



Newfoundlander.

No. 126.

THURSDAY, December 17, 1829.

Sixpence.

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 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.

DART PACKET BOAT.

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

Terms of Conveyance:—Ladies and Gentlemen, 10s. each; Servants and Children, 5s.; Letters, 1s.; and Parcels in proportion, which DOYLE will deliver in person.

Letters left at the Newfoundland Office will be carefully forwarded.
November 26.

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

Notices.

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 Attornies,

RENDELL & MORTIMER.

December 3.

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 16th day of this instant month October, at the Court-house, CHRISTIAN SCHWEIGER and G. H. FELDMANN 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 BLAICKIE,

Acting C. C. J. 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.

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.

NICHOLAS LATOUR

BEGETS 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.

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 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

JAMES HALLY.

October 8.

From the latest papers.

The *Messenger des Chambres* of Wednesday, contains, under the head of "Continuation of hostilities in Turkey," an article which, if true, is of some importance. It is stated that several of the Turkish provinces have risen against the Sultan and the Russian army, and that fear was entertained for the safety of the capital. This account is much at variance with what we had previously received as to the satisfaction felt at the conclusion of the treaty; and altogether it does not seem entitled to much attention. Even if true, there can be little doubt of the result. The proximity of the Russians to Constantinople is a sufficient guarantee of the safety of the Sultan; and it is not probable that any effective attempt will be made by the revolted Turks against the Russian army.—*Dublin Weekly Register.*

SMUGGLING IN LORD STUART'S NAME.—The recent smuggling transaction which has taken place at Calais, and in which the name of our ambassador has been so unceremoniously made use of, we believe, in a train of discovery.—His Lordship declares, that he is entirely ignorant of the whole proceeding, and that no person whatever had authority from him to introduce one pennyworth of contraband property into France. A morning paper says, that the delinquents have been discovered, and gives the following list of them:—

"One is an eminent London tradesman; a second a Frenchman, and dealer in perfumery, residing in the neighbourhood of Leicester square; a third a confidential domestic in the establishment of the British ambassador; and a fourth an individual whose name is known, and whose letter, found in one of the open parcels, was addressed to the above-mentioned domestic. The exact occupation of this fourth person, cannot be distinctly ascertained."

We know that it has been a pretty constant practice of the servants of Ambassadors to smuggle foreign goods into this country in the name of their masters. It occurred to Mr. Canning, when he was our Lisbon Ambassador, and to the Duke of Devonshire, when Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of St. Petersburg. In both instances the goods, with the full approval of the Ambassadors, were confiscated, and Mr. Warde, of Dover, who made 27,000*l.* by the jobs, will vouch for the accuracy of our statement. We hope, for the sake of our national character, that the actors in the present transaction will suffer in a pecuniary point of view enough to deter them from any similar experiments.—*London paper.*

Legal Reform.—The *Westminster Review*, after noticing the schemes of law reform which have been brought forward in parliament, communicates the following information:—"Mr. Bentham, who with his usual analytical acumen divides the field of judicial services into two portions, the local and logical, proposes the establishment of judgeships or districts, to form, as nearly as possible, a square, equi-distant and of a similar size; the seat of justice, as nearly as may be in the centre of each; the court to sit six hours a day, and from its adjacency to allow to the suitor the facility of reaching it, despatching his business there, and returning home to sleep. A radius of twelve miles would be enough for all this; and one hundred and twenty-five courts, or thereabouts, would suffice for England and Wales. But as the population of cities and towns is entitled to consideration, seventy-five other courts would amply provide for these. To the courts, Mr. Bentham would commit all suits whatever (military and ecclesiastical excepted). To the details of this project we regret not to be able to give the space they demand. They will be found in a work now passing through the press."

We are indebted for the following important information to the kindness of a gentleman of this city:—Extract of a letter from a Captain of a ship on his arrival at Madeira:—"On the day I sailed from Liverpool, it was published in the *Mercury* that the Devil's-rocks, which had not been seen since 1764, had been observed by the *Fortitude*, of Dublin, and stated to be in lat. 46. 33. N., long. 13. 5. W.; this determined me to look out, and I accordingly discovered them when within two miles of them. We saw the water breaking upon them very high, and as it receded the rocks were discernible; we were going nine knots at the time, and had the wind not been very strong, I do not think they would have been observed; in fine weather, I am of opinion the water would not break upon them. I did

not have to when I neared them to take an observation, but made one soon after, and from the distance we had run, I made them lie in lat. 46. 36. N., long. 13. 8. W., being nearly the same as the *Fortitude*. These rocks lying directly in the track of ships bound into the English Channel, this information should be made as public as possible.—*Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.*

Mr. Moore and his family have left the Marquis of Lansdowne's villa on Richmond-hill, for their cottage at Stopperton, near Devizes, where the poet is occupied in finishing his *Life of Lord Byron*. Mr. Moore has recently received a large accession of new and interesting correspondence relating to the Noble Author and the latter period of his life, which, it is expected, will be published soon after Christmas.

A London Paper says that Lord Geo. Beresford, during his visit on the Continent, has renounced the errors of Protestantism and become a Catholic.

Sir Harry Goderich, nephew and heir to the late Lord Clermont, from whom he has inherited 17,000*l.* a-year in the County Louth, intends offering himself to the Electors of that County as a candidate.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Some of the visitors to this singular spot go under the Falls—an undertaking more curious than pleasant. A Miss Clements, from Devonshire, performed the ceremony, and it is recorded along with her name in the book, that she went to the farthest extent the guides can or will proceed. It is described as like being under a heavy shower-bath, with tremendous whirlwind driving your breath from you, and causing a peculiarly unpleasant sensation at the chest, the footing over the debris slippery, the darkness barely visible, and the roar almost deafening. In the passage you kick against eels, many of them unwilling to move even when touched. Many calculations have been made of the quantity of water that passes over the Falls. Taking the data from Queenstown below the Falls, where "the river is only about half a mile broad; it averages about 25 feet deep, and its current may be estimated at about three miles an hour. In one hour it will discharge a column of water three miles long, half a mile wide, and 25 feet deep, which will contain 112,511,000 gallons of water each minute." There is good reason for believing that the Fall as at Niagara, the entrance to Lake Ontario, and that in process of time it has receded. Indeed, it is evident that it is a work backwards, as is acknowledged by all residents.—*Notes on Canada.*

ONE WAY TO REFORM A DRUNKEN HUSBAND.—The *Western Intelligencer* relates the story of a lady in the State of New York who took the following summary means to avenge the frequent insults and injuries she had received from her drunken partner. She had married him with a fair prospect of enjoying competency and happiness; but, in the course of a year, he joined himself to a club of merry fellows, and became a tuper. She bore his abuse, and even his blows, for a long time, with no other complaint than her tears; but at length her situation became so intolerable that she could endure it no longer. She resolved on a desperate expedient; and, on his return from his usual haunt of dissipation, just drunk enough to leave him strength sufficient to beat her, she put her plan in execution. As soon as he was fast asleep, she sewed him up in a sheet, leaving him only a small space to breathe. She then packed up her clothing, dressed her child, saddled a horse, and waited calmly for her husband to wake from his slumber. At daylight he began to move, and, finding the predicament he was in, poured forth a torrent of curses upon his wife, ordering her to release him immediately. She arose, took down a rawhide which he had often exercised upon her own person, and, approaching the bed with perfect composure, recounted the injuries she had received, the ruin he had brought upon himself and family, the patience with which she had endured her suffering, and even declared that she then loved him as her own life; but she could endure his tyranny no longer; she was going to her father's house, taking with her nothing but her child and a few articles of clothing; before she went, however, she had a painful account to settle with him. Suspecting her intention, he promised amendment; but she commenced the work of flagellation with all the strength she could exert; he cried for mercy, and attempted to extricate himself, but his arms were too firmly pinioned; he rolled from the bed to the floor, but his wife kept the whip moving until she thought she had pretty well repaid his kindness, when she hid

him good morning, took up her child, mounted her horse, and rode away. She called at a neighbour's house, made known the situation of her husband, and requested that, at a certain hour, he might be released, which was accordingly done. Shame and mortification overpowered his love of drink; he lived soberly for one year, when his wife consented to return to his house, and they have since lived happy and affectionately together, rearing up a numerous and well ordered family.—*Salem Register.*

Court Martial in India—Conflict between two Officers.—A general court martial was held at Trichinopoly on the 11th of March, when Capt. Thomas Daniell, of his Majesty's 89th regiment, was found guilty on the following charge:—For conduct unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer, in engaging in a personal conflict or struggle with Ensign Dewes, of the 80th regiment, in the public rooms at Trichinopoly, between the hours of three and four in the morning of the 15th of Nov., 1828; such conduct being in disobedience of the articles of war, subversive of all principles of military discipline, and most prejudicial to the reputation and well being of his corps.—The court sentenced the prisoner to be dismissed the service; but in consequence of the provocation in insulting language he had received, and his length of service, recommended him to the merciful consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Combermere. His Lordship replied, that it was not in his power to attend to the recommendation, under the circumstances, but said he would not fail to bring under the gracious consideration of his Majesty, through the proper channel, the provocation and the insulting language to which he (Capt. Daniell) was exposed from Ensign Dewes, and which, though they cannot be considered as justifying, still, his Lordship trusts, may, in some degree, be considered as palliating the breach of discipline of which Capt. Daniell has been found guilty.

Another court martial was held on the 6th of March on Ensign H. J. Dewes, (the other officer engaged in the conflict) when he was found guilty of conduct unbecoming his character as an officer and a gentleman, in engaging in a personal conflict or struggle with Capt. Thomas Daniell, of the 89th regiment, in the public rooms at Trichinopoly.—The prisoner was sentenced to be publicly and severely reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may think proper. The cause assigned by the court for this lenient sentence was, that Ensign Dewes had received the first blow.—This finding was returned by Lieut.-General Sir G. Walker, for reconsideration, as having been illegal, when the court added to its former finding, that Ensign Dewes "shall lose such portion of his regimental rank as an Ensign in the 89th regiment, as shall place him on the list next to and below Ensign Wm. Glover, and that the date of his commission of Ensign shall be the 24th day of August, 1828."

In confirming the sentence of the court martial passed on Ensign Dewes, the Commander-in-Chief feels it incumbent on him to withhold his approval, and says he deems it quite impossible, under the circumstances, that Ensign Dewes can be permitted to remain with the 80th regiment, and his Lordship therefore directs that that officer shall proceed immediately to England, and report his arrival to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, there to await his Majesty's final decision.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—Capt C. J. Austen, Commander Hon. G. Cavendish, Lieuts. J. T. Warren, G. T. M. Purvis, J. J. Macdonald, E. W. Pilkington, W. H. Jervis; Mr. John Campbell (b) Surgeon; Messrs. Benjamin M'Avoy and C. Dickson, Assistant-Surgeons, to the *Winchester*; Capt. Lord Colchester, Lieut. Clare, and Mr. Joshua Taylor, Master, to the *Volage*; Lieut. J. B. Cragg, to the *Semiramis*, Lieut. A. H. C. Capel, to the *Talavera*.

Mr. Robert Parrey, to be Lieutenant of the *Pandora*; Second Lieutenant Hamilton, of the Royal Marines, to be First Lieutenant of the *Chatham* Division.

Mr. John Ranciman is appointed supernumerary Surgeon of the *Ramilies*; Mr. T. Thompson to be Surgeon of the *Pylades*; Mr. W. Mould to be Assistant-Surgeon of the *St. Vincent*; Mr. William Munn, from Plymouth Hospital, to be Assistant-Surgeon of the *Pylades*.

Mr. Alexander Knox, Assistant-Surgeon of the *St. Vincent*, is appointed to the *Kent*, vice Mr. M. Donald, who is ordered to Fernando Po.

The Ship *William*, Capt. Mason, of and from New-York, bound for Turks Island, ran on the rocks off these Islands on the morning of Saturday last.—The *William* was to call at Bermuda to land His Excellency the Governor, Sir. H. Turner, Lady and family.—The passengers, crew, and most of the materials of said vessel were saved.—His Excellency and family left the vessel about 8 A. M., and reached Mount Langton, about 10.

The *William* left Sandy Hook on the morning of the 19th ult., and had a very boisterous passage, laying too for six days in a gale of wind; they judged themselves some distance to the westward of the Islands; but owing to a very strong N. E. current, run on shore.

We are gratified to add, that His Excellency and family have returned to these Islands in comparative good health, notwithstanding the severe weather with which they had to contend, and the anxiety doubtless felt from being compelled to remain many hours on the wreck before they were relieved.—*Bermuda Gazette*, Nov. 3.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria gets up regularly every morning at seven o'clock, and devotes the rest of the morning until one o'clock, to audiences and state affairs. At one o'clock he takes a walk, sometimes

with the Empress, but more frequently with the grand chamberlain, or one of his aides-de-camp. He dines at four o'clock, and this repast consists of five dishes and a dessert. He drinks nothing but water with his dinner, and takes a glass of Tokay with his dessert. After dinner he takes a walk in what are called Paradise Gardens, where a great number of pigeons are bred; and at six o'clock takes coffee in the pavilion of the new Imperial garden. The Empress prepares the coffee herself. She usually dresses in the most simple style, and acts towards her husband like a good housewife. The Emperor employs the rest of the evening, until supper time, in playing trios on the flute with one of his aides-de-camp and one of the nobles of the court. All the members of the royal family have learned some business. The Prince Imperial is an excellent weaver, and the Archdukes are all good carpenters and cabinet-makers. The greatest attention is paid to their morals.—*Court Journal.*

REFORM IN THE CHURCH.

(From the Courier.)

That the agitation of the question, though only in Ireland, has already been productive of good, is proved by its having had the effect of inducing some of our own clergy to carry into immediate execution plans which they had long formed "for the more extended and efficient discharge of their pastoral and parochial duties," but which they had hitherto suffered to lie dormant. We have, therefore, much pleasure in copying the following statement from the *Sheffield Iris*:

"The clergy of Sheffield have been long desirous of attempting a more extended and efficient discharge of their pastoral and parochial duties, and of providing a more general and systematic visitation of the parish, with a view to its greater moral and religious improvement. In this twofold purpose, they have adopted the plan of dividing the population of the parish into eleven equal districts, which districts they have distributed amongst themselves, each of the eleven permanently resident clergy undertaking the spiritual superintendence of the district which has been assigned to him. It will be obvious to every reflecting mind, that the powers of the clergy, however actively exerted, must be utterly inadequate to the carrying of these plans into effect by their own personal labours. It is, therefore, their intention to request the assistance of such pious and active individuals belonging to their congregations, or residing within their districts, as may be able and willing to co-operate in promoting the important object of their undertaking. The clergy have judged it expedient to prepare a particular description of the districts, with the names of the superintending clergyman attached to each, for the information of the inhabitants, and which will, we believe, be published and circulated forthwith, that persons may know where to apply in case of sickness, or whenever the pastoral visit of a clergyman may be desired. This arrangement is not intended or expected to interfere with any members of particular congregations, who may prefer the ministrations of their stated pastor."

Eccentric Character.—On Tuesday last, at Rawcliffe, near Snaith, the eccentric individual, James Hirst, at the advanced age of 91. He was by trade a tanner, and finding that his business much interfered with his odd ways, he freed himself from its trammels, devoting himself entirely to his whimsical and eccentric propensities. One of the first things he did, when disengaged from business, was to purchase for himself a coffin, which he made a practice of exhibiting for any small remuneration, and in this coffin was deposited his food. His habitation was one of the most curious places in Yorkshire, the rooms being hung round with agricultural implements of every description, and pieces of old iron, nails, &c., in a rusty state. The inmates consisted of himself, and a man and a woman servant, to which he added a tame fox and otter, and a bull. The carriage in which he appeared at Doncaster races was of his own workmanship, and was generally drawn by asses or dogs. He was on the ground on Thursday in the last race week, distributing apples to those whose attention he had excited; and his eccentric appearance, during his annual visits for a long series of years, will be in the recollection of thousands. In his shooting excursions he rode a bull, attended by pigs and dogs—the former trained to scent, the latter to carry his game. He set the greatest value upon a waistcoat, which he had formed from the front parts of the drake's neck, and to obtain which, he had solicited the surrounding villages. He had three bulls, which were kept for the sole purpose of baiting at country feasts, after which his man generally collected from the populace. He had notes engraved at Hull, and printed on a paper similar to the Bank of England notes; they were embellished with representations of himself in his curious carriage, and in his shooting habiliments, also mounted on a bull, and attended by his pigs and dogs; and were couched in the following language:—"Bank of Rawcliffe—No. 84, I promise to pay John Bull, or bearer, on demand, the sum of five halfpence, 1824, Aug. 26. Rawcliffe, Aug. 26, 1824. For the Govr. and Company, of the Bank of Rawcliffe. Jas. Hirst."—*Doncaster Gazette.*

DEATH OF THE HON. JOHN DALZELL.

(From the St. Vincent Gazette, October 15.)

We have this day to perform the most afflicting and painful duty, that has yet fallen to our lot since the assumption of our editorial labours.—It is that of recording the death of Colonel, the Hon. John Dalzell, Senior Assistant Justice and Speaker of the

House of Assembly, at the early age of 44 years, and after an illness of one short week. This truly distressing event occurred at 1 o'clock in the morning of Sunday last, on Richmond-hill estate, where his Honour had been removed for the benefit of the change of air. Many of our readers saw Colonel Dalzell at the head of his regiment on the last general meeting day, apparently in the full vigour of health, cheering and animating his men;—some of them saw him in the evening of the same day, at his own convivial board, dispensing joy and happiness to all around;—and probably a few saw him early on the following morning—even then to appearance in good health. But, alas! all was delusive! Fate had at that very time singled him out, and the hand of death lay heavy on him.—So true it is, that "in the midst of life we are in death." About 10 o'clock he was attacked with feverish symptoms; which increasing, he was compelled to take to his bed. On Monday morning he rallied, and by a strong effort strove to shake off the attack, but in vain. He returned to his bed; and from that bed he never again rose up. It, however, pleased a merciful Maker that his mental faculties should remain unimpaired to the last hour of his existence;—whereby he had the inexpressible consolation of conversing with and comforting his affectionate wife and afflicted family, for the loss they were about to sustain, and of fortifying their minds against the impending blow. That comprehensive mind which fitted him for most pursuits in life, deserted him not when life was about to become extinct: it sustained him in the hour of greatest trial; and he died, as he lived, an example of fortitude and manliness. May the merciful Maker, by whom he was thus supported, receive (as we doubt not he will) his spirit into the mansions of everlasting felicity!

Mr. Dalzell was descended from a very respectable family in Bermuda, and finished his education at the college in Philadelphia. Being one of a large family, he came abroad to seek his fortune, and arrived in this island in the year 1802 or '3, an humble individual, without wealth or friends. But he brought with him what wealth could not bestow, nor friends supply—he brought with him industry and sobriety, integrity and manly sentiment. The two first opened to him a way to fortune; the two last secured to him the esteem and respect of mankind. Our late Governor, Sir George Beckwith, early saw the worth of Captain Dalzell, and was not slow in appreciating it; but it was left to the discernment of Sir Charles Brisbane to bring to the notice of the public his great value, and fully to develop the powers of his mind. Accordingly we find him, under the auspices of our present worthy Governor, rapidly rising in public estimation, and discharging his public functions with a zeal, integrity, and ability never surpassed.

Mr. Dalzell's first public appointment was that of Master in Chancery, to which he was nominated in February 1816. On the 29th May of the same year he was made an Assistant Justice; and on the 1st February 1827 he was appointed Chief Justice, in consequence of the retirement of Mr. Wylie.—This latter appointment he accepted, under an express stipulation that it was to be but temporary, and he exerted all his influence (which was considerable) in the mother country to obtain the situation for the present Chief Justice. He had, however, often previously discharged the duties of that high office, and on some trying occasions. His feeling address in that capacity, while passing sentence of death on Balliston, a private of the 21st regiment, for the murder of Major Champion, will long be borne in mind by those who heard him. On the 2d November, 1813, he was returned to the General Assembly as a member for Kingstown; and on the 5th June, 1820, for St. Andrew's Parish, when he was elected Speaker. At the general election in 1827, he was re-elected for St. Andrew's, and also as Speaker; and upon the re-formation of the Militia last year, he was prevailed upon to accept the Colonelship of the southern regiment.

As a judge, the opinions of Mr. Dalzell were always highly respected, as well by the bar as the jury, because they were known to be founded upon honesty; and although no professional gentleman, his judgments were so sound, and so clearly expressed, as to command admiration at the acuteness of his intellect. As Speaker of the Assembly we may be permitted to say, without meaning to give offence to his successor, that long will it be ere his place can be competently supplied. The manner in which he conducted that dignified and responsible station, elicited general approbation. His urbanity and conciliatory tone reconciled rebuke, where it was necessary to apply it; while his firmness and manly bearing checked discontent and awed turbulence; and it is undoubtedly in a great degree owing to his prudence that this country has been hitherto preserved from the anarchy into which our neighbours have been thrown. As an orator he possessed great powers, and when speaking on any important subject, his eloquence was irresistible. In the performance of each and every of his public duties, he was scrupulously exact; for notwithstanding the multiplicity of his own private affairs, and the fact that he received no emolument from any of his public situations, except that of Master in Chancery, he never, in a single instance, neglected the public business. "Prompt at every call," he was sure to be found where his duty required his presence, and we much fear that a too ardent zeal for public matters has deprived the public of an invaluable servant.

Turning from him as a public man, we next view Mr. Dalzell as a merchant. In this character, he enjoyed the unbounded confidence of all descriptions of persons transacting business with him. Such reliance had non-resident proprietors and others in his prudence and humanity that he had under his charge 20 estates, and upwards of 3000 slaves. At the head of one of the most extensive concerns in

the West Indies, his mercantile pursuits were naturally conducted upon a large scale; yet never did he fall from an engagement: his word was at all times his bond, and faithfully did he fulfil it.

Following him into the circles of domestic life, admiration of the public character and merchant was lost in the esteem felt for him as the head of a family. In him were combined the affectionate husband, the tender father, the kind master, the sincere friend. To his family and friends, his death is irreparable; to the Colony, it is a calamity that will not be easily repaired.

In his person, Mr. Dalzell was above the middle size, with a frame strong, active, and well proportioned; and he was capable of enduring more fatigue than most men. His countenance possessed much manly beauty, strongly resembling that of the late Mr. Canning. He married a sister of W. T. Dickinson, Esq., by whom he has living three boys and two girls.

At his particular request, signified shortly before his dissolution, Colonel Dalzell's remains were not interred with military honours, but they were attended to the grave by his Excellency and suite, the President and Members of Council, the Members of Assembly, the Chief Justice and the Barristers of his Court in their robes, the Commandant and Officers of the garrison, the principal inhabitants of the colony, and a large concourse of other persons. If the public feeling may be learned from public appearance, this great and good man carried with him to the grave the affections of a vast majority of the inhabitants. To say that he had no enemies, would be saying too much—merit will ever create envy—but he certainly had as few as most men.

We conclude this feeble tribute of respect to departed worth in the words of our immortal dramatist,

"He was a man, take him for all in all—
We shall not look upon his like again."

The Newfoundland.

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

An official notice appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*, from the Receiver of Crown Rents, of a very important nature, as regards a very large portion of our population.—The notice states, in substance, that since the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, fixing the value of the Spanish dollar at 4s. 4d. each, rents from persons holding lands under the Crown have been erroneously received in dollars at 5s.;—but that, since this reasonable discovery for increasing the rents fifteen per cent., they will only be accepted by Government, after the 22d of the present month, at what is termed the legal value of 4s. 4d. each.—Now, without waiting to inquire from what motives such a measure may have originated, we at once pronounce it to be most impolitic and oppressive, and not in accordance with the liberal feeling manifested towards us by the parent Government. It will, perhaps, be recollected, that immediately after the great fires of 1817, which reduced hundreds from a state of comparative affluence to almost penury and want, His Majesty's Government at home, feelingly alive to our distresses and misfortunes, and anxious to alleviate them as much as possible, issued directions to the then Governor to reduce the rents of all the Crown Lands twenty-five per cent., which was accordingly done; and tho' even that was not commensurate with the losses and privations of the people, yet it served, at all events, to prove that our rulers had every disposition "to temper the wind to the shorn lamb." Twelve years have elapsed since the above was acted upon, and we would ask, has the land, in that period, improved so much in wealth, in independence, or in commerce, as now to justify the introduction of a measure calculated to counteract the beneficial effects of Earl Bathurst's order? We regret, for the sake of our poor country, to be obliged to answer in the negative;—and, we would add, that a more unfavourable moment than the present could not possibly have been selected for such a purpose. We unfortunately experience, every day, the immediate effects of the great failure of the year's fishery, in the scenes of distress which about in the town and neighbourhood;—its remote consequences we dread to contemplate. Bad market abroad, and scarcity of produce at home, have brought our trade to its very lowest ebb;—the crop, in the agricultural department, has scarcely been an average one;—in fact, a train of evils appears to have been entailed upon our devoted heads, from which, instead of the imposition of new taxes to be drained, we know not for what purposes, from our very vitals, we rather require all the fostering care and support of Government to protect us. Were the money so raised to be even expended, as it should be, in improving our streets, or repairing our bridges—some of them in such a disgraceful and impassable state, in the most public parts of the town—we could have no such reasons for complaint as now present themselves, because it would then be dispensing general good, and eventually find its way back again into the pockets of those from whom it had been drawn. Besides, how is it reconcileable with justice, (we can vouch for the fact,) that though dollars will only be received at Government Office at 4s. 4d. each, for rents, licenses, &c., yet, that the Magistrates and other stipendiaries, whose salaries are derived from the sources, and who have hitherto—"erroneously" to be sure—been paid in dollars at that value, are now obliged to receive them from that same Office, at five shillings each, and have actually been compelled to refund large sums to Government for the time they were paid them at the first mentioned rate.

We consider the measure so fraught with evil consequences, and involving such general interests, that we have felt our duty to take the earliest no-

... of it; for if tenants immediately under the Crown must pay their rents in Sterling, they, in turn, will oblige the under tenants to pay them in the same manner.—We are not quite prepared to say what course should be pursued to remedy the evil, but we think a strong and respectful memorial to the Secretary of State would be attended with a good effect;—at all events, no time should be lost in taking the matter into serious consideration.

The rapid increase of the Roman Catholic population of this town and vicinity, having rendered it necessary to increase the size of their present church, the Committee have entered into arrangements for its enlargement, so as to afford accommodation to nearly a thousand additional persons. The work is now in progress, and will, when completed, make the whole a commodious and neat edifice. The Committee have, also, sent an order to London for a splendid organ, of the value of four hundred guineas, which is expected to arrive early in spring.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Ellen*, for Torquay, Mr. Mudge, and Mr. Congdon, (of Fermuse.)

To the Editor of the *Newfoundlander*.

SIR.—As the report of the case which was tried in the Sessions' Court on Friday last, and appeared in the *Ledger* of Tuesday, is entirely destitute of truth, and evidently written to suit particular views and feelings, I have drawn up the following outline of it from recollection (happening to be in Court at the time), and request you will give it a place in tomorrow's *Newfoundlander*, in opposition to the veracious statement above alluded to.

Your's, &c.
A PLANTER,
St. John's, 16th December, 1829.

In the Court of Sessions, 11th December, 1829.
Before JOHN BROOM and WM. HALEY, Esqrs.

In the case of *Shepherd versus Newman & Co.*, for labour performed.

The defendants supplied a planter by the name of Dunn in the fishery, and hired for him a fishing-boat, which boat, early in the season, was wrecked and totally lost, full of round fish. The poor man, then destitute, applied to his supplying-merchants for employment or relief, and was told—"Go and buy a boat where you can, and get her ready for sea," which he accordingly did, in defendants' name; and upon their credit, employed the plaintiff to caulk the boat, and the defendants gave security to Brine, Murch and Co., for the payment of the said boat. Under such circumstances, the planter Dunn became unable to pay his suppliers, as appeared by an offer of defendants to pay plaintiff 15s. 7d. in part of his debt. Incontrovertible proofs were brought that Dunn had no credit to purchase the boat, or fit her for sea—the ownership was acknowledged by defendants' clerk, and that Shepherd repaired the boat under their credit. Judgment was therefore given in plaintiff's favour, the work and labour having been done and performed solely upon the credit of Newman & Co.—Even had Dunn been declared insolvent, upon the principles of strict justice, the plaintiff would have been entitled to 20s. in the pound.

Married, on Monday last, at Carbonear, by the Rev. J. Burt, NICHOLAS STABB, Esq., Deputy-Sheriff of the Northern District, to RACHEL, sister of Thomas Chancy, Esq., Merchant, of that place. On Tuesday last, Mr. JOHN SMITH, Merchant, to Miss MARY PAINE, both of this place.—*Conception-Bay Mercury*, Dec. 11.

Died, on Monday last, after a short illness, Susanna, the only daughter of Mr. William Hayward, of this town, aged 6 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.
ENTERED.
DECEMBER 14.—Brig Jubilee, Walt., Oporto; 400 hhd. salt.
CLEARED.
DEC. 15.—Brig Francis Russell, Dill, Grenada; 1,400 qts. fish, 112 gallons oil.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—CLEARED.
DECEMBER 5.—Brig Elizabeth, Hamoud, Lisbon; 2700 qts fish, 20 firkins cod-sounds.
8.—Schooner Elizabeth, Nowland, Halifax; 1033 qts. fish.

CARBONEAR.—CLEARED.
DECEMBER 4.—Brig Concordia, Blackaller, Cork; 2254 qts. fish, 17 tuns oil, 3 tuns blubber, 24 barrels herrings.
Brig Elizabeth, Johns, Poole; 2500 qts. fish.
5.—Brig Sarah, Hayman, Liverpool; 21,249 gallons oil, 3,239 gallons blubber, 99 gallons dregs, 161 qts. fish, &c.
7.—Brig Triumvirate, Green, Lisbon; 4150 qts. fish.

The Brig *Jubilee* arrived here from Oporto on the 12th instant; on the 20th November, spoke the brig *Emiline*, Tucker, from Leghorn, bound to Placentia, out 38 days; was in company with her until the 25th of the same month, when they parted, being in lat. 41. 49. N. lon. 47. 9. W. Desired to be reported.

Notice.

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

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,
TO CLOSE SALES,
And good bargains may be expected,
By JAMES CLIFT,

- 8 PIECES Flushing,
- 12 Pieces Blanketing,
- 20 Pieces Flat Canvass,
- 10 Dozen Drawers,
- 2 Ditto Jackets,
- 2 Ditto Trousers,
- 30 Pieces Muslin,
- 12 Pieces Stuff,
- 50 Dozen Gloves,
- 150 Pair Men's extra strong Shoes,
- 2 Chests Salad Oil,
- 4 Cases Olives,
- 8 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
- 12 Dressed Seal Skins,
- 12 Skins Kip Leather.

Also,

- 3 Pair Candlesticks and Souffers,
 - 8 Pictures,
 - 1 Cut-glass Stand,
 - 1 Chest Drawers, 12 Chairs,
 - 1 Carpet,
 - 1 Fowling Piece,
 - And a lot Tin Lamps, Funnels, Pudding Pans, &c.
- December 17.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

Wm. & H. Thomas,

- 20 BARRELS best New-York Apples,
 - 10 Barrels Onions,
 - 30 Ditto prime Pork,
 - 30 Firkins Butter,
 - 50 Bags Bread,
 - 15 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
 - 10 Boxes Chocolate,
 - 15 Kegs assorted Snuff, in bottles.
- December 17.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

PATRICK MORRIS,

(Without Reserve)

- 40 Tierces Strangman's PORTER,
 - 10 Barrels Irish PORK.
- December 17.

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

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES OF

Mr. John Boyd,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,

Belonging to his Insolvent Estate:—

ALL Mr. BOYD'S interest in those convenient and eligible Premises now in his occupancy; comprising a handsome stone Dwelling-house, Stores, Wharf, and a large Yard, and possessing every requisite for carrying on an extensive business.—This property is held under lease from Mr. WM. BRANSCOMBE; thirteen years from the 1st May next, are unexpired, and subject to the annual rent of 140l. sterling, payable half-yearly.

Also,

- 8 Men's blue Jackets,
 - 3 Pair Men's blue Trousers,
 - 11 Waistcoats,
 - 9 Boats' Compasses, 21 Lamps,
 - 1 M. Gun Flints,
 - A small assortment of Hardware,
 - 4 Fir Hogsheds, 63 old Casks,
 - 6 Bags Bread, 3 Barrels sour Flour,
 - 6 Lbs. Scupper Nails,
 - 20 Ash Handspike Pieces,
 - Oars, Gaffs, and Pokers,
 - 1 Oil Vat, 20 Sealing Punts,
 - 1 Careening Crab,
 - 1 Fish Stand, 10 Cod Bags,
 - Black and Red Paint,
 - 3 Iron Wheelbarrows,
 - 1 Salmon Net, Culling Stools and Boards,
 - 3 Barrow Stands, 2 Large Iron Beams,
 - Half hundred Weights, and various smaller ones,
 - 1 Large Iron Boiler, 1 Grinding Stone,
 - 2 Pair Steelyards, 1 Fish Screw and Frame,
 - 1 Counting-house Desk,
 - A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable Rope,
 - Blocks, Old Nets, &c.
- December 17. B. SCOTT.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,

By JAMES CLIFT,

(Without Reserve)

50 Firkins prime BUTTER.

December 17.

Notices.

EDWARD MORRIS

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, in general, that he has commenced business in the Shop recently occupied by Doctor ROCHFORD, immediately adjoining the premises of Mr. WM. KYDD;—and hopes, by unremitting assiduity, care, and attention, to receive a share of public patronage and support.—He has a choice assortment of the most valuable and useful MEDICINES, which will be renewed early in the ensuing spring.

Orders, &c. from the Out-ports will be thankfully received, and carefully transmitted with all possible despatch, on very reasonable terms.

E. M. intends keeping a constant supply of good CORDIALS, which will be Sold low to wholesale purchasers.

December 17.

THE Passengers who came to Newfoundland, last Spring, in the Brigs *Maria*, *Invulnera*, *Eleanor*, and *Mary & Betty*, 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.

For WATERFORD.

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

The Brig MARIA.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
December 10. PATRICK MORRIS.

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 FIGUEIRA.

(Having a great part of her Cargo engaged)

The fine, first-class Schooner UNION,

WM. COLLINGS, Master;
Will carry about 1600 quintals Fish.—For Freight or Passage, apply to
W. & H. THOMAS.

December 10.

On Salt.

Wm. & Henry Thomas OFFER FOR SALE,

On very favourable terms,
The fine, fast-sailing Brigantine

GUYSBOROUGH,

Barthen per Register 100 tons;
Only two years old; she is remarkably well found, sharp built, full timbered, and is in every respect a most desirable vessel for a Sealer, or for the general trade of this Island.

December 10.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE Schooner JAMES,

Burthen 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.

Wm. & Henry Thomas HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Brigs *Guysborough*, from Halifax, and *James Hunter*, from Demerara,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

At reduced prices,
380 BARRELS Ship-stuff FLOUR, put up expressly for making Biscuit, and particularly recommended to the notice of Bakers,
30 Puncheons high-proof and fine-flavoured Demerara RUM,
20 Boxes CHOCOLATE,
15 Kegs Scotch, Maccaban, and Princes' Mixture SNUFF, in lb. and half-lb. bottles.

December 10.

HUNTERS & Co.

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

October 22.

On Sale.

JUST LANDED,

From the Brig *James Hunter*, from Demerara,
AT THE STORES OF
Henderson, Bland & Co.

- 18 Puncheons RUM,
 - 10 Ditto MOLASSES.
- Belonging to Mr. BOYD'S Insolvent Estate.
December 17. B. SCOTT.

NOW LANDING,

From the Brig *Ardent*, Capt. BROFHEY, from St. Vincent,

AND FOR SALE BY

Robinson & Brooking,

- 70 Puncheons RUM.

They also offer for Sale, on moderate terms for Cash,

- 3 Hogsheds fine Barbadoes Sugar,
- 4 Tons pale Seal Oil,

AND

- 30 Westphalia HAMS.

December 10.

RICHMOND SUPERFINE FLOUR.

JUST imported from New-York via Halifax, per *Guysborough*, 100 barrels fresh superfine

FLOUR,

And for Sale by
JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.
December 10.

BY Benjamin J. Williams,

Per Schooners *Wellington* and *Aurora*, from Quebec,

258 Barrels Boston inspected prime PORK.

December 10.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the Prince Leopold, from Liverpool,

AND FOR SALE BY

Robinson & Brooking,

- 100 BAGS Rice,
- 72 doz. fine Ale,
- 15 Barrels English Oatmeal,
- 3 Ties of Loaf Sugar (about 7cwt. each),
- 2 Hhs. Cognac Brandy,
- 100 Boxes Soap,
- 40 Ditto Candles,
- And 31 Tons Coals.

December 3.

LATELY IMPORTED,

Per Brig *FUNCHAL*, 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,
- 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;

Also,
A few Barrels choice Newtown Pippins,

AND,
Of former Importations,

- 700 Barr's American Pork,
- 200 Firkins New Butter.

December 3.

BENJAMIN J. WILLIAMS,

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

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

77 Doubloons received at 3l. 17s. 6d.
November 12.



Bois' Corner.

THE SONG OF NIGHT.

BY MRS. WEMANN.

(From the Winter's Wreath for 1830.)

I come to thee, O Earth!
With all my gifts—for every flower sweet dew,
The bell, and urn, and chalice, to renew
The glory of its birth.
Not one which glimmering lies
Far amidst folding hills or forest leaves,
But, through its veins of beauty, so restless
A spirit of fresh dyes.
I come with every star:
Making thy streams, that on their noon-day track
Gave but the moon, the road, the lily back,
Mirrors of Worlds afar.
I come with Peace; I shed
Sleep through thy wood, walks o'er the honey-bee,
The lark's triumphant voice, the fawn's young glee,
The hyacinth's meek head.
On my own heart I lay
The weary babe, and seal with a breath
Its eyes of love send fairy dreams, beneath
The shadowing lids to play.
I come with mightier things!
Who calls me silent!—I have many tones—
The dark skies thrill with low mysterious moans
Borne on my sweeping wings.
I waft them not alone
From the deep organ of the forest shades,
Or buried streams, unheard amidst their glades,
Till the bright day is done.
But in the human breast
A thousand still small voices I awake,
Strung in their sweetness from the soul to shake
The mantle of its rest.
I bring them from the past:
From true hearts broken, gently spirits torn,
From crush'd affections, which though long o'erborn,
Make their tone heard at last.
I bring them from the tomb:
O'er the sad couch of late repentant love,
They pass—though low as murmurs of a dove,
Like trumpets through the gloom.
I come with all my train:
Who calls me lonely!—Hosts around me tread,
Th' intensely bright, the beautiful, the dread—
Phantoms of heart and brain!
Looks from departed eyes,
These are my lightnings—filled with anguish vain,
Or tenderness too piercing to sustain,
They smite with agonies.
I, that with soft control
Shut the dim violet, hush the woodland song,
I am th' Avenging One!—the Armed, the Strong,
The Searcher of the soul!
I, that shower dewy-light
Thro' slumbering leaves, bring storms! the tempest-birth
Of Memory, Thought, Remorse—be holy, Earth!
I am the solemn Night!

THE MISSES.

Addressed to a Careless Girl,
BY THE LATE MRS. BARBAULD.

(From the Juvenile Forget-me-not for 1830.)

We were talking last night, my dear Anne, of a family of Misses, whose acquaintance is generally avoided by people of sense. They are most of them old maids, which is not very surprising, considering that the qualities they possess are not the most desirable for a helpmate. They are a pretty numerous clan, and I shall endeavour to give you such a description of them as may enable you to decline their visits; especially as, though many of them are extremely unlike in feature and temper, and, indeed, very distinctly related, yet they have a wonderful knack at introducing each other; so that, if you open your doors to one of them, you are very likely, in process of time, to be troubled with the whole tribe. The first I shall mention, and, indeed, she deserves to be mentioned first—for she was always fond of being a ringleader of her company—is Miss Chief. This young lady was brought up, until she was fourteen, in a large rambling mansion in the country, where she was allowed to romp all day with the servants and idle boys of the neighbourhood. There she employed herself in the summer, in milking into her bonnet, tying the grass together across the path to throw people down; and in winter making slides before the door for the same purpose; and the accidents these gave rise to always procured her the enjoyment of a hearty laugh. She was a great lover of fun; and at Christmas time distinguished herself by various tricks, such as putting furze balls into the beds, drawing off the clothes in the middle of the night, and pulling people's seats from under them. At length, as a lady, who was coming to visit the family, mounted on rather a startish horse, rode up to the door, Miss Chief ran up and unfurled an umbrella full in the horse's face, which occasioned him to throw his rider, who broke her arm. After this exploit, Miss Chief was sent off to a boarding-school; here she was no small favourite with the girls, whom she led into all manner of scrapes; and no small plague to the poor governess, whose tables were cut, and beds hacked, and curtains set on fire, continually. It is true Miss Chief laid aside her romping airs, and assumed a very demure appearance; but she was always playing one sly trick

or another, and had learned to tell lies, in order to throw it upon the innocent. At length she was discovered writing anonymous letters, by which whole families in the town had been set at variance; and she was then dismissed the school with ignominy. She has since lived a very busy life in the world; seldom is there a great crowd of which she does not make one, and she has even frequently been taken up for riots, and other disorderly proceedings, very unbecoming in one of her sex.

The next I shall introduce to your acquaintance is a city lady, Miss Management, a very stirring, notable woman, and always behind hand. In the parlour, she saves candle ends; in the kitchen, every thing is waste and extravagance; she hires her servants at half wages, and changes them at every quarter; she is a great buyer of cheap bargains, but as she cannot always use them, they grow worm and moth eaten on her hands; when she pays a long score to her butcher, she wrangles for the odd pence, and forgets to add up the pounds. Though it is her great study to save, she is continually outrunning her income, which is partly owing to her trusting a cousin of her's, Miss Calculation, with the settling her accounts, who, it is very well known, could never be persuaded to learn perfectly her multiplication table, or state rightly a sum in the rule of three.

Miss Lay and Miss Place are sisters, great slatterns. When Miss Place gets up in the morning she cannot find her combs, because she has put them in her writing-box. Miss Lay would willingly go to work, but her housewife is in the drawer of the kitchen dresser, her bag hanging on a tree in the garden, and her thimble any where but in her pocket. If Miss Lay is going a journey, the keys of her trunk are sure to be lost. If Miss Place wants a volume out of her book-case, she is certain not to find it along with the rest of the set. If you peep into Miss Place's dressing-room, you find her drawers filled with foul linen, and her best cap hanging upon the carpet broom. If you call Miss Lay to take a lesson in drawing, she is so long in gathering together her pencils, her chalk, her Indian rubber, and her drawing paper, that her master's hour is expired before she has well got her materials together.

Miss Understanding. This lady comes of a respectable family, and has a half sister distinguished for her good sense and solidity; but she herself, though not a little fond of reasoning, always takes the perverse side of any question. She is often seen with another of her intimates, Miss Representation, who is a great tale-bearer, and goes about from house to house telling people what such a one and such a one said of them behind their backs. Miss Representation is a notable story teller, and can so change, enlarge, and dress up an anecdote, that the person to whom it happened shall not know it again. How many friendships have been broken by these two, or turned into bitter enemies! The latter lady does a great deal of varnish work, which wonderfully sets off her paintings, for she pretends to use the pencil; but her productions are such miserable daubings, that it is the varnish alone which makes them pass to the most common eye. Though she has of all sorts, black varnish is what she uses most. As I wish you very much to be on your guard against this lady, whenever you meet her in company, I must tell you she is to be distinguished by a very ugly leer; it is quite out of her power to look straight at any object.

Miss Trust, a sour old creature, wrinkled and shaken with the palsy. She is continually peeping and prying about, in the expectation of finding something wrong; she watches her servants through the keyhole, and has lost all her friends by little slynesses, that have arisen no one knows how; she is worn away to skin and bone, and her voice never rises above a whisper.

Miss Rule. This lady is of a very lofty spirit, and had she been married, would certainly have governed her husband; as it is, she interferes very much in the management of families; and, as she is very highly connected, she has as much influence in the fashionable world as amongst the lower orders. She even interferes with political concerns, and I have heard it whispered that there is scarcely a cabinet in Europe where she has not some share in the direction of affairs.

Miss Hap and Miss Chance. These are twin sisters, so like as scarcely to be distinguished from each other; their whole conversation turns upon little disasters. One tells you how her lap-dog spoiled a new Wilton carpet; the other how her new muslin petticoat was torn by a gentleman's setting his foot upon it. They are both left-handed, and so exceedingly awkward and ungainly, that if you trust either of them with but a cup and saucer you are sure to have them broken. These ladies used frequently to keep days for visiting, and, as people were not fond of meeting them, many used to shut themselves up and see no company on those days, for fear of stumbling upon either of them; some people, even now, will hardly open their doors on Friday for fear of letting them in.

Miss Take. This lady is an old dotting woman, who is purblind, and has lost her memory; she invites her acquaintance on wrong days, calls them by wrong names, and always intends to do just the contrary thing to what she does.

Miss Fortune. This lady has the most forbidding look of any of the clan, and people are sufficiently disposed to avoid her as much as it is in their power to do; yet some pretend, that, notwithstanding the sternness of her countenance on the first address, her physiognomy softens as you grow more familiar with her, and, though she has it not in her power to be an agreeable acquaintance, she has sometimes proved a valuable friend. There are lessons which none can teach so well as herself, and the wisest philosophers have not scrupled to acknowledge themselves the better for her company. I may add, that, notwithstanding her want of external beauty,

one of the best poets in our language fell in love with her, and wrote a beautiful ode in her praise.

PERILS OF IRISH COUNTRY QUARTERS.

The following is taken from a work entitled "Stories of Waterloo." The officers alluded to in it, are understood to have halted at a small town, where they are invited to attend an assembly by Mr. Christopher Clinch:—

"The attention evinced in his visit to the inn, by Mr. Christopher Clinch, was not confined to a formal invitation; for he assured us, on our arrival, that two ladies had been expressly kept disengaged for us. Capt. Rattigan declined dancing, alleging that exercise flurried him, and he could not abide a red face, it looked so very like dissipation. I, whose countenance was fortunately not so inflammable as my kinsman's, was marshalled by Mr. Clinch to the head of the room. 'He was going,' he said, 'to introduce me to Miss Jemima O'Brien—lady of first connections—large fortune when some persons at present in possession dropped off—fine woman—much followed—sprightly—off handed—fond of military men, Miss O'Brien, Captain Kennedy. I bowed—she ducked—seized my offered hand, and in a few minutes we were going the middle like two-years old starting for 'the Kirwans.' Nor had Captain Rattigan been neglected by the master of the ceremonies: he was snugly seated in a quiet corner at cribbage—a game the commander delighted in—with an elderly gentleman, who my partner informed me was her aunt. Miss O'Brien was what Rattigan called a *spanker*. She was dressed in a blue silk lute-string gown, with a plume of ostrich feathers, flesh-coloured stockings, and red satin shoes. She had the usual assortment of beads and curls, with an ivory fan and a well-scented handkerchief. She was evidently a fine tempered girl; for, observing my eye rest on an immense stain upon her blue lute-string, she remarked, with a smile, that her aunt's footman had spilled some coffee on her dress, and to save him from a scolding, she had assured the dear old lady that the injury was but trifling, and that it would be quite unnecessary to detain her while she should change her gown: it was quite clear she never could wear it again; but her maid and milliners would be the gainers.' Amiable creature!—the accident did not annoy her for a second. The first dance had concluded, when the long gentleman whispered softly over my shoulder, how I liked 'the heiress?' 'The heiress!' I felt a faint hope rising in my breast, which made my cheek colour like a penny. Rattigan's remorse for neglected opportunities rushed to my mind. Had my lucky hour come? and had I actually an heiress by the hand for nine-and-twenty couples? We were again at the head of the room, and away we went—she cutting and I capering, until we danced to the very bottom. 'The wind that shakes the barley!' I had placed Miss O'Brien, with great formality, on a bench, when Rattigan took me a-side: 'Frank, you're a fortunate fellow, or it's your own fault—found out all from the old one—lovely creature—great catch—who knows?—strike while the iron is hot,' &c. &c. Fortune, indeed, appeared to smile upon me. By some propitious accident, all the men had been provided with partners, and I had the heiress to myself. She was, she confessed, romantic—she had quite a literary turn; spoke of Lady Morgan's 'Wild Irish Girl'; she, Jemima, loved it; and why should she not?—for Lieut.-Colonel Cassidy had repeatedly sworn that Gloriana was written for herself; and she raised her fan—

'The conscious blush to hide.
—Walter Scott succeeded. I had read in the *Galway Advertiser* a quotation from a poet, which a newspaper had put in the mouth of a travelling priest, and alleged to have been spoken by him in a charity sermon, which I fortunately now recollected and repeated. Miss O'Brien responded with that inflammatory passage—
'In peace love tunes the shepherd's reed'
And could she love? I whispered with a look of tender inquietude. 'She could; she had a heart, she feared, too warm for her happiness; she was a creature of imagination—all soul—all sympathy. She could wander with the man of her heart from
'Egypt's fire to Zembla's frosts'

There was no standing this, I mustered all my resolution—poured out an unintelligible rhapsody—eternal love—life gratefully devoted—permission to fall at her feet—hand—heart—fortune! She sighed deeply—kept her fan to her face for some moments, and, in a voice soft as the harp of Æolus, murmured something about 'short acquaintance,' and a gentle supplication to be allowed time, for ten minutes, to consult her heart. Rat again rushed to my mind; procrastination had ruined him; and I was obdurate—pressed—raved—ranted. She sighed, and in a timid whisper told me she was mine for ever! Heavens! was I awake?—did my ears deceive me? The room turned topsy-turvy; the candles danced a reel; my brain grew giddy. It was true—absolutely true; Jemima O'Brien had consented to become Mrs. Kennedy! Up came Capt. Rattigan, as my partner left me for an instant to speak to her aunt. Rat was thunderstruck—cursed his fate, and complimented mine. 'But, zounds! Frank, you must stick to her. Would she run away with you? These damned lawyers will be tying up the property, so that you cannot touch a guinea but the half year's rent—may be inquiring about settlements and ripping up the cursed mortgages of Kill-nacoppal. At her, man—they are all the more. I'll manage the old one: mighty lucky, by-the-by, at cribbage. Try and get the heiress to be off—to-morrow, if possible—early hour. Oh! murder; how I lost my time! All was done as the commander directed; Rat kept the aunt in play; I pressed the heiress's hand; and so desperately did I pourtray

my misery, that, to save my life, she humanely consented to elope with me at twelve o'clock next day. Rattigan was enraptured. What a chance for a poor Lieutenant! he shrewdly observed, from the very unpretending appearance of Mr. Cogan's mansion, that 'my aunt's purse must be a long one.' We settled ourselves joyfully at the inn fire—ordered two bottles of mulled port—arranged all for the elopement—clubbed parasols—swung total not burdensome, and went to bed drunk and happy. Next morning—the morning of that day which was to bless me with a fortune and a wife—Captain Ratty and I were sitting at an early breakfast, when, who should unexpectedly arrive but Cor at Birchem, who was in command of a small party of dragoons in Ballyhullion, and was an old acquaintance of my kinsman. 'How lucky!' whispered Rat: 'he has been quartered here for three months, and we shall hear the particulars of the O'Brien's from him.' While he spoke, the trooper entered. 'Ab! Ratty, old boy, how wags the world? Just heard you had been sent here to exterminate the Carders—cursed scoundrels!—obliged me to leave a delightful party at Lord Tara's; but, Rat, we'll make them smoke for it.' 'Mr. Birchem, my cousin Kennedy. Come Cornet, off with the scimitar, and attack the congo. Any news stirring?' 'Nothing but a flying report that you had determined on sobriety, and forsworn a drop beyond the third bottle; but, damme, that shake in your claw gives a lie direct to the tale. And you were dancing, Rat, last night. How did the carnival or cotere go off? Any wigs lost, or gowns tattered? Any catastrophe?' 'Why, no—pleasant thing enough—some fine women there.' 'Were there, faith? Why, Rat, you're a discoverer; for such a crew as figured at the last mortal eye never looked upon.' 'I only particularly noticed one—by Jove, a fine woman!—a Miss O'Brien.' 'Miss Jemima O'Brien, as the men call her. Why, Rat, what iniquity of yours has delivered you into the hands of the most detestable harpy that ever infested country quarters?' 'Detestable harpy! Rat and I looked cursed foolish. Birchem—hem! are you sure you know the lady?' 'Know the lady! To be sure I do. Why, she did me out of an ivory fan one unlucky wet day, that the devil tempted me to enter Mrs. Cogan's den. Phoo! I'll give you what the beadle calls 'marks and tokens.' Let me see. Yes, I have it. Blue dress, curdled splashed with beer—she says, coffee; soiled feathers, and tricked out like a travelling actress.' I groaned audibly—it was Jemima to a T: Captain Rattigan looked queer. 'My dear Birchem—hem! you know among military men—hem!—honourable confidence may be reposed—hem! My young friend here danced with her. Represented as an heiress to him—' 'By a cursed hag who cheats at cribbage, and carries off negus by the quart.' 'True bill, by Jove!' ejaculated the Captain. 'Complained eternally of thirst and the heat of the room, and did me regularly out of thirty shillings.' 'Ha! ha! ha!—Rat, Rat, and wert thou so soft, my old one?' 'But, Birchy, the devil of it is, my young friend—a little too much wine—thought himself in honourable hands, and promised her—' 'A new silk gown. Ah, my young friend, little didst thou know the Jezebel. But it was a promise obtained under false pretences. She told you a cock-and-a-bull story about Lady Morgan—sporting Watty Scott—dealt out Tom Moore by the yard—all false pretences. See her d—d before I would buy her a yard of ribbon. What a pirate the woman is!' Rat jumped off his chair, drew his breath in, and gulped out—'A silk gown! Zounds, man, he promised to marry her!' Up jumped Birchem. 'To marry her! Are you mad, or are you hoaxing?' 'Serious, by St. Patrick,' said Rat. 'Why, then, its no longer a joke. You are in a nice scrape. I beg to tell you that Jimmy O'Brien is as notorious as Capt. Rock. She has laid several fools under contribution, and has just returned from Dublin, after taking an action against a little, drunken, one-eyed Welsh Major, whom her aunt got, when intoxicated, to sign some paper or promise of marriage. The Major, like a true gentleman, retrieved his honour by suspending himself in his lodging the day before his trial; and it is likely that *Jem* and her aunt will be jugged for the law expenses.' Rat and I were overwhelmed. We looked for some minutes in silence at each other. At last I told Birchem the whole affair. The dragon was convulsed with laughter. 'So,' said he, 'at twelve o'clock the gentle Jemima is to be spirited away. But come, there's no time to lose. Sit down, Rat, get a pen in thy fist, and I'll dictate, and thou inscribe.'

'MADAM.—Having unfortunately, at the request of his afflicted family, undertaken the care of Lieutenant Kennedy, of the — Mayo regiment, I beg to apprise you that this unhappy gentleman is subject to occasional fits of insanity. Fearing, from his mental malady, that he may have misconducted himself to your amiable niece last night at the coterie, I beg, on the part of my poor friend, who is tolerably collected this morning, to say that he is heartily sorry for what has occurred, and requests the lady will consider any thing he might have said only as the wanderings of a confirmed lunatic.—I am, &c.
'Terence Rattigan, Capt. — M — Militia.'

The affair ended in a duel—and Mr. Christopher Clinch, the lady's cousinly champion, loses his trigger-finger.

CURRENCY.—A drunken fellow carried his wife's bible to pawn for a quarter of gin, to an ale house, but the landlord refused to take it. "What the devil!" said the fellow, "will neither my word, nor the word of God, pass current with you?"

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