



# Newfoundlander.

No. 145.

THURSDAY, April 29, 1830.

Sixpence.

**Notices.**

**SITUATION WANTED.**

**A** BOOK-KEEPER who has had long experience in this trade, would make himself generally useful, and will give satisfactory references as to character and ability.—Apply at the office of the *Newfoundlander*.  
April 1.

*St. John's, Newfoundland, }  
10th March, 1830. }*

**A**T a Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held this day, it was resolved that REWARDS be given to the Masters of the three best Schooners sailing from this port, who may bring in the greatest number of Seals, in proportion to the number of their Crews respectively, this spring.

That the Reward for the best Schooner be a Silver Medal, with a suitable inscription, value 4l.

That the Reward for the second best Schooner be a Silver Medal, with an appropriate inscription, value 2l.

That the Reward for the third Schooner be a Silver Medal, with an appropriate inscription, value 2l.

HENRY HAWSON, Secretary.

**ELLIS HAYWARD,**

**CLEANER AND STEAM-SCOURER**

*Of every description of Woollen Clothes,*

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John's, that having, by the assistance of several liberal and charitably-disposed individuals, (to whom he takes this opportunity of tendering his grateful thanks) succeeded in establishing himself in the above business, he hopes, by punctuality and attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders left at his residence, a few doors west of the *Central School*, in *Duckworth-street*, will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

All kinds of Stains, Spots, &c., removed from *black Silk*.

March 25.

**DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE**

*To and from Harbour-Grace.*

**T**HE Public are respectfully informed that the *Packet-boat Express*, having undergone a thorough and complete repair, has just commenced her usual trips 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, Sundays excepted, and weather permitting.

*Cabin Passengers* ..... 10s.  
*Steerage ditto* ..... 5s.  
*Single Letters* ..... 6d.  
*Double ditto* ..... 1s.

*Parcels (not containing Letters) in proportion to their weight.*

The Public are also respectfully notified that no accounts can be kept for Passages or Postages; nor 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 transmitted.

AGENTS { HENRY WINTON, *St. John's*.  
ROBERT OKE, *Harbour-Grace*.

April 22.

**DART PACKET BOAT.**

**JAMES DOYLE** begs to inform the Public, generally, that he has recommenced plying between *Carbonar* and *Portugal Cove*, 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 *Newfoundlander Office* will be carefully forwarded.

April 29.

**On Sale.**

**Robert Alsop & Co.**

**JUST RECEIVED,**

*Per Quebec Packet, from Liverpool,*

**100 B** 50 Boxes Soap,  
20 Ditto Candles,  
20 Ditto Raisins,  
20 Barrels ditto,  
2 Pieces Cognac Brandy,  
2 Ditto Geneva,  
Pitch, Tar,  
Oakum, Lead,  
And a variety of Shop Goods,  
*Which will be Sold low for Cash.*

ALSO,

**400 Hogsheads SALT,**

*Ex Carolina, from Portugal.*

April 22.

**Robinson & Brooking**

**OFFER FOR SALE,**

*The Cargo of the Brig Atlantic, William Bell, Master, from Demerary,*

CONSISTING OF

**199 PUNS** and } High-proof Demerary  
26 Hhds. } RUM,  
33 Puncheons MOLASSES.

*They have also for Sale,*

A QUANTITY OF

1 inch, 1½ inch, and 3 inch

**HARDWOOD PLANK.**

April 1.

BY

**Robert Alsop & Co.**

**A** Few Hogsheads prime *Devonshire ALE*, received per *Commodore and Rover*, from *Teignmouth*.

ALSO,

400 Hogsheads SALT, *ex Carolina, from Viana*, which will be Sold low, if taken from the Vessel.  
April 15.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

*Per Schr. Elizabeth, Capt. Nowlan, from Halifax,*

AND

**FOR SALE,**

BY

**John Dunscomb & Co.**

A few Barrels Prime

**SUGAR,**

*Which will be Sold reasonable, for Cash.*

ALSO,

**OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,**

New York prime Pork,  
Ditto Superfine Flour,  
Ditto Corned Beef,  
First quality Hamburg Butter.  
March 18.

**NEWMAN & Co.**

**OFFER FOR SALE,**

*On reasonable terms,*

**500 B** BAGS Bread,  
200 Barrels American Pork,  
50 Barrels Hamburg and Irish ditto,  
200 Firkins Irish Butter,  
A large quantity of assorted Cordage (cheap),  
Pitch, Tar, Oakum,  
Swanskin, Cottons, Slips,  
Ravensducks, Canvass,  
Sealing Guns, &c. &c.  
March 4.

DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 13.

Enclosed you have the Pastoral Address of the Roman Catholic Prelates to the clergy and laity of their persuasion in Ireland. I shall be much surprised if you will not concur in almost every sentiment of this paper. It will furnish you with another proof of what you have been in the habit of so strenuously maintaining, that the Catholic Relief Bill has worked out the good designed by the Duke of Wellington and the legislature. You will mark, no doubt, the emphatic reference made to the Sovereign, to his Administration, and to Parliament, and you will teach such of your readers as require the lesson, to appreciate the importance of such a document, coming from such an authority.—*Private Correspondence of the Times.*

**PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THEIR COMMUNION THROUGHOUT IRELAND.**

The Archbishops and Bishops, whose names are underwritten, to the Clergy and People of the Catholic Church in Ireland, health and benediction,

**BELoved BRETHREN IN CHRIST JESUS,**

Being assembled in Dublin to deliberate, as our custom is, on our own duties and the sacred interests confided to our care, we are urged by the charity of God, and the love we bear you, to address to you the following brief instruction.

And first we give thanks to God and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, that not only you continue to be of one mind labouring together in the faith of the Gospel, but also that this Gospel increases and fructifies amongst you, so that your improvement is manifest to all, whilst your faith is spoken of throughout the entire world. Be mindful, however, that "neither be that planteth is any thing, nor he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase." 1 Cor. iii. 7. As also, that "he that shall persevere unto the end, he shall be saved." Matt. x. 22.

Indeed, beloved brethren, the present should be to us and to you an acceptable time, not only on account of your advancement in virtue, but also because our divine religion has of late been somewhat relieved, and your civil rights greatly extended. Since we last addressed you, a great and beneficent and healing measure has been enacted by the Legislature for your relief.

Only last year, and this country was agitated from end to end, and from its extremities to its very centre. The dominion of the passions prevailed over the dominion of the law; and men born to love each other contended to almost the shedding of each other's blood; the public interests were neglected or forgotten; the ties of kindred were broken; the power of Government was weakened; the laws themselves were paralysed; and religion, which used to silence passion and consolidate the public peace, was unable freely to discharge her functions. It was at this time that He, by whom kings and legislators decree just things, arose, and as it were, said to the sea be still, and to the north wind do not blow. Our gracious and beloved Sovereign, walking in the footsteps of his Royal Father, (whose memory be ever cherished) commiserated the state of Ireland, and resolved to confer upon her the inestimable blessing of religious peace. This great boon became the more acceptable to this country, because, among the councillors of His Majesty, there appeared conspicuous the most distinguished of Ireland's own sons—a hero and a legislator—a man selected by the Almighty to break the rod which had scourged Europe—a man raised up by Providence to confirm thrones, to re-establish altars, to direct the councils of England at a crisis the most difficult, and to staunch the blood and heal the wounds of the country which gave him birth. An enlightened and wise Parliament perfected what the Sovereign and his councillors commenced, and already the effects of their wisdom and justice are visible and duly appreciated by all the wise and good. The storm which almost wrecked the country has subsided, whilst social order, with peace and justice in her train, prepares to establish her sway in this long distracted country.

And is not the King, beloved brethren, whom by the law of God we are bound to honour, entitled now to all the honour and all the obedience, and all the gratitude you can bestow? And do not his Ministers merit from you a confidence commensurate with

the labours and the zeal expended by them on your behalf? And that legislature which raised you up from your prostrate condition, and gave to you without reserve all the privileges you desired—is not that legislature entitled to your reverence and love? We confide that your feelings on this subject are in unison with our own, and that a steady attachment to the constitution and laws of your country, as well as to the person and government of our most gracious Sovereign, will be manifested in your entire conduct.

Labour, therefore, in all things to promote the end which the legislature contemplated in passing this bill for your relief—to wit, the pacification and improvement of Ireland. Let religious discord cease—let party feuds and civil dissensions be no more heard of—let rash, and unjust, and illegal oaths be not even named amongst you; and if sowers of discord or sedition should attempt to trouble your repose, seek for a safeguard against them in the protection afforded by the law.

Be sober and watch, so that no one may have evil to say of you, give way to anger rather than contend with an adversary, so that nothing, on your part, may be wanting to promote peace and good will among all classes and descriptions of the Irish people.

To our venerable brethren the Clergy, of whatsoever degree, we propose, with reference to what here follows, our own example: they will copy it into their lives, and adhere to it as a rule of conduct. We united our efforts with those of the laity, in seeking to attain their just rights, and to attain them without a compromise of the freedom of our Church. Success attended our united efforts, because reason, and justice, and religion, and the voice of mankind were upon our side. We rejoice at the result, regardless of those provisions in the great measure of relief which injuriously affect ourselves, and not only us, but those religious orders which the church of God, even from the apostolic times, has nurtured and cherished in her bosom. These provisions, however, which were, as we hope and believe, a sacrifice required, not by reason or policy, but by prejudices holding captive the minds of even honest men, did not prevent us from rejoicing at the good which was effected for our country. But we rejoiced at that result, not more on public grounds than we did because we found ourselves discharged from a duty which necessity alone had alluded to our ministry—a duty imposed on us by a state of times which has passed, but a duty which we have gladly relinquished, in the fervent hope that by us or by our successors it may not be resumed. These are the sentiments which the spirit of our calling inspires, they are the sentiments which never ceased to animate us, and which our clergy, always obedient to our voice, will cherish along with us, that, as the apostle commands, "all may say the same thing, and there may be no divisions amongst us."

As to the rest, beloved brethren, clergy and laity, we charge you to be steadfast in the faith; preserve this faith unimpaired and unswerving, for it is "a best gift from above," (James i. 17,) and surpasses all whatsoever this earth or its rulers can bestow. Be not weakened by distress, or influenced by seduction. Guard from danger the children of your affection, whom our Father in heaven has confided to your care. Let no wild fanaticism, alike injurious to the church and to the state, find access to your families, or be blended with the education of your children. Hope with us, that upon this subject of education our reiterated prayers, founded as they are upon justice and the public good, will be heard favourably by a Government and Legislature anxious only to promote the public interest and consolidate the public peace.

Beloved brethren, farewell! And may the peace of God, which surpasseth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in Christ Jesus.—Phil. iv. 7.

Given at Dublin, February 9.

Patrick Curtis, D. D.	D. Murray, D. D.
Oliver Kelly, D. D.	Robert Logan, D. D.
W. Coppinger, D. D.	Michael Collins, D. D.
Corn. Egan, D. D.	Wm. Kinsella, D. D.
P. McLaughlin, D. D.	Wm. Higgins, D. D.
John Murphy, D. D.	Edmond French, D. D.
John Ryan, D. D.	James Brown, D. D.
Path. M. Mahon, D. D.	Robert Logan, D. D.
P. McGettigan, D. D.	Edward Kernan, D. D.
James Keating, D. D.	John M. Hale, D. D.
James Doyle, D. D.	Thomas Costello, D. D.
Wm. Crolly, D. D.	P. M. Nicholas, D. D.
Thomas Cren, D. D.	N. Foran, D. D. V. C.
Thomas Kelly, D. D.	

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) APRIL 11.

**REVENUE BILL.**—We have given the progress of the dispute on the Revenue Bill in its proper order; from its being sent to H. M. Council, to its being returned to the house disagreed to; with the intervening conferences, and subsequent message and debate. It may be recollected that during the debate elicited by the written message of the Council, a second written message was received, in which complaints were made of the debates of the house, particularly of certain reported expressions in the Hon. Speaker's, and Mr. Dill's speeches. On last Saturday, the house resolved itself into a Committee, for the consideration of the last written message received from H. M. Council. The Hon. Speaker remarked, that, as this question in some measure concerned himself, he would withdraw to his chamber—which he accordingly did.

Mr. Stewart remarked on the document before the house with much ability; he pointed out its want of precedent in the English House of Lords for the last 120 years; and criticised its unwarrantable assertions and uncourteous language in a very forcible manner. The Hon. gentleman concluded by moving, that, although the house were ever willing to uphold the dignity of H. M. Council, yet the uncourteous terms of the present document prevented its consideration by the house.

Mr. Murdoch supported the resolution. Messrs. Barry and Uniacke spoke largely against this method of giving the subject the go-by; referred to similar questions, and argued that this message of H. M. Council should be sent to a Committee who should report on it.

Mr. Murdoch answered in a very fervid manner. He considered the message an insult to the house, and the only committee to which he would be inclined to send it, would be to the attendant Charles, who should lay it on his shovel and put it into the fire.

Mr. Young followed on the same side, and concluded an able speech, by arguing, that the document should not be answered, but that it should be consigned to oblivion, that Nova-Scotians might forget as soon as possible that such an insult had been offered to their representatives.

After further remarks from Messrs. Uniacke, Chipman, Stewart, Hartshorne, and Roach, the resolution as follows passed:—

"That though this house is, and always will be, desirous to uphold the dignity and respectability of H. M. Council, and, on all proper occasions, to take such order as may be requisite thereon, on application, to this house respecting the same; nevertheless, that the opinion passed by H. M. Council upon the proceedings of this house, in their resolutions of the 7th instant, and the uncourteous terms in which these opinions are expressed, preclude this house from taking the subject matter of those resolutions into consideration."

Committee adjourned. Mr. Poole moved a resolution expressive of the high opinion which the house entertained of the talents, ability, and integrity of the Hon. Speaker, and that his conduct entitled him to the esteem and confidence of the house and the country.

Mr. Hartshorne hoped that this most extraordinary resolution would not be pressed on the house. If it were, he would feel obliged, as one of the minority, to vote against it, on account of the late conduct of the Hon. Speaker, although he entertained the highest respect for him as regarded his talents, ability, and integrity.

Mr. Uniacke expressed a similar opinion. Messrs. Young, Lawson, B. Dewolf, Poole, and Stewart, supported the resolution.

Mr. Barry opposed the resolution, and said, that its intent was to make the Speaker the scape-goat of the Assembly, and to hold the Council up to the scorn of the country. Resolution as follows passed, 31 to 3:—

"Resolved, that this house entertains the highest esteem for the talents, integrity, and ability of their Hon. Speaker, whose public conduct has secured him the confidence of this house and of the country."

The house resolved itself into committee on the state of the province. Mr. Murdoch proposed certain resolutions as a last will and testament of the house, in which a review was taken of the conduct of the house, and of the Council on the Revenue Bill. Resolutions agreed to. Committee adjourned.

Mr. Barry moved that report be not received—disagreed to.

The following Resolutions were also passed by His Majesty's Council:—

**Resolved**—That the Message sent to the House of Assembly, on the 7th inst., relative to the indecorous language towards His Majesty's Council, and the Members thereof, contained in the newspapers, purporting to be reports of the debates of the House of Assembly, was conformable to precedent, and was the most proper, as well as the most moderate, course which His Majesty's Council could pursue, as the Council thereby left the matter to the decision of the House, and informed them, that, although the language thus reported to have been used in the House of Assembly, would have justified the Council in refusing to do further business with them, until they received a satisfactory explanation, yet the Council declined adopting that measure, as they were most anxious to proceed in the important public business, which was still unfinished, and therefore left it entirely to the House, either to call the Members complained of to account, if they had used such language respecting His Majesty's Council, or to call the printers to account, if they had misrepresented the language used in the debate.

**Resolved**—That the determination of the House not to take the subject matter of the Message of His

Majesty's Council into consideration, and their returning thanks to one of the parties complained of for his conduct, manifest a disposition to treat His Majesty's Council with indignity and contempt.

**Resolved**—That His Majesty's Council can no longer submit to the language and conduct which the House of Assembly have used and displayed towards His Majesty's Council, collectively and individually; and that they would manifest a disregard to their privileges, as a body, as well as to their characters, as individuals, if they allowed themselves to hold any further communication with that House.

**Resolved therefore**—That His Majesty's Council cannot transact any further business with the House of Assembly.

**Resolved**—That a Committee be appointed, to wait upon His Honour the President, to inform him of the foregoing Resolutions of His Majesty's Council; and the Attorney-General, Mr. Morris, and the Master of the Rolls, were appointed a Committee for that purpose.

At two o'clock on Tuesday, the House of Assembly waited upon His Honour the President with the following Address:—

To His Honour MICHAEL WALLACE, President and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Honour,

We, the Representatives of His Majesty's loyal people of Nova Scotia, humbly express our deep regret, that, by the Act of His Majesty's Council, we have been prevented from providing the supplies necessary to support His Majesty's Government in this Province during the ensuing year. It is for His Majesty's Council to satisfy the country, of which they, with your Honour and ourselves, ought to be the guardians; that, on this unfortunate occasion, they have acted judiciously, or with proper regard to the best interests of Nova Scotia. But we assure your Honour, that no efforts in our power, short of absolutely yielding to His Majesty's Council the dearest and most important right of those whom we represent, has been left untried to avert from them and ourselves, the manifold evils which will inevitably result from the present state of affairs.

It is unnecessary for us to enumerate those evils; your Honour's experience and knowledge of the wants of the Province, will suggest them to you, and the detail would but unnecessarily afflict your Honour.

We humbly beg leave to annex to this Address, a copy of a Message transmitted by us, to His Majesty's Council, which will particularly explain to your Honour the course we have pursued during the present Session. We also lay before your Honour copies of several resolutions, which we have felt it to be our duty to pass, and to them we respectfully refer, for more particular information on the subject of the differences now existing between His Majesty's Council and the House of Assembly.

On the return of the House the Speaker remarked, that the House were again to wait on his Honour, in the Council Chamber, at three o'clock.

Mr. Lawson moved that a committee be appointed to correspond with His Majesty's Government during the ensuing summer.

Mr. Uniacke opposed the resolution, and notwithstanding several interruptions, defeated the object of the resolution, by continuing his speech until the House were summoned to meet his Honour.

The House assembled in the Council Chamber, when his Honour gave his assent to a bill, entitled an act to amend and continue the acts concerning the Bridewell and Police in Halifax.

After which his Honour closed the Session with the following speech:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

When I had the pleasure to meet you here on the 11th February for the despatch of the public business, and had nothing of moment to submit to your consideration, I did entertain a sanguine hope, that, by your united endeavours and cordial co-operation, the Session would not have detained you long.

But I am sorry to find, that, although more than eight weeks have elapsed, the most important measures as regards the immediate interests of the province, remain in a state of abeyance, in consequence of a difference of opinion on points which have long been established and recognised as necessary for the salutary and effectual conducting of the affairs of a Government constituted as ours is.

Understanding there is little probability of your accordance in the matters that are pending, under such circumstances, I consider it my duty to relieve you from further continuance in Session, that you may return to your homes, to attend to your private concerns.

After which the Attorney-General stated that he was commanded by his Honour to prorogue the Assembly to the 1st July next.

The house returned to its own chamber, when the speech of his Honour being read, the Speaker declared the house prorogued until the first day of July next. The rising of the house was met by loud acclamation from the gallery.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

MAJORITY AGAINST MINISTERS.

On Friday evening, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER submitted his plan to the House, for the conversion of the 4 per cents, and expressed his entire confidence in being able to carry it through on the terms proposed. The remainder of the evening was occupied with the Navy Estimates, in which,

strange to say, Ministers were left in a minority upon Sir ROBERT HERON's motion in the Committee of Supply, that the vote proposed "should be diminished by the amount of £900, being the pensions paid to two persons, the Hon. Robert Dundas and the Hon. W. L. Bathurst. These two gentlemen had been appointed—the one a Commissioner of the Navy, the other a Commissioner of the Victualling Office. Their services, in the Estimate now before the House, were left blank; he concluded, therefore, that that was the proper description of them."—(Hear and laughter.)—The number for Sir Robert Heron's motion were—139. Against it, 121.—Majority against Ministers, 18.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) April 29, 1830.

We have been reluctantly obliged to omit several interesting articles which were in type for this day's number, owing to causes obvious to all our readers. The extraordinary proceedings of the two branches of the Legislature in Nova Scotia, had a prior claim on our notice; and to them, therefore, we have devoted all our available space. They will be read with much interest.

**ARRIVALS.**—In the *Helen*, from Greenock, Mr. J. B. Thomson and Mr. Garland Gaden.—In the *Rachel & Ellen*, from Halifax, Mr. John B. Tremlett and Master James Haly.—In the *Brothers*, from Bristol, Mr. James Butler.

Married on Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr. GEORGE ANDERSON, to JEMINA, eldest daughter of the late JOHN REXNELL, Esq., M. D.

Died, in February last, at Stamford, Lincolnshire, England, Mrs. CATHERINE TATAM, relict of Lieut. William Tatam, of the Royal Navy, and sister of the Misses Keating of this town.—We cannot perform the melancholy duty imposed upon us by the death of this amiable Lady, without paying an humble tribute of regard to the many virtues and mild endearing qualities for which she was particularly distinguished. She was a native of Newfoundland—and we know of none who reflected more lustre upon the place of her birth, or whose memory will be more fondly cherished by those numerous friends who felt justly proud of her acquaintance. Their sincere sorrow for that void in the domestic social circle which cannot be filled up, is the strongest testimony of her high, but unobtrusive worth.

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

**ENTERED.**  
 APRIL 22.—Brig *Leah*, Cole, Figuera; 440 hds. salt, 90 boxes lemons and oranges, 1 bag nuts.  
 Schooner *Arrow*, Harris, London; 10 hds. 20 quarter-casks and 3 pipes Tenebride wine, 10 casks coffee, 2 hds. geneva, 3 pipes brandy, 15 boxes raisins, 28 chests tea, and sundry merchandise.  
 24.—Schooner *Eliza*, Boudrot, Halifax; 330 bls. flour, 100 bls. Indian meal, 82 bls. bread, 8 hds. tobacco, 35 bls. pork, 68 chairs, 5 pipes geneva.  
 Schooner *G. Gaudet*, Harris, Figuera; salt.  
 Brig *Favourite*, Wethycobin, Liverpool; 97 firkins butter, 10 sacks oatmeal, 12 tons potatoes, 1 hhd. refined sugar, 269 bls. States' flour, 166 bls. pork, 119 boxes soap, 50 kegs gunpowder, 1 pun. geneva, 1 hhd. tobacco, and sundry merchandise.  
 Schooner *Two Brothers*, Fougere, Halifax; 353 bls. flour, 12 casks porter.  
 Schooner *Queen Anglique*, Forest, Halifax; 51 chests and 54 boxes tea, 67 kegs tobacco, 50 bls. flour, 17 bls. sugar, 55 puns. rum, and sundries.  
 Brigantine *Rachel and Ellen*, Pridham, Halifax; 400 bls. flour, 22 bls. pork, 80 half barrels pork, 10 half barrels beef, 103 bls. 99 bags and 44 kegs bread, 60 bls. apples, 15 tubs butter, 20 bls. Indian meal, 11 barrels sugar, and sundries.  
 Schooner *Gleaner*, Daly, Annapolis; 24 boxes smoked herrings, 77 bls. apples, 40 quarters beef, 12 cwt. cheese, 12 half bls. beef, 6 chairs.  
 27.—Schooner *Tropic of Canso*, Whitman, Guysborough; 40 M. lumber.  
 Brig *Helca*, Gibbs, Greenock; 20 casks coffee, 12 hds. ale, 10 boxes candles, 169 cwt. cordage, 10 pipes and 30 hds. wine, 1 hhd. brandy, 23 hds. refined sugar, 10 bls. oatmeal, 4 chain cables, 100 firkins butter, 200 bls. pork, 150 bls. flour, and sundry merchandise.  
 Brig *Belfast*, Swan, Demerara; 126 puns. rum, 24 puns. molasses, 2 bls. sugar.  
 Schooner *Collector*, O'Brien, Halifax; 150 bls. flour, 70 bls. bread, 36 bls. apples, 152 bags and 53 kegs bread, 27 tubs butter, 54 bls. meal, 38 half bls. pork, 30 tierces rice, and sundries.  
 28.—Schooner *Margaret*, Dwyer, Figuera; 350 hds. salt, 5 casks wine.  
 Brig *Brothers*, Mitchell, Bristol; 25 bls. pork, 10 tons coals, 160 bags B. P. sugar, 50 cwt. bread, 12 bls. tar, and sundry merchandise.  
 Brig *Improvement*, Darrel, Bermuda; 18 hds., 27 tierces, and 10 bls. sugar, 5 puns. rum, and sundries.

CLEARED.

APRIL 21.—Schooner *Abeona*, Neill, St. Andrew's; 3 cases wine.  
 24.—Brig *Unity*, Wicser, Barbados; 1,163 qtls. fish.  
 Schooner *Commodore*, Bond, Lisbon; 1400 qtls. fish.  
 26.—Brig *Bessin K. Reeca*, Tuzo, Barbados; 1403 qtls. fish.

PORT-DE-GRAVE.

APRIL 15.—Oporto Packet, Pridham, Cork & Liverpool; 240 cwt. potatoes, 50 bags bread, 10 firkins butter, 10 bls. pork, 21 tons coal, 1 hhd. brandy, 1 hhd. geneva, &c. &c.

**Sale at Auction.**  
**Government Sale.**  
**THIS DAY,**  
 At One o'clock,  
 In the SQUARE at Fort William,  
 A quantity of empty Spirit and Provision  
**CASKS.**  
 J. CLIFT, Auctioneer,  
 April 29.

Sales at Auction.

(For the Benefit of whom it may Concern.)  
**WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE,**  
 ON THE WHARF OF  
**Mr. Richard Howley,**  
 At half-past 10 o'clock,  
**THIS DAY,**  
 The 29th instant,

The following Goods, landed in a damaged state from the Schooner *ARROW*, from London; surveyed, and ordered to be Sold:—

PART CONTENTS OF CASE NO. 1, "E. H.":  
 2 Four-yard Irish Ensigns, 5 three ditto red do.  
 1 Five-yard Irish Ensign, 1 four ditto red ditto,  
 3 Two and Half-yard Union Jacks,  
 4 Two ditto Union ditto, 1 One and Half ditto,  
 1 Green Burgee,  
 1 Piece white Bunting,  
 1 Ditto red ditto, 1 ditto blue ditto,  
 4 Quadrants,  
 1 Dozen Gunter Scales,  
 6 Parallel Rules, 2 Dozen Dividers,  
 2 Telescopes, with one draw,  
 2 Ditto, with three ditto,  
 Norrie's Epitome of Navigation,  
 12 Charts—Carribee Islands,  
 4 Charts—Atlantic Ocean,  
 7 Charts—Gulf and River St. Lawrence,  
 8 Charts—Newfoundland,  
 12 Books of Directions.

PART CONTENTS OF BALE NO. 5, "II.":  
 4 Pieces Canvass, No. 5.

PART CONTENTS OF CASK NO. 26, "R. H.":  
 6 Padlocks, 3-Inch Master Key,  
 12 Camp Ovens—new description,  
 5 Cow Bells,  
 6 Coopers' Compasses,  
 3 Bags B. B. Shot.

NAILS—3 BAGS:  
 R. H. 15—Shingle,  
 " 6—4-Inch,  
 " 4—5-Inch.

J. BOYD, Notary Public.  
 April 29.

**TO-MORROW,**  
 At 11 o'clock,  
 ON THE WHARF OF

**Robinson & Brooking,**  
**50 FIRKINS BUTTER,**  
 20 Punchs, Molasses,  
 50 Drums Turkey Broad Figs,  
 10 Pipes Fayaal } Wine,  
 10 Ditto Madeira }  
 20 Bags Pepper,  
 15 Ditto Rice,  
 10 Ditto Coffee,  
 6 Cases Sago,  
 20 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,  
 2 Punchs, Treacle,  
 12 Bags East India Sugar,  
 50 Boxes Soap,  
 800 Feet Hardwood Plank,  
 24 Chairs,  
 1 Wash-hand Stand.

April 29.

**FRESH TEAS.**  
**PUBLIC SALE OF**  
**TEAS,**

Imported into Halifax in the Hon. East India Company's Ships *Astell*, *Lord Amherst*, and *Lord William Bentinck*;  
 Now landing from the Schooner *Queen Angelique*, just arrived from Halifax;

**WILL COMMENCE**  
**TO-MORROW,**  
 (FRIDAY) At 12 o'clock,

AT THE STORES OF  
**Baine, Johnston & Co.**  
 CONSISTING OF

**HYSON SKIN, SOUCHONG,**  
**TWANKEY, CONGO.**

**CONDITIONS OF SALE.**

All Teas purchased at this Sale to be paid for before delivery; and to be taken away by the 20th proximo. Samples will be exhibited previous to the Sale. To be taken with all faults; and the first bid on the upset price to be one penny.

April 29.  
 JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.  
 N. B.—This parcel of Teas having been selected from the Hon. East India Company's stock in Halifax, is well worth the attention of the trade.

**NOTICE.**

**WANTED TO BORROW,**  
 THE sum of 400L. or 500L., for which liberal interest will be allowed, and unquestionable security on Freehold Property given.—Apply to

J. BOYD, Agent.  
 April 29.

Sales at Auction.

**THIS DAY,**

At 11 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF

**Wm. & Henry Thomas,**

**30 BARRELS** prime Russet APPLES,  
25 Punchs. fine-flavoured Rum,  
17 Barrels Muscovado Sugar,  
20 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,  
50 Quarter-Chests Congo Tea,  
16 Ditty Twankey Ditto,  
3 Boxes Gunpowder Ditto,  
60 Sides Neat's Leather,  
100 Barrels American Pork,  
30 Firkins Butter,  
30 Coils Cordage,  
11M. Pine Shingles,  
10 Kegs Snuff,  
10 Boxes Chocolate.  
April 29.

(On account of whom it may concern.)

**TO-MORROW,**

(FRIDAY) The 30th inst.,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OCCUPIED BY

**Mr. Philip Beenlen,**

(Late CORMACK & Co's.)

**150 Bags damaged Bread,**

In small lots to suit Purchasers.

April 29.

Notices.

**CENTRAL CIRCUIT COURT.**

Newfoundland, 27th April, 1830.

In the Insolvency of **JAMES MULLOWNEY** and **WILLIAM MULLOWNEY**, both Merchants and Co-partners of Bristol, trading in Newfoundland, under the firm of **WILLIAM MULLOWNEY & Co.**

It is ordered by the Honourable the Central Circuit Court of Newfoundland, that all Persons Creditors of the said **JAMES MULLOWNEY** and **W. MULLOWNEY**, Merchants and Co-partners of Bristol, trading in Newfoundland, under the firm of **Wm. MULLOWNEY & Co.**, who were this day declared Insolvent in the said Honourable Court, do, either in person, or by their proper Agent or Attornies, assemble at the Court-House, on **FRIDAY** next, the 4th of May, then and there to appoint Trustees to the Estate of the said Insolvents, under the directions of the said Honourable Court.

By order of the Court,

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

**TUITION.**

**E. J. GLEESON** respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he will, on **MONDAY**, the 3d day of May next, open a **MERCANTILE** and **WRITING SCHOOL**, in the immediate neighbourhood of his own House, at the **King's Place**.

TERMS,

12 Dollars per annum.  
Entrance Fee—1 Dollar.

April 29.

**THE** Subscriber begs to intimate that it is his intention to establish himself in this Town as a **GENERAL ACCOUNTANT, AGENT, and BROKER**; and to solicit a share of the public favour.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to commission him to act as **PUBLIC NOTARY**, it will afford him pleasure to be useful to his friends in that capacity, the duties of which, from early professional study, and subsequent attention to forms and practice, he considers himself qualified to discharge.

His long residence in this Town, and the opportunities it has afforded him to inform himself respecting the customs and usages of the Trade and Fisheries of the Island, lead him to believe that in matters of Arbitration and Submission he can be serviceable.

As a General Accountant, Agent, and Broker, his best efforts will be used to afford satisfaction in any business entrusted to his management, whether in the arrangement of Accounts, or the Sale or Purchase of Property, either publicly or privately.

It is hoped that unremitting attention to business, accuracy, despatch, and moderation in charge, will obtain for him the object he has in view.

Attendance at the Commercial Rooms from 10 till 4 o'clock daily. Sealed communications left at the **Underwriters' Table** will also be punctually attended to.

**JOHN BOYD.**

April 22.

**AS** a Division of the Assets of the Insolvent Estate of **Mr. JOHN BOYD** will shortly be made, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted thereto, that unless their respective balances are liquidated immediately, Writs will be taken against them at the opening of the ensuing Central Circuit Court; and all persons to whom the said Estate is indebted, are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested, forthwith.

**B. SCOTT,**  
Agent.

March 18.

Notices.



**The GLEANER**

Will SAIL for **FIGUEIRA**

On or about the 2d proximo;

Has room for a few Hundred Qls. Fish on Freight, if early application is made to  
April 29. **WHITEWAY, MUDGES & Co.**

**THE** Assistant Commissary-General hereby gives notice, that he will receive Tenders, in triplicate, on **MONDAY**, the 17th May, until 1 o'clock, P. M., for the Supply of

**FRESH BEER,**

For the use of His Majesty's troops and others victualled in this Island, for Twelve Months certain, commencing the 25th July, 1830, and ending the 24th July, 1831.

Each tender must specify the price in Sterling, in figures and in words at length, per pound; and to be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the party tendering, in the penal sum of 800l. Sterling, for the due performance of the contract.

Payment will be made at this office, between the 25th and end of every month, in British Silver—with a reservation of a power on the part of this Department, to pay in Bills on His Majesty's Treasury at 30 days sight, at the rate of 100l. for every 101l. 10s. Sterling due upon the contract.

The conditions of the Contract, with further particulars, may be known by application at this office, Commissariat, Newfoundland,  
31st March, 1830.

**HUGH R. DOUGLAS**

**RESPECTFULLY** informs his friends in general, that he has just received his usual extensive assortment of—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,  
White, union, and fancy Drills,  
Drab Corduroy,  
Buff, black, fancy, and white Velveteens, of the finest texture and quality,  
Moleskins and Barrygan,  
Rich black and green Genoa Velvet,  
Drab Morino, Valencia Quilting,  
Cassenet and Kersey,  
Fancy and blue Pilot Cloths, of superior quality,  
Trimmings of every description,  
Gentlemen's dress Hats,  
And various other articles in his line,

Which he can warrant to be of the newest fashions, and of the best qualities, having selected the whole of them himself.—He proposes selling on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction to his customers, particularly as his usual neatness and despatch, in making up every article, will be strictly attended to.

April 22.

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

**GEORGE MAUSLAND.**

April 22.

To HIRE for the present season.

**An OIL VAT,**

In good repair.

Apply to

April 29.

**JOHN HOWLEY.**

For Liverpool.

THE FINE, FAST-SAILING, COPPERED AND COPPER-FASTENED A. I BRIG



**QUEBEC PACKET,**

**JOHN DITCHBURN**, Commander;  
Has room for 50 tons on FREIGHT.—Apply to  
**WILLIAM HART GADEN.**

Who offers for Sale,

200 Boxes Soap,  
50 Ditto Candles,  
2 Pipes Brandy.

April 22.

For Freight or Charter.

To any Port in Europe,

The well-known, Copper-bottomed

**Brig HAZARD,**

**Wm. Churchward**, Master;

Will carry about 2000 quintals Fish in bulk.—Apply to

**WISE, BAKER & HOWARD,**

April 8.

South-Side.

On Sale.

At **St. Peter's**, (Cape Breton),

A NEW

**VESSEL**

About 100 tons, built expressly for the trade of this Country, and was ready for launching in January last.—For further particulars apply to  
**HUNTERS & Co.**

April 1.

On Sale.

**Brown, Hoyles & Co.**

**S**ALT, Butter,  
Cognac Brandy in pipes and hogsheads,  
Sherry Wine in pipes and hogsheads,  
Sicilian and Figueira Red Wine in ditto,  
Prime old London Particular Madeira in hogsheads and quarter-casks,  
Figueira White Wine in pipes,  
Sauterne in hogsheads,  
Number and flat Canvass,  
Duck and Shirting,  
Assorted Cordage (new and twice-laid),  
Cod and Caplin Seines (second hand);  
Cod Bags (ditto),  
Salmon, Mackerel, and Herring Nets,  
Liggs, Twines, Hooks, &c.  
Serges, Duffles, Fearnought, and Flushings,  
Paints, Spirits Turpentine, Nails,  
Vinegar in hogsheads,  
Stationary,  
Slops, viz.—Jackets, Trowsers, Shirts, Cotton and Baize, and a variety of Shop Goods,  
Lead in bars,  
Stockholm Tar, Tobacco,  
Warren's Blacking (ass. rtd.-sized jars in casks),  
Parlour Grates, Kitchen-Ranges,  
Winches, Palls, &c.  
Cambouses and Cabin Stoves,  
Wine Bottles in crates or by the gross.

ALSO, THE

**Brigantine EMILY,**

Burthen per Register 100 tons; completely fitted for the ice this spring. A liberal credit will be given on approved security.

Lots of GROUND on Building Leases.

April 29.

Apply as above.

**Robinson & Brooking**

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Schooner *Arrow*, from London,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

140 Quarter-barrels F. Glazed

**GUNPOWDER.**

April 29.

BY

**Hunters & Co.**

SCOTCH SEED

**POTATOES,**

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**FASHIONABLE SHOP GOODS,**

Received per Brig *Leander* from Greenock,

April 29.

Just received from Halifax,

By the Schooners *Eliza*, *Two Brothers*, and *Queen Angelique*,

AND FOR SALE,

AT THE STORES OF

**Henderson, Bland & Co.**

**450 BARRELS** superfine, fine, and mid-

dling Flour,

50 Barrels Indian Meal,

82 Ditto fine Biscuit,

8 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco,

35 Barrels American Pork,

25 Puncheons Rum,

5 Pipes Geneva.

April 29.

JUST IMPORTED,

From **BOSTON**, via **HALIFAX**,

AND FOR SALE

By the Subscriber,

The CARGOES of the Brigantine *Rachael & Ellen*,

and Schooner *Collector*,

CONSISTING OF

**200 BARRELS** Alexandria SUPERFINE

FLOUR,

100 Barrels fine ditto,

400 Barrels 1st middlings ditto,

100 Barrels Corn Meal, (kiln-dried)

300 Brgs Biscuit,

200 Barrels Pilot Bread,

50 Half-barrels and Kegs Crackers,

100 Half-bls. Mess Pork, (Boston inspection)

20 Barrels Pork,

12 Puncheons-Rum,

11 Barrels Sugar,

30 Tubs Butter,

50 Kegs and Half-Kegs Manufactured Tobacco,

8 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco,

20 Tierces and 10 Half-Tierces Rice,

70 Boxes and Half-Boxes Chocolate,

20 Kegs Sausages,

10 Boxes Snuff,

10 Half-Bls. prime Corned Beef,

3 Bales Room Paper (French patterns),

A few Cases Shirtings, Cottons, Men's Shoes and Boots, and

1 Case India-Rubber Over Shoes.

**JOHN B. TREMLETT.**

April 29.

On Sale.

**John Dunscomb & Co.**

ARE NOW LANDING,

From the *Pegasus*, from Grenada,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

**42 Puncheons Rum,**

**85 Puncheons Molasses;**

Also,

A small Cargo of Salt (AFLOAT),

Ex *Margaret* from Figueira.

April 29.

EXCELLENT

**MUSCOVADO SUGAR,**

In very convenient Packages of 130 lbs. each;

And a variety of fashionable and useful

GOODS,

Just arrived.

For Sale by

**BENNETT, MORGAN & Co.**

April 29.

**NICHOLAS GILL**

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Brigs *Belfast*, from Demerara; *Fame*, from

Barbados; and *Improvement*, from Bermuda,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

On his usual terms,

VIZ.

**126 PUNCHEONS** high-proof Rum,

30 Puncheons Molasses,

3 Hogsheads } Fine Muscovado Sugar,

48 Tierces, and }

6 Barrels }

Also, on Hand,

Barrels Beef,

And a quantity of Vessels' Knees and

Timbers.

April 29.

BY

**Benjamin I. Williams,**

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Brigs *B. K. Reece* and *Rover* from Demerara,

**230 Puns.** strong-proof Rum,

**63 Ditto** Molasses.

April 22.

BY

**Patrick Morris,**

**1200 Hhds.** Liverpool SALT,

A few Hhds. and Quarter-Casks

Cheap **WHITE WINE,**

Irish **PORTER**, in Tierces.

April 15.

Just Received,

Per Schooner *Nymph*, from Guernsey,

AND

ON SALE,

BY

**Daniel Codner & Co.**

**600 BAGS** BREAD,

100 Barrels Flour,

44 Barrels Pork,

35 Coils Cordage,

3 M. Bricks.

April 8.

AT THE STORES OF

**Bulley, Job & Co.**

Highly approved **PORT WINE**, in Pipes, Hhds.,

Quarter Casks, and Kegs.

They have also Imported this Spring,

Caplin Seines, Cod Ditto, Lines,

Chain Cables,

Sheathing Iron, Nails,

Boots and Shoes.

The whole of which, they offer low for Cash.

April 22.

To be Let.

For a Term of Years, as may be agreed on,

**TWO FIELDS** adjoining the Road leading to

**Mr. M'Kie's Farm.**—Apply to

**HUNTERS & Co.**

April 29.

**P</**



Boots' Corner.

LIEUTENANT LUFF.

(From Hood's Comic Melodies.)

All you that are too fond of wine,  
Or any other stuff,  
Take warning by the dismal fate  
Of one Lieutenant Luff.  
A sober man he might have been  
Except in one regard—  
He did not like soft water,  
So he took to drinking hard.  
Said he, let others fancy slops,  
And talk in praise of tea,  
But I am so Bohemian,  
So do not like Boker;  
If wine's a poison, so is tea,  
Though in another shape,  
What matter whether one is killed  
By canister or grape?  
According to this kind of taste  
Did he indulge his drouth,  
And being fond of port, he made  
A port-hole of his mouth!  
A single pint he might have sipped,  
And not been out of sorts;  
In geologic phrase, the rock  
He split upon was quartz?  
To "hold the mirror up to vice"  
With him was hard, alas!  
The worse for wine he often was,  
But not "before a glass!"  
No kind and prudent friend he had  
To bid him drink no more;  
The only *chequers* in his course  
Were at a tavern door!  
Full soon the sad effects of this  
His frame began to show,  
For that old enemy the gout  
Had taken him in toe!  
And joined with this an evil came  
Of quite another sort,  
For while he drank, himself, his purse  
Was getting "something short."  
For want of cash he soon had pawned  
One half that he possessed;  
And drinking shewed him *duplicates*  
Beforehand of the rest.  
So now his creditors resolved  
To seize on his assets,  
For why, they found that his *half-pay*  
Did not *half pay* his debts.  
But Luff contrived a novel mode  
His creditors to chouse,  
For his own execution he  
Put into his own house!  
A pistol, to the muzzle charged,  
He took devoid of fear,  
Said he, "this barrel is my last,  
So now for my last bier."  
Against his lungs he aimed the slug,  
And not against his brain;  
So he blew out his lights, and none  
Could blow them in again!  
A jury for a verdict met,  
And gave it in these terms:  
"We find as how as certain slugs  
Has sent him to the worms."

LONDON, MARCH 25.

**Relinquishment of Salary by the Duke of Northumberland.**—The following is taken from a report of Mr. Peel's speech on the estimates:—"He might take this occasion to state a circumstance which reflected infinite honour upon the present Lord Lieut. of Ireland. That noble person, taking into consideration the amount of the salary of his high office (27,000*l.*), and that it had been raised since 1797, as he assumed, in consequence of the increased price of articles of consumption and the diminished value of money, of his own accord submitted a proposition to Government to reduce the allowance from 27,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*, a year, making a reduction of 7,000*l.* per annum upon the salary of one office alone."  
(Cheers from all parts of the house.)

The noble Duke and his illustrious consort are spending the amount of a very liberal salary in works of judicious and discriminating benevolence. We shall take this occasion of mentioning, that, in addition to all that the public have heard of, and indeed much more that has not obtained any publicity, her Grace the Duchess places every week twenty pounds at the disposal of the Sisters of Charity.

We have to announce the death of Lady Augusta De Ameland, which took place early on Monday morning. Her Ladyship, it will be recollected, was married in April, 1793, at Rome, and again at St. George's, Hanover-square, in the December following, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, by whom she has left issue Augustus, a son, and a daughter named Augusta. To dissolve this second marriage, a suit was instituted in the Prerogative Court, by which the marriage was null and void in August, 1794. The family name of her Ladyship was Murray, she being the fourth daughter of John

Murray, fourth Earl of Dunmore, which she exchanged for that of De Ameland, in October, 1806, by Royal license, out of respect to her descent from that ancient family.—*Globe.*

**KING OF GREECE.**—The principal foreign object of interest at present seems to be the expected exaltation of Prince Leopold to the throne of Greece. The *Court Journal* states, as from positive authority, that all the preliminary arrangements on this subject are made; although from some obstacles not being surmounted, the affair is not actually settled. Should the difficulties be overcome, it is expected that a Bill will be introduced to the Imperial Parliament absolving the Prince from his allegiance as a British subject. If this arrangement succeed, it is thought that the measure will have some, and beneficial, influence on the concerns of England. Under Leopold, English principles and English policy will be in operation; and English enterprise may expand to a very great extent over the lovely territory of Greece. Settlers from England will, no doubt, in some numbers, emigrate to the classic soil; feeling in a degree as if they were still under the sway of a native Prince. English influence exerted over Greece will finish the mighty chain, which has already got links in every latitude. Should these anticipations succeed, it will be then seen whether Wellington or Nicholas was the better general; and whether the preponderance of England, which so many desired should be sustained by blood, was not better preserved by peace and wisdom. Prince Leopold was best known in England as the amiable spouse of England's best beloved daughter. He has admirably sustained that simple but endearing character: he has not meddled in political squabbles—and although a pensioner of 50,000*l.* a-year, he has been always popular, even with the discontented multitude. We subjoin a sketch of the territory which this British Prince is expected to govern:—"Independent Greece is at present divided into thirteen departments; seven continental and six insular. The continental departments comprehend a surface of 6,439 square miles, and a population of 300,000 souls. In the best times of Greece, the same space was occupied by not fewer than 205 cities and towns, and by a population of 2,000,000 souls. The insular departments comprehend a surface of 1,339 square miles, and a population of 196,000 souls; making in the whole a surface of 7,778 square miles, and a population of 496,000."

**Prorogation of the French Chambers.**—An express from Paris, which arrived on Monday morning, brings the expected account of the prorogation of the French Chambers; this is, of course, preparatory to a dissolution. The excitement produced in Paris by this event may be easily conceived, and yet the funds have risen.

A stranger who takes his seat in the gallery of the House of Commons on the discussion of an important question, will find in it a striking resemblance to the representation of a piece upon the stage. A favourite actor meets with a like reception in both places. The expectation in the audience to hear him speak is intense; the House is hushed in mute attention when he begins; his speech is interrupted by plaudits, and, when it is finished, the House rings with acclamation.—There is a slight difference in the mode of its expression. In the public theatre approbation is expressed by the clapping of hands; in the House of Commons by cries of "hear, hear, hear,"—a symbol continued rather preposterously after the orator has concluded his speech. In the case of a performer, who has not the good fortune to please his auditory in the theatre, disapprobation finds vent in hisses; in the House of Commons it throws itself off in a fit of coughing. It is an influenza. The moment it breaks out it is diffused through the House with the velocity of lightning. It is a plague—each man communicates the infection to his neighbour. This peculiar mode of expressing disapprobation in the House may be variously accounted for. The act of hissing is voluntary, and might be made a ground of personal quarrel. Coughing admits of explanation: it may be an involuntary convulsion. The sufferer, against whom it is directed, has no right to presume that it is not the natural and necessary effect of a cold. In the composition of the House will also be observed a close similitude to that of a theatrical establishment. Both have their tragic and comic performers of all rates, their walking gentlemen, and actors of broad farce. Both have boasted their Augustan age. The galaxy of talent which shone forth in the persons of Pitt, Fox, Burke, and Sheridan, marked the Augustan age of eloquence in the House of Commons. Contemporaneous with them, Kemble, Siddons, Farren, and Palmer adorned the stage.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

**Original Anecdote.**—In one of the orthodox towns which border on republican Rhode Island, but which belong to the "Cambridge-platform," laid down by Massachusetts, there chanced to be joined to the "First Congregational Society in the Second precinct," one Cuff Crosswell, the very image of the enuch which Philip of old sanctified in the living waters of Jordan. For a number of years Cuff's walk was as straight as a pair of bow-legs would permit it to be; every Sunday he went to Church to hear "massa read um big book," and never but once was there seen to pass across the features of poor Cuff, any thing like indignation or mirth, during the solemn services of the temple; but once the spirit of wild Guinea came up in battle against the Christian spirit, when, to use Cuff's own words, "Massa call um Ether Opium," and in his ire he declared he would "ax massa to count for um next Sunday, Heaven willing—if not, nex Sanday arter, whedder-or-no." But Cuff Crosswell, like many others, had liked his fiddle and his grog in days gone by, and a temporary abstinence in accordance with his profession of better things, could not drive them from his memory; so that he thirsted after

them, as the Israelites did after the flesh pots of Egypt, and in time he returned back to his former practices. One day, when returning from a carousal, he happened to meet his reverend pastor, who stopped to admonish him for his numerous backslidings. Cuff, whose walk just at that moment was not quite so erect as it had formerly been, seized hold on a friendly post, and patiently waited the lecture.—"Cuff Crosswell," said the Divine, "I am astonished, I am sorry to see you in this situation!" "I sorry too massa, see you in this situation," quoth Cuff. "I had hoped better things of you, an example for your own class, if not for those who hold themselves above you; I am sorry to be so much disappointed." "Are you berry sorry, massa?" "Yes, Cuff, I am very sorry." "Well den, if massa be berry sorry, old Cuff be worse dan brute not to forgive him."

MOORE'S LIFE OF BYRON.

The following are extracts from a diary commenced by Lord Byron in 1813:—

12 *Mazze Notte.*

Just returned from dinner with Jackson (the Emperor of Pugilism), and author of the *Select at Cribb's*, the *Champion's*. I drank more than I like, and have brought away some three bottles of very fair claret—for I have no head ache. We had Tom — up after dinner;—very facetious, though somewhat prolix. He don't like his situation—wants to fight again—pray Pollex (or Castor if he was the *miller*) he may! Tom has been a sailor, a coal-heaver, and some other genteel profession, before he took to the cestus. Tom has been in action at sea, and is now only three-and-thirty. A great man! has a wife and a mistress, and conversations well, bating some sad omissions and misapplications of the aspirate. Tom is an old friend of mine; I have seen some of his battles in my nonage. He is now a publican, and, I fear, a sinner; for Mrs. — is on alimony, and —'s daughter lives with the champion. This — told me. Tom, having an opinion of my morals, passed her off as a legal spouse. Talking of her, he said, "she was the truest of women; from which I immediately inferred she could not be his wife, and so it turned out."

These panegyrics don't belong to matrimony; for, if 'true,' a man don't think it necessary to say so; and if not, the less he says the better. — is the only man, except —, I ever heard harangue upon his wife's virtue; and I listened to both with great credence and patience, and stuffed my handkerchief into my mouth when I found yawning irresistible.

I liked the dandies; they were always very civil to me, though in general they disliked literary people, and persecuted and mystified Madame de Stael, Lewis, —, and the like, damnably. They persuaded Madame de Stael that A — had a hundred thousand a year, &c. &c., till she praised him to his face for his beauty! and made a set at him for —, and a hundred fooleries besides. The truth is, that, though I gave up the business early, I had a tinge of dandyism in my minority, and probably retained enough of it to conciliate the great ones at five-and-twenty. I had gamed, and drank, and taken my degrees in most dissipation, and having no pedantry, and not being overbearing, we ran quietly together. I knew them all, more or less, and they made me a member of Waiter's (a superb club at that time), being, I take it, the only literary man (except two others, both men of the world, Moore and Spenser) in it. Our masquerade was a grand one; so was the dandy-ball too, at the Argyle, but that (the letter) was given by the four chiefs, B, M., A., and P., if I err not.

I was a member of the Alfred, too, being elected while in Greece. It was pleasant; a little too sober and literary; and bored with — and Sir Francis D'Ivernois; but one met Peel, and Ward, and Valentia, and many other pleasant or known people; and it was, upon the whole, a decent resource in a rainy day, in a dearth of parties, or parliament, or in an empty season.

I belonged, or belong, to the following clubs or societies; to the Alfred; to the 'Cocoa Tree'; to Waiter's; to the Union; to Racket's (at Brighton); to the Pugilistic; to the Owis, or Fly-by-night; to the Cambridge Whig Club; to the Harrow Club, Cambridge; and to one or two private clubs; to the Hampden (political) club; and to the Italian Carbonari, &c. &c. &c., though last, not least, I got into all these, and never stood for any other—at least, to my own knowledge. I declined being proposed to several others, though pressed to stand candidate.

When I met H — L —, the jailor, at Lord Holland's, before he sailed for St. Helena, the discourse turned on the battle of Waterloo. I asked him whether the dispositions of Napoleon were those of a great General? He answered, disparagingly, "that they were very simple." I had always thought that a degree of simplicity was an ingredient of greatness.

I was much struck with the simplicity of Grattan's manners in private life: they were odd, but they were natural. Curran used to take him off, bowing to the very ground, and "thanking God that he had no peculiarities of gesture or appearance" in a way irresistibly ludicrous; and — used to call him a "Sentimental harlequin."

Curran! Curran's the man who struck me most. Such imagination! there was never any thing like it that ever I saw or heard of. His published life—his published speeches give you no idea of the man—none at all. He was a machine of imagination, as some one said that Piron was an epigrammatic machine.

I did not see a great deal of Curran—only in 813; but I met him at home (for he used to call on

me), and in society, at Mackintosh's, Holland House, &c. &c., and he was wonderful even to me, who had seen many remarkable men of the time.

**THE LATE MR. SHERIDAN.**—"In society," says Byron, "I have met Sheridan frequently; he was superb! He had a sort of liking for me, and never attacked me, at least to my face, and he did every body else—high names, and wits, and orators, some of them poets also. I have seen him cut up Whitbread, quiz Madame de Stael, annihilate Colman, and do little less by some others (whose names, as friends, I set not down), of good fame and ability. The last time I met him was, I think, at Sir Gilbert Elliot's, when he was as great as ever; no, it was not the last time; the last time was at Douglas Kinard's. I have met him in all places and parties; at Whitehall with the Melbournes, at the Marquis of Tavistock's, at Robins's, the auctioneer's, at the Sir Humphry Davy's, at Sam Rogers's, in short, in most kinds of company, and always found him very convivial and delightful. I have seen Sheridan weep two or three times. It may be that he was maudlin; but this only renders it more improper, for who would see—

"From Marlborough's eye the tears of dotage flow,  
And Swift expire a driver and a show?"

Once I saw him cry at Robins's, the auctioneer's, after a splendid dinner, full of great names and high spirits. I had the honour of sitting next to Sheridan. The occasion of his tears was some observation or other upon the subject of the sturdiness of the Whigs, in resisting office and keeping to their principles. Sheridan turned round—"Sir, it is easy for my Lord G., or Earl G., or Marquis B., or Lord H., with thousands upon thousands a-year, some of it either presently derived or inherited in sinecures or acquisitions from the public money, to boast of their patriotism, and keep aloof from temptation; but they do not know from what temptation those have kept aloof who had equal pride, at least equal talents, and not unequal passions, and nevertheless knew not, in the course of their lives, and what it was to have a shilling of their own."—And in saying this he wept; I have more than once heard him say, "that he never had a shilling of his own." To be sure he contrived to extract a good many of other people's. In 1815, I had occasion to visit my lawyer in Chancery-lane; he was with Sheridan.—After mutual greetings, &c., Sheridan retired first. Before recurring to my own business, I could not help inquiring that of Sheridan. "Oh," replied the attorney, "the usual thing! to stave off an action from his wide-merchant, my client." Well, said I, and what do you mean to do?—Nothing at all for the present, said he.—"Would you have us proceed against Old Sherry? What would be the use of it?" And here he began laughing, and going over Sheridan's good gifts of conversation. Now from personal experience, I can vouch that my attorney is by no means the tenderest of men, or particularly accessible to any kind of impressions out of the statute of record; and yet Sheridan, in half an hour, had found the way to soften and seduce him in such a manner, that I almost think he would have thrown his client (an honest man, with all the law and some justice on his side), out of the window, had he come in at the moment. Such was Sheridan! he could soften an attorney! There has been nothing like it since the days of Orpheus. One day I saw him take — his own "Monody on Garrick." He lighted upon the dedication to the Dowager Lady —. On seeing it, he flew into a rage, and exclaimed it must be forgery—that he had never dedicated any of his to such a d—d canting, &c. &c. &c., and so went on for half an hour, abusing his own dedication, or at least the object of it. If all the writers were equally sincere, it would be ludicrous. He told me that on the night of the good success of his *School for Scandal*, he was knocked down and put into the watch-house for making a row in the street, and being found intoxicated by the watchmen.—When dying, he was requested to undergo an operation. He replied that he had already submitted to two, which were enough for one man's life time. Being asked what they were, he answered, "having his hair cut and sitting for his picture." I have met George Colman occasionally, and thought him extremely pleasant and convivial. Sheridan's humour, or rather wit, was always saturnine; and sometimes savage; he never laughed (at least that I saw, and I watched him); but Colman did. If I had to choose, and could not have both at a time, I should say, "let me begin the evening with Sheridan, and finish it with Colman;—Sheridan for dinner, Colman for supper; Sheridan for claret or port, but Colman for every thing from the Madeira and champagne at dinner—the claret with a layer of port between the glasses—up to the punch of the night, and down to the grog, and gin and water, of day-break. All these I have threatened with both the same. Sheridan was a grenadier company of Life Guards, but Colman a whole regiment—of Light Infantry, to be sure, but still a regiment.

Set down Sheridan at Brooke's—when, by the by, he could not have well set down himself, as he and I were the only drinkers. Sherry means to stand for Westminster, as Cochrane (the stock-jobbing boaxer) must vacate. Brougham is a candidate. I fear for poor dear Sherry. Both have talents of the highest order, but the younger has yet a character. We shall see, if he lives to Sherry's age, how he will pass over the red hot ploughshares of public life. I don't know why, but I hate to see the old ones love; particularly Sheridan, notwithstanding all his *mechanics*.

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