Austria, and the indifference of Prussia. The cause, however, is of no consequence; and it is certain that in 1827, the expression was, if "England pleases," while, in 1829, it is everywhere said, whether "England likes it or not, is of no consequence."

In order to judge correctly of a present circumstance, we must sometimes remember the past and look to the future. Let us suppose, therefore, that Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Brougham, Lord Holland, or Lord Lansdowne, had stated two years ago, as a rhetorical figure, that the giant of the North would press in a short time the capital of the Ottoman empire, both in Europe and Asia; that the ports on the south of the Euxine would receive Russian garrisons, while the Cossacks were threatening the Castles of the Dardanelles—the Members of the Opposition themselves would have found the assertion a little too strong, and the Ministerial orators would have replied by a haughty appeal to British dignity, to the influence of Britain abroad, and to all those common-places about national power and honour, with which the good, easy people are everywhere so readily satisfied.

But all these things have happened, and perhaps only the half of the events which are preparing are yet known to us. What then has changed in England? Nothing, except the language. The Russian Colossus is nothing more than a mild and moderate Prince, who takes up arms to lay them down at the first summons, by those who wished his expedition to sail, in the most exemplary manner. He is a conqueror who invades only to restore—who is only going to Constantinople to convince his enemy of his own weakness, and consequently inform him of the means by which he may re-assume his old rivalry. We shall not be surprised, should it be stated at London that Mahmoud was to be indemnified for the sacrifices his resistance has cost him. The Emperor of Russia has visited the straight where the trade of his most fertile province is exposed to even renewed outrages, and sometimes threatened with complete interruption—and he is to return without insuring his commercial marine that development to which it has a right, and without which it cannot exist. Who knows that Mahmoud will not demand from him the cession of Sebastopol and Odessa?

In fact it is to amuse one's self with Russia to expect to catch her in such a net. What! when you doubted her success—when you wished to see pestilence and famine in her camps, and her vessels exposed to hurricanes—then you had, in speaking of her Sovereign, no other words in your mouth than ambition—spirit of conquest, and invasion; and now, when you see, with your arms folded, at London and Vienna, that his forces are majestically surrounding the gates of the Turkish capital, you are at his feet trembling, like the Turks, from apprehension, and calling on him to have compassion on the balance of power in Europe, as they call on him to suspend hostilities.

A pleasant hope! and if the Duke of Wellington has no other illusion to offer to England, I can readily believe, as has already been said, that he begins to find business troublesome. It was not for this he was called to the head of his Sovereign's Councils—

and this was not the first use he promised to himself to make of the pacification of Ireland. But even the results of this great measure are become a matter of contest. In Ireland the people talk of nothing but a more important independence. It is recollected that Dublin once had its Parliament, and it is known that at present the population of Ireland is seven millions.

You may imagine the Duke of Wellington pressed in Parliament, by the consistent adversaries of Catholic Emancipation, as to the consequences of a measure which they energetically opposed, pressed also on the measures of their exterior policy by those who are the true defenders of the English preponderance in the business of Europe; we may imagine we see (Mahmoud, with Diebitsch in front of him, and Paskewitch in his rear) Europe and Asia fall at the same time.

The Turks demand of the Sultan what he has done with the Standard of the Prophet. England will also demand of the Duke of Wellington to render an account of the honour of the English flag. Will this be the end of his career? Providence sports sometimes very strangely with human combinations.

For us, at least, we have a Ministry from whom we exact less. Occupied as we are in saving our institutions from the rocks on which they have been driven by imprudent habits, we must first have France free at home before requiring for her glory abroad. Moreover the national honour is, seriously, in the hands of M. de Bourmont! How can it be imagined that he can be called upon to give an account of it?

Subvert the Ottoman Empire, then—strew two parts of the world with its ruins; make Greece free and powerful, or slavish and tributary; rejoice at Petersburg—weep at Vienna; threaten at London; pull down and build up Europe as you please. Three men have promised you the nullity of France, and have relied, for that purpose, on your hatred and fear of them.

When the great question now agitating France as to her repose and liberty is resolved, she will resume her rank among nations.

A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENE;
Or, the Spirit of the Times.

A DRAMATIC SKETCH, FOUNDED ON FACT.

A Presence Chamber.—Discovered, the GREAT DICTATOR.

DICTATOR. To be—or not to be—that is the question; but not to myself must I give utterance to my thoughts. 'Tis now the time I ordered my minion to attend my presence—for yet, to the public eye, it must appear that they are in effect, that which they seem.

Enter ISCARIOT.

Welcome, Iscariot. Await the rest in the adjoining room; and when I give the signal for your departure, go.

ISCARIOT. Why give me the obnoxious name? To serve my master well has been my arduous task. If such deeds surround thy servant's brow, that honest men do mock at me, thy faithful slave I will remain, thy orders do, and take what blame may rise upon the mandate. Wherefore your Highness thus stamp me with so foul a name?

DICTATOR. Poor man, I pity thee; but I know thee too. Begone—for time is precious.

[Exit ISCARIOT.]

Enter Sir GEORGE COLONIAL.

—My brave companion in the tented field, I give thee welcome to thy Chieftain's presence; for 'tis to thee, and such like brave and honest men, I can commit my inmost thoughts. Art thou yet honest, George? Thy virtue is the pledge for my reliance on thy faith. Yet we have a traitor amongst our snivelling set, whom yet I judge aright to call "colleague." Behold—look here—observe the "AGE,"—else, how could my intentions be known—the — of October cannot now be the day—his passing strange—that scarcely can I think—and ere maturity has formed the passing thought, I beheld each plan detailed. But parliament must be dissolved—the majority, though under orders, are yet opposed by a noble set of fellows, who will take the alarm.

SIR G. What cause for fear? Throw off disguise—appear to the world at once.

DICTATOR. Not yet, my friend. The AGE has exposed my ruse, and will prepare the country. Oh! did I but know the traitor—villain—

SIR G. My noble Lord—I do suspect—(whisper.)

DICTATOR. If I did think it possible—but no—he durst not.

Enter Mr. GREAT RAT.

GREAT RAT (bending on one knee). Hail to our Chieftain!

DICTATOR. Rise—thou hast my word; nor think that this poor drivelling will advance thee one step in my favour.

GREAT RAT. My Lord, I humbly hope I've proved myself the staunch friend of your Grace's measures.

DICTATOR (contemptuously). Friend!—

GREAT RAT. Your Highness, I must intreat reflection. Recollect, my Lord, the leader of the Collectives has yet some weight.

DICTATOR. What! dare you thus presume? One word more, and I will hurl thee from thy fancied strength. 'Tis the lion now that waves his flag—thou hast no goose-quill Premier now to gull.—(Great Rat offers to speak.)—Silence, slave! hear thy master speak. Presume not beyond discretion—be still obedient, and be still discreet.

GREAT RAT. Thy will, honoured Master, shall be my glory.

DICTATOR. 'Tis well; and now I will admit, that though thou hast lost thy well earned fame, and

art degraded to the level of the basest slave, I will still uphold thee. And while I need thee, and can make thy degradation useful to my purposes, thou shalt to the world appear my friend—my colleague. But soon thy career must cease! and out of mercy, I will gild the nauseous pill which thou hast swallowed—I will ennoble thee. And now, my friend, to the right about—begone.

GREAT RAT. May I crave one word?

DICTATOR. Not now—not now.

GREAT RAT. But one word, your Highness.

DICTATOR. Sir, leave the room—but stay—come back—closer, Sir. You must superintend the Cabinet departure. Let Big Wig take the lead, and the solemn foot follow close upon his Lordship's heels—the rest as you will; except yourself and Iscariot—two such bright rising men of talent must remain ten minutes behind the rest. And mark, Sir; as you get into your carriage, point the finger significantly to Iscariot, and instantly pull down the carriage blinds—I have my reason—march.

GREAT RAT. The order shall be obeyed, your Highness.

Enter Lord ETRANGERE.

DICTATOR. Are you perfect, my Lord, in your lesson?

LORD E. I've studied hard, and think, your Highness, I shall give satisfaction; shall I rehearse, my Lord?

DICTATOR. Another time. What papers are those?

LORD E. Letters, my Lord.

DICTATOR. Well, leave them, and return at five—you may dine with me to-day—the Apostate has his orders for the line of march—no thanks—begone.

Enter Sir H. SUPPORTWELL.

DICTATOR. Ah, my brave second! how fare's it with thee? but retire awhile with Sir George to my private room—the time is up, and all the rest approach.

[Exit Sirs G. and H. And enter severally the different members, whom the Dictator sternly regards as they pass muster, but does not speak.—When alone—]

'Tis well—this mummery is over—and now to consult upon the measures I have at heart:—the Press must have a check—the Atlas can no longer sound its clapper; the Bell is cracked—and Alexander, unlike his namesake of old, must bow before me—the turnspit Courier is coquetting, but I want it not—the Times is all my own, base and venal as it is, it gulls the mob, and well prepares them for my future orders—my aid-de-camp is now in office—he'll do his duty like a soldier; but then the Standard still holds an honest and a bold banner to the wind: that flag shall no longer flutter to the breeze;—but bow suppress the AGE?—aye, there's the rub! It will take more cleverness than even I possess to do that. But the country yet sleeps with apathy, and ere it wakes, it shall find me the Dictator of its rights and privileges—my will shall be the law—my honour, its glory.

[Exit, meditating.]

Miseries of a Leader of the Collective.—To see every night, seated on the Opposition benches, a man more ingenious in argument, of much greater abilities, and more fluent in speech than yourself.

To be in a minority when you expected the contrary with a good deal of confidence.

To have your whipper-in out of the way when a division on an important subject was taking place.

To be obliged to explain to the House the history of any nice little job done for a cousin or other relation.

To be treated by an Attorney-General in a worse way, and in less measured language, than was ever ventured on by the most fearless and eloquent among the Opposition.

To be obliged to change opinions adhered to for years, at the command of a Dictator, and have to persuade the House that the alteration in such opinions was a bona fide one.

To be turned out of an University, and be compelled to make a bargain with a Jew for a seat in Parliament.

To be obliged to lose a round sum of money for losing your seat, and to pay a larger one for regaining it.

To be stuck up in all the shops of the metropolis as a rat-catcher and a cad to a coachman.

To have to complain to a bookseller of the scurrility of the press.

To have to smile when you are most deeply mortified, and to speak coolly when your blood is boiling within you.

To be thwarted and beaten in argument by an orator in his maiden speech.—[Having recourse to reading a novel is a good method of concealing your chagrin on an occasion of this sort.]

To have too many cousins to provide for, when the public eye is directed towards you.

To have a serious tiff with one of the leading members of the Cabinet.

To have lost a number of old friends, and gained not a single new one.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC ARISTOCRACY AND CLERGY IN 1745.

From Mr. Wyse's Historical Sketch of the late Catholic Association, just published.

A Roman Catholic Peer or gentleman of fortune and family in that day, was compelled to feed on the bitter bread of public and private wrong in secret: the moment he passed the threshold of his own castle or demesne, the shaft of scorn from the lowest hand was levelled at him; he found himself encircled by a fictitious aristocracy, with any of those real ingredients of distinction which take away some portion of pain from such superiorities; it was the base, and the vile, and the malignant, who repre-

sented it; its honours were not of its own creation; it was a favoured and suddenly created caste, ruling and oppressing wherever it could find victims with all the tyranny and caprice of a sudden favourite.—In all the relations of life, however trifling, he was tauntingly reminded of an inferiority, which he could never recognise in his own heart, and against which even the fittest spirit revolted with a stifled but burning indignation. His duties were rendered almost impossible; he was told to love his country, and he was deprived of all that makes a country to man: he was told to love his King, and his King never appeared to him but through the medium of vindictive and corrupt ministers, calling for the sacrifice of the rights and happiness of his subjects, and feeding and revelling on their miseries and pains. He saw in every human being around him either an enemy or fellow sufferer: he found the bondsman accompanying him into the inner recesses of private life; some was made false and insecure; he knew not scarcely whether he nourished serpents or children; he was not certain whether the wife who lay in his bosom and shared his bed to-night, might not be the first to point the discerner to his hearth in the morning; he knew that these things had been done; and above all, he knew that the law itself, the enduring and inexorable law, was the teacher of all this, and that its chief executioner was the very government whom, with something like a bitter irony, he was called on to deplore and to conciliate for relief. Such a man had but one alternative; either to fly into the ranks of an enemy, as thousands had done to the brigades of France, of Austria, and Sardinia, and thus spurn back the intolerable weight which had oppressed him on its authors; or else to sit down, and shut out, by a complete solitude, even the visage of his persecutor, and to wait in sullen patience until death and a merciful Providence should finally liberate him from the prison and the chain.

The Clergy were similarly situated; they were pious, and moral, and resigned. Their pastoral courage, their pastoral tenderness, is beyond all praise; they had shared, with a still loftier and unflinching fortitude, in the same personal persecutions, in the same wrongs, in the same privations, with the gentry. They, too, had their rewarding influence, but it was infinitely more deep and lasting than any which could be attained by the other classes of the body. They who know how deeply prized is the slightest word, the most transient smile, in the hour of desertion and sickness—they who know what it is to have drunk out of the same chalice the same searching draught of misfortune and pain—they who know what it is to have a bosom to repose on when fatigued, and a staff to lean on when faltering, and a counsellor to guide in doubt and in peril, will easily comprehend all the influence of that communion which then existed between the Catholic Clergy and the Catholic Laity of Ireland. Skelton has been admired for the Christian mildness with which he endured the obscurity and rudeness of a distant village. There were many Skeltons amongst the Catholic Clergy, educated in the splendid courts and learned halls of the Continent, accustomed as much as he was to the elegant aspirings, and the consoling enjoyments of a studious and dignified leisure; but unlike Skelton, they dwelt not in the tranquil shadow of a protracting and paternal government, but in the midst of the shadow of death, with the inquisitor eye of a persecuting code about their paths; teaching in the very sight of the gibbet, and often laying down their lives in testimony of the doctrines which they taught, with calmness, a constancy, an exultation, which would have dignified even a primitive Christian, and in wilds and wastes, pathless and houseless, whose names, in more than one instance, were scarcely known to the very Legislature who sought their blood. But their courage, though of the highest temper, was purely passive. Forced by the impolicy of the Legislature abroad, they had, in many instances, been educated under the immediate influence of the court and principles of the Stuarts. The passive, obedient doctrines of that despotic school had been sanctified in their minds by every stirring circumstance of former sacrifice; and by every additional stimulant of actual suffering and wrong. They trembled at the possibility of plunging still more deeply and inextricably into persecution the suffering church of Ireland. They bowed their heads to the passing visitation, to the out-poured vital, to the depths of the wisdom of the Omnipotent and the Almighty God. They would not risk *le bien pour le mieux*; deeming even an interval of suffering, leniency, and an absence of pain, repose. Under the crumbling day-by-day persecution, they sat humbled and inert. It required nothing less than the sword of the Exterminator to arouse them from their sleep. Even after the relaxation of the Penal Laws had taken place, it was a long time before they could recover their original stature. By long bending they had become bent: their minds, like a human body long confined, within too small a prison, had been doubled up within them, and refused itself to the free functions of other citizens. The scourge had ceased, and the fetter had been unlocked; but for years afterwards the scar and the brand remained behind.

* A singular instance occurred of this feeling in one of the principal towns of Ireland after the concession of ninety-three. The pastor of one of the largest parishes in the city had never been seen in the public promenade. For forty years he had lived in the utmost seclusion from Protestant eyes, shielding himself from persecution under his silence and obscurity. But the influence of the persecution remained after the persecution itself had passed away. A friend induced him, for the first time, a little after the bill had passed, to visit the rest of the town. He appeared amongst his fellow-citizens as an intruder, and shrank back to his retreat the moment he was allowed. It was with difficulty, and on the most urgent occasion only, he could be prevailed on to quit it. Seldom he appeared on the walk afterwards, and it was always with the averted eyes, and faltering-step of a slave.