



# Newfoundlander.

No. 122.

THURSDAY, November 19, 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.**

**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 10th proximo.

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.

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 notified 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. CLIFF, 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.

**To be Let.**

THAT neat COTTAGE, with Out-houses and Garden attached, now in the occupancy of 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 MARA; to whom application must be made.  
September 17.

**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.

**SUGAR.**

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

For Sale by

October 15. JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

Per *ARNO*, from Waterford,

A Few half-barrels PORK—Also, a few kegs BUTTER.—For Sale by  
October 15. JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**On Sale.**

BY  
**HUNTERS & Co.**

A Few pipes and hogsheads superior Catalonia WINE, received per Schooner *William*, from Gibraltar.

October 22.

**JUST LANDED,**

In the Brig *ARNO*, from Waterford,

AND

**FOR SALE,**

BY  
**JOHN CUSACK,**

46 TVERCES 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.

**JUST IMPORTED,**

In the Brig *ARNO*, from Waterford,

AND

**FOR SALE,**

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.

**JUST IMPORTED,**

In the Brigs *Isabella* and *Equestrian*, from London; *Abeona*, from Teignmouth; *Mauflower*, 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,  
Maekel 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' Winehes,  
With a general assortment of articles for the fishery.  
May 28.

**TRIBE OF RED INDIANS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.**

(From the Kaleidoscope.)

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Observing among the deaths in the *Mercury* of September 18, that of "Shawnadithit, supposed to be the last of the Red Indians," or Aborigines of Newfoundland, I am tempted to offer a few remarks on the subject, convinced as I am that she cannot be the last of the tribe by many hundreds.—Having resided a considerable time in that part of the north of Newfoundland which they most frequented, and being one of the party who captured Mary March in 1819, I have embodied into a narrative the events connected with her capture, which I am confident will gratify many of your readers.

It may not be improper here to give a general description of the north of Newfoundland, and the state of the settlers there. Newfoundland, taken as a whole, is perhaps one of the barrenest islands, for its size, in the world. In the south it is little else than rock piled on rock; without any very high mountains, is one continued heap of crags and hills, between which are large lakes or ponds (as there styled) of water, abounding in two kinds of fish, trout and eels; excepting the minnows in the brooks issuing from them, no others of the finny tribe have as yet been discovered. Proceeding northward, the country gradually assumes a more fertile appearance; the trees, which in the south are, except in a few places, stunted in their growth, now begin to assume a greater height and strength till you reach the neighbourhood of Exploits River and Bay; here the timber is of a good size and quality, and in sufficient quantity to serve the purposes of the inhabitants;—both here and at Trinity Bay some very fine vessels have been built.—To Exploits Bay it was that the Red Indians came every summer for the purpose of fishing, the place abounding with salmon. No part of the Bay was inhabited; the islands at the mouth, consisting of Twillingate, Exploits Island, and Burnt Islands, had a few inhabitants. There were also several small harbours in a large island, the name of which I now forget, including Herring Neck and Morton. In 1820 the population of Twillingate amounted to 720, and that of all the other places might amount to as many more;—they were chiefly descendants from West of England settlers; and having many of them been for several generations without religious or moral instruction of any kind, were immersed in the lowest state of ignorance and vice. Latterly, however, churches have been built and schools established; and I have been credibly informed that the moral and intellectual state of the people is greatly improved. While I was there the church was opened, and I must say that the people came in crowds to attend a place of worship, many of them coming fifteen and twenty miles purposely to attend.

On the first settlement of the country, the Indians naturally viewed the intruders with a jealous eye, and some of the settlers having repeatedly robbed their nets, &c., they retaliated, and stole several boats' sails, implements of iron, &c. The settlers, in return, mercilessly shot all the Indians they could meet with:—in fact, so fearful were the latter of fire-arms, that, in an open space, one person with a gun would frighten a hundred; when concealed among the bushes, however, they often made a most desperate resistance. I have heard an old man, named Rogers, living on Twillingate Great Island, boast that he had shot, at different periods, above sixty of them. So late as 1817, this wretch, accompanied by three others, one day discovered nine unfortunate Indians lying asleep on a small island far up the bay. Loading the large guns\* very heavily, they rowed up to them, and each taking aim, fired. One only rose, and rushing into the water, endeavoured to swim to another island, close by, covered with wood; but the merciless wretch followed in the boat, and butchered the poor creature in the water with an axe, then took the body to the shore, and piled it on those of the other eight, whom his companions had in the meantime put out of their misery. He minutely described to me the spot, and afterwards visited the place, and saw their bones in a heap, bleached and whitened with the winter's blast. I have now, I think, said enough to account for

\* "Large guns." The guns in common use there are what are made for killing seals. The general size is a barrel of five feet long, with a bore from seven-eighths to an inch and a quarter.

[For remainder, see last page.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 14-21.

By an arrival from Terceira we have accounts to the 21st ult. There is no truth in the report of an American frigate having appeared off that island; it continued blockaded by the *Don John*, a frigate, and two small vessels of war. The ship with Donna Maria had not touched at Terceira. The island was tranquil. Great improvements had been made in the fortifications, in repairing of which the 400 prisoners taken from the Portuguese fleet were employed.—The island was plentifully supplied with every necessary.

The treaty between Turkey and Russia will be found to agree very closely with the account which we published some time since of its contents. The amount of the indemnity for the expenses of the war does not appear on the face of it, but is alleged to be contained in a separate convention. The territory ceded by the Turks in Asia is very insignificant in extent, consisting merely of Anapa, of a very narrow and barren line of coast at the foot of the Caucasus, and a portion of the Pachalik of Akhalkzik. Even this cession is rendered less humiliating to the Turks by a declaration of the necessity of having "a well-determined frontier, capable of preventing all future discussion," and opposing obstacles to the incursions and depredations of the tribes of the frontiers, which are stated to have often compromised "the relations of amity between the two empires."

The most remarkable, and in appearance the most objectionable, part of the treaty to the Turks, is the specification of the immunities which the subjects of Russia are to enjoy in Turkey. Russian subjects are to be under the jurisdiction only of Russian Ministers and Consuls—and Russian merchant vessels are not to be subject to search even in Turkish ports. The first of these privileges, however, though it seems inconsistent with the independence of any government by which it is allowed, has not been unfrequently under feeble governments. Not to revert to the times when the ecclesiastical corporations assumed an exclusive jurisdiction over their own members, a similar privilege was up to a late period allowed in Rome to the subjects of Spain, who were subject only to the jurisdiction of the Spanish Ambassador. The second privilege—the exemption from search—is of much less importance in Turkey than in other countries where the system of duties and prohibitions afford greater temptation to smuggling. But it cannot be concealed that both these immunities imply inferiority and degradation on the part of the nation that admits them, and are quite as likely to cause as to prevent future disputes.

But, indeed, as it is idle and ridiculous, after what has happened, to regard Turkey as a substantial barrier against any advance which Russia may be supposed desirous of making—as it is quite clear (and we are not sorry to find it so) that a state in which fanaticism, intolerance, pride, and ignorance, are so deeply rooted as in the Turkish—that a nation in which one religious sect assumes an offensive pre-eminence over more numerous and more useful and intelligent subjects of other religions, cannot be a fit or useful ally for the great Powers of Europe to rest on—as it is, in short, not a good political speculation, however honourable it may be, for the civilized States of Europe to look for help to the barbarians who retain possession of a corner of it, there is nothing to be regretted in the circumstance that Russia has abstained from attributing to the Porte a character which facts have belied. The States of Europe must look upon Turkey as a falling Power, and make their arrangements accordingly; and this, not because the treaty contains such or such a stipulation, but because the events of the war have afforded them a light to which no diplomacy can blind them.

Russia therefore may be considered, under these circumstances, as having acted with fairness and moderation—no matter from what motive. She has not attempted to take advantage for her successes in Turkey to gain any great accession of territory, at a time when the other European Powers would have had scarcely a pretence for interfering with her demands:—and if hereafter Turkey is to be divided, Europe will be better prepared to take part in the partition.

The separate convention concerning the payment of the indemnity is said to contain a stipulation that Wallachia and Moldavia shall be occupied by the Russians till the whole of the instalments are paid; and it is thought improbable by some that this indemnity (amounting, it is understood, to five millions) can be raised by the Turks in the ten years which are to be allowed for it. But as Wallachia and Moldavia must at all times fall into the hands of the Russians at the beginning of a war—as at no time are Turkish troops allowed to remain in them—as the Russians did, in fact, occupy them for a considerable time, and then evacuate them—we do not think this article need be looked at with any great jealousy by the Allied Powers. If the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia be worth five millions, it will always be in their power to buy this advantage. We are inclined, also, to believe that the Turkish government will not find insuperable difficulties in paying the instalments. The Persian indemnity—a smaller sum, indeed, but exacted from a much poorer country—was paid with a promptitude which surprised European politicians. In the power of raising money the Mahomedan Governments have not been deficient: fiscal rapacity is one of the arts in which they have made considerable progress.

TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

The *Times*, after giving the treaty between Russia and the Porte, says:—

"So far had we proceeded with our remarks on this most important treaty, or had rather in truth

drawn them to a conclusion: in which remarks also, it will be observed, we had cast a fearful and suspicious glance on certain articles, at the moment when we wrote unknown to us. But as *Perdita* says, in the *Winter's Tale*—

'The self-same sun that shines upon his court,  
Hides not his visage from our cottage; but  
Looks on us alike.'

The light which shot from Constantinople to illumine the Court and the Ministry, imparted a ray also to our office in its path. In plain English, we have got what is of much more importance than the treaty itself,—we have got the substance of the supplementary and separate articles; we should, indeed, rather say the separate treaties referred to in that document, and explanatory of some of its principal provisions; and it is upon these, no doubt, that dissatisfaction will fix itself, as untoward proofs of Russian moderation.

"By one of them, the sums which the Porte is to pay to Russia, as indemnity for the expenses of the war, and for the losses of the Russian merchants, are assessed, the former at 10,000,000 of ducats, nearly 5,000,000 sterling; the latter at 1,500,000 ducats, about 750,000 l.—sums which it should appear to be entirely out of the power of the Sultan to discharge.

"They are to be paid in instalments,—(and upon this point we shall have a remark to subjoin),—the greater sum in ten equal annual instalments of about half a million each; and the smaller in four instalments of unequal magnitude, increasing as they go on, and at smaller intervals.

"Upon the payment of the first of this latter class of instalments, Adrianople is to be evacuated; on the second being paid, the Russians retreat beyond the Balkan; on the third, beyond the Danube; and when the fourth and the whole of the sum of ten millions of ducats has been discharged, they are to quit the Turkish country altogether.

"By these articles, it should appear that Russia has in fact secured to herself the perpetual possession of the principalities, unless some extraordinary gift of Providence should enable the Sultan to raise the sum of five millions in ten years. We will, however, here just observe, that in securing indemnity to his subjects for their private losses, as the Emperor Nicholas was perhaps obliged to do by his duty, making their payment the condition of a series of retreats, he has left the public indemnity, both as to amount and times of payment, subject to the remonstrance and interposition of the great Powers of Europe.

"By the other supplementary treaty the regulations for the internal government of the principalities are settled on such a footing, by giving Russia an equal voice with Turkey in the nomination of the Hospodars, and depriving the Sultan of the arbitrary power of deposing them, together with other provisions in a similar spirit, that there is no danger of Russian supremacy in Moldavia and Wallachia suffering any material diminution, even if, by the immediate payment of the sum demanded from Turkey, the Russian troops were obliged to pass the Pruth immediately."

It is said to be the intention of government to superannuate all Lieutenants and Commanders in the Navy, whose commissions are dated in the last century, the Lieutenants retiring on a pension with the rank of Commander, and the Commanders with that of Captain.

An express from Paris brings the intelligence that Spain has recognised Don Miguel as the Legitimate Sovereign of Portugal.

The King's health, we regret to state, is far from favourable.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. DOCTOR KELLY.

We deeply regret to announce the decease of the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, which took place on Thursday morning, (8th October.) His Lordship continued in a most dangerous state until twelve o'clock on Tuesday, when a considerable change for the better occurred, and a progressive improvement was apparent until ten o'clock that night, when the Right Rev. Prelate experienced a severe relapse, accompanied by the most unfavourable symptoms. Under the effects of this renewed attack his Lordship became so exhausted, that from Wednesday night his dissolution was momentarily expected.

Doctor Kelly was universally esteemed for the possession of the best qualities which dignify human nature. A more benevolent man, a more pious Clergyman, or a purer patriot, never existed.

It is reported in town, that the Rev. Mr. Sheehan is likely to succeed to the vacant see. No choice would give more general satisfaction.—*Pilot*.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) November 19, 1829.

Captain Newell, of the brig *Swift*, from Genoa, arrived on the 12th inst., at Trinity, and reports, that when on the Banks he saw a vessel called the *Agnes*, with mainmast gone, all sails unrent, and to all appearance she was abandoned, as he could see no person on board;—he would have kept by the wreck had it not blown too hard.

The above vessel is generally supposed to be the brig *Agnes*, belonging to Messrs. Henderson, Bland and Co., of this place, which sailed hence for King's Cove three weeks ago, and has not since been heard of.

Extract of a letter dated Greenspond, 7th November, 1829.—"This will give you the melancholy intelligence of the total loss of the brig *Hope*, from Poole, belonging to Messrs. R. D. and J. Slade, together with all her crew on board. She was seen on the morning of the 28th ult., at the entrance of

the Western Tickle, off Fogo Harbour, having, it is supposed, struck on a point at the larboard side, going in the wind blowing violently from the north by east quarter, with a heavy sea. There was no pilot on board, and no one saw the vessel till some hours after she was lost, when one of the masts was seen out of water, with her colours flying. She was laden with bread, flour, &c., and not an article has been saved, neither had the crew been picked up."

The schooner *Mary*, Ryder, master, which sailed hence for Bristol, on the 24th Sept. last, was fallen in with at sea, abandoned, and towed into Bristol. We understand the letters by this vessel were found on board, and forwarded to their respective destinations.

It is reported that the brig *Shubenacadie*, Bartlett, master, from Hamburg, with a cargo of provisions for this port, was lost near the mouth of the Elbe early last month.

The brig *Julia*, 23 days from Liverpool, bound to Carbonear, passed this harbour on Tuesday evening.

Arrived, on Tuesday evening, H. M. B. *Manly*, Lieut. BISHOP, from Halifax.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Sarah*, from Liverpool, Mr. JOSEPH RYAN.—In H. M. B. *Manly*, from Halifax, ALEXANDER GRANT, Esq. H. M. Customs.—Yesterday evening, in the *Aurora*, from Quebec, Mr. A. LE MESSURIER.

We regret to state, that by latest dates from London, Marmaduke Hart, Esq., was seriously ill at his residence in Mecklenburgh-square.

On Tuesday last a Deputation, consisting of the President and all the principal officers of the *Mechanics' Society*, waited upon Chief Judge TUCKER, to solicit his acceptance of the office of Vice Patron of that Institution, to which he had been elected by an unanimous vote of its members.

In addressing his Lordship on this occasion, the President said, that "the Mechanics' Society, influenced by feelings of the highest esteem and regard for his Lordship, had directed this Deputation to wait upon him, for the purpose of requesting that he would do them the honour to become the Vice Patron of an Institution which already felt itself under the greatest obligations to him, for his fostering care of it during the earliest period of its infancy."

To this address his Lordship replied by assuring the Deputation, that the interest he had felt in their Society from its first establishment, would secure to it the exertion of his best efforts in its behalf, so long as it should continue to pursue the two-fold object of endeavouring to prevent distress among that very useful class of individuals who compose it, by encouraging in them those habits of industry, sobriety, and general morality, upon which their real happiness must depend,—and to relieve, by kind attention, as well as by pecuniary aid, those wants and miseries to which old age, sickness, or accident, might occasionally expose them. In this part of his speech his Lordship adverted in terms of deep regret to the unhappy prevalence of the fatal vice of drunkenness in this island; and he exhorted the Deputation, with peculiar animation and earnestness, to try to check, both by precept and example, a practice which he emphatically designated "the prolific parent of the far greatest portion of crime and widespread poverty which now existed among the lower orders of this community."

After offering many forcible and useful observations upon this subject, his Lordship proceeded to inform the Deputation, that he should wish to be made acquainted, from time to time, with the progress of the Society, and that it would always give him great pleasure to assist them in introducing such changes and improvements in the rules and constitutions of it, as experience, the surest foundation of all knowledge, might hereafter demonstrate to be necessary or expedient.

In conclusion, his Lordship stated that though he had every reason to hope the day was not far distant when the funds of the Institution, arising from the subscriptions of its own members, would be abundantly sufficient to answer all the just claims upon it, yet that he was induced, under the belief that it might still require some further encouragement and support from him, to present it with another donation of Five Guineas.—*Communicated*.

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

ENTERED.—  
NOVEMBER 12.—Brig *Sarah*, Hayman, Liverpool; 150 boxes soap, 62 barrels pork, 184 firkins butter, 14 hampers cheese, 50 tons coal, 150 barrels States' flour, 1 puncheon guinea, 1 pun. brandy, 1 pipe wine, 100 boxes candles. Schooner *Catherine* & *Margaret*, Young, P. E. Island; 2000 bushels potatoes, 200 bushels oats, 200 bushels turnips.  
13.—Schooner *Hannah*, Coffin, P. E. Island; 1900 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels oats, 100 bushels turnips.  
Schooner *Mermaid*, Boudrot, Guysborough; 34 head oxen and cows, 100 sheep, 300 bushels potatoes, 200 bushels oats.  
Schooner *Charlotte*, Walker, Halifax; 41 barrels apples, 32 chests tea, 15 bds. porter, 4 bundles chairs.  
Schooner *Swift*, Moore, P. E. Island; 1600 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels oats, 60 bushels turnips.  
Schooner *Salina*, Hubbard, P. E. Island; 1800 bushels potatoes, 600 bushels oats, 5 barrels hay-seed, 20 sheep, 2 tons hay, 20 barrels apples.  
Schooner *Three Sisters*, Kelly, P. E. Island; 1900 bushels potatoes, 6 M. shingles.  
Brig *Cousins*, M'Grath, Pictou; 88 chaldrons coal.  
Schooner *Four Sons*, M'Leod, Sydney; 1400 bushels potatoes, 6 M. board, 500 staves, 20 bushels oysters.  
Schooner *Saint Anne*, M'Donald, Sydney; 50 chalds. coal.  
16.—Brig *Perseverance*, Watts, Poole; 200 bags bread, 50 barrels flour.

Schooner *Billow*, Hutchings, Cadiz; 350 hds. salt, 60 boxes raisins.  
18.—Brig *Southampton*, Stowe, Grenada; 75 puns molasses, 10 bbls. sugar.  
Brigantine *Frances Russell*, Dill, Grenada; ballast.  
Schooner *True Friend*, M'Fild, P. E. Island; 500 bushels potatoes, 200 bushels oats.  
Schooner *Abena*, Coffin, E. Island; 900 bushels potatoes, 530 bushels turnips, 25 do. oats, 12 bbls. beef.  
Brigantine *Relief*, Harri, P. E. Island; 398 bushels potatoes, 160 do. oats, 6 tons hay, spars, shingles, &c.  
Schooner *Nightingale*, Moore, P. E. Island; 1400 bushels potatoes, 400 do. oats, 80 do. oysters.  
Brig *Novral*, Puntun, Oporto; 588 hds. salt; 46 boxes lemons and oranges, 17 do. grapes, &c.

CLEARED.  
NOVEMBER 12.—Brig *Ring*, Mahon Castle, Evans, Cork; 2700 qtls. fish.  
Brig *Arichat*, Pcton, Gibraltar; 1202 qtls. fish.  
13.—Brig *Matchless*, Nicol, Pernambuco; 2462 qtls. fish.  
Brig *Scudous*, Goldsworthy, Pernambuco; 1765 qtls. fish.  
14.—Brig *Hannab*, Colleton, Ross; 1550 qtls. fish, 28 bbls. herrings, 41 barrels mackerel, 3 barrels salmon, &c.  
Schooner *Liberty*, Spear, Teignmouth; 1200 quintals fish, sounds and tongues.  
Schooner *William*, Weir, St. Michael's; 800 qtls. fish, 4413 gallons oil.  
16.—Schooner *Samuel*, Bond, Oporto; 2750 qtls. fish.  
Brig *Heien*, Gibbs, Greenock; 18,069 gallons cod and seal oil, 1402 qtls. fish, 25 barrels caplin.  
Brig *Invulnerable*, Pheelan, Waterford; 1876 qtls. fish, 9 bbls. herring, 555 bbls.  
Brig *Arno*, Robinson, Waterford; 16,287 gallons oil, 38 firkins sounds, 1927 qtls. fish, 3 bbls. herring, 1 tierce pickled fish, &c.  
18.—Schooner *Augusta Ann*, Williams, West Indies; 1165 qtls. fish.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.  
NOVEMBER 7.—Brig *Dispatch*, Metherell, Lisbon; 115 tons salt, 1 qr. cask wine.  
9.—Brig *Emily*, Churchward, Lisbon; 71 tons salt, 17 qtls. cork, 2 qr. casks wine, 5 jars grapes.  
10.—Schooner *Elizabeth*, Nowland, Halifax; 30 bbls. apples, 22 casks cider and porter, 51 cheeses, 30,000 shingles, 10 puns rum, 138 bbls. flour, 30 bbls. pork, and sundries.

CLEARED.  
NOVEMBER 12.—Brig *Wilberforce*, Thorne, Portugal; 1946 qtls. fish.  
CARBONEAR.—ENTERED.  
NOVEMBER 9.—Brig *Carbonear*, Andrews, Liverpool; 3 tierces rice, 30 half-bbls. pitch, 5880 bushels white salt, 50 tons coal.  
12.—Brig *Lark*, Pynn, Lisbon; 56 tons salt, &c.

Sales at Auction.  
**THIS DAY,**  
At 11 o'clock,  
(By order of the Trustees.)  
THE FOLLOWING,  
THE PROPERTY OF THE ESTATE OF  
**Oehlschlager & Co.**  
(Without Reserve)  
ABOUT 50 barrels Pitch,  
A quantity loose ditto,  
2 Firkins Butter,  
1 Barrel Pork,  
2 Barrels Mackerel,  
1 Barrel Core Fish,  
1 Half-barrel Sugar,  
Part of puncheon Rum and Molasses,  
Lot Leaf Tobacco,  
12 Kegs Negrohead ditto,  
14 Hogsheads cut ditto,  
1 Cwt. Sheet Lead,  
A quantity Gunpowder,  
8 Bags Shot,  
1 Cast Net,  
28 Lbs. Corkwood,  
80 Gross Hooks,  
1 Sealing Gun,  
18 Oars,  
35 Seal Skins,  
7 Clocks,  
8 Boxes Eau de Cologne,  
100 Dozen Iron Hoops,  
A large assortment Wood Toys,  
A quantity of gold and silver Paper,  
Tins, Paint Brushes, Buttons,  
Plane Irons, Chisels, Caulking Irons,  
And sundry other articles.  
Also,  
100 Bags Nails (assorted sizes),  
A quantity Iron Pots,  
5 Tons very prime Hay,  
5 Masts, 4 Yards, 2 Booms,  
2 025 Dressed Fish cask Staves.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer. November 19.

**THIS DAY,**  
At 12 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF  
**JAMES FERGUS,**  
The  
**Schooner EAGLE,**  
(Brig)  
Burthen per Register 1 tons; has an excellent Chain; is well found in sails and Rigging; and can be sent to sea at a very trifling expense.—Apply to the Master on board, at the wharf of Mr. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, or to  
JAMES FERGUS.  
November 19.

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

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF  
**NICHOLAS GILL,**  
PRIME CORNED BEEF, in barrels and half-bl.,  
Prime American PORK, in barrels,  
ONIONS in barrels;  
Just imported in the *Schr. Wellington*, from  
Quebec.

ALSO,  
Prime Mess Hamburg PORK, in barrels.  
November 19.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,  
On the Wharf of the Subscriber,  
(WITHOUT RESERVE)  
**300 H**DS. Liverpool COALS, to be put  
up in lots to suit purchasers,  
50 Barrels American prime PORK.

Also,  
The fine, fast-sailing Schooner

**SALLY ANN,**

Burthen 78 tons.  
Credit will be given until the 1st September  
next, when Merchantable Fish or Cash will be  
taken in payment.

BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Who offer for Sale,  
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

2 a 10,000 Qtls. of choice Shore Mer-  
chantable FISH,  
5,000 Qtls. ditto hard dry Labrador  
ditto.

Liberal terms will be given to an extensive pur-  
chaser, on payment being made in Bills of Exchange,  
for which a premium of 20 per cent. will be allowed.  
They also offer Dollars for Bills of Exchange at a  
liberal premium; 17 per cent. being the premium  
paid by them last week.

November 19.

On SATURDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,  
At the STORE of the Subscriber,  
**50 F**IRKINS first quality, pickled, Irish  
Butter,  
30 Barrels prime Irish Pork,  
13 Hampers best Cheshire Cheese,  
12 Boxes short Pipes (10 gross in each),  
50 Boxes mould and dipped Candles,  
50 Boxes best Liverpool Soap.

HENRY SHEA,  
Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY next,

The 26th instant,  
At 12 o'clock,  
ON THE PREMISES,  
THE fee-simple and interest of the late Wm.  
WALSH, in and to certain Premises, situate  
in Duckworth-street, in St. John's, near Gill's  
Shoot, and adjacent to Mr. Wm. FREEMAN'S, con-  
sisting of various tenements, and a Garden in the  
rear of the same.—The premises are part of the Es-  
tate of CRAWFORD & Co., subject to the ground  
rent of 10l. per annum, for the term of twenty years,  
from the 1st day of November, instant.

Further particulars may be known at any time  
previous to the Sale, on application to Dr. WALSH,  
Administrator, or ANASTATIA M'CARNEY, Ad-  
ministratrix, to the Estate of the late Wm. WALSH.

WILLIAM HAYWARD,  
Auctioneer.

November 19.

Notices.

THE Sale of Colonel VIGOREUX'S property,  
will be continued TO-MORROW, (Friday,  
the 20th instant) at 12 o'clock, when the Bedsteads,  
Beds, Bedding, Bed-room Furniture, Damask Table  
Cloths, and a variety of other articles, will be put up  
for Sale.

JAMES CLIFT,  
Auctioneer.

November 19.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the BENEVOLENT  
IRISH SOCIETY, will be held at the Orphan  
Asylum School, on SUNDAY next, the 22d instant,  
immediately after Divine Service.

By order,  
JOHN SHEA,  
Secretary.

November 19.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts con-  
tracted by the Crew of the Brig *Mary Russell*,  
under my command.

PETER NEWMAN.

November 5.

Notices.

ASSOCIATION  
OF  
NEWFOUNDLAND  
Fishermen & Shoremen.

THE Semi-Annual General Meeting of the above  
Association, will be held at the *Globe Tavern*,  
TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock.—  
It is hoped that the Members will be punctual  
in their attendance, and come fully prepared  
to pay their Subscriptions on that day; and that  
the great numbers of Fishermen and Shoremen who  
have not yet enrolled themselves will not allow the  
opportunity to pass of becoming Members of an In-  
stitution which was established and intended solely  
for their benefit and advantage.

The Directors, Honorary Members, &c., are  
also particularly requested to attend.

By order,  
JOHN SHEA,  
Secretary.

November 19.

IN THE CENTRAL CIRCUIT COURT,  
St. John's, 18th November, 1829.

Estate of JOHN BOYD.

IT is ordered by the Honourable the Central Cir-  
cuit Court of Newfoundland, that all Persons,  
Creditors of JOHN BOYD, of Saint John's, in said  
Island, Merchant, do, either in person, or by their  
proper Agent or Attorneys, assemble at the Court-  
House, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, in the  
forenoon, in order to inquire whether the said JOHN  
BOYD is, or is not, solvent;—at which time and  
place the said JOHN BOYD is hereby directed to  
attend, then and there to exhibit a true and correct  
statement of his affairs, so that the aforesaid Credi-  
tors may be enabled to make a correct report to the  
Court of such inquiry, and enable the said Honour-  
able Court to make such further order as to the said  
Court may appear necessary.

By order of the Court,  
P. W. CARTER,  
Acting Clerk C. C. C.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be  
received on THURSDAY, the 10th Decem-  
ber, 1829, on or before 12 o'clock, for the supply of  
HAY and STRAW for the use of the hos-  
tes of the Officers of Corps and Departments at this  
station, from the 25th February to the 2d Decem-  
ber, 1830.

The Hay to be Housed Hay of the best quality,  
usually denominated Timothy Hay, not less than six  
months old. The Straw to be good clean Oaten  
Straw, and both to be subject to approval by a  
Board of Officers.

The Contractor will be required to have a supply  
in store, equal to the wants of the Garrison, for six  
weeks in advance. The deliveries to be made weekly  
to the Corps, and monthly to the Staff and De-  
partments, upon checks to be issued by this Depart-  
ment.

The issues to be made in a convenient vicinity to  
the Garrison, and approved by the Officer com-  
manding the troops.

The tender to be accompanied by a letter, signed  
by two responsible persons, engaging to become  
bound, with the party tendering, in the penal sum of  
*One Hundred Pounds Sterling*.

The tenders must specify the price in Sterling,  
(in figures, and in words at length) per 100 lbs. of  
Hay and Straw delivered agreeably to the above  
conditions.

Payment will be made monthly, at this Office, in  
dollars at 4s. 4d. sterling each.

JOHN LAIDLIEY,  
A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,  
St. John's, Newfoundland,  
November 5, 1829.

NOTICE UNTO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE Co-partnership trade lately subsisting be-  
tween SAMUEL KOUGH, PETER HENDER-  
SON (lately deceased), and JOHN BAYLY BLAND,  
and carried on at *Merasheen*, in Placentia 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 respec-  
tively 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, New-  
foundland.

SAMUEL KOUGH,  
JOHN HARDIE, Exe-  
cutor 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.

Notices.

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

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the said In-  
solvents, held in pursuance of due notice on  
the 10th 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 herein,  
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.

ALL Persons having Demands upon the Estate  
of OEHLSCHLAGER & Co., of St. John's,  
Merchants, Insolvent, are requested to present them,  
duly attested, to the Subscriber, without delay; and  
all those who may be indebted to the said Estate, are  
hereby required to make immediate payment to  
THOMAS H. BROOKING,  
Agent to the Trustees.

November 5.

NICHOLAS LATOUR

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public,  
that he intends to Re-open his DANCING  
SCHOOL, on FRIDAY, the 20th November.—  
As several Gentlemen have applied who wish to  
obtain a knowledge of the FRENCH LANGUAGE,  
he will also commence his French Classes in a few  
days.—Those who intend to learn the polite and  
elegant accomplishment of FENCING, are request-  
ed to make early application, as but a limited num-  
ber of Pupils can be received.

November 12.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing  
the Public, that he will not be accountable  
for any debts contracted in his name, by any person  
whatsoever, without a written order from himself.

MAURICE M'GRATH,

November 12.

PROFILE MINIATURE LIKENESSES  
NEATLY PAINTED.

In Colours ..... 2 Dollars each,  
Bronze ..... 1 Dollar,  
Plain black, Shaded ½ 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 ap-  
probation of those who may honour him with their  
commands.

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

October 8.

THE Passengers who came to Newfoundland,  
last Spring, in the Brigs *Maria*, *Invulnerable*,  
*Eleanor*, and *Mary & Betsy*, are requested to  
pay the amount of their passages, as the unpaid Bill  
Notes will be sent to Ireland, by one of the vessels  
now preparing to sail.

PATRICK MORRIS.

November 12.

For Bristol.

(Has a considerable part of her Cargo engaged,  
and will be despatched in all the present month)



THE GOOD  
Brig ARIADNE,

JOHN BLACKALLER, master;  
Has comfortable accommodations for Passengers.—  
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on  
board, or to

ROBINSON & BROOKING.

November 12.

For WATERFORD.

(To Sail about the 25th of this month.)



The  
Brig MARIA.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
November 12. PATRICK MORRIS.

For CORK.

(To Sail on or about the 15th instant)



The very fine, fast-sailing  
Brig Mary Russell,

(Coppered and copper-fastened)  
PETER NEWMAN, master.  
She can comfortably accommodate a few Cabin  
Passengers.—Apply to the Master on board, or to  
November 5. Mr. PATRICK MORRIS.

For CORK and WATERFORD.

The substantial, well-built, well fitted and sound



Schooner MARGARET,

(FLYNN, master)

Has room for about 20 tons of Freight Goods, and  
can accommodate a few Passengers, if early applica-  
tion be made to

Nov. 19. JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

On Sale.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The good

Schooner *St. Patrick*,

Of the Burthen of 65 tons. She is five years old,  
full timbered, sheathed with iron, and in every re-  
spect well found; and may be sent to the seal fish-  
ery at a trifling expense.—Apply to

HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.

November 19.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The Brigantine

*Rachael & Ellen*,

(Lying at the Wharf of Mr. HENRY SHEA.)  
Burthen per Register 100 tons. She was launched  
in August last, is full timbered, and well found.—  
Terms and other particulars may be known, on ap-  
plication to Mr. FERRIS, on board, or to

ROBERT R. WAKEHAM.

Who offers for Sale,

The Cargo of said Vessel—viz

700 Hogsheads Sydney COALS.

November 2.

Wm. & H. Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

On reason able 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 Scaler or Coaster, or for the general  
trade of this Island.

October 20.

BY

BEN AMIN J. WILLIAMS,

100 LBS. strong-proof Demerara Rum,  
200 Puns. fine-flavoured Molasses.

Also,

Pork, Beef, Butter, Flour, Coffee, &c.

Doubletons received at 3l. 17s. 6d.

November 12.

JUST IMPORTED.

In the Schooner *Wellington*, from QUEBEC,  
AND FOR SALE BY

Nicholas Gill,

PORK, BEEF in barrels and half-barrels, par-  
ticularly recommended for families, having  
been only made up last month,  
BUTTER of an excellent quality.

November 12.

BY

Rendell & Mortimer,

SHEATHING PAPER,  
Stockholm and Coal Tar, Pitch, Rosin,  
Cordage, Oakum, Canvas, Nails,  
Irish and Hamburg Pork,

Butter,  
Soap and Candles.

Sole Leather and Calf Skins,  
Whitney Flusings, Swanskin,  
Strangman's Porter, in tierces,  
Port Wine, in bottles,  
Cognac Brandy, Geneva, &c.

November 12.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

100 Barrels fresh Hamburg FLOUR,  
Imported per CHARLES.

ALSO,

300 Bags BREAD.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

November 5.

BY

Patrick Morris,

A quantity of Strangman's PORTER,  
Just imported per *Maria*, from Waterford.

November 5.



Poet's Corner.

COLUMBUS ON FIRST BEHOLDING AMERICA.

(From the "African and other poems," by Mr. D. Moore, published in the United States.)

God of my sire! o'er ocean's brim,  
 Yon beautiful land appears at last;  
 Raise, comrades! raise your holiest hymn,  
 For now our toils are past.  
 See o'er the bosom of the deep  
 She gaily lifts her summer charms,  
 As if at last she long'd to leap  
 From dark oblivion's arms.

What forms, what lovely scenes may lie  
 Secluded in thy flowery breast;  
 Pure is thy sea, and calm thy sky,  
 Thou garden of the west!  
 Around each solitary hill  
 A rich magnificence is hurl'd.  
 Thy youthful face seems wearing still  
 The first fresh fragrance of the world.

We come with hope—our beacon bright,  
 Like Noah, drifting o'er the wave,  
 To claim the world—the ocean's might  
 Has shrouded like the grave;  
 And, oh! the dwellers of the Ark  
 Ne'er pined with fonder heart to see  
 The bird of hope regain their bark,  
 Than I have long'd for thee.

Around me was the boundless flood,  
 O'er which no mortal ever pass'd;  
 Above me was a solitude,  
 As measureless and vast:  
 Yet in the air and on the sea,  
 The voice of the Eternal One  
 Breathed forth the song of hope to me,  
 And bade me journey on.

[Continued from first page.]

the shyness of the Indians towards the settlers, but could relate many other equally revolting scenes, some of which I shall hereafter touch upon. In 1815 or 1816, Lieutenant, now Captain Buchan, set out on an expedition to endeavour to meet with the Indians, for the purpose of opening a friendly communication with them. He succeeded in meeting with them, and the intercourse seemed firmly established, so much so, that two of them consented to go and pass the night with Captain Buchan's party, he leaving two of his men, who volunteered to stop. On returning to the Indians' encampment in the morning, accompanied by the two who had remained all night, on approaching the spot, the two Indians manifested considerable disquietude, and after exchanging a few glances with each other, broke from their conductors, and rushed into the woods. On arriving at the encampment, Captain Buchan's poor fellows lay on the ground a frightful spectacle, their heads being severed from their bodies, and almost cut to pieces.

In the summer of 1818, a person named Peyton, who had established a salmon fishery at the mouth of Exploit's River, had a number of articles stolen by the Indians; they consisted of a gold watch, left accidentally in the boat, the boat's sails, some hatchets, cordage, and iron implements. This man, who, a few years before, had absconded from his creditors at Christ Church, and settled at Burnt Island, has, I have no doubt, destroyed as many of the unfortunate natives as the infamous Rogers. Dark and morose in his manners and temper, this man seemed to delight in their blood:—inform him that a canoe or a fire in the woods had been seen, and his dark lowering countenance would instantly brighten with pleasure, and he would spare no pains till (to use his own expression) he had "had a morning's sport shooting the jackalls,"—whose sole crime, till they robbed the boat, was occasionally stealing a few salmon from his nets—while the wretch forgot that he had taken possession of the spot on which they chiefly depended for their supply of summer food.—He therefore resolved on sending an expedition into the country, in order to recover his watch, and, if possible, to obtain revenge: he had several servants as bad as himself, and who, like him, delighted in their blood; these he took care to select to form the party, the command of which was given to his son, a young man in every respect the reverse of his father:—kind, open-hearted, and strictly honest in his dealings, he had acquired the respect of every one who knew him.

The day before the party set off, I arrived accidentally at the house, having been taking a survey of numerous bodies of woodcutters belonging to the establishment with which I was connected. The only time any one can penetrate far into the interior is the winter season, the lakes and rivers being then frozen over: even the Bay of Exploits, though salt water, was then (the end of January) frozen for sixty miles. Having proposed to accompany the party, they immediately consented. Our equipments consisted of a musket, bayonet, and hatchet; to each of the servants a pistol; Mr. Peyton and myself had, in addition, another pistol and a dagger, and a double-barrelled gun, instead of a musket: each carried a pair of snow shoes, a supply of eight pounds of biscuit, and a piece of pork, ammunition, and one quart of rum; besides, we had a light sledge and four dogs, who took it in turns in dragging the sledge,

which contained a blanket for each man, rum, and other necessaries. We depended on our guns for a supply of provisions, and at all times could meet with plenty of partridges and hares, though there were few days we did not kill a deer. The description of one day's journey will suffice for all, there being but little variation. The snow was at this time about eight feet deep.

On the morning of our departure we set off in good spirits up the river, and after following its course for about twelve miles arrived at the Rapids, a spot where the river is very wide and shallow, though rushing with extreme rapidity over ledges of rocks: here it never freezes. We now had to put on our snow shoes, in order to cross a neck of land, which again brought us to the river; we then proceeded about eight miles further, when we again struck into the woods, and after walking about six miles halted for the night: a few minutes after we had resolved on stopping, a deer, apparently tired, passed us: I fired, and it fell: the next instant a wolf, in full pursuit, made his appearance; on seeing the party, he halted for an instant, and then rushed forward as if to attack us. Mr. Peyton, however, anticipated him; for taking a steady aim, at the same time sitting coolly on an old tree, he passed a bullet through the fellow's head; who was soon stretched a corpse on the snow; a few minutes after another appeared, when several firing together he also fell, roaring and howling for a long time, when one of the men went and knocked him on the head with a hatchet.

And now, ye effeminate feather-bed loungers, where do you suppose we were to sleep? There was no comfortable hotel to receive us; not even a house where a board informs the benighted traveller that there is "entertainment for man and horse;" not even the skeleton of a wigwam; the snow eight feet deep—the thermometer nineteen degrees below the freezing point. Every one having disencumbered himself of his load, proceeded with his hatchet to cut down the small fir and birch trees. The thick part of the trees was cut in lengths, and heaped up in two piles; between which a sort of wigwam was formed of the branches: a number of small twigs of fir, to the depth of about three feet, were laid on the snow for a bed; and having lighted the pile of wood on each side, some prepared venison steaks for supper, while others skinned the two wolves, in order, with the deer skin, to form a covering to the wigwam; this some opposed, as being a luxury we should not every day obtain. Supper being ready, all ate heartily, and having melted some snow for water, we made some hot toddy, that is, rum, butter, hot water, and sugar; a song was proposed, and acceded to: and thus, in the midst of a dreary desert, far from the voice of our fellow-men, we sat cheerful and contented, looking forward for the morrow, without dread, anxious to renew our toils and resume our labours. After about an hour this spent, the watch was appointed, and each wrapped in his blanket. We vied in convincing each other, with the nasal organ, which was in the soundest sleep: mine was the last watch, about an hour before day-break. The Aurora Borealis rolled in awful splendour across the deep blue sky, but I will not tire my readers with a description. When the first glimpse of morn showed itself in the light clouds floating in the eastern horizon, I awoke my companions; and by the time it was sufficiently light, we had breakfasted, and were ready to proceed. Cutting off enough of the deer shot the night before, we proceeded on our journey, leaving the rest to the wolves. Each day and each night was a repetition of the same: the country being in some places tolerably level, in general covered with wood, but occasional barren tracts, where sometimes for miles not a tree was to be seen.

I think it was the last of February when we reached the Grand Pond, or Red Indian Lake; it is, with its windings, about seventy miles long, varying in breadth from one hundred yards to seven miles—the widest part I saw. We walked that day about eighteen miles on its ice. Our course was nearly S. S. W. At night we made for the shore, and were careful to extinguish the fire before daylight in the morning, fearful that the Indians might see it and take the alarm.

At break of day we resumed our journey. Before we started, Mr. Peyton in the clearest manner described to the men the way in which he wished them to act, informing them that his object was to open a friendly communication with the Indians, rather than act on the principle of intimidating them by revenge; that if they avoided him, he should endeavour to take one or more prisoners, and bring them with him, in order that by the civilization of one or two, an intercourse might be established that would end in their permanent civilization. He strictly exhorted them not to use undue violence: every one was also strictly enjoined not to fire on any account. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the two men who then led the party were about two hundred yards before the rest;—three deer, closely followed by a pack of wolves, issued from the wood on the left, and bounded across the lake, passing very near the men, whom they totally disregarded. The men incautiously fired at them. We were then about half a mile from a point of land that almost intersected the lake, and in a few minutes we saw it covered with Indians, who instantly retired.\* The alarm was given; we soon reached the point; about five hundred yards on the other side we saw the Indian houses, and the Indians, men, women, and children, rushing from them across the lake, here about a mile broad. Hurrying on we quickly came to the houses; when within a short distance from the last house, three men, and a woman carrying a child,

\* Capt. Buchan estimated the number he saw at from twelve to fifteen hundred; what I saw I should estimate at from three to four hundred, including women and children: of this, however, hereafter.

issued forth. One of the men took the infant from her, and their speed soon convinced us of the futility of pursuit; the woman, however, did not run so fast. Mr. Peyton loosed his provision-bag from his back, and let it fall, threw away his gun and hatchet; and set off at a speed that soon overtook the woman.—One man and myself did the same, except our guns. The rest, picking up our things, followed. On overtaking the woman, she instantly fell on her knees, and tearing open the cassock, (a dress composed of deer skin lined with fur) showed her breasts to prove she was a woman, and begged for mercy. In a few moments we were by Mr. Peyton's side. Several of the Indians, with the three who had quitted the house with the woman, now advanced, while we retreated towards the shore. At length we stopped, and they did the same. After a pause, three of them laid down their bows, with which they were armed, and came within two hundred yards. We then presented our guns, intimating that not more than one would be allowed to approach. They retired and fetched their arms; when one, the ill-fated husband of Mary March, our captive, advanced with a branch of fir-tree (spruce) in his hand. When about ten yards off he stopped and made a long oration. He spoke at least ten minutes; towards the last his gesture became very animated, and his eye "shot fire." He concluded very mildly, and then advancing, shook hands with every one of the company, evincing horror when doing so with one or two, whom he evidently avoided with detestation. He then addressed himself to Mr. Peyton and myself, alternately speaking to each, and occasionally addressing a few words to his wife, and then advanced towards her and proceeded to untie the handkerchief that bound her hands. On Mr. Peyton remonstrating with him, and intimating that it would not be allowed, he drew from beneath his cassock an axe, the whole of which was finely polished, and brandished it over our heads. On two or three pieces being presented, he gave it up to Mr. Peyton, who then intimated that the woman must go with us, but that he might go also if he pleased, and that in the morning both should have their liberty. At the same time two of the men began to conduct her towards the houses. On this being done, he became infuriated, and rushing towards her strove to drag her from them; one of the men (old Peyton's companion in crime) rushed forward and stabbed him in the back with a bayonet: turning round, at a blow he laid the fellow at his feet; the next instant he knocked down another, and rushing on Peyton, like a child laid him on his back, and seizing his dirk from his belt brandished it over his head; the next instant it would have been buried in him, had I not with both hands seized his arm: he shook me off in an instant, while I measured my length on the ice; Mr. Peyton then drew a pistol from his girdle and fired. The poor wretch first staggered, then fell on his face: while writhing in agonies, he seemed for a moment to stop; his muscles stiffened: slowly and gradually he raised himself from the ice, turned round, and with a wild gaze surveyed us all in a circle round him. Never shall I forget the figure he exhibited; his hair hanging on each side of his sallow face; his bushy beard clotted with blood that flowed from his mouth and nose; his eyes flashing fire, yet with the glass of death upon them,—they fixed on the individual who first stabbed him. Slowly he raised the hand that still grasped young Peyton's dagger, till he raised it considerably above his head, when uttering a yell that made the woods echo, he rushed at him. The man fired as he advanced, and the noble Indian again fell on his face: a few moments' struggle, and he lay a stiffened corpse on the icy surface of the limpid waters. Thus perished the husband of Mary March. His fate all will deplore: its expediency, even under the circumstances, few will allow.

The gallant Indian fell—while the woman, for a moment, seemed scarcely to notice the corpse; in a few minutes, however, she showed a little emotion; but it was not until obliged to leave the remains of her husband that she gave way to grief, and vented her sorrow in the most heart-breaking lamentations. During this scene which occurred in almost less space than the description can be read, a number of Indians had advanced within a short distance, but seeing the untimely fate of their chief, halted. Mr. Peyton fired over their heads, and they immediately fled. The banks of the lake, on the other side, were at this time covered with men, women, and children, at least several hundreds; but immediately on being joined by their companions all disappeared in the woods. We then had time to think. For my own part, I could scarcely credit my senses as I beheld the remains of the noble fellow stretched on the ice, crimsoned with his already frozen blood. One of the men then went to the shore for some fir-tree boughs to cover the body, which measured as it lay 6 feet 7 inches. The fellow who first stabbed him wanted to strip off his cassock, (a garment made of deer skin, lined with beaver and otter skin, reaching to the knees,) but met with so stern a rebuke from Peyton, that he instantly desisted, and slunk abashed away.

After covering the body with boughs, we proceeded toward the Indian houses—the woman often requiring force to take her along. On examining them, we found no living creature, save a bitch and her whelps about two months old. The houses of these Indians are very different from those of the other tribes in North America; they are built of straight pieces of fir about twelve feet high, flattened at the sides, and driven in the earth close to each other; the corners being much stronger than the other parts. The crevices are filled up with moss, and the inside entirely lined with the same material; the roof is raised so as to slant from all parts, and meet in a point at the centre, where a hole is left for the smoke to escape; the remainder of the roof is covered with a treble coat of birch bark, and between

the first and second layer of bark is about six inches of moss; about the chimney, clay is substituted for it. On entering one of the houses, I was astonished at the neatness that reigned within. The sides of the tenement were covered with arms—bows, arrows, clubs, axes of iron, (stolen from the settlers,) spears, hatchets, arrow heads, in fact implements of war and for the chase, but all arranged in the neatest order, and apparently every man's property carefully placed together. At one end was a small image, or rather a head, carved rudely out of a block of wood; round the neck was hung the case of Mr. Peyton's watch, and on a board close by, the works of the watch, which had been carefully taken to pieces, and hung on small pegs on the board; the whole were surrounded with the main spring. In the other houses the remainder of the articles stolen were found.—Beams were placed across where the roof began; over which smaller ones were laid: on these were piled a considerable quantity of dried venison and salmon, together with a little codfish. On Mr. Peyton taking down the watch and works, and bringing the image over the fire, the woman surveyed him with anger, and in a few minutes made free with her tongue, her manner showing us that she was not unused to scolding. When Mr. Peyton saw it displeased her, he, rather irreverently, threw the log on one side: on this she rose in a rage, and would, had not her hands been fastened, have inflicted summary vengeance for the insult offered to the hideous idol. Wishing to pacify her, he rose, and taking his reverence carefully up, placed him where he had taken him from. This pacified her. I must here do the poor creature the justice to say, that I never afterwards saw her out of temper. A watch was set outside; and having partaken of the Indian's fare, we began to talk over the events of the day. Both Peyton and myself bitterly reproached the man who first stabbed the unfortunate native; for, though he acted violently, still there was no necessity for the brutal act—besides, the untaught Indian was only doing that which every man ought to do,—he came to rescue his wife from the hands of her captors, and nobly lost his life in his attempt to save her. Peyton here declared that he would rather have defeated the object of his journey a hundred times than have sacrificed the life of one Indian. The fellow merely replied, "it was only an Indian, and he wished he had shot a hundred instead of one." The poor woman was now tied securely, we having, on consideration, deemed it for the best to take her with us, so that by kind treatment and civilization she might, in the course of time, be returned to her tribe, and be the means of effecting a lasting reconciliation between them and the settlers.

After the men had laid themselves down around the fire, and the watch was set outside the door, Mr. Peyton and myself remained up, and, in a low voice, talked over the events of the day. We then decided on remaining to rest for three or four days; and, in the meantime, to endeavour to find the Indians. I would I could now describe how insensibly we glided from one subject to another;—religion—politics—country—friends—"home, sweet, sweet home,"—alternately occupied our attention; and thus, in the midst of a dreary waste, far away from the haunts of civilized man, we sat contentedly smoking our pipes; and, Englishmen like, settled the affairs of nations over a glass of rum and water—ever and anon drinking a health to each friend and fair, who rose uppermost in our thoughts. From this the subject changed to "specific gravity." Here an argument commenced. When illustrating a position I had advanced, by the ascension of the smoke from my pipe, we both turned up our eyes to witness its progress upwards: on looking towards the aperture in the roof, what was our astonishment at beholding the faces of two Indians, calmly surveying us in the quiet occupation of their abode. In an instant we shouted—"the Indians!" and in a moment every one was on the alert, and each taking his arms rushed to the door—not a creature was to be seen; in vain we looked around;—no trace, save the marks of footsteps on the snow, was to be discovered; but these seemed almost innumerable. We fired about a dozen shots into the woods, and then retired to our dwelling. Peyton and I then resolved to take alternate watch, and every half hour at least to walk round the house. During the night, however, we were not again disturbed, save by the howling of wolves and barking of foxes.

Your's, &c. E. S.

**Bishops' Sleeves.**—The daughter of a worthy, gallant, and much respected officer, now a Member of Parliament, and not long since resident in the immediate vicinity of Brighton, at the Wick, was in the most imminent danger last week of becoming a sacrifice to this dangerous fashion at her father's mansion in Suffolk. One of her "Imbecilles," on going to her toilet, caught fire in the candle, by which she must inevitably have lost her life, but for the most fortunate and entirely accidental presence of her brother's tutor, who happened that evening at the moment to have entered the house, and to have just taken off his great coat at the time the terrified girl rushed out of the room, and ran down stairs in flames. With great presence of mind he enveloped her immediately in the great coat, and thereby extinguished the fire, but not before her arm had been much burnt, and the fire had penetrated through her stays to her side. Will any mother after such a warning at this, suffer her children to persist in the use of the "Imbecilles?" Or she set them the example? If she does we must be allowed to say that she will merit a far more severe condemnation than that of imbecility.—Brighton Gazette.

Captain Vernon, son of the Archbishop of York, is about to unite himself with Marcia, the eldest surviving daughter of A. and Lady Elizabeth Talmash.