



Newfoundlander.

No. 124.

THURSDAY, December 3, 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 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 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.

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 CARBONEAR 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 Newfoundlander Office, will be called for on the respective days.

To be Let.

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 one large Shop and Kitchen on the first floor, one large Room and two Bed-rooms on the second floor, and a spacious Garret.—Application to be made to

October 8.

JAMES HALLY.

Notices.

NOTICE UNTO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE Co-partnership trade lately subsisting between SAMUEL KOUGH, PETER HENDERSON (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 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.

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 requested to make early application, as but a limited number of Pupils can be received.
November 12.

On Sale.

HUNTERS & Co.

A Few pipes and hogsheads superior Catalonia WINE, received per Schooner William, from Gi braltar.

October 22.

JUST IMPORTED,

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

AND FOR SALE,

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 Claret Wines,
Warren's Blacking,
Parlour and Cabin Stoves,
Patent Falls and wheels, for Windlasses,
Patent Ships' Winches,
With a general assortment of articles for the fishery.
May 28.

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.

(Abridged from the Waterford Chronicle.)

On Wednesday last the meeting which was announced in our preceding publication took place in Dungarvan. The attendance on the occasion far exceeded what could have been expected on so short a notice. The attendance of gentlemen who appeared on and near the bench was very numerous.

At half-past one o'clock James Barron, of Georges-town, Esq., took the chair.

It was moved by Philip Barron, Esq., seconded by Dominick Ronayne, Esq., "that Theobald Power, Esq., be requested to act as secretary to the meeting."

A committee was then appointed for the purpose of drawing up resolutions.

Here two letters from Mr. Villiers Stuart were read and sent up, which were handed over to the committee.

The letters were dated Dromana, October 6, and were addressed to the chairman, Mr. Stuart, after stating that he considered it inadvisable to attend the meeting, said, that, if upon the vacancy caused by his retirement it should be the intention of those gentlemen who supported him at the last election to put in nomination a candidate of their own choice, and that there appeared no essential difference in their general political views and opinions, he would have no objection tendering him his support.

In about fifteen minutes the Committee returned, when—

Thomas Wyse, Esq., addressed the Chair, stating that he held in his hand the first resolution, in support of which he proceeded. The County of Waterford, by a late unforeseen occurrence, had been placed in a new, but, he would not add, a difficult position.—Before the period in which its constituency might naturally be called on to exercise afresh their important franchises, they had been summoned to pronounce on the choice of a representative in parliament. Mr. Stuart has formally intimated his intention of resigning, into the hands of his constituents, a trust conferred on him after a struggle unexampled in the parliamentary records of this country. Waterford made Ireland what she is. You have been objects of emulation to the men of Clare. Will you sink below yourselves, and forget the regenerators and freemen of 1826? Emancipation has been consummated—true it has, but there are many emancipations yet behind it. You must make Ireland a free country—is she free because she has begun to be so? Reforms of all kinds are necessary in this unweeded garden. You want a correction of parliamentary and grand jury abuses; you want a modified system—a self-imposed system—a representative system of poor laws; you want a regeneration of your administration—a curtailment of public expenditure; you want a total revision (God grant it may not be too late!) of the whole financial machinery of both countries; you want a purification of church corruption—a retirement of church prodigality—an extinction of church despotism. (Hear, hear.) On one side I see Lord George Beresford advance to solicit your votes. What are his claims?—Of the past I shall say nothing—it is past; and this is a great reason for altogether forgetting it. Nations have long memories, it is true; but it is a wise policy which could prevent them from dwelling too obstinately on the wrongs and injuries which are departed. Lord George, for an instant, could not think of convassing you on his ancient merits. We want no aid in support of our own free hearts—we are no mendicants for the patriotism of strangers—we contend, like any other British county, in the independent exercise of our franchises, for British rights. This struggle will be as great as the last. We taught Ireland how to acquire emancipation—we shall now teach her how to use it.—[Mr. Wyse sat down amidst the most deafening shouts of applause.]

Dominick Ronayne, Esq., said, the contest that we are at present about to engage in is not a religious contest; we do not intend it should be taken as such; but we cannot so soon forget those who so lately libelled the country and clergy. I have taken some pains (added Mr. Ronayne) to make out the conciliatory language used by his Lordship at the dinners in the North, but I failed. However, in my search I discovered what will answer my purpose as well, if not better, as it is not the report of heated speech-deliverers with their drunken orgies in the North, but the cool, calm, and deliberate sentiments of his Lordship, embodied in the shape of a petition to the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Ronayne proceeded to comment on the various

charges made against the peasantry of Waterford, in this petition, and directed his argument to prove that they were false and groundless. He then proceeded as follows:—"What think you of the audacity of the man who, three short years after asserting those matchless falsehoods, has the hardihood to come forward to solicit your support to return him to parliament, to enable him more efficiently to calumniate you? But the question is, will you vote for the man who put these lies on record? (Cheers, and cries of no, no, never.) Will you not rather affix the stamp of your honest reprobation on the calumniator of your laws and religion? The clergy are also grossly maligned, but to them I leave the assertion of their own innocence. For my part I forgive altogether the many wounds deeply inflicted by the Noble Lord and his family on this unfortunate country; but there are certain things not to be forgotten. It has been said that Catholic emancipation has put us on an equality with the other classes of his Majesty's subjects, and that, therefore, we have no right to contend with our old opponents; such, however, is not my opinion. (Cheers.) It is idle to expect that others will do our business for us if we do not work ourselves. Any person who should oppose Lord George Beresford, should receive his warmest support and hearty co-operation. (Loud and continued cheers.)

Mr. O'Gorman said, if the county of Clare had done much, it had not done so until it was set the example by the county of Waterford. (Loud cheers.) The county of Waterford had risen up and shaken off the yoke of the Beresfords—the heaviest and most oppressive yoke in Ireland. (Cheers.) Let the county act strenuously, and the independent interest must be gloriously triumphant. (Cheers.)

On the resolution being passed, calling on Mr. Winston Barron to offer himself as a candidate at the ensuing election, in the event of Mr. Stuart's declining, Mr. Barron rose, and after the cheers had subsided, addressed the meeting at considerable length. After Mr. Barron had concluded, Mr. Otway Cave, Mr. O'Connell, and several other gentlemen, shook hands with him, and warmly congratulated him.

Here there was an universal cry from all sides for Mr. Otway Cave; upon which the hon. member presented himself, and was received with three distinct rounds of cheering. When silence was restored, the hon. gentleman proceeded to address the meeting:—"You have, gentlemen, heard enough this day to convince you, that when Mr. Barron sits beside me in the House of Commons, as he does here this day, your county will not want for an upright, an honest, and an able representative—(hear, hear)—a representative who will fearlessly and boldly represent your wishes in the imperial parliament. (Cheers.) Although I am not personally connected with the county of Waterford, yet I will not yield to any man in the most earnest and warmest wishes for the prosperity of Ireland; and that prosperity can never be attained while a Beresford rules the destinies of your country. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Of the private virtues of the Beresfords, I know nothing. I am willing to believe them great and estimable; but private character has nothing to do with the present object. We have no right to pry into the secrets of private life—public and political character is all that this meeting has a right to discuss. (Hear, hear.) Oh my way to this place, this day, I passed through the town of Kilmacthomas. I was shown what was once a street, but is now a heap of ruins. I saw some wretched beings in misery, rags, and nakedness, and I was told that these men had been dispossessed, and their houses levelled with the ground, because they had voted in opposition to the dictation of the Beresfords at the last election—because they had had the audacity, the dreadful, unpardonable audacity, of voting against their landlords, for their conscience, their country, and their God. (Hear, hear.) We are told to forgive and forget; have they forgiven or forgotten? (Hear, hear, hear.) Have they rebuilt the cottages for those helpless and houseless creatures, whom they have driven forth to starve and die in the highways and hedges of this county? (Hear.) I shall believe that Catholicity is incompatible with your liberty—that your long habits of servitude have rendered you unfit for freedom, and every one who was once your friend will leave you at the mercy of your enemies—if you have the unutterable baseness to put on the fetters which you have burst. Elect a West Indian slave-holder, or

even a Leicester corporation—any thing rather than a scion of your old hereditary oligarchy.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P., being loudly called for, came forward, and was received with an enthusiastic burst of applause. It was the brave men of Waterford, he said, first showed the British minister that the people of Ireland could no longer be trifled with. (Cheers.) It was the county of Waterford that set the example to Louth, Meath, and the other counties that have since distinguished themselves—it was Waterford that set the example of the glorious triumph that was finally achieved in Clare. (Hear.) If Lord George attempts to intrude himself on our notice, let him not suppose that we will be so weak as either to forget or to forgive him. Does he think that we are so destitute of all the finer feelings of human nature, as to forget the abominable and wicked tissue of slanders which you have this day heard read by my friend, Mr. Dominick Ronayne? My fellow-countrymen, you cannot—it is not in human nature to forget such deep and lasting injuries. You have all shared in the full measure of these false and scandalous calumnies—the peasantry—the Catholic gentry—the Catholic clergy. The petition of Lord George Beresford possesses one good characteristic, viz.—that the gross and glaring and notorious falsehood of its allegations totally deprives them of all weight or effect; but this circumstance does not take away from the malignity that suggested them. The jubilee of 1826 proved very fatal to Lord George Beresford, according to his Lordship's own statement—it is most ominously unfortunate that another jubilee should just happen to come simultaneously with another Waterford election. No doubt Lord George, in his next petition, will tell the house that the Pope has joined in the conspiracy against him, and that he arranges his jubilees exactly so as that they may meet the Waterford elections. (Hear, hear.) This would not be an atom more glaring or more false than the allegations of the late petition. And what has been the conduct of the Beresfords ever since the last election? Since the bloody and inhuman persecutions of Nero—since the days of Herod, there has not been any thing equal to the remorseless and relentless persecution carried on by the Beresfords against the unfortunate freeholders of this county. (Hear, hear, hear.) Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first deprives of reason—so it would appear with the Beresfords. They brought down that ghost of 98, who stalked about like a spectre risen from the grave—whose very breath spread pestilence around. They brought down this skeleton to gain the election in 1826. Why, they must have been mad. If any 10l. freeholder should think of voting for the Beresfords, let him be surrounded by a circle of the unfortunate victims, the beggars whom the Beresfords have made—let these unfortunate victims ring their cries into the ears of every 10l. freeholder, and let them conjure the 10l. freeholders to be the avengers of their miseries and their sufferings. But the Beresfords must be mad. Upon what ground do they expect that the 10l. freeholders would vote for them, any more than the 40s. freeholders? The county will never be at a loss while it can find within itself such men as my friend Mr. Barron, who has this day proved that he is not only willing, but ably competent, to represent the feelings, the wants, and the wishes of this independent county. (Loud cheers.) He may, perhaps, be able to smoke cigars as well as Lord George Beresford; but he is also able to do something more—(hear, hear)—he is able to tell the House of Commons what the measures are which Ireland wants, and he has firmness and independence enough to demand those measures from the British ministry. He is able to expose the accumulation of abuses under which Ireland labours. There are already two of us to begin with—Mr. Otway Cave and myself—two down, and one wanting—(cheers and laughter); but that one will not be long a wanting—we shall soon be joined by my friend Mr. Barron: and I am delighted to have had the opportunity of witnessing this day how valuable an acquisition he will be to the party of the people. (Hear, hear.) And now I feel convinced that no man who has attended this meeting will refuse to vote for Henry Winston Barron. [The hon. and learned gentleman sat down amid loud and continued cheering.]

Robert Longan, Esq., was called to the chair, and thanks, &c. voted. After which the meeting broke up, giving three cheers for Old Ireland, when all dispersed in the greatest order and good humour.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) December 3, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have to apologize to our Correspondent ****, for an erratum which occurred in the Stanzas "on seeing an infant die," in our last number.—In the second line of the fifth verse, instead of "assistance," it should have been assurance.

On Sunday last, the Right Rev. Dr. FLEMING conferred the holy order of Priesthood on Mr. EDMOND DOYLE, in the Roman Catholic Chapel of this town. The Rev. Gentleman is, we understand, intended as an assistant in the St. John's district.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Joanna*, from Halifax, —Emerson, Esq., Barrister at Law, Mr. Alexander Cochrane Thomson, Mr. Valentine, and Miss Henley.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Invulnerable*, for Waterford, Mrs. Dillon.—In the *Apollo*, for Bristol, Mr. R. N. Hunt, Mr. Rendell, Mr. N. H. Wilking, Mr. John Rowe, and Mr. Eales.—In the *Brothers*, for Figueira, Mr. Alfred Tozer.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.
NOVEMBER 29.—Brig Funchal, Picken, Sardinia; 160 tons salt, 15 tons onions, 4 qr. casks wine, 200 bushels raisins. Schooner Theresa, M'Leac, P. E. Island; 150 bla. potatoes, 140 bushels oats, 3 M. board.
Schooner Union, Collings, St. John, N. E.; 420 bushels Indian corn, 4 bla. coffee, 61 bla. apples, 374 barrels and 65 half bla. flour.
Brig Joanna, Henley, Halifax; 369 bla. flour, 3 hhd. corn, 20 bla. tar, 81 bla. Indian meal, 48 barrels bread, 7 puns rum, 20 bla. apples, and sundries.
Brig Lavinia, Cowan, Oporto; 350 hhd. salt, 20 trulls figs.

CLEARED.
NOVEMBER 28.—Schooner Four Sons, M'Leod, Sydney; sundry merchandise, 2 puns rum, 2 puns molasses, 3 qr. casks wine, &c.
Brig Commerce, Wainright, Barbados; 1900 qts. fish, 132 gallons oil.
Schooner Mermaid, Boudrot, Guysborough; sundry British merchandise.
Brig Brothers, Mitchell, Figueira; 1900 qts. fish.
Schooner Three Sisters, Kelly, P. E. Island; 2 puns rum, 3 hhd. red wine, 3 puns molasses, and sundry merchandise.
30.—Brig Mayflower, Martin, Lisbon; 1400 qts. fish.
Schooner True Friend, M'Donald, P. E. Island; 3 puns rum, 1 pun. molasses, and sundries.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—CLEARED.
NOVEMBER 23.—Snow Cottage, Coruisk, Gibraltar; 2550 qts. fish.
24.—Snow *Eolus*, Catcliff, Beistol; 96½ tons oil, 8½ tons blubber, 18 qts. fish, and sundries.

CARBONEAR.—ENTERED.
NOVEMBER 19.—Brig Mercury, Roe, Poole; 600 bags bread, 50 bags oats, 35 cwt. potatoes, 134 coils cordage, &c.

CLEARED.
NOVEMBER 21.—Snow Providence, Fox, Liverpool; 167½ tons oil, 200 seal skins, &c.

The *Huskisson*, Cosgrove, arrived hence at Limerick.

Colonel SKINNER, of the Royal Artillery, died at Woolwich, on the 26th October. The news of the death of his son, in India, reached England about the same period.

Died, at Fernando Po, Lieut. A. O. CARRINGTON, Royal Marines, son of the late Rev. Carrington, Vicar of Topsham, Devonshire, and a Prebendary of Exeter.—*London Courier*, Oct. 9.

POSTSCRIPT.

The brig *Prince Leopold*, Capt. MATTERSON, arrived late last evening from Liverpool, after a boisterous passage of 31 days.—Mr. T. H. BROOKING, with his usual kindness and attention, immediately, on the receipt of his packets, sent us his latest papers, to the 21st October.—they do not, however, appear to contain much news, either foreign or domestic, of any great importance. We have hastily selected the following extracts:—

The French papers contain articles from Constantinople and from Corfu, which represent the hostilities in Turkey, which were supposed to have been terminated by the treaty between Russia and the Sultan, as about to recommence with fresh vigour. All the western part of Roumania, as well as the whole of Bosnia and Albania, are said to be in insurrection, against the Sultan and the Russian army. The Chiefs of the districts have made a *levy en masse* of all the Mussulmen of these countries, who were conducted to Sophia and Camanovia, where the Pachas of Bosnia and Albania are established with an army of 50,000 men. They are stated to be inspired with the most ardent fanaticism, and believe themselves to be destined to avenge the sacred cause betrayed by the Sultan and his Council. What the ultimate object of the insurgents may be, is not stated, but it would seem that their intentions are not very patriotic, as the pillage of Constantinople is mentioned as their present attraction.

A correspondent in the *Times* of Monday, in a long exposition of the state of Ireland, asserts, in opposition to the accounts contained in the Irish papers of dreadful outrages almost daily committed—that the country is every where tranquil; and that the only thing that now tends to keep the people in disorder is the hostility existing in many places between the landlords and tenants on account of rents.

MR. O'CONNELL.—We have seen a letter from Mr. O'Connell, dated on Saturday, from Derrimane, written in his usual strain of high spirits. We are glad to state that he has suffered no inconvenience whatever from the recent accident—and that Mr. James O'Connell has been considered so completely convalescent as to be enabled to return to Killybegs, a distance of 34 miles, without inconvenience.—*Dublin Morning Register*.

A letter from Mr. O'Connell states his intention, immediately after his arrival in Dublin, to propose the plan of a society, whose object would be, a repeal of the Union. In the letter to which we refer, Mr. O'Connell expresses a sanguine confidence in the co-operation of all Irishmen of all parties.

There has been considerable talk within the last two or three days respecting the probability of Mr. Huskisson rejoining the Cabinet, from which he seceded during the first months of its existence. He is now on a visit to the Marquis of Hertford, at Sudbourn Hall, where, also, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, the Duke of Wellington, and a select party, are staying on a shooting excursion. It is alleged that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer is to give way to Mr. Huskisson, and that the Leadership of the House of Commons is the bait held out. Mr. Peel, it is added, will be elevated to the peerage.—*Morning Advertiser*.

We understand that Mr. Cobbet has purchased a large share in the *Morning Journal*, and that the *Political Register* will be merged in that popular paper.

Sales at Auction.

(By order of the Trustees in Mr. JOHN BOYD'S Insolvency.)

ON THE UNDERMENTIONED DAYS, At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, ON THE PREMISES OF **Mr. John Boyd,**

The following property, belonging to his Insolvent Estate—VIZ.

THIS DAY,

The 3d instant,

94 YARDS blue Drab and olive Flushing, 108 Yards blue, white, and brown Serge, 17½ yards Flannel, 10½ pieces stout Blanketing, 385 yards blue forest Cloth, 14½ yards blue broad ditto, 17½ yards brown broad ditto, 124 yards figured coloured Stuffs, 478 yards printed Cottons, 72½ yards striped Shirt Cottons, 20 yards Check, 140 yards Derry, 9 Men's Cotton and 21 Men's red baize Shirts, 49 Men's and Boys' Woollen Caps, 2 fur ditto, 5 Guernsey Frocks, 3 pair Hose, 63½ yards drab Fustian, 81 cotton Handkerchiefs, 37 coloured Muslin ditto, 12½ yards Gingham, 48 yards figured Muslin, 31 yards white striped ditto, 35 yards white spotted and sprigged ditto, 10 black silk Handkerchiefs, 22½ lbs. black and white-brown Thread, 8 Men's blue Jackets, 3 pair Men's Trousers, 11 pair Men's blue cloth Waistcoats, 10 Men's plated and glazed Hats, 21 Men's and Boys' coarse ditto, 20 Otter Skins.

And TO-MORROW, the 4th instant,

23 dozen Long Shore Lines, 6 ditto Long Sed ditto, 12½ dozen Jigger ditto, 6 ditto Sail Twine, 3 dozen Ganging ditto, 9 ditto Herring ditto, 1 ditto Sewing ditto, 7 ditto Salmon and Seine ditto, 1½ ditto rand Trawl ditto, 30 dozen Men's strong Shoes, 13 pair Men's fine ditto, 57 pair Boys' ditto, 15 pair Women's ditto, 14 pair Infants' ditto, 10 pair Men's Fishing Boots, 9 Boats' Compasses, 18 large and 3 small tin Lamps, 1 tin Tea and Boats' Kettles, 1 Tin Milk Pan; Earthenware, consisting of Cups and Saucers, Jugs, Ewers, Dishes, and Chambers; 9 lbs. Squid Hooks, 7 gross tied and untied Hake ditto, 3 gross large quarter ditto, 16 gross middle quarter ditto, 6½ dozen Splitters and Cutters; Stock, Cupboard, and Padlocks, Brass Cocks, Metal Buttons, Sail Needles and Palmis, Gimblets, Files, and Spoons, 1,150 Gun Flints, 120 lbs. Lead, a lot of old Shrouds and Rigging, 4 fir Hogsheads, 69 lbs. Souchong Tea, 8 bags Bread, 3 barrels Flour, 384 lbs. Gunpowder; 20 cwt. B. B. and S. S. G. Shot, 4 small Anchors and Grapnels, 81 lbs. Leather, 35 cwt. new Bolitrope, Cordage and Rodes of various sizes.

Also, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant,

51 cwt. Nails and Spikes (from 1½ to 6-inch), 19 lbs. Coopers' Rivits, 21 Frying Pans, 29 double Blocks (6-inch), 80 lbs. Lampblack, 6 Boats' Compasses, 1 copper Boiler, 1 tin ditto, 5 Iron Pots, 2 Whipsaws, 20 Ash-wood Pieces, 100 old Bread Bags, 852 lbs. Tobacco, 6 Swaling Guns, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs. red Ochre, Spirits of Turpentine, bright and black Varnish, 6 pieces Iron Rudder Work, 1 dressed Seal Skin, 15 hhd. Oily Salt, Boats' Oars, Sealing Galls and Pokers, 21 Sealing Panta, black and red Paint, 1 Oil Vat, 63 old Casks, 1 Carveing Crab (complete), 1 Floating Stage, 1 Cod Seine, 3 Salmon Nets, 1 Cast Net, and 10 Cod Bags, 3 Boat's Sails, 1 Parbuckle, 1 Fish Stand, 56, 28, 14, and 7 lb. Weights, 2 single, 2 double, and 2 treble Carveing Blocks, 3 large Iron Beams, a lot of old Blocks and Rope, a lot of old Iron, Handbarrows, Tommy Noggins and Scale, Beams and Scales (different sizes), Gauging Rod, Dregging Iron, Truss Hoops, Coopers' Beak Iron, Wheelbarrows, Catamaran, and a variety of other articles.
December 3. BENJAMIN SCOTT.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Robinson & Brooking,

50 FURKINS prime Irish Butter, 40 Barrels superfine States' Flour, 30 Bags good Bread, 20 Barrels prime Archangel Pork, 20 Boxes Raisins, 50 Drums Broad Figs (about 13 lbs. each).
Also, 24 Chairs, 1 Wash-stand, 16½ M. Shingles, 2,500 Feet Hardwood Plank.
December 3.

On SATURDAY next,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

HUNTERS & Co.

The Schooner

PERSEVERANCE,

(Of Musquito)

Burthen per Register 112 tons: she is well found, and, in every respect, the most desirable Sealing vessel in the Island.
December 3.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

James Stewart & Co.

29 FURKINS Hamburg Butter, 31 Ditto Irish ditto, 1 Cask Olive Oil, 5 Hogsheads Brandy, 20 Boxes Soap, 15 Ditto Candles, 12 Dozen Anchovy Bottles, &c. &c.
December 3.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

The fine Brigantine **EUNICE**, Burthen per Register 22 tons; with all her Materials as she came from sea.

The fine, fast-sailing Schr. **CHARLOTTE**, Burthen 48 tons—will carry about 850 qts. fish.

Also, The fine new Schr. **TWO SISTERS**

Burthen per Register 87 tons; built in 1828; copper-fastened, sail remarkably fast, is full timbered, and is in every respect a most desirable vessel for a Sealer, or for the general trade of this country. She is well found in Sails and Rigging, and may be sent to sea without any additional expense.

Inventories may be seen at any time previous to the Sale, on application to

W. & H. THOMAS.

N. B.—If the *Eunice* should not sell, she will take Freight on reasonable terms, to either Halifax or the West Indies.

And immediately after the Sale of the Vessels, WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,

100 Sides Neats' Leather, 50 Ditto Kip ditto.
December 3.

(By order of the Trustees in Mr. JOHN BOYD'S Insolvency.)

On TUESDAY next,

The 8th instant,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES OF

Mr. John Boyd,

The following Vessels, belonging to his Insolvent Estate,

THE **Brig CONCORD**, 80 06-94 tons burthen per Register.

THE **Schr. RESOLUTION**, 85 46-94 tons ditto.

THE **Schooner ALERT**, 63 79-94 tons ditto.

THE **Schr. SPRINGBIRD**, 61 11-94 tons ditto.

The Schooner **THREE SISTERS**, 53 68-94 tons ditto.

THE **Schooner FANNY**, 68 43-94 tons ditto.

THE **Schr. COLLECTOR**, 45 tons ditto.

THE **Schr. MARY ANN**, 25 51-94 tons ditto.

These vessels are well adapted for the Seal and Cod fisheries of this Island, and are well found in Ground Tackle, Rigging, Sails, and Materials.—Inventories of which may be seen at any time previous to the Sale, on application to
December 3. B. SCOTT.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the Brig *Southampton*, under my command.
December 3. HENRY M. STOWE.

Sale at Auction.

Valuable Freehold Property for Sale.

On THURSDAY next,
The 10th December,
ON THE PREMISES,
At Carbonear,

THAT valuable freehold Property, at Carbonear, consisting of an excellent Dwelling-house, and Plantation adjoining, formerly belonging to THOMAS POWER, deceased.

ANTHONY W. GODFREY,
EDWARD ST. JOHN,
Administrators.

Harbour-Grace, Nov. 27.

Notices.

REQUIRED, for the Service of the Royal Engineer Department, the undermentioned Articles, viz.:

Mortice Locks,	9
Sham ditto,	2
Balustrades,	1
Shutter Knobs, (Brass)	100
Hooks and Eyes,	100
Cranks and Levers, .. Pairs	7
Sash Fastenings,	20
Sash Lifters,	3
Rack Pulleys,	50
Tacks—Tinned,	10,000

Persons desirous of supplying the above, are requested to send to this Office, on FRIDAY, the 4th of December, 1829, Tenders in duplicate, stating the price of each Article, in sterling.

The deliveries to be made at the expense of the parties Tendering, to the Clerk of Works, at the New Government House, and to be subject to approval.

Payment will be made by a draft of the Ordnance Storekeeper, on the Military Chest, at 4s. 4d. per dollar.

JOHN LAIDLEY,
A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, 27th Nov., 1829.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.

A Special Meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society, will be held at the Orphan Asylum School, on SUNDAY next, immediately after Divine Service.—A full attendance of the Members is earnestly requested.—By order,

JOHN SHEA,
Secretary.

December 3.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received on THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1829, on or before 12 o'clock, for the supply of HAY and STRAW for the use of the horses of the Officers of Corps and Departments at this station, from the 25th February to the 2d December, 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 Departments, upon checks to be issued by this Department.

The issues to be made in a convenient vicinity to the Garrison, and approved by the Officer commanding 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 LAIDLEY,
A. C. G.

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

WE, the Undersigned Trustees to the Estate of JOHN BOYD, of St. John's, Merchant, Insolvent, having appointed Mr. BENJAMIN SCOTT our Agent, to realize the Effects of the said Estate, and to discover and collect the Debts due thereto, we request that all persons to whom the said Insolvent may be indebted will furnish their Accounts, duly attested, without delay, to our said Agent; and all those indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to him.

J. M. HENDERSON,
By his Attorney,
J. B. BLAND,
JAMES STEWART,
By his Attorney,
KENNETH M'LEA,
SAMUEL BREMBRIDGE,
By his Attorneys,
RENDELL & MORTIMER.

December 3.

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

PETER NEWMAN,
November 5.

Notices.

In the Central Circuit Court.

IN THE INSOLVENCY OF
JOHN BOYD,

Of St. John's, Newfoundland, Merchant.

At a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Insolvent, held in pursuance of due notice, on the 20th day of this instant month, at the Court-house, JAMES M. HENDERSON, JAMES STEWART, and SAMUEL BREMBRIDGE, are appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvent, and are hereby authorized, under such orders as the Honourable the Central Circuit 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 to the said Trustees.—By order,

PETER W. CARTER,
Acting Clerk C. C. C.

Court-house, 24th November, 1829.

In the Central Circuit Court.

IN THE INSOLVENCY OF
HUMPHREY COLE,

Of Round Harbour, Newfoundland, Merchant.

At a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Insolvent, held in pursuance of due notice, on the 24th day of this instant month, at the Court-house, W. M. GASHAM and JOHN JENNINGS are appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvent, and are hereby authorized, under such orders as the Honourable the Central Circuit 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,

PETER W. CARTER,
Acting Clerk C. C. C.

Court-house, 24th November, 1829.

In the Insolvency of Oehlschlager & 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 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 OEHLISCHLAGER & 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.

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 Bail Notes will be sent, to Ireland, by one of the vessels now preparing to sail.

PATRICK MORRIS.

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.

DART PACKET BOAT.

JAMES DOYLE begs to inform the Public, generally, that he will continue to ply between Carbonear and Portugal Cove, until the end of the year, leaving the former place on Monday and Thursday morning, in each week, (weather permitting.)

Terms of Conveyance:—Ladies and Gentlemen, 10s. each; Servants and Children, 5s.; Letters, &c.; and Parcels in proportion, which DOYLE will deliver in person.

Letters left at the Newfoundland Office will be carefully forwarded.

November 26.

To be Let.

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

October 1. NEWMAN W. HOYLES.

For Charter.

To Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Mediterranean, or the West Indies.

The fine, first-class, coppered
Brig Shubenacadie,
RICHARD BARTLETT, Master;

Barthen per Register 178 tons; carries 2000 Drums of Fish, and is in every respect a most desirable vessel for a Fish Cargo.—Apply to

W. & H. THOMAS.

November 26.

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

PATRICK MORRIS.

November 12.

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

Mr. PATRICK MORRIS.

November 5.

For CORK and WATERFORD.

The substantial, well-built, well fitted and found

Schooner MARGARET,
(FLYNN, master)

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

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

Nov. 19.

On Sale.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The good
Schooner HANNAH,

Barthen per Register 80 00-04ths Tons; 4 years old, copper-fastened and bolted, sails well, has two Chain Cables and Anchors, and could be sent to sea at a very trifling expense. She is well calculated for a Sealer or Coaster.

Her dimensions are as under—
Length.....61 feet 1 inch,
Breadth.....18 feet 9 inches,
Depth of hold.....9 feet 11 inches.

Inventory may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to

ROBINSON & BROOKING.

December 3.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE
Schooner JAMES,

Barthen per Register 92 tons; Launched last month; is full timbered; and in every respect well adapted for a Sealer or Coaster.—For particulars, apply to Mr. ORR on board, at the Wharf of Messrs. RENNIE, STEWART & Co.

November 26.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The good
Schooner St. Patrick,

Of the Barthen of 65 tons. She is five years old, full timbered, sheathed with iron, and in every respect well found; and may be sent to the seal fishery at a trifling expense.—Apply to

HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.

November 19.

300 Bags of Biscuit,

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Shubenacadie, from Hamburg.

HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.

November 26.

On Sale.

By private Contract,

THE
Brig CONCORD,

Barthen per register 100 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

HUNTERS & Co.

October 8.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the Prince Leopold, from Liverpool,
AND FOR SALE BY

Robinson & Brooking,

100 P. BAGS Rice,
72 dozen best London Porter,
72 doz. fine Ale,
15 Barrls English Oatmeal,
3 Tier of Loaf Sugar (about 7 cwt. each),
2 Hhd. Cognac Brandy,
100 Box Soap,
40 Ditto Candles,
And 81 Tons Coals.

December 3.

LATELY IMPORTED,

Per Brig FENCHAL, from Naples,

AND FOR SALE BY

HUNTERS & Co.

A few quarter-casks superior Lachryma Christi

WINE.

December 3.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Schooner UNION, from New Brunswick,
and JOANNA, from Halifax,

AND

OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

540 BARRELS States' Flour, superfine,
fine, and middlings,

65 Half-barrels ditto,
100 Barrels Indian Meal,
6 Puncheons Rum,
50 Barrels American Onions,
306 Bushels Indian Corn,
4 Barrels best Jamaica Coffee,
150 Sides dressed Upper Leather;

AND

A few Barrels choice New-grown Peppin,
AND
Of former Importations,
700 Barrels American Pork,
200 Firkins New Butter.

December 3.

BY

BENJAMIN J. WILLIAMS,

100 P. UNLS. 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, particularly recommended for families, having been only made up last month,
BUTTER of an excellent quality.

November 12.

Y THE SUBSCRIBERS,

100 Barrels fresh Hamburg FLOUR,
Imported per CHARLES.

ALSO,
300 Bags BREAD.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

November 5.

BY

Baine, Johnston & Co.

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

Liberal terms will be given to an extensive purchaser, 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

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



Poets' Corner.

THE LAND OF MY BIRTH.

(From the Winter's Wreath.)

Old England for ever!
No power shall sever
My heart from the land of my birth;
'Tis the land of the brave,
Where none can enslave,
'Tis the happiest land upon earth.
'Tis the land of the free—
So it ever shall be,
Her children no fetters shall bind;
'Ere Britons are slaves,
She shall sink in the waves,
And leave not a vestige behind.
If the African stand,
But once on her strand,
That moment his shackles are broke;
A captive no more,
He leaps on her shore,
And shakes from his shoulders the yoke.
'Tis the land of the brave,
And the Patriot's grave,
And heroes and sages of old,
We hallow their dust,
And esteem it a trust,
More precious than jewels or gold.
'Tis the land of the fair,
And beauty is there,
And the gladness that woman bestows;
When the circle is bright,
With the heart-cheering light,
From the eye of affection that flows.
'Tis the land of the wise,
With the glorious prize
Of genius her temples are bound;
And she beams from afar,
Like a bright morning star,
To give light to the nations around.
Hail, land of my birth,
Brightest spot upon earth!
Shall I leave thee for others?—no, never!
Where'er I may roam,
Still thou art my home,
Old England, my country for ever!

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. KELLY.

Dr. Kelly, whose death it became our painful duty to announce on Thursday last, was born at Kilkenny, in April, 1779. After receiving his classical education at the Catholic Seminary of Kilkenny, he went in 1797 to St. Patrick's College at Lisbon, in which, having completed the ordinary course of theological and philosophical studies, he was appointed Professor of Philosophy. Having occupied that Chair for two years, he returned to his native diocese of Ossory in the year 1804, in obedience to the positive commands of his bishop. He then spent seven years on the mission as Curate, chiefly at Instiogue and the Roa. In 1811, he was selected to be Professor of Logic and Natural Philosophy in the Diocesan Seminary of Ossory, and afterwards became President of Birchfield College, near Kilkenny. On the 24th August, 1820, he was consecrated Bishop of Richmond and Norfolk in Virginia in America. He went to America, and, some clashing of jurisdiction having occurred between him and his Metropolitan, the Archbishop of Baltimore, a French ecclesiastic, named Marechal, the Court of Rome entertained a wish of having him translated to another See. Dr. Walsh, bishop of Waterford, happened to die at Rome the 1st October, 1821. It is understood to be the prerogative of the Holy See to nominate to all vacancies occasioned by deaths which occur at Rome. It seldom, however, exercises this prerogative expressly; an amicable interference is preferred. Accordingly, a letter was written, 2d October, 1821, to the Vicar-General of Waterford, the Very Rev. Dr. Garrett Connolly, intimating a desire of having Dr. Kelly postulated for. The intimation was complied with. In June, 1822, Dr. Kelly received his bull of translation to this diocese, and he arrived in Ireland in July, 1822.—His memory will hold a distinguished place upon the list of exemplary prelates. Upright in design, firm of purpose, indefatigable in zeal, he was a model of apostolical labour. A disciplinarian he certainly was; but if he was exact with others, he was severe upon himself. Every day, almost every hour, of his prelate showed that he required from others nothing superior, nothing perhaps equal, to the example which he himself exhibited of determined perseverance in the line of duty.—Other prelates, within our knowledge, may have shared other praise with him; but, in unremitting activity, we are free to say that we have not yet seen his equal. Indeed, it is not likely that the ecclesiastical annals furnish many examples to surpass him in this valuable commendation of ever-enduring constancy. Could any thing enhance the value of this zealous discharge of duty? Yes, the state of his health. At the time when he had scarcely finished the visitation of one part of his extensive diocese but to undertake the visitation of another

part, after spending the short interval in fulfilling in the most humble and most ordinary manner some of the most fatiguing of the duties of an Irish parish priest—at that very time, he was known to labour under severe infirmity of body; but nothing could damp the ardour of his untired mind. The immediate occasion of his death was an inflammation of the lungs, occasioned by a heavy cold which he took on Wednesday week at the funeral of a parishioner.—*Waterford Mirror.*

VISIT TO GENERAL JACKSON.

Travelling through the Western States of America in the early part of 1823, I was induced by the fame of this distinguished man, as well as by the report of his hospitality, to request an introduction to him. General H., formerly an Aid. of the hero, and now commanding the militia of the State of Tennessee, being made acquainted with my wish, came, and politely tendered me his carriage and attendance.—We left Nashville for General Jackson's seat, the hermitage, distant about nine miles, on a Saturday morning, and arrived just as he and his lady were getting into the carriage, to attend a meeting of Baptists, the latter being a strict follower of that sect. To this church, which was erected entirely with money supplied from his own purse, and was situated not a mile from his house, we repaired. Gen. Jackson's religious faith and principles, as well as every thing else connected with him, underwent the strictest scrutiny at the late presidential election. From what I saw of him, I should suppose him a consistent Christian, making no pretensions to being better than his neighbours, but establishing that fact by a long life of rigid probity, and the performance of honourable and noble deeds. The affection entertained for him by his domestics—his neighbours, all who know him intimately, prove the amiability of his private life, and the multiplicity of trusts imposed upon him as a guardian, executor, &c. attest the confidence placed in his honour and honesty. After the service was concluded, we returned to the General's house, and found dinner ready. I had an opportunity, in the arrangement of the dinner-table, to observe the course of conduct by which he was enabled to entertain so much company, without that unhappy consumption which would invariably in England, attend the like profusion in house-keeping. We had upon the table abundance of meat—there was beef, mutton, turkeys, geese, and several kinds of ducks and fowls, but neither wine, nor spirituous liquors of any kind. No fruits were introduced, nor any thing save puddings, beyond the delicious and excellently-cooked meats I have mentioned. The dinner was served up at three o'clock, the common dinner-hour in America; and the company consisted of about thirty, of whom ten were ladies. They were principally travellers, attracted like myself by a wish to see the "American lion," no person of respectability visited that part of the country at the time I was there, without making a call upon the General. He kept open doors, and seldom sat down to dinner with fewer than twenty guests. The expense attending this hospitality was met by the most rigid economy in every department, by a strict observation of his domestic polity, and every thing connected with his estate. Every day, at an early hour, he was in his fields superintending his slaves and workmen, with whom he remained many hours, and every day he made the circuit of the estate, and saw the stock.

CURIOUS ANECDOTES OF NAPOLEON.—It was before the departure for Egypt that M. de Bourrienne, without any particular intention on his part, as he tells us in his memoirs, and merely to say something and break a long silence, asked Napoleon if he were positively determined to quit France. The reply was—"I have tried every thing. They won't have me. (He alluded probably to the place of Director.) It would be necessary to upset them, and make myself King: but that must not be thought of yet; the nobles would never consent to it. I have already taken my soundings; the time is not yet come; I should be by myself; I will still dazzle these people." My only answer was—"Well, let us go to Egypt;" and I changed the conversation. On one former occasion he had already expressed similar views. M. de Bourrienne says—"He renewed, but without success, the attempt which he had made before the 18th Fructidor to obtain a dispensation as to age to entitle him to be a Director. Perceiving that things went against him, he said to me, on the 29th of January, 1798, 'Bourrienne, I will not remain here; there is nothing to be done here. People will not listen to any thing; I see that, if I remain, I must very shortly go down. Every thing wears out here. My glory is already becoming dim. This little spot, Europe, does not afford enough. I must go to the East; there is the only theatre for names greatly glorious. However, I would first make a tour to the coast, in order to judge from my own observation what may be undertaken. I will take you with me, you, Lannes, and Sulkowsky. If the descent on England shall appear doubtful, as I fear it will, the army of England shall become the army of the East, and I am off to Egypt.'" This conversation, with others of a similar tenor, give a true idea of his character. He always considered war and conquests as the most noble and the least exhaustible sources of his glory. He loved this glory with passion: the idea of seeing it tarnished amidst the idleness of a Paris life, while new boys were growing in foreign climates, was intolerable. His imagination had already inscribed his name on those gigantic monuments, the only ones, perhaps, of all the works of man which bear the stamp of eternity. Proclaimed already the most illustrious captain of his time, he sought in ancient times for rival names which his own might eclipse.

If Caesar fought fifty battles, he desired to fight a hundred; if Alexander left Macedonia to go to the temple of Ammon, he would start from Paris for the cataracts of the Nile. While by such means he should be keeping renown alive, events, he thought, would succeed in France which would render his return necessary and opportune; his place would be ready for him, and he would not come an unknown or a forgotten man to take it. Shouts of 'Viva Bonaparte,' and the incense which was prodigally offered him, did not change his actual position. But a short time before conqueror and ruler in Italy, and now the subject of a set of men whom he held as nought, and who looked on him as a formidable rival, he said to me—"There is no exploit of which the remembrance lasts any time at Paris. If I remain long inactive I am lost. In this great Babylon one reputation ousts another; when I shall have been seen three times at the theatre, I shall be more thought of, and therefore I shall go but seldom."—When he went it was in a private and close box. The managers of the opera offered him a grand special representation, but he declined. I remarked to him that it must nevertheless be gratifying to him to see his fellow-citizens crowd to see him. "Bah! the people would crowd as much to see me if I were on my way to the scaffold."

SIR E. CODRINGTON.—Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codrington was made a lieutenant in 1793, and served on board the *Queen Charlotte*, bearing the flag of Earl Howe, in the battle with the French fleet on the 1st June, 1794. He was soon after made a commander in the *Comet* fire-ship, was promoted to the rank of post-captain on the 6th April, 1795, and commanded the *Babet*, of 22 guns, under Lord Bridport, in the action off L'Orient, June 23; from the *Babet* he removed into the *Druid*, 32 guns, and assisted at the capture of *La Ville de L'Orient*, a French frigate, armed *en flûte*, with 400 hussars on board, on the coast of Ireland, on the 7th January, 1797. In the summer of 1804 he was appointed to the *Argo*, of 44 guns, and removed from that ship into the *Orion*, 74, and was in the action off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st October, 1805; for his conduct on that memorable day he was honoured with a gold medal, and, in common with the other officers of the fleet, received the thanks of both houses of parliament. Towards the end of 1808 he was appointed to the *Blake*, 74; and in 1809 served under Sir Richard Strachan in the expedition to the Scheldt. On the 15th August, while passing the batteries of Flushing, the *Blake* had two killed, and nine wounded; and Capt. Codrington's gallant behaviour was duly noticed in the official despatches. In 1810 he was employed in the defence of Cadiz; and subsequently commanded a squadron stationed on the coast of Catalonia, for the purpose of co-operating with the Spanish patriots, to whom he rendered very great assistance, by his active zeal and sound judgment. He was appointed colonel of marines the 4th December, 1813, and advanced to the rank of rear-admiral the 4th June, 1814; he then served as captain of the fleet on the North American station, under Sir Alexander Cochrane, with whom he was in the expeditions up the Chesapeake, and also against New Orleans. He returned to England with the official accounts of the capture of Fort Boyer, and was nominated a K. C. B. the 2d January, 1815, and attained the rank of vice-admiral the 27th May, 1825.

The Kemble Family.—In consequence of unfortunate theatrical speculations, the accomplished daughter of Mr. Charles Kemble made her debut at Covent-garden on Monday, in the character of *Juliet*,—the mother performing *Lady Capulet*, and the father, *Mercutio*. When Miss Kemble appeared, the applause was so great that the young lady nearly fainted; and if it had continued long, she would probably have been too much affected to go through the performance, and she took refuge in her mother's arms. One of the London critics thus describes her appearance—"She is neither too tall nor too short—too slim nor too robust. She has a fine face, an expressive eye, much elegance of manner, sufficient self-possession, and enough of timidity. Her voice is musical yet powerful, and her reading is sensible, unaffected, natural, and consistent. The whole of her performance was evident that she had not, like the young heroine at the other theatre, been tutored into the perfection of stage effect. The consequence is, that Miss Kemble promises much. She has resources in her own mind. She is not a mere machine put together by skillful artists, but a shrewd feeling artist of herself, full of nature, and beauty of idea, which is not to be taught even by the most clever in the profession."

A writer in one of the English provincial papers, describing a visit to the House of Lords during the recent session, gives the annexed portrait of the principal personage. We have lately caricatures of Lord Wellington by many different hands; and it is certain that whether like the Duke or not, they are wonderfully like each other:—"I shall not attempt to describe the contour of the Duke; that may be seen in all his portraits; but especially in the caricatures of his person; you have the real Simon Pure in the Jarvey "Wot drives the Sovereign;" or in the Fireman "wot is made Foreman to the British." "Mind wot I say; I'm the man that can do the trick; there is no mistake about me." No mistake sure enough. Whether quietly issuing into St. James's Park from his Downing-street residence, with Paul Pry-like umbrella tucked under his arm; whether pacing the least frequented walks of the Park, or trotting homewards from the House of Lords; the Conqueror of Waterloo and "Foreman of the British," is the same person. The house has met. There sits the Duke of Wellington at the right extremity of the Treasury Bench, in a blue frock,

white trousers strapped under his boots, white neck-cloth, thin, sallow, dim-looking face, prominent nose, mouth falling in an extraordinary degree, his small, black round hat thrust forward a *la militaire* upon his nose, covering his well-formed eyebrows and keen eyes—his arms—kimbo. The Marquis of Londonderry is at the table, discussing the coal-duty question, making a furious charge upon "the City of Lunon," sabering the redoubtable Common Council right and left; and the smiles of the Duke of Wellington shows that he enjoys the fun, and calls to his mind's eye other fields where the Noble Marquis's ardour led him to take more worthy foes by the beard. Another debate comes on. The young Marquis of Clanricarde arraigns the foreign policy of the Ministry, and pronounces England "shorn of her glory by mismanagement, humbled, degraded, spiritless." Lord Aberdeen replies; and Lord Holland comes to the aid of the young assailant of the veteran Duke, and vents all the fury of his blustering eloquence upon "Noble Lords on the other side,"—protesting that he was almost afraid to speak, because he knew not which he was addressing the opposition at Oxford or at Cambridge! Lord Holland sat down puffing like a porpoise, and up rose the Duke to reply, cool, but evidently stung. His hat was laid aside; his action oratorical, his manner collected, and his voice firm and clear. I never saw his Grace to so much advantage—no, not even at the head of his regiment in Hyde Park, upon the back of his favourite charger at a long trot. The General was positively lost in the orator. He not only made a speech, but an effective speech, an eloquent speech, abounding in all the requisites of a Parliamentary reply. Truly the Duke is an extraordinary man. There is nothing in his exterior to command attention, save his nasal architecture, and the expression of his mouth; and these, as well as the caricature, proclaim that "there is no mistake about me."

SHERIDAN.—His wife's voice and the opera of the *Duenna* were the foundation stones of Sheridan's fame. He drew the plan of that successful drama from an old Italian novel, and having finished it, was perpetually dunning the manager of Covent-garden to bring it out at his theatre, but for a considerable time without effect.—Mr. Harris at length one day said to him, "Well, I am going down to Hampton Court to dine with Mr. Brummell, who, you know, is a judge of dramatic literature; you shall go with me, and take your opera in your pocket. This being carried into effect, and dinner over, Mr. Sheridan was called upon by the judges to read this opera. After a preface, enumerating the manifest disadvantages which a piece of the operatic kind must labour under in a bare recital, he began to read the performance; but had proceeded no great length when the critics began to yawn; he, however, courageously persevered, and they preserved their patience with equal resolution, now and then encouraging him with a "well and so?" and "what next?" until he arrived at the Friar's scene, when they suddenly stopped him, with "Pshaw! Pshaw! Mr. Sheridan is it possible you can be mad enough to conceive that an audience would swallow such a—absurdity as a company of Friars singing a song!! Zounds, Sir, the people would rise, tear up the benches, and hurl them at the chandeliers." Upon this Mr. Sheridan coolly put his opera in his pocket, with this observation, "Either you, gentlemen, are, or I am, a—blockhead." On the first night this unfortunate fortunate piece was within a hair's breadth of a public, as well as a private damnation; and Leoni was so alarmed at the reception which he met with in the first act, that it was absolutely necessary to push him on by main force, in the second; but when they came to the Friar's scene it was received with such bursts of applause that all apprehensions vanished, and the opera has ever since been esteemed the best in the stock of Covent-garden house. It was reported to have redeemed the theatre from a state of bankruptcy!—*Dramatic Magazine for October.*

SEA SICKNESS.—We presume that few discoveries in science would be hailed with more pleasure by that numerous class of persons obliged to cross the ocean, than that of a remedy for sea sickness: it is singular that not only no cure has been pretended to be found for it, but that not one any plausible means have been suggested for alleviating its symptoms. Among the various diseases, including even consumption in its last stages, "ancors, scrofula," and almost old age itself, which have been certified as cured by various quack medicines, the malady in question is not to be found.—The faculty also, sea sickness has been altogether too much overlooked, and we are glad to find in the late publication of a medical traveller, an instance in which its occurrence appeared to be prevented by a medical agency. The patient, a lady of rank, was a fellow passenger with Dr. Grenville on board the packet from Dover to Calais. Knowing that she suffered greatly from sea sickness in former voyages, the doctor administered to her, just before embarkment, 45 drops of laudanum. She remained perfectly well without vomiting or even nausea, during the whole passage. On his return to England, Dr. G. tried the remedy himself, and met with equal success. We notice this case in the hope that others may be induced to try the same experiment. Some medical student will doubtless cast his eye over this article, and if it is his happy lot to enjoy a visit to the European Hospitals and Schools, let him note this case for the future benefit of himself and his friends; and those even who have only in view a short excursion around Point Judith, may seize the opportunity to try an experiment, which, if successful, will give the glorious distinction of being the first to ruin the sale of one of the choicest scraps of Mr. Johnson.—*Medical Journal.*